

# Spotlight on Society:

## National Bank War

**Directions:** Read the primary source below of Andrew Jackson's veto to the National Bank.

### Bank War Statement- Primary Source

*When the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States was pushed before Congress by bank president Nicholas Biddle, Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill. While the bank played a hand in the Panic of 1819, under the direction of Biddle, it had become a stabilizing economic force in the nation. However, Jackson believed as Thomas Jefferson had when it was first created, that the bank was unconstitutional. He made it clear by his words and actions that he would dismantle it. The following excerpt is from his 1832 message to Congress describing his reasons for the veto.*



A bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people....

The present corporate body, denominated the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed at the time this act is intended to take effect twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

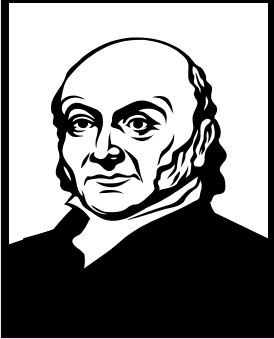

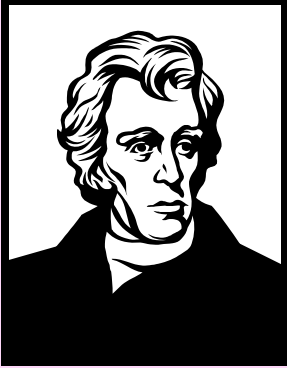
Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters and most of the dangers which impend over our Union have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our Government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our Government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

**Source:** Jackson, A. (1832). President Jackson's Veto Message Regarding the Bank of the United States. In *The Avalon Project*.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Spotlight on Politics: Corrupt Bargain

Use your textbook to fill in the chart below on the corrupt bargain.

Major Players	Their Key Role
<p data-bbox="159 512 521 548">John Quincy Adams</p>  <p data-bbox="180 936 496 972">"The Beneficiary"</p>	
<p data-bbox="240 984 440 1020">Henry Clay</p>  <p data-bbox="180 1409 496 1444">"The Mastermind"</p>	
<p data-bbox="191 1457 488 1493">Andrew Jackson</p>  <p data-bbox="102 1923 574 1959">"Rests on Electoral Votes"</p>	

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Spotlight on Economy: The Tariff of Abominations (1828)



## The Tariff:

Beginning in 1789, the United States federal government helped America's young industries by creating a tariff. A tariff is a tax on \_\_\_\_\_ goods. Many Americans bought British made goods because they were more durable and sold for less. The tariff was raised in 1824, and then raised to an unbearable rate in 1828, thus receiving its nickname of the ***Tariff of Abominations!***

<u>House Vote on Tariff of 1828</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>What does it mean?</u>
New England	16	23	
Middle States (Mid-Atlantic)	57	11	
West (OH, IN, IL, MO)	17	1	
South (including LA)	3	50	
Southwest (TN, KY)	12	9	
Total	105	94	

Many of the nations' ports were in New England. Why does the chart show strong opposition to the tariff in the north?

How did states in the mid-Atlantic react to the tariff? How can you explain this?

Now examine states in the West and the South. They display very strong shifts in beliefs toward the tariffs. What possible explanations can you offer for this?

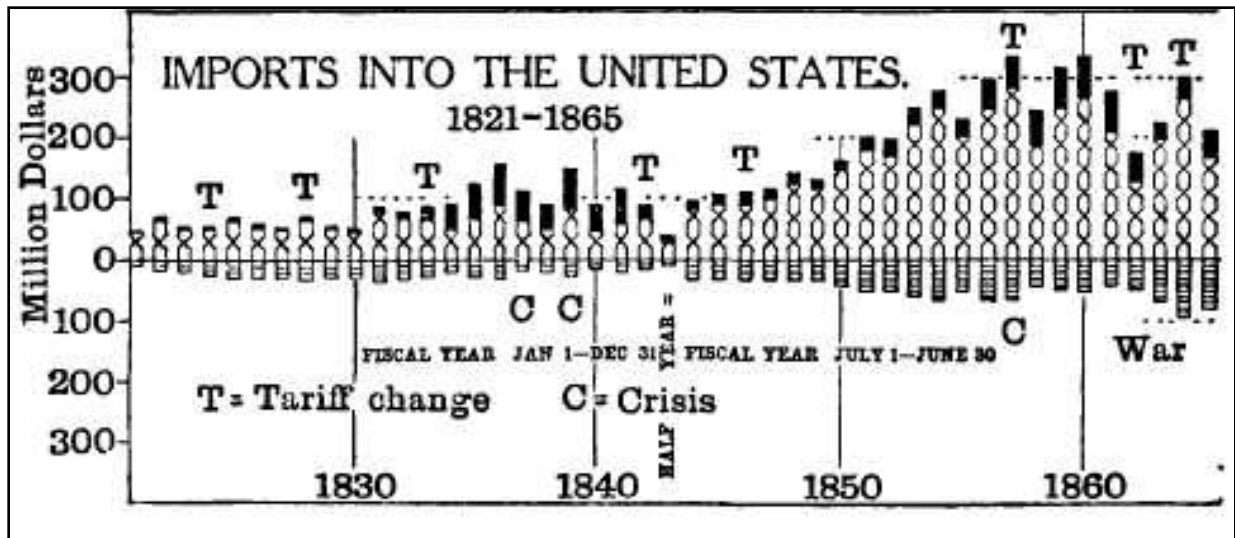
## PERSPECTIVES ON THE TARIFF OF 1828

### North

*“Supporting industry is the American thing to do!”*  
*“Why buy foreign goods when you can buy American!”*  
*“We need to protect American jobs!”*  
*“If people would stop buying foreign goods, that would strengthen our economy!”*  
*“Making foreign goods more expensive will make our goods even more desirable!”*

