

Chapter 12: Age of Jackson Reading Guide Sections I

CII 12, Section 1: Jacksonian Democracy and States' Rights (Pages 395 – 401)

Adams Defeats Jackson in 1824 – What political divisions occurred during the election of 1824?

- 1a. Who is elected President in 1824?
- 1b. What plans does he have to improve the country?
- 1c. Why is he unable to achieve his presidential goals?
- 1d. Into what two "parties" did the Democratic-Republican Party split? Who was each parties leader?

Jackson Redefines "Democracy" – How did American democracy change during Jackson's presidency?

2. What was happening to voting rights in the early 19th C? Explain how this helps Jackson in the election of 1828.
3. Look at the chart on pg. 398. What are the three points of Jacksonian democracy?

Federal Government vs. the States

4. What was the name of the "hated" law that raised the tariffs on both raw materials and manufactured goods?
5. Who is the Vice President of the United States from 1825 to 1832? How does he propose to keep South Carolina from leaving the Union? Be sure to explain.
6. Two senators debated states' rights in the U.S. Senate. A) Tell their names and summarize their positions. B) Write the famous last line of the speech in blue (400) and memorize it.

A.

B.

7. What is President Jackson's take on the controversy?

8. South Carolina threatened to _____. What was going to be President Jackson's response?

9. Who comes in to calm things down?

SECTION

1

Jacksonian Democracy and States' Rights

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the *best* answer.

- _____ 1. The idea of widening political power to more of the people is known as
- nationalism.
 - federalism.
 - republicanism.
 - Jacksonian democracy.
- _____ 2. What practice became known as the spoils system?
- supporters contributing money to candidates' election campaigns
 - elected officials rewarding political backers with government jobs
 - the House of Representatives choosing the president
 - political party leaders choosing who will run in an election
- _____ 3. The candidate who was elected president in 1824 as a result of what some Americans believed to be a corrupt political deal was
- Henry Clay.
 - William Crawford.
 - Andrew Jackson.
 - John Quincy Adams.
- _____ 4. Which political leader was a strong supporter of states' rights in the debate over the doctrine of nullification?
- Daniel Webster
 - John C. Calhoun
 - Andrew Jackson
 - John Quincy Adams

B. Extended Response Write a brief answer to the following question.

How did South Carolina respond to the Tariff of Abominations?
