

Part 1: The Tariff of Abominations

At this station are three product sheets. Review them and then answer the questions below.

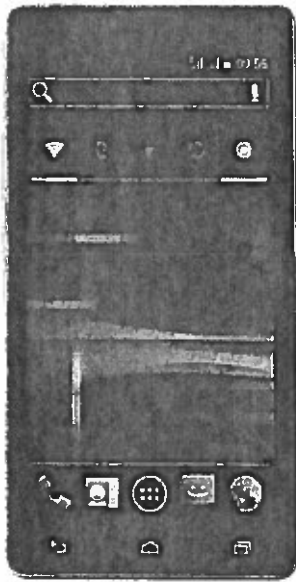
1. Assuming all other features of these phones are the same (like data plans, software, etc.) are the same except for those listed in the ads, which phone would you choose to buy? Why? _____
2. Many people argue that we should buy products "Made in the U.S.A." whenever possible to help support American jobs. Did that influence your decision on which phone you picked? Why?
3. If the HiSense HDX cost \$299 and the Sony-Ericsson ECO cost \$249 would that change which phone you would pick? Explain.
4. Is it a good idea to add a tax to foreign products so more people buy those "Made in the U.S.A."? Explain.



HiSense HDX

- QUAD 64-Bit Tegra IV Processor*
- 10 hours continuous battery run time
- 2236 x 1440 screen resolution
- Full aluminum casing
- 20 megapixel rear and 8 megapixel front cameras
- Scratch-proof, shatter resistant HYPER glass screen
- Android version 4.4.2
- Made in China
- \$99

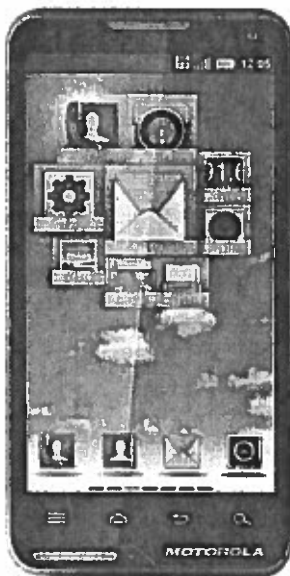
* Rated "2014 Best on the market" by Engadget.com



Sony-Ericsson ECO 2

- QUALCOMM 32-bit E-Saver Processor
- 14 hours continuous battery time
- Environmentally-Friendly recycled plastic case
- 720 x 480 screen resolution
- 8 Megapixel rear camera
- Android version 4.4.2
- Made in Japan
- \$149

Rated "The greenest phone on the market." by The Wall Street Journal, 2014



Motorola G-1 by Google

- QUAD 64-Bit Tegra IV Processor*
- 9 hours continuous battery run time
- 2000 x 1360 screen resolution
- Full aluminum casing
- 18 megapixel rear and 8 megapixel front cameras
- Scratch resistant flexi-glass screen
- Android version 4.4.2
- Made in the U.S.A.
- \$199

* Rated "2014 Best on the market" by Engadget.com

Part 2: The Tariff of Abominations

The Tariff: Beginning in 1789, the United States federal government helped America's young industries by creating a tariff. A tariff is a tax on foreign goods. Many Americans bought British made goods because they were more durable and sold for less. By placing a tax on those British goods it made American products cheaper by comparison so more people would buy from them. The tariff was raised in 1824, and then raised again in 1828. The 1828 tariff placed a tax on cotton, iron, salt, coffee, molasses, sugar, and almost all manufactured goods.

It received the nickname: **The Tariff of Abominations!**

1. What does the word "abomination" imply about the tariff? Explain.

Review the following chart to help you answer the remaining questions below.

House of Representatives vote on Tariff of 1828	For	Against
New England	16	23
Middle-Atlantic States	57	11
West	17	1
South	3	50
Southwest	12	9
Total	105	94

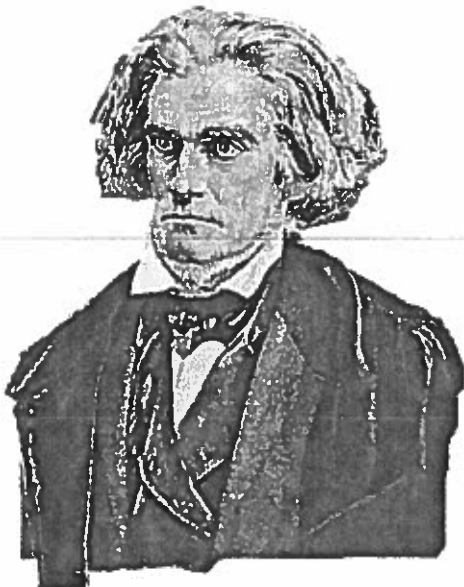
2. Many of the nation's manufacturing businesses were in New England. Why might those states show opposition to the tariff even if it might help their businesses?
3. How did states in the South, states that typically supported Jackson, react to the tariff? How can you explain this?
4. Why might the Western and Middle-Atlantic states so heavily support the Tariff?

Nullification and States' Rights

One major and continuous strain on the union was the issue of trade and tariffs. Heavily dependent upon international trade, the almost entirely agricultural and export-oriented South imported most of its manufactured goods from Europe or obtained them from the North. The North, by contrast, had a growing domestic industrial economy that viewed foreign trade as competition. Trade barriers, especially protective tariffs, were viewed as harmful to the Southern economy, which depended on exports. After the "Tariff of Abominations" passed it got so contentious that South Carolina threatened to nullify the Tariff and even to secede if necessary.

Review the three big head quotes by Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson then answer the questions below.

1. Which of these quotes do you agree with most? Explain.
2. Which of these three guys has the coolest hair? Explain.
3. Two of these guys were on the same side. Which two? Explain.
4. Should states be allowed to ignore laws they find unconstitutional? Explain.



John C. Calhoun

"Because the states formed the national government, state power should be greater than federal power! States should have the right to nullify, or reject, any federal law they find unconstitutional."



Daniel Webster

"The United States is one nation, not a pact among independent states. I believe the welfare of the nation should override that of individual states."



Andrew Jackson

"The power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which It was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

The Force Bill of 1833

5. In response to the threat of Nullification Andrew Jackson signed The Force Bill. What does the word "force" make you think this law might have done?

The Force Bill

- **Section 1** deals with unlawful obstructions to the collections of tariffs; it allows for the detention of vessels and cargoes to enforce revenue laws, and authorizes the president to use armed forces to protect customs officers and to prevent the unauthorized removal of untaxed vessels and cargo.
- **Section 2** expands the jurisdiction of federal courts to cases arising from revenue collections by the U.S. government and allows injured parties in revenue cases to sue in court.
- **Section 5** deals with States, or portions within a state, who employ force, or any other unlawful means, to obstruct the execution of U.S. federal law, or interfere with the process of any Federal court. This section authorizes the president to use whatever force necessary to suppress such insurrections, "and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed".
- **Section 6** deals with States who refuse to jail persons imprisoned under Federal law. It authorizes U.S. marshals to jail such persons in "other convenient places, within the limits of said state" and to make provisions for this purpose.
- **Section 8** is a sunset clause, stating that the "first and fifth sections of this act, shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

APPROVED, March 2, 1833.

6. After reading over the text of law, why do you think they named it The Force Bill?
7. Do you believe the president should have the power to use the military to force states to follow all federal laws? Explain.