**ESSENTIAL QUESTION:**

**Jacksonian Era**

How can an individual leader change the social, economic political life of a nation?

**Andrew Jackson:** Nullification crisis, national bank, expansion of the franchise.

**Native American Removal:** Characteristics of Native life, Indian Removal Act, Worcester v. Georgia, Trail of Tears.

**PROCEDURES:**

1. Read *Section Summary*. Answer the questions from the Section Summary as you read through.
2. Create a Fight Card featuring President Andrew Jackson against one of the “Fight Card Options” below. Your card should include all of the following: the cause of the feud, the opponent, the outcome of the feud, a picture of Jackson & the opponent (Draw or insert pictures online) & a nickname for the dispute (“The Rumble in the Jungle”, “Thrilla in Manilla”, “Showdown in Motown”). The information needed for the Fight Card can be found in the *Section Summary*.
3. Analyzing Political Cartoons. Study the political cartoon and then answer the questions that follow.
4. Matching. In the space provided below, write the letter of the term or place that matches each description.
5. Multiple Choice. For each question, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

**WORK TO BE RETURNED:**

1. Completed answers to Section Summary questions
2. Fight Card
3. Completed answers to Political Cartoon
4. (10) Matching terms and places
5. (5) Multiple Choice questions

**RESOURCES:**

1. Andrew Jackson’s Hermitage
2. ushistory.org

**TIME ALLOCATED:**

One 60 minute lesson.

**SECTION SUMMARY**

**SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES INCREASE** In Andrew Jackson’s presidency, people’s reaction to almost every policy was based on where they lived and the economy of their region. The North’s economy depended on trade and manufacturing. The North supported tariffs, which helped it compete with foreign manufacturers. Southerners marketed a large portion of their crops to foreign countries. Most southerners opposed tariffs, which led to higher prices in manufactured items that they bought. Westerners wanted cheap land.
Why did northerners disagree with southerners on the issue of tariffs?

Northerners continued to demand high tariffs to guard their new industries from foreign competition. In 1828 Congress passed a law that southerners called the Tariff of Abominations. (An abomination is a hateful thing.) The tariff intensified sectional differences.

**How did the Tariff of Abominations help industries in the North?**

**STATES’ RIGHTS DEBATE** Vice President John C. Calhoun strongly supported the criteria of a strong central government. Later on, he argued for the states’ rights doctrine. The debate over states’ rights led to the nullification crisis. Jackson opposed nullification. Calhoun resigned from office. South Carolina’s legislature declared that a new 1832 tariff would not be collected in the state. Daniel Webster backed a unified nation. Congress finally agreed to lower the tariffs gradually. South Carolina’s leaders agreed to obey the law but still backed the nullification idea.

**What caused the nullification crisis?**

**JACKSON ATTACKS THE BANK** President Jackson and many southern states questioned the constitutional legality of the Second Bank of the United States. However, in the case McCulloch v. Maryland, the Bank was found to be constitutional. Jackson moved most of the Bank’s funds to state banks. This action caused inflation.

**What happened when the federal bank’s funds were moved to state banks?**

**PANIC OF 1837** The Whig Party backed four candidates for president in 1836, and the Democrat, Martin Van Buren, won. When the country experienced the Panic of 1837, Van Buren was blamed. In 1840 the Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison, who won with an electoral landslide.

**Why might voters have chosen Harrison over Van Buren?**

**SECTION SUMMARY**

**INDIAN REMOVAL ACT** President Andrew Jackson’s policies toward Native Americans were controversial. They had long lived in settlements from Georgia to Mississippi. Jackson and other political leaders wanted this land for American farmers. Jackson pressured Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act in 1830. The Indian Territory was set aside as a new home for Native Americans.

**Why were Jackson’s policies toward Native Americans controversial?**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established. Indian peoples began to be removed to Indian Territory. They lost their lands east of the Mississippi. On their trips to Indian Territory, many Native Americans died of cold, disease and starvation.

**Why was the Indian Territory established?**

**CHEROKEE RESISTANCE** The Cherokee adopted the contemporary culture of white people to avoid conflicts. Sequoya helped the Cherokee create their own written language. The Cherokee sued the state when the Georgia militia tried to remove them. In the case Worcester v. Georgia, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokee. Georgia ignored the ruling and removed the Cherokee. On the Trail of Tears, the Cherokee suffered from heat, cold and exposure.

**OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS RESIST** Conflicts broke out in Illinois and Florida when some Native Americans decided to resist removal. Chief Black Hawk led the Sauk of Illinois in raiding settlements and fighting the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army attacked the Sauk as they retreated, and the uprising ended.

**How did the Sauk resist removal?**

In Florida the Seminole also resisted removal. In 1832 some Seminole leaders were forced to sign a treaty that said they would withdraw from Florida in seven years. Any Seminole of African ancestry would be called a runaway slave. The Seminoles ignored the treaty. Osceola led his followers in the Second Seminole War. The Seminole won many battles. Some 1,500 U.S. soldiers died. After spending millions, U.S. officials gave up.
Andrew Jackson Vs.…

Andrew Jackson was by far the most dominant political figure of the first half of the 1800s. He created the spoils system; opened millions of acres of Indian lands to white settlement; and vetoed the charter of the Bank of the United States. When South Carolina asserted the right of a state to nullify the federal tariff, Jackson made it clear that he would not tolerate any attempt to resist federal authority.

Andrew Jackson was also known for his combative personality – some say he fought over 100 duels in his lifetime, many over insults made upon his wife. He also made countless enemies with the opponents he took on politically. You will be analyzing one of Jackson’s feuds and creating a Boxing Fight Card to represent that quarrel.

A Fight Card is a poster advertising a boxing match between 2 opponents. Your fight card should be created and feature Jackson against one of the “opponents” below along with all of the following information:

- The cause of the feud
- The opponent
- The outcome of the feud
- A picture of Jackson & the opponent (Draw or insert pictures online)
- A nickname for the dispute (“The Rumble in the Jungle”, The Thrilla in Manilla”, “Showdown in Motown”)

**Fight Card Options**

Select one of the following “fights” Andrew Jackson was known for. Use the link provided to start your research, but you should also use additional sources to create your fight card.

1. Jackson Vs. Native Americans
2. Jackson Vs. the National Bank
3. Jackson Vs. Nullification
THE GREATEST FIGHT IN HISTORY

Jackson and the Bank
1. What do the falling pillars represent?
2. What is the message of this cartoon?

_____________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________

MATCHING
In the space provided, write the letter of the term or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

1. __ Although this man won the presidential election of 1836, he became unpopular as a result of the Panic of 1837.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North

2. __ Because this region relied on manufacturing, they supported high tariffs on imported goods.
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

3. __ This doctrine promotes the power of the states over the power of the federal government.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

4. __ This Massachusetts senator stressed the need for the country to remain united.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

5. __ President Jackson strongly opposed this institution and vetoed its renewal.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

6. __ This region’s economy was based on farming, especially of cash crops like tobacco and cotton.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

7. John C. Calhoun resigned from the vice presidency as a result of this historical event.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

8. __ Southerners opposed this act of Congress because it led to very high rates for imported manufactured goods.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

9. __ A hero from the Battle of Tippecanoe, this man won the presidential election of 1840.
   a. Daniel Webster
   b. federalism
   c. Martin Van Buren
   d. North
   e. nullification crisis
   f. Panic of 1837
   g. Second Bank of the United States
   h. regional
   i. South
   j. states’ rights
   k. Tariff of Abominations
   l. West
   m. William Henry Harrison

10. __ These differences are based on where people live and the economy in those areas. With nothing to overcome them they can give rise to sectionalism.

Multiple Choice
For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

__ 1. Why did the American government want to remove American Indians?
   A. to open up more land for settlement by American farmers
      B. to protect the borders
      C. to end conflict with American settlers
      D. to force them to adopt American culture

   __ 2. What American Indians were affected by the Indian Removal Act of 1830?
      A. those living in Indian Territory
      B. those living in New England
      C. those that could not speak English
      D. those living east of the Mississippi River

   __ 3. How did the Cherokee try to prevent conflict with Americans?
      A. by peacefully leaving their lands
      B. by filing a lawsuit against the government
      C. by adopting American culture
      D. by purchasing their lands

   __ 4. Which American Indian group was led on the Trail of Tears?
      A. Chicksaw
      B. Sauk
      C. Cherokee
      D. Choctaw
5. How did President Jackson respond to the Supreme Court’s ruling in Worcester v. Georgia?

A. he ignored it  B. he sent the army to enforce it
C. he led an attack on Cherokee settlements  D. he vetoed it