### South

*“European goods are of better quality! How will we show our social status without having the finest goods from Europe? This tariff is an abomination!”*  
*“We depend on European countries to buy our cotton! We can’t make them angry by putting a high tax on their goods!”*  
*“Our economy will suffer if we have less trade with Europe!”*  
*“This tariff favors the North’s needs over our desires! Why doesn’t this government work for Southern gentlemen like us?”*  
*“Our plantations depend on farm equipment made in Europe! How are we going to survive without these goods? We just can’t afford them anymore!”*



Write what you observe happened in 1828 to imports into the United States.

# Spotlight on Culture: The Spoils System



What was the Spoils System?  
Use your textbook.

Examine the picture to the left.

Why do you think a pig is shown?

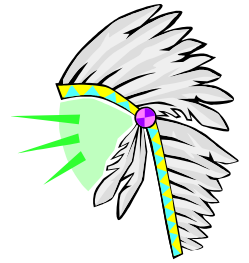
What do you see in the background?

What is the pig lying on?

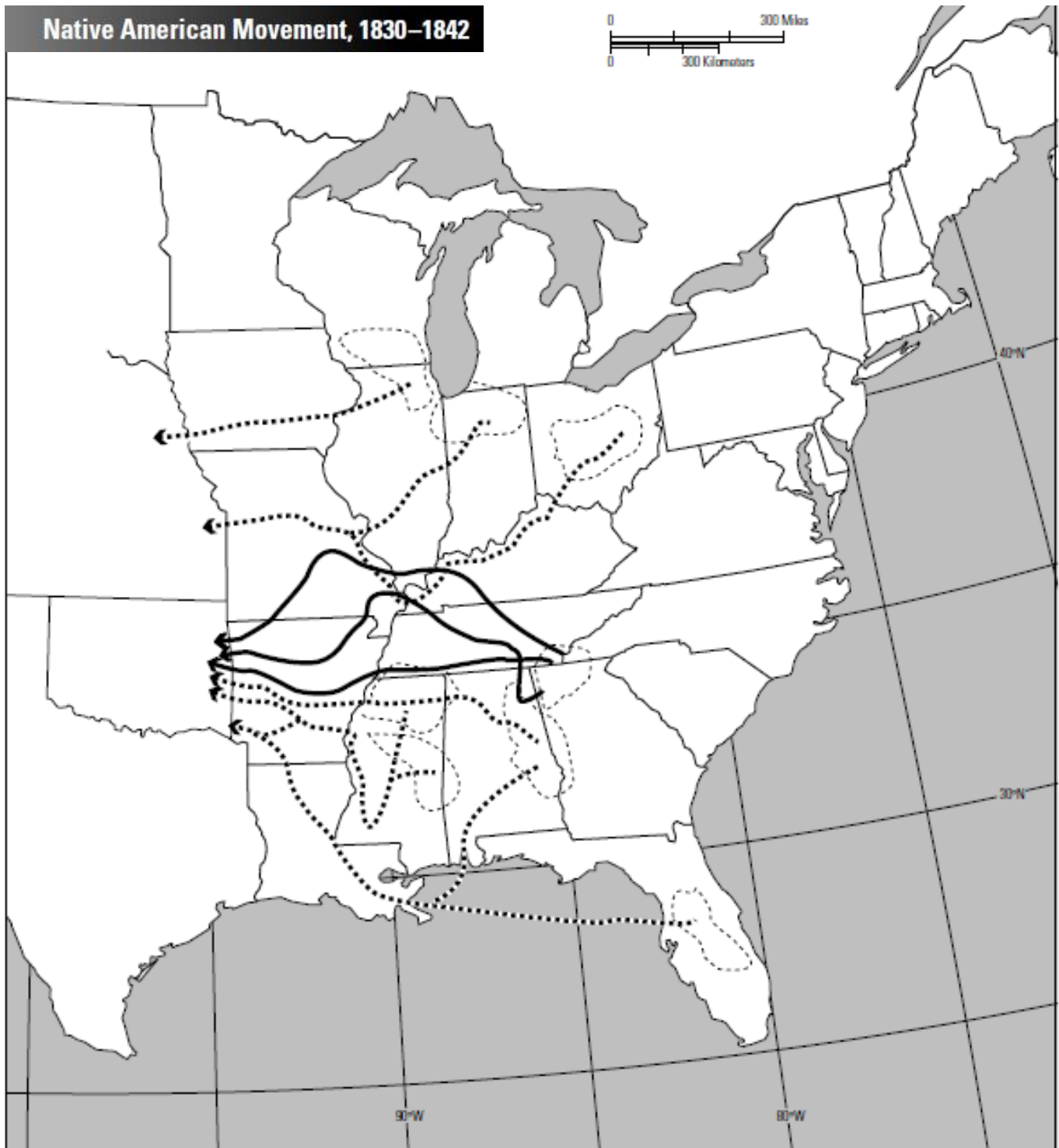
How is this a good visual representation of the Spoils System?

