

1. **John Marshall**- a midnight judge appointed as chief justice by John Adams to maintain Federalism in the Judicial Branch; he redefined the courts and ensured Federalism in the legal system
2. **Judiciary Act of 1789**- set up lower court system; determined amount of justices and justices had to be approved and sealed by Secretary of State; also allowed Judiciary Branch to issue **writs of mandamus**- forcing Sec of State's signature
3. **Marbury vs Madison**- **Marbury** was a midnight judge but **Marshall**, who was Sec of State at the time forgot to deliver papers then **Marbury** goes to the new Sec of State **Madison** but he refuses to sign so the case is brought to the Supreme Court asking for writ of mandamus; few people show up showing weakness of the Supreme Court
4. **Ruling for Marbury v Madison**-1)Marbury was entitled to appointment as a judge 2)Judiciary Act ruled unconstitutional therefore Marbury was not allowed to ask for writ of mandamus 3)**Judicial Review** established allowing Judicial Branch to interpret Constitution and“say what law is”making Judicial Branch equal gvmt branch
5. National Bank-allows for credit and good currency and is vital for properly stimulating economy; if it doesn't properly function it could ruin a country's economy
6. **McCullough vs Maryland**- 1)federal bank was ruled constitutional part of the elastic clause of Congress's commerce 2)Federal Bank higher than state banks part of supremacy clause 3)state can't tax federal bank bc need federal bank to ensure proper running economy and avoid collapsing economy
7. **Gibbons V Ogden**-Ogden received exclusive rights to NY waterways and Gibbons was competing next to NY so questioned whether was part of NY or interstate water; ruled that belonged to Congress who were responsible for interstate commerce and Gibbons allowed to continue
8. **Dartmouth College v New Hampshire**- Dartmouth received charter from British government and after American Rev New Hampshire wanted rights to campus; ruled that charter was still in effect but case defined **contracts**
9. **Marshall's Rulings**- 1)expanded Federalist power in court system 2)strengthened Judicial Branch 3)ensured central government and stable economy 4)loosely interpreted Constitution (loose constriction)
10. Andrew Jackson was the first person “**to run for the presidency**”- campaign to the average American since he did have prior reputation needed vote of commoners
11. **Election of 1824**- between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson; vote too close so went to House of Reps where Henry Clay convinced allowing JQA to win; Jackson was determined to campaign for next 4 years allowing him to eventually win
12. Jackson was able to campaign to common man and middle class bc got rid necessity to own property in order to vote
13. **Kitchen Cabinet**- Andrew Jackson went through so many people in cabinet bc very independent in decision so became known as kitchen cabinet
14. **Indian Removal Act**-Indians forced out of land around Mississippi and Congress did nothing showing American cruelty and inferior mentality to Indians
15. **Warchester V Georgia**- Indians went to Supreme Court bc rights violated Marshall ruled were mistreated and needed to pay them, but Jackson disregarded decision again showing weakness of Judicial branch
16. **Trail of Tears**- 1/4 of Indian population killed on deadly route to the west

