



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		

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

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>_____ 1. What group gained voting rights in the 1820s?</p> <p>A. free white men
 B. free African American men
 C. women
 D. white male property owners</p> | <p>_____ 2. Who decided the election of 1824?</p> <p>A. the voters
 B. the House of Representatives
 C. the Senate
 D. the President</p> | <p>_____ 3. Who became President as a result of the corrupt bargain?</p> <p>A. Henry Clay
 B. Andrew Jackson
 C. John Quincy Adams
 D. Millard Fillmore</p> | <p>_____ 4. What political party did Andrew Jackson's supporters form following the 1824 election?</p> <p>A. National Republican party
 B. Democratic-Republican party
 C. Whig party
 D. Federalist party</p> |
|---|--|---|--|

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Section Quiz 13-2

The Age of Jackson

A New Spirit in the White House

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. became scarce during Andrew Jackson's presidency
- _____ 2. Jackson's personal advisers
- _____ 3. Jackson's secretary of the treasury
- _____ 4. pushed the Bank bill through Congress
- _____ 5. president of the Bank of the United States

Column B

- A. Nicholas Biddle
- B. Roger Taney
- C. kitchen cabinet
- D. Henry Clay
- E. paper money

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. (10 points each)

- _____ 6. President Andrew Jackson gave government jobs to people who
 - A. had the best qualifications.
 - B. had attended Ivy League schools.
 - C. were loyal to him.
 - D. paid him for their jobs.
- _____ 7. In war, riches that a victorious army takes from the enemy are called
 - A. bounty.
 - B. reparations.
 - C. prizes.
 - D. spoils.
- _____ 8. Which groups of people hated the Bank of the United States?
 - A. farmers and merchants
 - B. businesspeople and wealthy Easterners
 - C. immigrants and city dwellers
 - D. Native Americans and African Americans
- _____ 9. State banks where Jackson wanted to deposit federal funds were called
 - A. piggy banks.
 - B. pet banks.
 - C. favorite-son banks.
 - D. spoils banks.
- _____ 10. The winner of the 1832 presidential election was
 - A. Henry Clay.
 - B. Andrew Jackson.
 - C. Roger Taney.
 - D. John Quincy Adams.

Reteaching Activity 13-2



A New Spirit in the White House

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

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) _____.

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 (9) _____.

Renewing the Bank’s contract was an issue in the 1832 presidential election campaign. Jackson’s opponent, (10) _____, 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.

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	John C. Calhoun	Nullification Act
alphabet	lands west of the Mississippi River	Osceola
Hayne	liberty and union	Ross
Henry Clay	Martin Van Buren	states’ rights

- 1. Andrew Jackson’s Vice President, who argued against the tariff and for states’ rights _____
- 2. Native American who led Seminoles in fighting against the federal government _____
- 3. Last name of senator from South Carolina who debated Daniel Webster in favor of states’ rights _____
- 4. South Carolina law that declared the tariff invalid _____
- 5. Vice President after John Calhoun resigned _____
- 6. Something disgusting or hateful _____
- 7. Last name of Cherokee who led his people on the Trail of Tears to the Indian Territory _____
- 8. The belief that any individual state may restrict federal authority _____
- 9. Member of Congress from Kentucky who introduced a compromise tariff _____
- 10. System developed by Sequoya that enabled the Cherokee to read and write _____
- 11. Daniel Webster argued that these were “one and inseparable.” _____
- 12. Andrew Jackson believed that Native Americans should resettle here, in the Indian Territory. _____

Chief justice’s name: _____

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Reteaching Activity 13-3



Crisis and Conflict

DIRECTIONS: Completion In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

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 (14) _____.



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-picked successor?

2. Why was the printing of so much paper money a problem?

3. Why did land prices keep going up?

4. What caused land prices to fall quickly?

5. What event in the South worsened the economic crisis?

6. What event in the West worsened the economic crisis?

7. What happened in the Panic of 1837?

8. What step did Martin Van Buren take to prevent bank crises in the future?

9. Who was the Whig candidate in the election of 1840?

10. What untruthful symbol misrepresented William Henry Harrison to the public?

11. Which two people does the slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" refer to?

12. How did John Tyler become President?

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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.

