

1. **Andrew Jackson:**



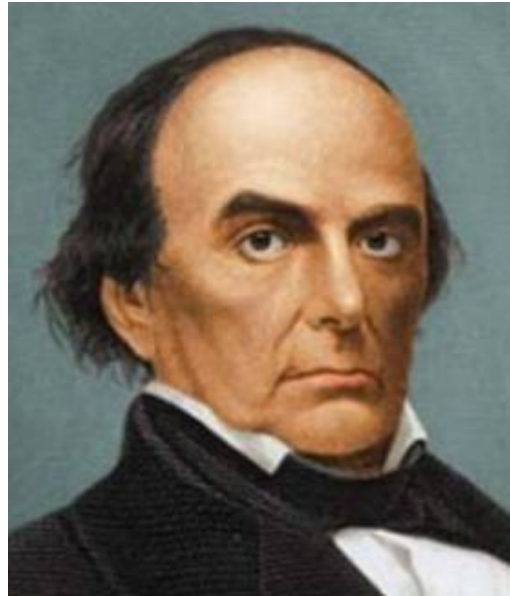
The common man president

2. **Chief Black Hawk:**



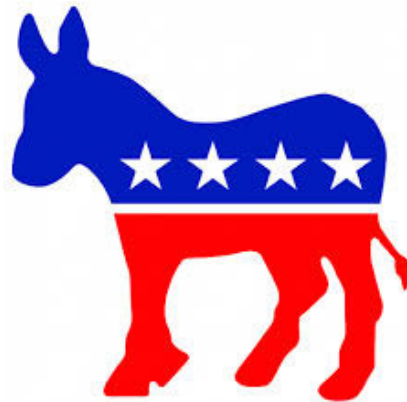
This leader of the Fox and Sauk fought against the U.S. when asked to leave Illinois. (fought the indian removal act)

3. **Daniel Webster:**



- Leader of the Whig Party, originally pro-North, supported the Compromise of 1850

4. **Democratic Party:**



A political party formed by supporters of Andrew Jackson after the presidential election of 1824.

5. **Haynes-Webster Debate:**



Issue was over the price of public land for sale in west. Hayne argued state could nullify a law that supported one part of country. Webster argued state's could not nullify a law and federal power and the Union are more important than the States

6. **Indian Removal Act:**



(1830) a congressional act that authorized the removal of Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the Mississippi in present day Oklahoma

7. **Jackson against the Bank:** Jackson believed that states had the power to control the banking system

8. **Jacksonian Democracy:**



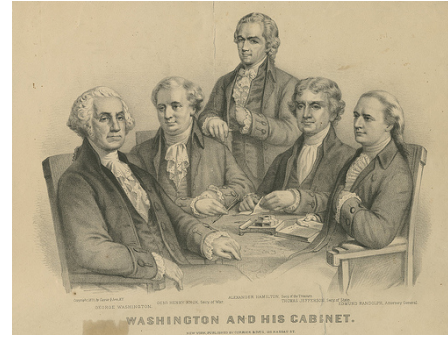
The first major opening up of American suffrage (voting rights) by Jackson's new Democratic Party in 1830s. Franchise extended to all white men (not just rich white men). Property requirements eliminated

9. **Jackson's inauguration:**



Jackson is almost trampled to death as he celebrates his victory at the White House; supporters saw Jackson victory as win for common people

10. **Kitchen Cabinet:**



A small group of Jackson's friends and advisors who were especially influential in the first years of his presidency. Jackson conferred with them instead of his regular cabinet. Many people didn't like Jackson ignoring official procedures, and called it the "Kitchen Cabinet" or "Lower Cabinet".

11. **McCullough v. Maryland:**



Declares that states cannot tax the federal government. And that the federal government is SUPREME to state laws.

12. **Nullification Crisis:**



Southerners favored freedom of trade & believed in the authority of states over the fed. gov.--> declared federal protective tariffs null and void; South believed individual state cannot defy fed. gov. alone; led to increased sense among Southerners as "minority" & threat of secession rather than nullification was the South's ultimate weapon

13. **Osceola:**



Seminole leader who resisted the removal of his people from Florida in the 1830s. He died under suspicious circumstances after being tricked into surrendering (1837).

14. **Sequoya:**



A Cherokee who invented a writing system for the Cherokee Nation

15. **Spoils System:**



A system of public employment based on rewarding supporters and friends.

16. **States Rights Doctrine:**



Since States formed the Federal government they should be greater than the Federal government

17. **Tariff:**



Tax on imported goods

18. **Tariff of Abomination:**



1828 - Also called Tariff of 1828, it raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods. The tariff protected the North but harmed the South; South said that the tariff was economically discriminatory and unconstitutional because it violated state's rights.

19. **Trail of Tears:**



(A) , The Cherokee Indians were forced to leave their lands. They traveled from North Carolina and Georgia through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas-more than 800 miles (1,287 km)-to the Indian Territory. More than 4,000 Cherokees died of cold, disease, and lack of food during the 116-day journey.

20. **Whig Party:**



An American political party formed in the 1830s to oppose President Andrew Jackson and the Democrats, stood for protective tariffs, national banking, and federal aid for internal improvements

21. **Worcester v. Georgia:**



Supreme Court Decision - Cherokee Indians were entitled to federal protection from the actions of state governments which would infringe on the tribe's sovereignty - Jackson ignored it