

<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Andrew Jackson</p> <p>Unit 4</p>	<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Jacksonian Democracy</p> <p>Unit 4</p>
<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Trail of Tears</p> <p>Unit 4</p>	<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Nullification Crisis</p> <p>Unit 4</p>
<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Indian Removal Act</p> <p>Unit 4</p>	<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Spoils System</p> <p>Unit 4</p>
<p>Ch 14</p> <p>★ Veto of the National Bank</p> <p>Unit 4</p>	<p>Ch 14</p> <p>Election of 1828</p> <p>Unit 4</p>
<p>Ch 14</p> <p>Kitchen Cabinet</p> <p>Unit 4</p>	<p>Ch 15</p> <p>★ Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Unit 5</p>

<p>The period of time from 1820s to 1840s where there was a massive expansion in the right to vote as voting laws were changed when people moved out west. America became democratic as ordinary American men gained greater political power.</p>	<p>War hero from the War of 1812. He was a self-made man (born poor, made himself rich) and the "people's president". Elected President in 1828. Founded the Democratic Party. <b>Liked by the poor, not the rich or Indians. Represented the common man.</b></p>
<p>Congress passed a law imposing a tariff (tax) on imported goods. Northern states favored it, but many southern states refused to pay it. South Carolina threatened to secede over the issue. Jackson threatened to use force and South Carolina backed down.</p>	<p>The forced removal of 17,000 Cherokee Indians from their homes that were marched by federal troops to reservations out west. <b>4,000 Cherokee died during this terrible journey.</b></p>
<p><b>Jackson's system of rewarding his political supporters with jobs in the government.</b> It's called the spoils system from the saying that "to the victor belong the spoils (prizes) of war." It upset many of his opponents who viewed it as corruption.</p>	<p><b>Law passed by President Jackson that allowed him to make treaties to remove Native Americans from their land, so it could be used by white miners and farmers.</b> Jackson ignored a Supreme Court ruling that Native Americans had a right to their land.</p>
<p>The Election of 1828 was the first election where the "common man" had the right to vote and a self-made man became president. It represented a shift in power to the West and to the farmers, shopkeepers, and small business owners (Jackson's supporters).</p>	<p>Andrew Jackson distrusted the national bank because he thought it benefited rich Eastern investors at the expense of farmers, workers, and state banks. In 1832, he vetoed a bill to fund the bank, resulting in the bank not having money and closing.</p>
<p>Belief in the 1800s that America was destined (meant) to spread across the entire continent (from coast to coast). This belief was realized through gains in territory like the Louisiana Territory and the Mexican Cession as many Americans moved westward.</p>	<p>Jackson didn't rely on his cabinet for advice, but to his trusted friends and political supporters, who would often meet with him in the White House kitchen. The rich and well-born believed that they were not the proper sort to be running the country.</p>