- | | T or F |
|--|--------|
| 1. Banks across the country printed many paper notes as money, <u>more than</u> they could back up. | _____ |
| 2. Easy credit and the large quantity of banknotes helped <u>decrease</u> United States land prices. | _____ |
| 3. Andrew Jackson issued the <u>spoils system</u> to try to stop land speculation. | _____ |
| 4. The Panic of 1837 was an <u>economic</u> crisis. | _____ |
| 5. As a result of the Panic of 1837, Congress established a <u>federal treasury</u> . | _____ |
| 6. William Henry Harrison used a <u>canoe</u> as the symbol of his 1840 campaign. | _____ |
| 7. Harrison and John Tyler's 1840 campaign slogan was " <u>Tennessee and Tyler Too.</u> " | _____ |
| 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? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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 Section Quiz 13-4



The Age of Jackson

The End of the Jacksonian Era

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks. *(10 points each)*

Column A

- _____ 1. William Henry Harrison’s home state
- _____ 2. President after Andrew Jackson
- _____ 3. Martin Van Buren’s home state
- _____ 4. hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe
- _____ 5. Harrison’s Vice President

Column B

- A. Martin Van Buren
- B. William Henry Harrison
- C. New York
- D. John Tyler
- E. Virginia

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. *(10 points each)*

- _____ 6. Hard cash in the form of gold or silver is called
 - A. specie.
 - B. standard.
 - C. credit.
 - D. currency.
- _____ 7. People who buy land in the hope that they can sell it at a higher price are called
 - A. realtors.
 - B. landlords.
 - C. speculators.
 - D. brokers.
- _____ 8. Martin Van Buren persuaded Congress to establish a
 - A. new currency.
 - B. reservation for Native Americans.
 - C. postal system.
 - D. federal treasury.
- _____ 9. The Whigs used the log cabin as a symbol and presented Harrison as a
 - A. wealthy man.
 - B. Southern planter.
 - C. recent immigrant.
 - D. humble farmer.
- _____ 10. The first President to die in office was
 - A. John Tyler.
 - B. William Henry Harrison.
 - C. Henry Clay.
 - D. Andrew Jackson.

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Time Line Activity 13

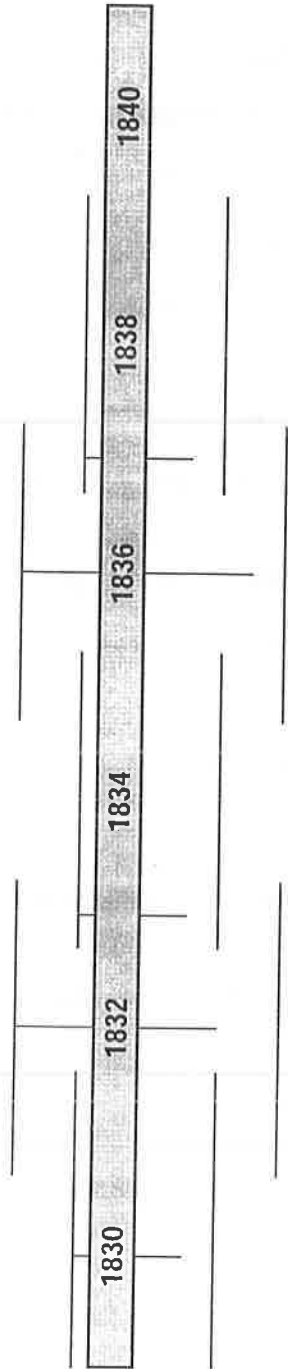


Great Britain and the United States in the 1830s

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

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EVENTS IN THE UNITED STATES



EVENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Events in Great Britain

Background

- ★ What was happening in Great Britain a half century after the Revolutionary War? Between 1830 and 1840 Great Britain experienced civil reform, Charles Dickens became famous, and Queen Victoria began her long reign.
- ★ Parliament calls for civil reforms in 1830.
- ★ Two years later, the Reform Act doubles the number of eligible voters in Britain.

Events in the United States

- ★ Martin Van Buren begins his term as President.
- ★ Congress passes Indian Removal Act.
- ★ Bank of United States closes; fiscal instability follows.
- ★ Compromise tariff narrowly averts secession crisis.
- ★ Andrew Jackson elected to a second presidential term.