17. **Nullification Theory**- North benefited from high tariffs but South felt they were tariff of abomination so John Calhoun said they should disregard the taxes; **The Webster-Hayne Debate** arose where Webster felt the preservation of the union was first and foremost while Hayne felt it was liberty first and then a union feeling states were more important than the country as a whole; this was reason for states seceding and later the Civil War; Andrew Jackson eventually lowered tariff
18. **Spoil system**-Jackson incorporated many of his own supporters to his cabinet
19. **Rotation in Office**- different people were shuffled in and out of office to give opportunity to many to serve in office
20. Jackson heavily opposed the national bank and challenged its constitutionality gaining the support of the middle class with hostility from the rich; Henry Clay approved a bank charter for **Biddle** which Jackson vetoed; Jackson wanted money to remain in gold (**species circular**) instead of the bank's paper money; Jackson ruined the economy leading to **The Panic of 1837** and bank system for future presidents people referring to his opposition of the bank as a **manifesto of anarchy**
21. **The Rise of the Whigs**- emerged in opposition to **Van Buren** who followed Jackson; they won election under President **Harrison** who died and **Tyler** took over
22. **Transcendentalist Movement**- reform movement based on the common man's matters and want for change
23. **Unitarian Revivalism**- great awakening of charismatic leaders who inspired others to bring reform
24. **Temperament Movement**- try limit alcohol especially supported by women who hated the fact that their husbands drank
25. **Labor Textile Movement**- workers mistreated wanted better hours and wages even better working conditions
26. **Homer Mann**-argued for better education and public schooling
27. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Louise Alcott**- women activists fighting for equal rights in **Seneca Falls**
28. **Dorothea Dix**- helped the mentally unstable and prisoners
29. **Abolitionist Movement**- wanted to outlaw slavery and gain more rights for blacks; **Williams Lloyd Garrison**- journalist anti-slavery wanted to emancipate the slaves **Frederick Douglas**- ex slave who brought harsh truth of slavery conditions to public **Harriet Tubman**- helped slaves escape to freedom via the **Underground Railroad** these were moderate abolitionists others such as **John Brown, Nat Turner, and Denmark Vesey** were radical
30. **Manifest Destiny**-Americans felt they had a God given right to spread to the rest of the continent "**from sea to shining sea**"
31. **Motives for Moving West** 1)land abundance with new opportunity for jobs 2)free religion for missionaries without persecution 3)exciting adventure
32. **Journey was hard bc** 1)lack of transportation 2)Indians 3)disease 4)lack of supplies 5)a lot of crime bc was lawless land 6)big families very burdensome
33. **Oregon**-good weather allowed farming and a lot of fertile and nutrient rich land
34. **Utah- Mormons** went there bc were persecuted for polygamy; religion set up by **Brigham Young** near Salt Lake City
35. **California**- originally went for gold in 1849 gold rush called 49ers after James Marshall found gold at **Sutter's Mill**

36. **Texas**-land grants were given for cotton farming and rich **empresarios** to help economy of Texan Mexicans (**Tejanos**)but later US and Mexico clashed over issues like slavery and religion so Mexico started revolution first **Battle of the Alamo** where Texas won under **Sam Houston** becoming a **Lone Star State**; James Polk went into Mexico and helped independence and later gained land in **Mexican Cession** and **Gadsden Purchase** eventually building railroad from sea to shining sea; **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**- Mexico recognized American owning of Texas.
37. **54/40 or fight**- James Polk ran on this slogan wanted land owned by British and threatened to go to war and in end got **49th parallel** instead
38. 3 Compromises- 1)missouri 2)1850 3)1854 to try resolve free vs slave state conflict
39. **Compromise of 1850**-enforced **fugitive slave law** so had to return slave if ran to free state even by force bc were property; California was admitted to counteract Texas to maintain balance between free and slave states
40. **Uncle Tom's Cabin**- writer by **Harriet Beacher Stowe** bringing to light that slaves were as human as whites and were mistreated as inferiors North realized how bad slavery was in the south
41. **Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854**- **Stephen Douglas** proposed which allowed the state to decide by vote if wanted to be free or slave state(**popular sovereignty**); this got rid of Missouri Line and also created tension among states that were split like Kansas in incident of **Bleeding Kansas**
42. **Election of 1856**-between **Freemont** and **Buchanan**; Buchanan won beating out Freemont and new Republican Party, anti-slavery party wanting "free soil, free labor, and free montana" he was against the extension of slavery but Buchanan and Democrats won
43. **Sumner**- Sumner delivered anti-slavery report in regards to Bleeding Kansas so southern senator **Butler** hit him showing mentality that south felt were higher
44. **Dred Scott Decision**- slave who went with his owner, **Sanford**, to the free north than owner wanted return south but Dred Scott said was free so he sued but **Justice Taney** ruled 1)slaves are property 2)slaves can't sue as American citizens 3)slaves don't fall under men in Declaration of Independence 4)Constitution protects property in 5th amendment so slaves have to be returned to owner 5)Missouri Compromise ruled unconstitutional further enforcing Fugitive Slave Law also hurt Stephen Douglas's popular sovereignty
45. Dred Scott Decision created major tension between north and south bc wasn't done in compromise only way to abolish slavery would be through war