



**GUIDED READING** *The Age of Jackson*

**Section 2**

**A.** As you read about the Jacksonian era, write answers to the questions about events that appear on the time line.

<b>1824</b>	<b>John Quincy Adams wins the presidency.</b>	→	1. Why did the House of Representatives support John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson?
<b>1830</b>	<b>Congress passes the Indian Removal Act. Jackson forces the Cherokee and Choctaw from their lands.</b>	→	2. What did the Indian Removal Act call for?
<b>1832</b>	<b>The nullification crisis comes to a head.</b>	→	3. What was John C. Calhoun’s theory of nullification?
<b>1834</b>	<b>National Republicans form the Whig Party.</b>	→	4. How did the style of politics change during the Age of Jackson?
<b>1836</b>	<b>Martin Van Buren wins the presidency.</b>		
<b>1837</b>	<b>The Panic of 1837 bankrupts many businesses and causes deep unemployment.</b>	→	5. How did Jackson’s policies contribute to the Panic of 1837?

**B.** On the back of this paper, identify or explain each of the following:

- Henry Clay**                      **Missouri Compromise**                      **spoils system**



## RETEACHING ACTIVITY *The Age of Jackson*

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**A. Reading Comprehension** Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Industry first took hold in the South because agriculture there was not highly profitable and many citizens were ready to embrace new forms of manufacturing.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The emergence of cotton as a major crop in the South led to the need for more field laborers and thus the growth of slavery.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The American System consisted of establishing a protective tariff, abolishing the national bank, and sponsoring internal improvements.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Under the Missouri Compromise the Louisiana Territory was divided into two parts—one slave, one free.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Summarizing** Andrew Jackson's beliefs and actions regarding the important issues of his presidency in the chart shown here.

Nullification Crisis	National Bank	Indian Removal



**OUTLINE MAP** *The Indian Removal Act of 1830*

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**A.** Review the map of the Indian Removal Act on textbook page 125. Then label the following bodies of water, areas of original Native American settlements, and territories on the accompanying outline map. In addition, label all the existing states. (Abbreviations for states are acceptable; if necessary, use the map on textbook pages A6–A7.)

<u>Bodies of Water</u>	<u>Native American Settlements</u>	<u>Territories</u>
Gulf of Mexico	Cherokee Potawatomi	Unorganized Territory
Atlantic Ocean	Chickasaw Miami	Indian Territory
Mississippi River	Creek Shawnee and Seneca	Arkansas Territory (state, 1836)
Lake Michigan	Choctaw Seminole	Florida Territory
Lake Erie		
Missouri River		
Ohio River		

**B.** After completing the map, use it to answer the following questions.

1. The routes of what two Native American groups crossed over part of the Gulf of Mexico?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. “Down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and westward on the Missouri River” describes the principal route of which group?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In what present-day states was the Cherokee Nation once found?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many principal routes did the Cherokee take to Indian Territory?

\_\_\_\_\_

Through which states and territory did the routes take the Cherokee?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How did the destination of the Potawatomi, Miami, Shawnee, and Seneca differ from that of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. About how many miles long was the route traveled by the Seminoles?

\_\_\_\_\_



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**PRIMARY SOURCE** *from* **The Hayne-Webster Debates**

*One of the most famous debates in Congress began on January 19, 1830. Robert Y. Hayne from South Carolina and Daniel Webster from Massachusetts debated issues such as public land policy, western expansion, and slavery. As you read these excerpts, think about the senators' positions on states' rights versus federal authority.*

*from* **Senator Hayne's Speech, January 21**

Who, then, Mr. President, are the true friends of the Union? Those who would confine the federal government strictly within the limits prescribed by the constitution; who would preserve to the States and the people all powers not expressly delegated; who would make this a federal and not a national union, and who, administering the government in a spirit of equal justice, would make it a blessing and not a curse. And who are its enemies? Those who are in favor of consolidation—who are constantly stealing power from the States, and adding strength to the federal government. Who, assuming an unwarrantable jurisdiction over the States and the people, undertake to regulate the whole industry and capital of the country. But, sir, of all descriptions of men, I consider those as the worst enemies of the Union, who sacrifice the equal rights which belong to every member of the confederacy, to combinations of interested majorities, for personal or political objects. . . .

Sir, as to the doctrine that the federal government is the exclusive judge of the extent as well as the limitations of its powers, it seems to me to be utterly subversive of the sovereignty and independence of the States. It makes but little difference, in my estimation, whether Congress or the Supreme Court are invested with this power. If the federal government, in all, or any of its departments, are to prescribe the limits of its own authority, and the States are bound to submit to the decision, and are not to be allowed to examine and decide for themselves, when the barriers of the constitution shall be overleaped, this is practically "a government without limitation of powers."

The States are at once reduced to mere petty corporations, and the people are entirely at your mercy. I have but one more word to add. In all the efforts that have been made by South Carolina to resist the unconstitutional laws which Congress has extended over them, she has kept steadily in view the preservation of the Union, by the only means

by which she believes it can be long preserved—a firm, manly, and steady resistance against usurpation. The measures of the federal government have, it is true, prostrated her interests, and will soon involve the whole South in irretrievable ruin. But even this evil, great as it is, is not the chief ground of our complaints. It is the principle involved in the contest—a principle, which substituting the discretion of Congress for the limitations of the constitution, brings the States and the people to the feet of the federal government, and leaves them nothing they can call their own.

