

# The People's President

**DIRECTIONS:** Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I.		Explain how more people got more political power in the early 1800s.	C.	Why didn't Andrew Jackson become President?
		2		
	В.	Who lost political power at this time, and in what way?	D.	How did John Quincy Adams become President?
			III. Ne	ew Political Parties
	C.	Explain why nominating conventions gave more people more	A.	Write the name of each party after the candidate(s) it supported.
		power in politics than caucuses had given them.		1. Adams and Henry Clay
				(man)
				2. Jackson
II.	Th	e Disputed Election of 1824		·
	A.	Which four Democratic-Republicans ran for office in the election of 1824?	В.	Who ran for President in 1828?
			C.	Jackson won a landslide victory in
	В.	Who won the popular vote?		the election of 1828. Where did his support come from?

\* 49 ×

#### Activity 13-1



## The People's President

**DIRECTIONS:** Completing a Chart The chart below lists the four candidates in the election of 1824. Review the information about these men in your textbook. Write the state where each candidate lived and a few of his characteristics, skills, or jobs.

Election of 1824					
Candidate	State	Characteristics, Skills, or Jobs			
John Quincy Adams					
Henry Clay					
William Crawford					
Andrew Jackson					

**DIRECTIONS:** Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_1. What group gained voting rights in the 1820s?
  - A. free white men
  - B. free African American men
  - C. women
  - D. white male property owners
  - \_\_\_ 2. Who decided the election of 1824?
    - **A.** the voters
    - **B.** the House of Representatives
    - C. the Senate
    - D. the President

- \_\_ 3. Who became President as a result of the corrupt bargain?
  - A. Henry Clay
  - B. Andrew Jackson
  - C. John Quincy Adams
  - D. Millard Fillmore
- 4. What political party did Andrew Jackson's supporters form following the 1824 election?
  - A. National Republican party
  - B. Democratic-Republican party
  - C. Whig party
  - D. Federalist party



# **The Age of Jackson**

American History: The Early Years to 1877

#### The People's President

Column A	Column B
1. replaced party caucuses	A. suffrage
2. James Monroe's secretary of the tre	
3. hero of Battle of New Orleans	C. nominating conventions
4. the right to vote	D. Henry Clay
5. known for his wit and charm, skill compromise	ed at E. William Crawford
<b>DIRECTIONS:</b> Multiple Choice In the blank a choice that best completes the statement or a	
6. Westerners respected people who	
A. were born to wealthy families.	C. had college degrees.
B. held royal titles.	D. succeeded on their own.
7. Western states gave the vote to all	
A. men and women.	C. white men.
B. men.	D. men who owned land.
8. Critics said that "King Caucus" lim	nited
A. democracy.	C. the economy.
B. religion.	D. settlement of the West.
9. Andrew Jackson's support came fr states and	om farmers in the South, people in Western
A. urban Eastern bankers.	C. Southern planters.
B. urban Eastern workers.	D. Northern industrialists.
10. During the 1820s and 1830s, the rig	ght to vote in some Northern states was taken
A. free African American men.	C. immigrants.
B. North Americans.	D. Asian Americans.



# The People's President

In the 1820s new states en	itered the Union	in the (1)	and
extended the right to vote, o	or (2)	to all white	men. Free and
enslaved African Americans could not vote.	s, (3)	, and Native	Americans still
Before 1824 candidates for	r political office	were chosen by (4) .	
in a closed			
they called <b>(6)</b>		As a result,	officials began
to hold (7) choosing candidates, and vo			ad a voice in
In 1824 four candidates ra	ın for President.	The "favorite sons'	' of Western
voters were (8) of Representatives, and And Also running were John Qu	lrew Jackson, the	hero of the Battle o	of New Orleans.
James Monroe's secretary of state, and (9),			
a Southerner. Although (10) received a majority of the popular votes, none of the candidates won a majority of electoral votes. The election			
was therefore thrown into th	ne (11)		
which chose (12)	as the ne	w President.	
New political parties aros Eastern business owners, So			* *
formed the (13)supporters—Eastern worker			
(14) party.	The campaign f	or the 1828 preside	ntial election
was bitter. (15)	won by a la	andslide.	
en .			

