

Name: _____

Hr: _____

8th Grade U.S. History

Chapter 10 Homework Packet Jacksonian Democracy



Requirements:

- All margin questions must be answered in complete thoughts and sentences.
- Chapter Summary must be completed to the best of your ability.
- Students must make at least three marginal annotations or “mental moves” per page. Marginal annotations should be purposeful and can take the form of any of the following:

Predicting:

I predict that...
In the next part I think...

Visualizing:

I picture...
I can see...

Questioning:

A question I have is...
Could this mean...

Making Connections:

This is like...
This reminds me of...

Identifying a Problem:

I got confused when...
I'm not sure of...

Fixing Problems:

I'll reread this part...
I'll read on and check back...

Summarizing:

The big idea is...
I think the point is...

The Age of Jackson

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. Democracy expanded in the 1820s as more Americans held the right to vote.
2. Jackson's victory in the election of 1828 marked a change in American politics.

Key Terms and People

nominating conventions public meetings to select a party's presidential and vice presidential candidates

Jacksonian Democracy the democratic expansion that occurred during Jackson's presidency

Democratic Party a party formed by Jackson supporters

John C. Calhoun Jackson's vice presidential running mate

spoils system the practice of rewarding political supporters with government jobs

Martin Van Buren the secretary of the state in Jackson's cabinet

Kitchen Cabinet an informal group of Jackson's trusted advisers that sometimes met in the White House kitchen

Section Summary

EXPANSION OF DEMOCRACY

In the early 1800s state legislatures expanded democracy, giving more people voting rights.

However, women and African Americans still had no voting rights in most states.

By 1828 almost all states had changed the system under which state legislatures nominated electors in the electoral college. Now, the people nominated their own electors. Some parties began to hold **nominating conventions**. Broader voting rights and conventions allowed more people to actively participate in politics.

Andrew Jackson entered the political scene as American democracy grew. Historians called the expansion of democracy in this era **Jacksonian Democracy**.

Who was left out in the push to give Americans more voting rights?

Section 1, *continued*

ELECTION OF 1828

Jackson's supporters were mainly farmers, frontier settlers, and southern slaveholders. They believed he would protect the rights of the common people and the slave states. They referred to themselves as Democrats and established the **Democratic Party**. Many supporters of President John Quincy Adams called themselves National Republicans.

The presidential candidates were President Adams and Andrew Jackson in a replay of the 1824 election. Jackson selected South Carolina Senator **John C. Calhoun** as his running mate. The campaign concentrated on personalities. Jackson's campaigners said he was a war hero who was born poor and earned success through hard work. They said that Adams knew nothing about everyday people because his father had been the second U.S. president. Adams's backers said Jackson was too coarse to be president.

Jackson and Calhoun won the election. Jackson's supporters described his victory as a triumph for the common people. A crowd of some 20,000 people held a big party on the White House lawn to celebrate. Jackson began the **spoils system**, but he replaced fewer than one-fifth of federal officeholders. One of Jackson's strongest cabinet members was **Martin Van Buren**. Jackson also relied heavily on a trusted group of advisors that was called the **kitchen cabinet**.

Who supported Adams for president?

What were some of the key differences between Jackson and Adams?

Why might so many people have attended the election party?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Analyze Make a chart contrasting facts about Adams and Jackson with people's opinions of them.

The Age of Jackson

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. Regional differences grew during Jackson's presidency.
2. The rights of the states were debated amid arguments about a national tariff.
3. Jackson's attack on the Bank sparked controversy.
4. Jackson's policies led to the Panic of 1837.

Key Terms and People

Tariff of Abominations a tariff with very high rates

states' rights doctrine the belief that state power should be greater than federal power

nullification crisis the dispute over whether states had the right to nullify, or disobey, any federal law with which they disagreed

Daniel Webster a senator from Massachusetts who spoke out against nullification and believed the nation had to stay united

McCulloch v. Maryland the case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Second Bank of the United States was constitutional

Whig Party a political group supported by people who opposed Andrew Jackson

Panic of 1837 a financial crisis that led to a severe economic depression

William Henry Harrison a general and the Whig presidential candidate in 1840

Academic Vocabulary

criteria basic requirements

Section Summary

SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES INCREASE

In Andrew Jackson's presidency, people's reaction to almost every policy was based on where they lived and the economy of their region. The North's economy depended on trade and manufacturing. The North supported tariffs, which helped it compete with foreign manufacturers. Southerners marketed a large portion of their crops to foreign countries. Most southerners opposed tariffs, which led to higher prices in manufactured items that they bought. Westerners wanted cheap land.

Why did northerners disagree with southerners on the issue of tariffs?

Section 2, continued

Northerners continued to demand high tariffs to guard their new industries from foreign competition. In 1828 Congress passed a law that southerners called the **Tariff of Abominations**. (An abomination is a hateful thing.) The tariff intensified sectional differences.