*from* **Senator Webster's Reply, January 26–27**

The proposition that, in case of a supposed violation of the Constitution by Congress, the states have a constitutional right to interfere and annul the law of Congress is the proposition of the gentleman [Hayne]. I do not admit it. If the gentleman had intended no more than to assert the right of revolution for justifiable cause, he would have said only what all agree to. But I cannot conceive that there can be a middle course, between submission to the laws, when regularly pronounced constitutional, on the one hand, and open resistance, which is revolution or rebellion, on the other.

I say, the right of a state to annul a law of Congress cannot be maintained but on the ground of the inalienable right of man to resist oppression; that is to say, upon the ground of revolution. I admit that there is an ultimate violent remedy, above the Constitution and in defiance of the Constitution, which may be resorted to when a revolution is to be justified. But I do not admit that, under the Constitution and in conformity with it, there is any mode in which a state government, as a member of the Union, can interfere and stop the progress of the general government, by force of her own laws, under any circumstances whatever. . . .

Mr. President, I have thus stated the reasons of my dissent to the doctrines which have been advanced and maintained. I am conscious of having

detained you and the Senate much too long. I was drawn into the debate with no previous deliberation, such as is suited to the discussion of so grave and important a subject. But it is a subject of which my heart is full, and I have not been willing to suppress the utterance of its spontaneous sentiments. I cannot, even now, persuade myself to relinquish it without expressing once more my deep conviction that, since it respects nothing less than the Union of the States, it is of most vital and essential importance to the public happiness.

I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honor of the whole country, and the preservation of our federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country—that Union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings. And although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness.

I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counselor in the affairs in this government whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union may best be preserved but how tolerable might be the condi-

tion of the people when it should be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil.

God grant that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise! God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind! When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as “What is all this worth?” nor those other words of delusion and folly, “Liberty first and Union afterwards”; but everywhere spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

*from Orations of American Orators in The World's Great Classics, II (New York, 1900) and The Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster, Vol. VI, (Boston: 1903).*

## Activity Options

1. Work with a partner to make a Venn diagram in which you compare and contrast the senators' positions on the authority of the federal government. Then share your diagrams with the class.
2. Deliver one of these speech excerpts—Hayne's or Webster's—to the class. Then discuss with your classmates which excerpt you think is most effective and why.



## Section 2

## AMERICAN LIVES Henry Clay

### *Westerner with a National Vision*

*"I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe any allegiance. . . . My allegiance is to the American Union."—Henry Clay, Senate speech (1850)*

From 1810 to 1850, Henry Clay helped shape national policy. He pushed for a government role in building the American economy. He also fashioned compromises to resolve the growing differences between North and South.

Clay (1777–1852) had only a few years of formal schooling, but soon went to work as a clerk in a Virginia court. He studied law and, once admitted to the bar, moved to frontier Kentucky where he achieved fame and power.

Clay was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1806 and then the House in 1810, where he won election as Speaker. Though young, he was a leader. Writing of him, a colleague said, "He stalks among men with an unanswerable and never doubting air of command." Angry at the British and Native American threat in the West, he urged war on Great Britain. He remained optimistic about the war even in the face of early defeats. President Madison named him one of the peace negotiators, and Clay's tough stand ensured that the United States did not give up its claim for the right to travel and trade on the Mississippi River.

During the 1810s, Clay played an increasingly major role in national politics. He made an enemy when he denounced Andrew Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida. He made friends in Latin America, saying that the United States should recognize the new governments that had won independence from Spain. In 1820, he won House passage of the Missouri Compromise, resolving a crisis over slavery in the territories and earning the nickname "Great Pacifier."

Clay urged a wide-ranging program to promote American industry and commerce. He backed tariffs on imports to allow industry to grow. He called for new roads and canals to transport goods. These actions were required to establish American economic independence. "We are," he said "independent colonies of England—politically free, [but] commercially slaves."

Clay finished last among four candidates in the 1824 presidential election. With no candidate win-

ning the electoral vote, the election was thrown to the House. Clay gave his support to John Quincy Adams, earning the additional nickname of "President Maker." When Adams named him secretary of state, supporters of Andrew Jackson charged that a "corrupt bargain" had sold the presidency. One Jackson backer went so far as to call Clay "this being, so brilliant yet so corrupt, which, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight, shined and stunk." Clay challenged him to a duel, and both were wounded. Taking the appointment was a political mistake, and Clay was hounded by the charge for the rest of his life. He never won the presidency, an office he deeply desired.

He remained, however, a powerful figure in Washington, and worked on two more occasions to prevent sectional conflict. In 1833, South Carolina threatened to leave the Union over the tariff, which many in the South felt was too high. Clay helped calm the crisis by working out a compromise that gradually lowered the tariff.

His final compromise came in 1850, when conflict over slavery in the territories again threatened to dissolve the Union. A 73-year-old Clay proposed a package of bills, offering some favoring the North and others appealing to the South. Pleading with the Senate to pass the package, Clay made his last great speech: "I believe from the bottom of my soul that his measure is the re-union of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace." Eventually, the bills were approved, and the sectional conflict that Clay dreaded was postponed—for a time. Two years later, he died. His body lay in state in the Capitol Rotunda for a day—the first person so honored.

### Questions

1. Why did Kentucky offer more opportunities to Clay than Virginia might have?
2. How did Clay's economic and political plans both express his idea of nationalism?
3. How was Clay, from Kentucky, well suited to forge a North/South compromise?