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UNIT IV (1800-1848) Ch. 10 Student Outline – THE AGE OF JACKSON

1. Describe what is meant by “equality of opportunity” and explain how the US exhibited this principle early in its history –

2. Explain how each of the following contributed to the spread of *democracy* –
 - a. Universal male suffrage:

 - b. Party nominating conventions:

 - c. Popular election of ELECTORS:

 - d. Two-party system:

 - e. Rise of third parties:

 - f. Popular campaigning:

 - g. Rotation of officeholders:
 - i. Describe the **spoils system**:

3. Describe the circumstances behind the “**corrupt bargain**” that shadowed the election of 1824 –

4. Explain how Jackson appeal to the “**common man**” –
 - a. Explain how this appeal led to his political success:

5. Explain how *Martin Van Buren* became Vice President –

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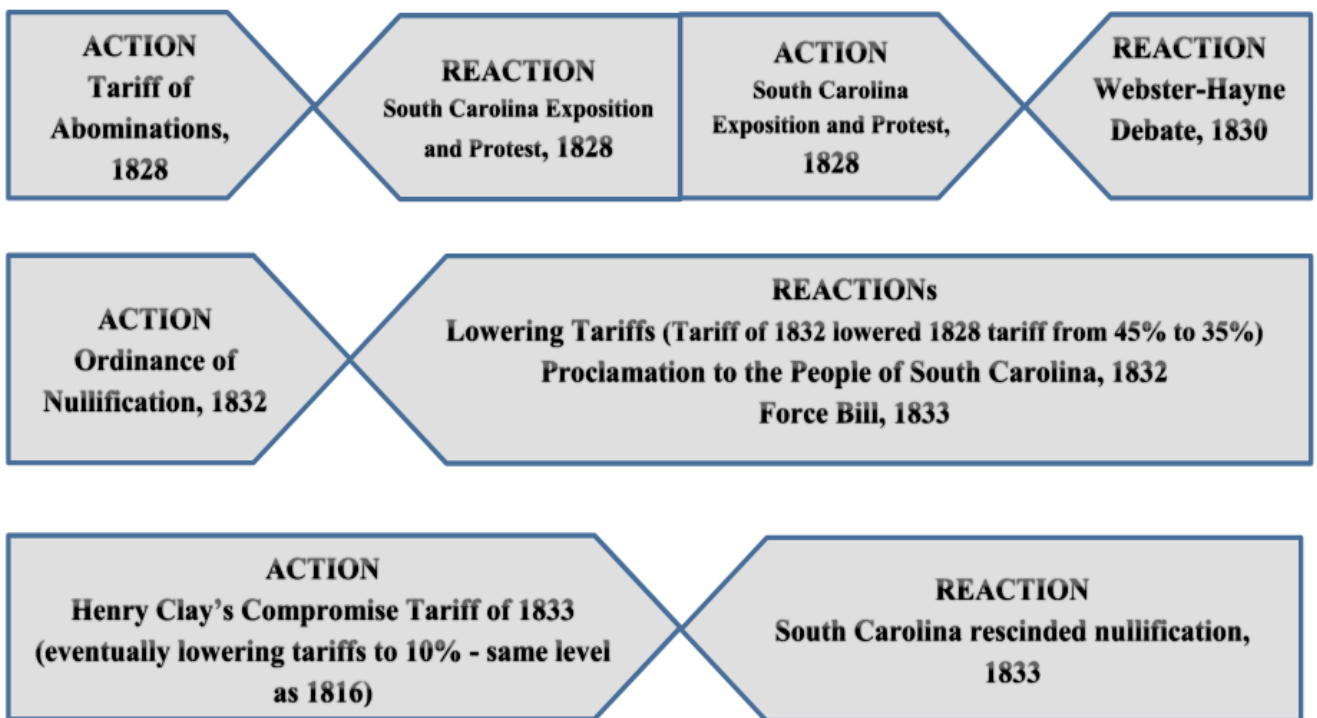
6. Explain how the case *Worcester v. Georgia* defied the **Indian Removal Act** –

a. Explain why the **Trail of Tears** happened given the results of *Worcester v. Georgia*:

7. Define *nullification* –

8. Explain why John C. Calhoun considered the **Tariff of 1828** an abomination –

9. Describe how the nullification crisis ended –



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To what extent did each of the following serve as precedents for the Ordinance of Nullification?