How did the Tariff of Abominations help industries in the North?

STATES' RIGHTS DEBATE

Vice President John C. Calhoun supported the **criteria** of a strong central government. Later on, he argued for the **states' rights doctrine**. The debate over states' rights led to the **nullification crisis**. Jackson opposed nullification. Calhoun resigned from office. South Carolina's legislature declared that a new 1832 tariff would not be collected in the state. **Daniel Webster** backed a unified nation. Congress finally agreed to lower the tariffs gradually. South Carolina's leaders agreed to obey the law but still backed the nullification idea.

What caused the nullification crisis?

JACKSON ATTACKS THE BANK

President Jackson and many southern states questioned the constitutional legality of the Second Bank of the United States. However, in the case **McCulloch v. Maryland**, the Bank was found to be constitutional. Jackson moved most of the Bank's funds to state banks. This action caused inflation.

What happened when the federal bank's funds were moved to state banks?

PANIC OF 1837

The **Whig Party** backed four candidates for president in 1836, and the Democrat, Martin Van Buren, won. When the country experienced the **Panic of 1837**, Van Buren was blamed. In 1840 the Whigs nominated **William Henry Harrison**, who won with an electoral landslide.

Why might voters have chosen Harrison over Van Buren?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Summarizing Design a poster that illustrates President Jackson's actions in his two terms. Use captions.

The Age of Jackson

Section 3



MAIN IDEAS

1. The Indian Removal Act authorized the relocation of Native Americans to the West.
2. Cherokee resistance to removal led to disagreement between Jackson and the Supreme Court.
3. Other Native Americans resisted removal with force.

Key Terms and People

Indian Removal Act the act that authorized the removal of Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi River

Indian Territory the new homeland for Native Americans, which contained most of present-day Oklahoma

Bureau of Indian Affairs an agency created to oversee the federal policy toward Native Americans

Sequoya a Cherokee who used 86 characters to represent Cherokee syllables to create a written language

Worcester v. Georgia a case in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the state of Georgia had no authority over the Cherokee

Trail of Tears an 800-mile forced march westward in which one-fourth of the 18,000 Cherokee died

Black Hawk a Sauk chief who decided to fight rather than be removed

Osceola Seminole leader who called on Native Americans to resist removal by force

Academic Vocabulary

contemporary existing at the same time

Section Summary

INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

President Andrew Jackson's policies toward Native Americans were controversial. They had long lived in settlements from Georgia to Mississippi. Jackson and other political leaders wanted this land for American farmers. Jackson pressured Congress to pass the **Indian Removal Act** in 1830. The **Indian Territory** was set aside as a new home for Native Americans.

Why were Jackson's policies toward Native Americans controversial?

Section 3, continued

The **Bureau of Indian Affairs** was established. Indian peoples began to be removed to Indian Territory. They lost their lands east of the Mississippi. On their trips to Indian Territory, many Native Americans died of cold, disease, and starvation.

Why was the Indian Territory established?

CHEROKEE RESISTANCE

The Cherokee adopted the **contemporary** culture of white people to avoid conflicts. **Sequoya** helped the Cherokee create their own written language.

The Cherokee sued the state when the Georgia militia tried to remove them. In the case **Worcester v. Georgia**, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee. Georgia ignored the ruling and removed the Cherokee. On the **Trail of Tears**, the Cherokee suffered from heat, cold, and exposure.

OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS RESIST

Conflicts broke out in Illinois and Florida when some Native Americans decided to resist removal. Chief **Black Hawk** led the Sauk of Illinois in raiding settlements and fighting the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army attacked the Sauk as they retreated, and the uprising ended.

How did the Sauk resist removal?

In Florida the Seminole also resisted removal. In 1832 some Seminole leaders were forced to sign a treaty that said they would withdraw from Florida in seven years. Any Seminole of African ancestry would be called a runaway slave. The Seminoles ignored the treaty. **Osceola** led his followers in the Second Seminole War. The Seminole won many battles. Some 1,500 U.S. soldiers died. After spending millions, U.S. officials gave up.

How did the outcome for the Seminole differ from that of other Native Americans?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Analyzing Write an essay explaining how your view of the Indian Removal Act would compare or contrast with the view of an easterner who wanted to settle on Native American lands.

The Age of Jackson

CHAPTER SUMMARY

CAUSE		EFFECT
More people received the right to vote.	→	
	→	Northerners supported tariffs.
	→	Southerners opposed tariffs.
The United States wanted to control more land.	→	The Indian Removal Act passed in 1830.

COMPREHENSION AND CRITICAL THINKING

As you read the section summaries, fill in the table above and answer the questions below.

1. Explain Give one reason that the political system changed in the early 1800s.

2. Identify Cause and Effect Why did most northerners support tariffs and most southerners oppose them?