War with the Bank

#### \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Guided Reading Activity 13-2

# **A New Spirit in the White House**

DIRECTIONS: Recording Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How Use your textbook to identify key ideas in this section.

The	e Spoils System	Wa	r with the Bank
1.	What were the spoils of a political victory according to Andrew Jackson?	7.	Who fought whom in the "war with the Bank"?
2.	Who gave out the "spoils," or rewards?	8.	Why didn't Jackson like the Bank of the United States?
3.	Who received the "spoils," or rewards?	9.	How did Henry Clay get involved in
4.	When did the spoils system come into being?		the "war"?
		10.	Who won the "war"?
5.	How did Jackson justify the spoils system?	11.	Where did the money go?
		12.	What role did Roger Taney play?
6.	What was the kitchen cabinet?	13.	What happened when Nicholas Biddle restricted the flow of money?

#### Activity 13-2

# A New Spirit in the White House

Andrew Jackson's presidency marked a transformation of American politics that extended power more widely to new groups. A forceful man, Jackson breathed a new spirit of equality into American politics.

	Henry Clay Nicholas Biddle Roger Taney kitchen cabinet pet banks spoils system
1.	was secretary of the treasury under President Jackson.
2.	Using the, Andrew Jackson gave jobs to many of his loyal supporters.
3.	was president of the Bank of the United States.
4.	Under President Jackson's orders, federal money was put into
5.	Andrew Jackson's opponent in the 1832 election was
6.	President Jackson's was a group of unofficial advisers.
DI	**************************************
	related?
8.	Why did Andrew Jackson feel it was "just and right" to do battle with the Bank of the
	United States?

# The Age of Jackson

A New Spirit in the White House

Column A	Column B
1. became scarce during Andrew Jackson's presidency	<ul><li>A. Nicholas Biddle</li><li>B. Roger Taney</li></ul>
2. Jackson's personal advisers	C. kitchen cabinet
3. Jackson's secretary of the treasury	D. Henry Clay
4. pushed the Bank bill through Congress	E. paper money
5. president of the Bank of the United States	
<b>DIRECTIONS:</b> Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, choice that best completes the statement or answers the	
6. President Andrew Jackson gave government	jobs to people who
A. had the best qualifications.	C. were loyal to him.
B. had attended Ivy League schools.	D. paid him for their jobs.
7. In war, riches that a victorious army takes from	om the enemy are called
A. bounty.	C. prizes.
B. reparations.	D. spoils.
8. Which groups of people hated the Bank of the	e United States?
A. farmers and merchants	C. immigrants and city dwellers
B. businesspeople and wealthy Easterners	D. Native Americans and African Americans
9. State banks where Jackson wanted to deposit	t federal funds were called
A. piggy banks.	C. favorite-son banks.
B. pet banks.	D. spoils banks.
10. The winner of the 1832 presidential election	was
A. Henry Clay.	C. Roger Taney.
B. Andrew Jackson.	D. John Quincy Adams.

#### Reteaching Activity 13-2



# **A New Spirit in the White House**

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Soon after Andrew Jackson became President, he fired many  (1) employees and replaced them with his supporters.  Jackson declared that as the victor in the election, he had the right to the  "(2) of the enemy." Jackson believed that this so-called  (3) expanded (4)
Jackson declared that as the victor in the election, he had the right to the "(2) of the enemy." Jackson believed that this so-called
(3) expanded (4)
Some people criticized Jackson for relying on personal advisers rather than on cabinet members approved by Congress. Jackson's opponents nicknamed
these advisers the (5) cabinet.
In 1832 Jackson campaigned to eliminate the powerful Bank of the United
States. Since the (6) government deposited all of its money
with this bank, the Bank controlled (7) and the amount of
money state governments received. Along with farmers and (8) who wanted to borrow money, Jackson hated the Bank. The president of the
Bank was <b>(9)</b>
Renewing the Bank's contract was an issue in the 1832 presidential election
campaign. Jackson's opponent, <b>(10)</b> , knew that if Jackson vetoed a Bank bill, he would lose the support of the
(11) If he supported the bill, he would lose votes in the
South and (12) Nevertheless, Jackson vetoed the bill.
When Jackson won in 1832, he ordered his secretary of the treasury,
(13), to place government funds in
certain state banks known as (14) Biddle restricted the flow of money out of the Bank of the United States, but Jackson
held firm through the financial crisis. In 1836 when its (15)ran out, the Bank of the United States went out of business.

