

Name: _____ Hr: _____

Ch. 10 Study Guide- The Age of Jackson

Directions: Using multiple resources, fill in the missing information below. After completion, use the guide to study for your exam.

Ch. 10 Key Terms and People- Define the following words/describe the following people and events:

Jacksonian Democracy: _____

Democratic Party: _____

spoils system: _____

Tariff of Abominations: _____

nullification crisis: _____

Whig party: _____

Indian Removal Act: _____

Indian Territory: _____

Trail of Tears: _____

Ch. 10, Section 1

- 1.) Believing that the wealthy were tightening their grip on power in the U.S., small farmers, _____, and slaveholders rallied behind Andrew Jackson in the 1828 election. To support his candidacy, Jackson's supporters formed the _____ party.
- 2.) Jacksonian Democracy, a period of expansion in voting rights in the 1820's and 1830's, excluded what group of people? _____
- 3.) In a rematch of the 1824 presidential election, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson ran against one another in 1828. What political party supported Adams at the time? _____
- 4.) After winning a record number of votes in the 1828 election, Jackson began rewarding political backers with government jobs. This practice is known as the _____.

Ch. 10, Section 2

- 5.) American's views of Jackson's policies were based on where they lived and the economy of those regions. The _____ supported tariffs that helped them compete with British factories, and the _____ opposed tariffs that made imported goods more expensive for their farmers. The third region, the West, was still being developed but relied on policy that boosted settlement.
- 6.) The _____ was a tariff on imports that was passed before Andrew Jackson took office. This tariff was hated in the South, and added fuel to the growing sectionalism in the U.S.
- 7.) As some southern states spoke of leaving the Union over tariffs, southern leaders advanced the _____ to explain why they felt state governments should be more powerful than the federal government and why states should be able to _____, or reject federal laws. Opposition to this view, mostly out of the north, argued for a stronger Union and led to the _____ crisis.
- 8.) South Carolina passed the _____ in 1832, declaring the 1828 and 1832 tariffs as null and void in South Carolina. Jackson, enraged by this action, signed the _____, approving the use of the national army in the state of South Carolina to collect duties. To fix the growing problem, _____ Clay of Kentucky proposed a

compromise that would gradually lower tariffs over several years. All parties involved quickly agreed to the compromise.

9.) Jackson, feeling the national bank was unconstitutional, opposed the national bank and felt the _____ should have power to control the banking system. In _____ v. _____, the Supreme Court ruled that the bank was indeed constitutional.

10.) To weaken the bank, Jackson refused to sign a renewal charter for the bank, and also _____ most of the banks funds to state banks. The states, in turn, gave loans out under easy credit terms, which led to _____. Jackson's unsuccessful attempts at curbing _____ led to the _____.

11.) In 1834, the _____ party formed to oppose Jackson but was unsuccessful in getting a candidate elected because they chose _____ men to run against Van Buren in 1836. The split support, and Jackson's backing, led to Martin Van Buren being elected our 8th president.

Ch. 10, Section 3

12.) Wanting to open land in the southeast to farmers wishing to settle there, Congress passed the _____ in 1830, granting the power to remove Native Americans to lands in the West. The land established for the relocation was called the _____.

13.) The _____ were the first Indians sent to Indian Territory. After having their government abolished and land taken, the _____ were forced to relocate on foot. Nearly _____ of their population died of _____ and starvation.

14.) The _____ thought they could prevent conflicts by conforming to the culture of their white neighbors. They sent their children to schools to learn English, created a written component for their language, and created a bicameral government modeled after the U.S. government. The discovery of _____ made this effort useless.

15.) In Worcester v. Georgia, the Court ruled that the Cherokee was a distinct community and the laws of Georgia did not apply to them. Georgia ignored this ruling, and in the spring of 1838, the removal of the Cherokee from Georgia to Oklahoma would commence.

16.) The Cherokee's 800-mile forced march would become known as the _____, because of the suffering and death of almost 1/4th of the Cherokee during the journey.

17.) Three other groups, the _____, Sauk and the _____ would also resist removal. With the exception of small groups of _____, those who resisted would eventually lose the battle and be forced to relocate to the Indian Territory.

Short Answer:

What are historians referring to when they use the term "Jacksonian Democracy"? Must include, suffrage, white males, nominating conventions, and freed blacks.