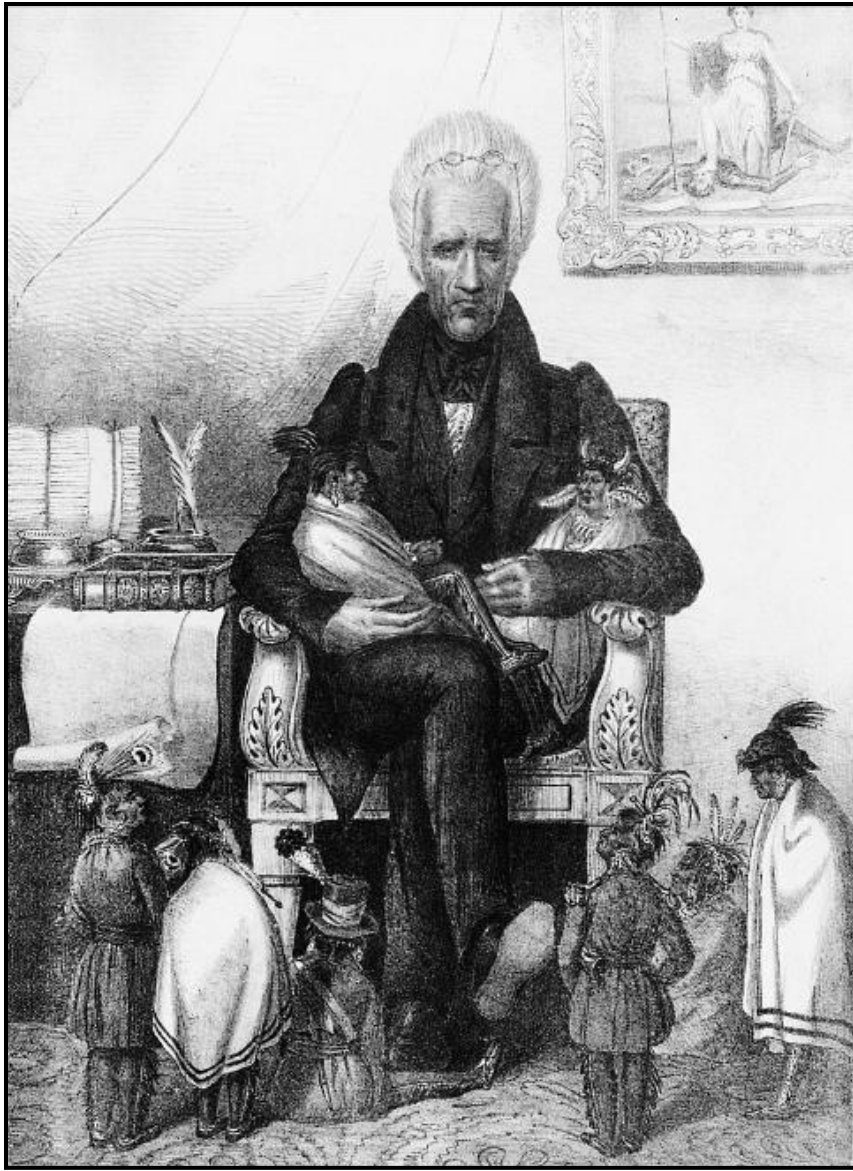
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Spotlight on Geography: The Indian Removal Act



**Directions:** Use your textbook to chart the various Indian Removal routes.





**Examine the cartoon above. Who is Jackson holding?**

**What is the artist implying about Jackson's attitude toward Native Americans?**

## Extra Chart to Understand the Tariff!

	<u>New England</u> Farm Equipment	<u>British</u> Farm Equipment	<u>Who's Sellin'?</u>
1800	no manufacturing yet	<u>\$20.00</u>	<b>No competition</b>
1810	<u>\$23.00</u>	<u>\$18.00</u>	<b>British</b>
1816	<u>\$22.00</u>	\$17.00+ \$3.00 tariff = <u>\$20.00</u>	<b>Still British</b>
1824	<u>\$22.00</u>	\$17.00 + \$6.00 tariff = <u>\$23.00</u>	<b>People start buying American, but not all</b>
1828	<u>\$22.00</u>	\$17.00 + \$10.00 tariff = <u>\$27.00</u>	<b>YOWZA!! Everyone buying American</b>
1832	<u>\$22.00</u>	\$17.00+ \$6.00 tariff = <u>\$24.00</u>	<b>People pay more for British goods in</b>