

Chapter 10 Study Guide

The Age of Jackson

1. How were voting rights expanded in the early 1800s? p.323
Suffrage rights to more white males (didn't have to own land)
2. What is a "nominating convention?" p.323
Public meetings where political parties gave people a voice in the process of selecting a candidate for president.
3. What advantage did Jackson have in the election of 1828? (Why did people support him?) p.322
He was a hero during the war – became popular with voters
4. What was the "spoils system?" p. 324
The practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs
5. What was Jackson's political party? p. 323 Why did they believe he was "The People's President." p.323
Democratic Party- Jackson grew up poor and related to the people.
6. Democrats criticized John Quincy Adams' candidacy for the presidency. During mudslinging they accused Adams of being **out of touch with everyday people.** p. 324
7. Describe Jackson's inauguration celebration on the White House lawn. p.324
Loud, chaotic, exciting! Jackson's popularity brought thousands out that day.
8. Why did Northerners support tariffs in the early 1800's? p.326
Tariffs helped them compete with British Manufacturers
9. Why did southerners oppose tariffs? p.327
Tariffs benefited only northern merchants.
10. What impact did the Tariff of Abominations have on sectionalism in America? p. 328
It fueled growing sectionalism
11. Which issue sparked the nullification crisis? p.328
Tariff of Abominations
12. The nullification crisis was a dispute over the power of the **states** to declare **federal** laws **unconstitutional.** p. 328
13. John C. Calhoun believed in states' rights doctrine. What was this belief? p.328
The federal government should have less power than the states
14. What were Jackson's views on the Second National Bank? p. 329-330
It was unconstitutional and should be controlled by the states
15. What was the Supreme Court's ruling in McCulloch v. Maryland? p. 330
The national bank WAS constitutional
16. How did Jackson's policies cause economic trouble for President Martin Van Buren? p.331
He put the funds into state banks, which overprinted bank notes, and provided easy credit, which led to inflation.
17. What issue among the Whig Party was a contributing factor to Martin Van Buren's election in 1837? p.330
The Whigs were unable to decide on just one candidate.

18. What was the Bureau of Indian Affairs? p. 332
Federal agency created to manage the removal of Natives
19. Where was the Indian Territory located? p. 332
Present-day Oklahoma
20. Who were the first Native Americans removed to the Indian Territory? p.333
Choctaw
21. What attempts did the Cherokee people make to resist removal to the Indian Territory? p.333-334
They brought a case to the federal court
22. What was the Supreme Court ruling in Worcester v. Georgia? p. 334
The state of Georgia had no legal power over the Cherokee
23. What was Sequoia's role in Native American history? p.333
He created a writing system for the Cherokee language
24. What was Jackson's response to the ruling? p. 334
He took no action to enforce the ruling and proceeded with the removal of the natives
25. What was the Trail of Tears? p.334
The 800 mile trek the Cherokee were forced to march during their removal
26. Why was the U.S. leadership in a hurry to remove the Native Americans off of their land? p.333
The promise of gold and other resources on the land were more important than honoring American Indian land rights
27. Who was Osceola? p.337
He lead the Seminole against the U.S. troops
28. Who was Chief Black Hawk? What did he do? p.337
He was the leader of the Fox and Sauk

Sectionalism in the U.S.: Create a chart to identify the differences in the interests of the three main regions in the early 1800s. Include the differences in economies, support/opposition to tariffs, and differences in ideas for internal improvements and sale of cheap land. p. 326-327

North	South	West
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy based on manufacturing • Supportive of tariffs (helps to compete with British manufacturers) • Against the sale of cheap land in the west (fear of losing potential factory workers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy based on agriculture • Relied on Slave labor • Opposed to tariffs (increased the cost of imported goods) • Trade with Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging economy (favored policies that boosted farming and encouraged settlement) • Supported the sale of cheap public land • Supported improvements in roads and water transportation