**EOCT Review**

**Chapter 5: The Age of Jackson**

* Jacksonian Democracy expanded suffrage to all adult white males when states dropped their property qualifications. Political parties began holding nominating conventions to pick their candidates.
* President Jackson saw himself as the champion of the “common man”; however, Jacksonian Democracy did not extend to enslaved African Americans, Indians or women.
* The Nullification Crisis took place when South Carolina claimed the right to nullify the Tariff of 1832 and seemed likely to secede, until President Jackson threatened the use of force to uphold the Union.
* President Jackson asked Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act, requiring all Indian nations, including the Cherokee, to move west of the Mississippi River.
* The North, South, and West were all affected by the rise of industry: The North became a center of commerce and manufacturing; the West grew food for the rest of the country; and the South grew cotton and other cash crops for factory production.
* Different sections of the country became linked together by the “Transportation Revolution” (roads, canals, steamboats, railroads and telegraphs). Their economies grew more interdependent.
* Henry Clay proposed his “American System” to unite the country: a tariff would protect Northern industries and yield revenues to finance internal improvements in the West; the South would benefit by selling its cotton to Northern manufacturers; the National Bank would continue to promote stability and growth. Clay’s plans were opposed by President Jackson, who thought Clay’s system gave powers to the federal government that belonged to the states.
* The Second Great Awakening encouraged social reform movements, including temperance (the campaign to prohibit alcoholic beverages), tax-payer supported public education, voting rights for women (women’s suffrage), and abolitionism (the movement to end slavery).
* The invention of the cotton gin and the demand of factories for raw cotton led to the spread of slavery in the South, where slaves lived in terrible conditions.
* With the rise of abolitionism, slavery become a major issue in American politics.
* Slave rebellions created a wave of fear among white Southern landholders.