**Chapter 10: Study Guide KEY**

1. Three court cases
   1. *McCulloch v. Maryland*: The Supreme Court protected the second Bank of the US. Maryland wanted to impose a tax on the bank for operating in Maryland. This strengthened the power of federal government. Court ruled that states had no power to interfere with federal institutions.
   2. *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*: S. Court ruled that the charter at the college was a private contract. The court was protecting private businesses, promoting capitalism.
   3. *Gibbons v. Ogden*: S. Court supported federal power. NY could not give a steamboat company a monopoly on carrying passengers down Hudson River, due to interstate commerce.
2. Simon Bolivar was a Latin American leader in charge of gaining independence from Spain. He was called The Liberator. He led an army into Columbia and defeated Spanish and became president of now independent Republic of Great Columbia.
3. The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 was when Spain gave up (ceded) Florida to the United States.
4. The Monroe Doctrine stated that the US would not allow European nations to create American colonies or interfere with the free nations of Latin America.
5. The Act of the Union merged Canada’s two parts into a single unit governed by Canadian legislature, with Britain still having ultimate control. This gave Canadians more power for self-government.
6. The “spoils system” is the practice of rewarding gov’t jobs to loyal supporters of the party that wins the election. This pertained to Jackson because Jackson did this in his presidency, and made it public knowledge, saying it furthered democracy.
7. Jackson’s policies:
   1. Favored the nation: Support for common people, against unfair privilege by fighting the Bank of the US
   2. Against the nation: Use of spoils system, enforcement of the Indian Removal Act
8. John Quincy Adam believed the US had no designs on the territory of other nations 🡪 did not want the US to try to control other nations
9. The Indian Removal Act was a law written by Jackson giving him authority to offer Native Americans land west of the Mississippi in exchange for their lands in the East. Many died along the way, and was forced upon the Native American people by the federal gov’t.
10. The Panic of 1837 was when President Martin Van Buren was in office. The economy was slumping due to cotton prices, and the economy collapsed because the banks were not getting paid. These hard times lasted six years and ruined his presidency.
11. In the Election of 1840, President Van Buren ran against William Henry Harrison, who represented the Whig Party. The Whigs showed that their candidate was a “man of the people” who lived in a log cabin. This drew voters to him, and he won.
12. South Carolina was in favor of nullifying the tariffs because they felt it didn’t apply to them. They threatened to secede from the union if forced to pay tariffs. SC did not get support from other states, so they repealed the tariff nullification, but only after Congress lowered the tariffs.
13. The national Bank of the US favored wealthy business owners, and did not favor farmers and merchants in the south and west who were trying to buy land.
14. The North did not mind the tariffs because it helped them bring in more money. The South did not like the tariffs because they had to pay more for manufactured goods.