

Chapter Twelve The Jacksonian Era

Please study your Powerpoint slides!

WAR of 1812, JACKSONIAN AGE, & MANIFEST DESTINY - *Life in the New Nation*

- The Supreme Court received the right of **judicial review** in the Marbury vs. Madison case (1803), which allowed them to decide the Constitutionality of laws
- The United States doubled the size of the nation when President Jefferson purchased Louisiana from France in 1803, and expanded the United States west of the Mississippi River
- The U.S. purchased Louisiana from Napoleon for 15 million dollars because France needed money to fight Great Britain and Spain in a war in Europe
- President Jefferson sent **Lewis and Clark** to Louisiana to gather information about resources available, and also to explore and map the region
- **Sacagawea**, a Shoshone Indian, helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition to Louisiana
- **Impressment** is the act of forcing foreign sailors to work on warships of the British Navy
- President Jefferson's **Embargo Act** weakened the U.S. economy by hurting both American merchants and sailors
- **War Hawks** were Congressmen who wanted to wage war with Britain to seize Canada, take Spanish Florida, stop Britain from impressing our sailors, and stop Native American attacks on the Frontier
- The U.S. fought the War of 1812 (nicknamed the Second War for Independence) against Great Britain
- The U.S. and Native Americans came into conflict because white settlers threatened the Native Americans way of life (culture)
- The War of 1812 ended with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, which basically returned things to the way they were before the war was fought
- The war ended in a tie, but helped increase U.S. nationalism, or pride in one's nation
- Following his lopsided victory at the Battle of New Orleans Andrew Jackson became a national hero
- Following the War of 1812 sectional differences began to emerge in the nation
- Sectionalism is the idea that one favors the needs of one's area of the country over the needs of the entire country
- The invention of the Cotton Gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 helped industrialization because it allowed cotton to be cleaned quicker making it more profitable; however, this would mean southern plantation owners would expand the slave system to keep up with the demand for cotton
- Early industrialization began in the textile mills of New England in the due to the abundance of **waterpower**. These mills employed mostly young women and children
- Steamboats helped to revolutionize travel on waterways in the early 19th century
- The development and construction of the **Erie Canal** allowed western farmers to ship goods **cheaply** and quickly to New York City, which became a center of **commerce** (trade)
- The Erie Canal allowed farmers to ship and sell their goods to many markets along the east coast
- The **Monroe Doctrine** (1823) warned European powers to not colonize the Americas
- The Monroe Doctrine reinforced George Washington's idea of American neutrality by attempting to avoid armed conflict with Europe
- John Quincy Adams defeated Andrew Jackson in the election of 1824. The election was nicknamed the "**Corrupt Bargain**" because the election had to be settled by the House of Representatives
- When elected to the Presidency in 1828 Andrew Jackson gave his supporters and loyal party member's jobs in the government. This was known as the **Spoils System**.
- **Nullification** is the idea that a state can veto (abolish) or cancel a law of the federal government. The Nullification Crisis results from Southern hatred of a tariff passed by the U.S. government.
- President Jackson passed the **Indian Removal Act**, which forced the relocation of the 5 civilized tribes of Native Americans from the Southeastern U.S. to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma)