

Presidents		Presidents (cont)		Movements and Reforms (cont)		Court Cases (cont)	
Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)	Democratic Republican, Louisiana Purchase, Lewis & Clark, Marbury V. Madison (Judicial Review), Reelected, Embargo Act of 1807	John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)	Election of 1824, Internal improvements, New Tariffs	American Temperance Society (1826)	Founded by Protestant ministers, reform alcoholism and excessive drinking	Dartmouth College V. Woodward (1819)	Contracts for private corporations cannot be altered by the State
James Madison (1809-1817)	Democratic Republican, Nonintercourse Act of 1809, Macon's Bill No. 2, War of 1812, War Hawks Treaty of Ghent, Hartford Convention, Fletcher V. Peck, Martin V. Hunter's Lease	Andrew Jackson (1829-1837)	Democrat, Peggy Eaton Affair, Indian Removal Act, Cherokee Nation V. Georgia, Worcester V. Georgia, Trail of Tears, Nullification Crisis, Reelected, Destroy National Bank	NY Female Moral Reform Society (1834)	Women had more time, wanted to keep poor women from being prostitutes	McCulloch V. Maryland (1819)	Federal laws can override State laws; "implied power" of the Constitution, States cannot tax federal institutions
James Monroe (1817-1825)	Democratic Republican, Era of Good Feelings, Tariff of 1816, The America System, Panic of 1819, Dartmouth College V. Woodward, McCulloch V. Maryland, Cohens V. Virginia, Gibbons V. Ogden, Missouri Compromise, Tallmadge Amendment, Rush-Bagot Agreement, Treaty of 1818, Florida Purchase Treaty, Monroe Doctrine, Market Revolution, Beginnings of Irish and German immigration,	Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)	Panic of 1837, Cult of Domesticity, Independent Treasury	Transcendentalism	One must discover themselves by challenging materialism and establishing the individual, Brook Farm	Cohens V. Virginia (1821)	Supreme Court can review state court's decisions when they apply to the power of the federal government
		John Tyler (1841-1845)	Mexican American War, Battle of the Alamo, Webster-Ashburton Treaty, Manifest Destiny	Seneca Falls Convention (1848)	Wanted to establish women's property rights and voting rights	Gibbons V. Ogden (1821)	The Federal government has some control over interstate commerce
		James K. Polk (1845-1849)	Donner Party, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Ostend Manifesto	Court Cases		Cherokee Nation V. Georgia (1831)	Cherokee nation could not sue since they were not a nation
		Movements and Reforms		Marbury V. Madison (1803)	Established the idea of Judicial Review	Worcester V. Georgia (1832)	Georgia has no right or force within the Cherokee territory
		Second Great Awakening (1823)	Charles G. Finney starts revivals in upstate New York, Baptists and Methodists in the South, Millennialists believed the world would end on October 21st with the second coming of Jesus, Mormons migrated West in order escape religious scrutiny	Fletcher V. Peck (1810)	Land fraud in Georgia, Supreme Court declared a State Law unconstitutional		
				Martin V. Hunter's Lease (1816)	Supreme Court has jurisdiction over state courts when the cases involves constitutional rights		



### Court Cases (cont)

Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842) As long as a union is peaceful, they can negotiate labor contracts with their employer(s)

### Politics and Economics

Embargo Act of 1807 Prohibited sailors from going to any foreign port due to their neglect of American policies, US economy suffered, Britain traded with South America

Nonintercourse Act of 1809 Prohibited trade with only France and Britain

Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810) If either France or Britain agree to U.S neutrality, the U.S would not trade with that nations enemy

Treaty of Ghent (1814) Ends the War of 1812

Tariff of 1816 Only overall decently accepted tariff, created to pay off war debts

Henry Clay's American System (1816) Protective tariffs, National Bank, and Internal improvements

### Politics and Economics (cont)

Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817) Established a border between the United States and Canada, limits weaponry on the Great Lakes

Treaty of 1818 Joint occupation of Oregon, joint fishing in Newfoundland

Florida Purchase Treaty or Adam-Onis Treaty Spain sold Florida to the United States

Panic of 1819 2nd National Bank tightened credit in fear of inflation, banks closed, money deflation

Monroe Doctrine (1823) Europe can no longer encroach on the Western Hemisphere

Tariff of 1828 South was enraged, caused nullification

Congress' Preemption Act Squatters can stay on public lands and purchase them for small fees

Panic of 1837 Jackson killed the National Bank prior, paper money became practically useless, economic depression

### Politics and Economics (cont)

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) Paid Mexico \$15 Million dollars, established the Rio Grande as the border and gave the U.S California



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