

**Document A** Andrew Jackson's Bank Veto Message to Congress, July 10, 1832

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 hind it to our country? ... If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy and every impulse of American feeling admonishes that it should be purely American. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who at least ought to be friendly to our government and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger.

**Document B** Daniel Webster's Reply to Jackson's Bank Veto Message, July 11, 1832

President Jackson's message extends the grasp of the chief executive over every power of the government. ... It sows the seeds of jealousy and ill-will against the government of which its author is the official head. It raises a cry that liberty is in danger, at the very moment when it puts forth claims to powers heretofore unknown and unheard of. It manifestly seeks to inflame the poor against the rich, it wantonly attacks whole classes of people, for the purposes of turning against the m the prejudices and resentments of other classes.

**Document C** Andrew Jackson's Message to Congress, Dec 7, 1829

The condition and destiny of the Indian tribes within the limits of some of our states have become objects of much interest and importance. By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants. Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which, by destroying resources of the savages, doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan is fast overcoming the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort be made to avert so great a calamity.

**Document D** Memorial of the Cherokee Nation reprinted in the Niles Daily Register, August 21, 1830

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to remain without interruption and molestation. But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us. The far greater part of that region is, beyond all controversy, badly supplied with food and water; and no Indian tribe can live as agriculturalists without these articles. All our neighbors would speak language totally different from ours, and practice different customs. It contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fathers.

**Document E** *Worcester v. Georgia*, John Marshall, 1832

"The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia can have no force. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States."

**Document F**

Percentage of Eligible Voters Participating in Presidential Elections

1824	27%
1828	58%
1832	55%
1836	58%
1840	80%

**Document G** Andrew Jackson, 1829

The duties of all public officials are so plain and simple that people of intelligence may readily qualify themselves to perform them. I believe that more is lost by people continuing for office for a long time than is generally gained by their experience. I ask you, therefore, whether government efficiency would not be increased by a general extension of the law limiting appointments of officeholders to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one person has any more right to hold office than another.

**Document H** Harriet Martineau, British traveler reporting on her 1834 visit to the US in *Society in America*

I had been less than three weeks in the country and was in a state of something like awe at the prevalence of not only external competence and intellectual ability, the striking effect upon a stranger witnessing for the first time, the absence of poverty, of gross ignorance, of all servility, of all insolence of manner cannot be exaggerated in description. I had seen every man in the towns and independent citizen, every man in the country a landowner. I had seen that villages had their newspapers, the factory girls had their libraries. I had witnessed the controversies between candidates for office on some difficult subjects, of which the people were to be the judges.

**Document I** Abolition of Property Qualifications for Voting

CT	1818
DE	1792
GA	1789
MD	1810
MA	1821
NH	1784
NJ	1844
NY	1821
NC	1854
PA	No prop qualifications since before the Revolution
RI	1842
SC	1778
VA	1850
VT	Founded 1791 – no prop qualifications
KY	Founded 1793 – no prop qualifications
TN	1796

**Document J** Andrew Jackson, 1832 Artist Unknown



**Document L** Acts and Resolutions of South Carolina, 1835

Resolved, that the legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding states, earnestly requests that the governments of these states will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits purporting to be abolition societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish, and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts and pictorial representations calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the southern states to insurrection and revolt.

Resolved, that the legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation the measures of security adopted by the Post Office Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essential and protective policy be counteracted by Congress, and the United States mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, we expect that the Chief Magistrate of our state will forthwith call the legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent such mail from traversing our territory.

**Document M** Andrew Jackson, Proclamation to the people of South Carolina, December 10, 1832

I consider that the power of one state to annul a law of the United States is not consistent with the survival of the Union. Nullification is forbidden by the Constitution; it violates the spirit of the Constitution; it is not consistent with the principles on which the Constitution was founded; and it is destructive to the great object for which the Constitution was written.

**Document K** Slaveholdings of Andrew Jackson