# Guided Reading Activity 13-3



#### **Crisis and Conflict**

**DIRECTIONS:** Identifying Main Ideas and Details Read each main idea. Use your textbook to supply the details that support or explain each main idea.

Main Idea: Because the Tariff of Main Idea: South Carolina wanted to Abominations taxed imports, people in leave the Union if the federal government challenged its right to nullify the different parts of the country had diftariff, or to say it was not a law. ferent responses to it. 7. Detail: Congress responded by 1. Detail: The Northern manufacturers and Western farmers liked the tariff because \_\_\_\_\_ **8. Detail:** In response to Congress's 2. Detail: The Southerners hated the action, South Carolina tariff because Main Idea: Jackson believed Native Main Idea: The Tariff of Abominations Americans should give up their lands brought forth two basic and opposing to settlers. ideas about government. 9. Detail: He ignored a Supreme Court 3. Detail: The argument for states' rights ruling that said said 10. Detail: He convinced his supporters 4. Detail: The argument in favor of the to pass Union said 11. Detail: The Cherokee were removed Main Idea: Andrew Jackson and John from their lands and sent on a long C. Calhoun disagreed sharply on the journey that has come to be known as issue of states' rights. 5. Detail: Calhoun believed 12. Detail: Resistance to federal troops by the Seminoles was led by

6. Detail: Jackson believed

#### Activity 13-3



#### **Crisis and Conflict**

During President Andrew Jackson's second term, a crisis developed over the issue of states' rights. Another issue leading to conflict in the 1830s was the resettlement of Native Americans.

**DIRECTIONS:** Identifying Key Terms From the list below, select the term that best matches each numbered item. Write it on the line, putting the first letter in the circle. The circled letters will spell out the name of the chief justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835.

	abomination alphabet Hayne Henry Clay	John C. Calhoun lands west of the Mississippi Ri liberty and union Martin Van Buren	ver	Nullification Act Osceola Ross states' rights
1.	Andrew Jackson's V argued against the t	ice President, who ariff and for states' rights	0	
2.	Native American wl fighting against the		$\bigcirc$	
3.		r from South Carolina who ster in favor of states' rights	$\bigcirc$	
4.	South Carolina law	that declared the tariff invalid	$\bigcirc$	
5.	Vice President after	John Calhoun resigned	$\bigcirc$	
6.	Something disgusting	ng or hateful	$\bigcirc$	
7.	Last name of Cherok the Trail of Tears to t	kee who led his people on he Indian Territory	$\bigcirc$	
8.	The belief that any is restrict federal author		$\bigcirc$	
9.	Member of Congress a compromise tariff	s from Kentucky who introduced	$\bigcirc$	
10.	System developed b Cherokee to read an	y Sequoya that enabled the d write	$\bigcirc$	
11.	Daniel Webster argu "one and inseparabl		$\bigcirc$	
12.	•	leved that Native Americans in the Indian Territory.	$\bigcirc$	

Chief justice's name: \_\_



# The Age of Jackson

**Crisis and Conflict** 

Column A	Column B
1. Cherokee leader who develop alphabet	ped a written  A. John C. Calhoun  B. Daniel Webster
2. Vice President who raised iss	sue of states' rights C. Robert Hayne
3. senator who opposed states'	rights D. Sequoya
4. senator who defended nullifi	cation E. John Ross
5. led the forced march to India	n Territory
<b>DIRECTIONS:</b> Multiple Choice In the b choice that best completes the statement	lank at the left, write the letter of the at or answers the question. (10 points each)
<ul><li>6. Calhoun claimed that a state</li><li>A. was unconstitutional.</li><li>B. established tariffs.</li></ul>	could nullify any federal law that  C. involved taxation.  D. favored the North.
7. Andrew Jackson's Vice Presid	dent in 1832 was
A. Robert Hayne.	C. Martin Van Buren.
B. John Tyler.	D. John C. Calhoun.
8. Indian Territory was located	in what is present-day
A. Arizona.	C. Texas.
B. Oklahoma.	D. Georgia.
9. After Chief Justice John Mars ignored	shall sided with the Cherokee, President Jackson
A. popular opinion.	C. the Supreme Court.
B. Congress.	D. the attorney general.
10. The forced movement of the	
A. Last Campaign.	C. Path of Death.
B. Trail of Tears.	D. Sorrowful Journey.

#### Reteaching Activity 13-3

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*



# **Crisis and Conflict**

*	Just before Andrew Jackson became President, Congress passed a tariff that taxed foreign imports. The tariff made foreign imports more expensive than	*
	American products, so Northern (1) and (2) farmers supported it. The South, however, imported foreign goods and the tariff made them more expensive. Southerners hated the tariff and nicknamed	
	it the (3)	
	Vice President John C. Calhoun argued against the tariff. Each state, he said,	
	was (4) and had the right to cancel, or (5),	
	federal laws. Calhoun's argument supported (6)	
	over those of the federal government. Senator (7)	
	and Robert Hayne debated this issue.	
	Although a new, lower tariff was enacted in 1832, South Carolina passed the	
	(8)Act, which declared the tariff null and void. People in	
	South Carolina threatened to (9) from the Union. The crisis subsided when Congress passed a compromise tariff.	
	Jackson sided with the South, though, on the issue of resettling Native	
	Americans. Southern (10) wanted Native Americans' land. The Cherokee opposed resettlement, claiming that federal treaties protected Native Americans as sovereign nations. The Cherokee had	
	adopted white customs, had an alphabet, developed by (11), and a representative form of government. Although the Supreme Court backed	
	the Cherokee, Jackson (12) the Court's decision. He had	
	Congress pass the (13) Act of 1830, to remove Native Americans from the eastern United States. The Cherokee straggled to their new home in present-day Oklahoma in a march that came	
	to be called the <b>(14)</b>	
4		+

#### Guided Reading Activity 13-4



#### The End of the Jacksonian Era

**DIRECTIONS:** Recalling Facts Use your textbook to write an answer to each question.

- 1. Who was Andrew Jackson's hand-7. What happened in the Panic of 1837? picked successor? 8. What step did Martin Van Buren take 2. Why was the printing of so much to prevent bank crises in the future? paper money a problem? **9.** Who was the Whig candidate in the election of 1840? 3. Why did land prices keep going up? 10. What untruthful symbol misrepresented William Henry Harrison to the public? 4. What caused land prices to fall quickly? 11. Which two people does the slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" refer to? 5. What event in the South worsened the economic crisis?
- 6. What event in the West worsened the economic crisis?

12. How did John Tyler become President?

T or F

#### \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Activity 13-4

#### The End of the Jacksonian Era

Martin Van Buren succeeded Andrew Jackson as President of the United States. Soon after Van Buren took office, the nation faced a severe depression known as the Panic of 1837.

**DIRECTIONS:** True or False Decide whether each sentence is true or false. Write T if the statement is true and F if it is false. If the sentence is false, write the word or phrase which could replace the underlined term to make the statement true.

- 1. Banks across the country printed many paper notes as money, more than they could back up.
- 2. Easy credit and the large quantity of banknotes helped decrease United States land prices.
- 3. Andrew Jackson issued the spoils system to try to stop land speculation.
- **4.** The Panic of 1837 was an <u>economic crisis</u>.
- 5. As a result of the Panic of 1837, Congress established a <u>federal treasury</u>.
- 6. William Henry Harrison used a canoe as the symbol of his 1840 campaign.
- 7. Harrison and John Tyler's 1840 campaign slogan was "Tennessee and Tyler Too."
- 8. As President, John Tyler followed a policy of <u>northward</u> expansion.