Prior Events	Definition/Description of Event/Document	Extent to which it served as precedent to Ordinance of Nullification
Articles of Confederation		_____ extent, because... (list two reasons) (large or small) 1. 2.
Whiskey Rebellion		_____ extent, because... (list two reasons) (large or small) 1. 2.
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions		_____ extent, because... (list two reasons) (large or small) 1. 2.
Hartford Resolutions		_____ extent, because... (list two reasons) (large or small) 1. 2.

10. Describe the purpose of the rechartered Bank of the United States –

a. Explain how Jackson “killed the bank”:

11. Explain how the original two-party system differed from the second party system –

12. Describe the intention of the usage of **Specie Circular** –

13. Explain how the election of 1840 differed from past presidential elections –

14. Explain how John Tyler became president –

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Democrats v. Whigs, 1836 - 1850

Democrats	Whigs
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The party of tradition. 2. Looked backward to the past. 3. Spoke to the fears of Americans 4. Opposed banks and corporations as. state-legislated economic privilege. 5. Opposed state-legislated reforms and preferred individual freedom of choice. 6. Were Jeffersonian agrarians who favored farms and rural independence and the right to own slaves. 7. Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war. 8. Believed in progress through external growth. 9. Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion was favored in the South. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The party of modernization. 2. Looked forward to the future. 3. Spoke to the hopes of Americans. 4. Wanted to use federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks. 5. Advocated reforms such as temperance and public schools and prison reform. 6. Were entrepreneurs who favored industry and urban growth and free labor. 7. Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War. 8. Believed in progress through internal growth 9. Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North.

Look at the chart on page 198. Who supported the Democratic Party? Who supported the Whig Party?

What was the most significant point of conflict between these parties?

THIRD PARTIES

Anti-Masonic Party

1. Fear of cults, fear of freemasons, fear of secret societies and fraternities
2. The first third party in America
3. Introduced nominating parties and conventions which were embraced by the main parties
4. More regional, starting in NY, in New England, most blended into American Party

The Anti-Masonic Party first appeared in the 1832 presidential elections. This party opposed the influence and secrecy of the Masonic order, a private group renowned for its many famous members. The ideals of the Anti-Masonics were similar to those of the Jacksonians, but since Jackson was himself a member of the Masonic order, the Anti-Masonic party was essentially an anti-Jackson party.

Liberty Party	Free Soil Party
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run abolitionist candidate James Birney, for president in 1844. 2. Won only 2% of the vote but drew votes from the Whigs, especially in New York. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not abolitionist but opposed to expansion of slavery in the territories. 2. Won 10% of the popular vote with Martin Van Buren as their candidate in 1848. 3. Lost 50% of their support in 1852 when their candidate repudiated the Compromise of 1850
Whigs	American Party
Split over slavery into: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Southern, "Cotton" Whigs who eventually drifted into the Democratic Party. 2. Northern, "Conscience" Whigs who moved to new parties, i.e. Free Soil and, later, into the Republican Party. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Popularly known as the "Know Nothing" Party. 2. Nativist party based on opposition to immigration and on temperance. 3. Run Millard Fillmore in 1856 and win 21% of the popular vote. 4. Absorbed into the Republican Party after 1856.

What were the three main issues that led to the creation of third parties during this Antebellum Era?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Answer the multiple-choice questions by writing the correct answer in the spaces below:

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |

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Please answer **Short Answer #2** in the spaces below:

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2** on this page only. Do NOT write outside the box.

Q2