

Identifies Period 4: 1800-1848

AMSCO Chapter 10, [American Yawp](#) Chapter 9

1. Politics of the Common Man: Universal male suffrage
2. Politics of the Common Man: Spoils system and Rotation in officeholders
3. The Election of 1824: “corrupt bargain”
4. “Tariff of Abominations”
5. Revolution of 1828
6. Role of the president: kitchen cabinet
7. Indian Removal Act (1830): Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, Worcester v. Georgia, Trail of Tears
8. *Primary Source: Majority Decision – Worcester v. Georgia (excerpt)*
9. Nullification crisis: nullification theory, Webster-Hayne Debate, Proclamation to the People of South Carolina
10. Bank veto
11. The Two-Party System
12. Pet banks
13. Specie Circular
14. *Primary Source: Veto Message of the Bill on the Bank of the United States (excerpt)*
15. *Primary Source: King Andrew the First*

Primary Sources

Majority Decision – Worcester v. Georgia, Chief Justice John Marshall, 1832

Source: Chief Justice John Marshall, majority opinion in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)

“From the commencement of our government Congress has passed acts to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians; which treat them as nations, respect their rights, and manifest a firm purpose to afford that protection which treaties stipulate. All these acts . . . manifestly consider the several Indian nations as distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries, within which their authority is exclusive, and having a right to all the lands within those boundaries, which is not only acknowledged, but guaranteed by the United States. . . . The Cherokee Nation, then, is a distinct community . . . in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves or in conformity with treaties and with the acts of Congress. . . .”

Veto Message of the Bill on the Bank of the United States, Andrew Jackson, 1832

Source: Andrew Jackson's veto message (July 10, 1832)

I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country. . . . The present Bank of the United States . . . enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking, . . . almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange.

It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens, chiefly of the richest class.

Of the twenty-five directors of this bank five are chosen by the Government and twenty by the citizen stockholders. . . . It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country?

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes.

King Andrew the First, 1833