**DIRECTIONS:** Essay Answer the question below in the space provided.

9. In your opinion, if William Henry Harrison were running for President today, would he be able to present himself as a humble Ohio farmer born in a log cabin? Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

# Q8A

#### Section Quiz 13-4

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

# The Age of Jackson

The End of the Jacksonian Era

Column A	Column B
1. William Henry Harrison's home state	A. Martin Van Buren
2. President after Andrew Jackson	B. William Henry Harrison
3. Martin Van Buren's home state	C. New York
4. hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe	D. John Tyler
5. Harrison's Vice President	E. Virginia
<b>DIRECTIONS:</b> Multiple Choice In the blank at the l choice that best completes the statement or answer	
6. Hard cash in the form of gold or silver is	called
A. specie.	C. credit.
B. standard.	D. currency.
7. People who buy land in the hope that the	ey can sell it at a higher price are called
A. realtors.	C. speculators.
B. landlords.	D. brokers.
8. Martin Van Buren persuaded Congress to	o establish a
A. new currency.	C. postal system.
B. reservation for Native Americans.	D. federal treasury.
9. The Whigs used the log cabin as a symbol	ol and presented Harrison as a
A. wealthy man.	C. recent immigrant.
B. Southern planter.	D. humble farmer.
10. The first President to die in office was	
A. John Tyler.	C. Henry Clay.
B. William Henry Harrison.	D. Andrew Jackson.

#### Reteaching Activity 13-4



### The End of the Jacksonian Era

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

*		*
	President Andrew Jackson was succeeded by (1)	Parameter St.
	in 1837. Economic problems quickly came up. After the Bank of the United States closed in 1836, individual	
	(2) made loans freely and issued	
	more (3) than they could back up by	
	(4), or money in the form of gold or silver. Prices rose sharply,	
	especially, the price of (5), attracting speculators. President Jackson tried to stop the speculators by issuing the	
	(6), which required purchasers to pay in gold or silver. The price of land fell sharply. Ordinary people lost faith in paper money and rushed to exchange their paper notes for gold or silver. When	
	(7) prices dropped, Southern planters could not repay their bank loans. Similarly, Western farmers could not pay their bank debts when	
	bad weather wiped out their (8) Demand	
	for factory goods fell. Many factory workers of the (9) lost their jobs. Banks failed. Van Buren did nothing, but three years later he did	
	establish an independent (10) Private banks	
	could no longer use (11) funds to back their paper money.	
	In the presidential election campaign of 1840, Van Buren was opposed by the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, the hero of the 1811 Battle of	
	(12) Though Harrison was from a well-to-do family, the Whigs promoted him as a humble Ohio farmer who was born in a log cabin. His running mate was John Tyler. The Whig campaign slogan was	
	(13) Harrison won	
	the election by a large margin, but during his (14)	
See la	John Tyler, presided over extensive westward expansion.	

# The Age of Jackson: Words to Know

Vocabulary Activity 13

**DIRECTIONS:** Categorizing Write the term in the category that best describes it.

suffrage pet banks states' rights

caucus secede tariff

Groups of People	Rights	Actions	Institutions
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	9		
		·	

**DIRECTIONS:** Matching Select a term that matches each definition. Write the correct term in the space provided.

Trail of Tears

sovereign

- 1. The long, hard march of the Cherokee \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Money in the form of gold or silver \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The practice of handing out government jobs to supporters \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. An independent state \_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTIONS:** Writing Explanations Explain the meanings of the phrases by answering the questions.

- 5. The kitchen cabinet was not in a kitchen. What was the kitchen cabinet? How did it get its name?
- 6. Pet banks were not places where pets kept money. What were pet banks? How did they get their name? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Time Line Activity 13



# **Great Britain and the United States in the 1830s**

**DIRECTIONS:** Complete the time line by entering the events in both Great Britain and the United States in the appropriate spaces.

