

# NATIONALISM VS SECTIONALISM AND REFORMS

## McCulloch v. Maryland

1819

### Background

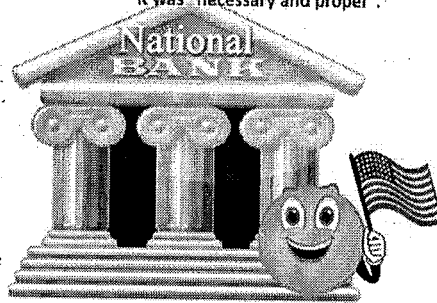
US Congress created a National Bank and opened a branch in Maryland. The State of MD put a tax on the bank trying to destroy it. The President of the branch (McCulloch) sued to stop the MD tax.

### Decision

John Marshall (CJ) declared that the federal law creating the National Bank was CONSTITUTIONAL because it was "necessary and proper".

### Constitutional Issue

Was the creation of a National Bank by Congress constitutional under the Elastic Clause?



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_



## Sectionalism

US History

Name:

### Do Now:

"The growing spirit of nationalism brought Americans of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century together, but sectional interests often divided them. Sectional differences between North and South had always created issues for the United States but territorial expansion added special concerns of the West, creating even more potential for interregional tensions. As early industrialization changed the economies of the North and West, the southern economy remained primarily agricultural, and one important result was a series of clashes in Congress between representatives and senators of one region vs. those from other regions.

As the United States gained new territories, old tensions between North and South over slavery increased. Since the Constitutional Convention, political leaders had tried to avoid the issue, although Congress did act to end the foreign slave trade after January 1, 1808. Since the slave population in the South was increasing naturally, the need for new African slaves had diminished, so the bill passed Congress without much opposition. However, with the expansion of the country, the issue focused on the new territories. Would slavery be allowed in the new territories?

In 1819 Congress was forced to act on the question of slavery in the territories when Missouri residents petitioned to enter the Union as a slave state. Congress debated the issue for 2 ½ years. Since Missouri was on the same latitude as the free states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, its admission as a slave state would allow slavery in territory farther north than ever before. An important source of tension was the balance between slave and free states (11 of each in 1819) and Missouri would tilt the balance toward slave states, allowing them to dominate Congress.

Many settlers in Missouri were from Tennessee and Kentucky, which both allowed slavery, but many Congressmen from the North argued that slavery was a moral evil. The House had a northern majority, so it passed the Tallmadge amendment, which proposed gradual emancipation in Missouri. The Senate – evenly balanced between North and South – rejected the amendment, and so the debate was deadlocked when House Speaker Henry Clay proposed a compromise.

The Missouri Compromise allowed the states to remain evenly balanced, with Missouri entering as a slave state and Maine (newly separated from Massachusetts) to be admitted as a free state. In the rest of the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36° 30' - Missouri's southern border – slavery was prohibited. The compromise was passed."

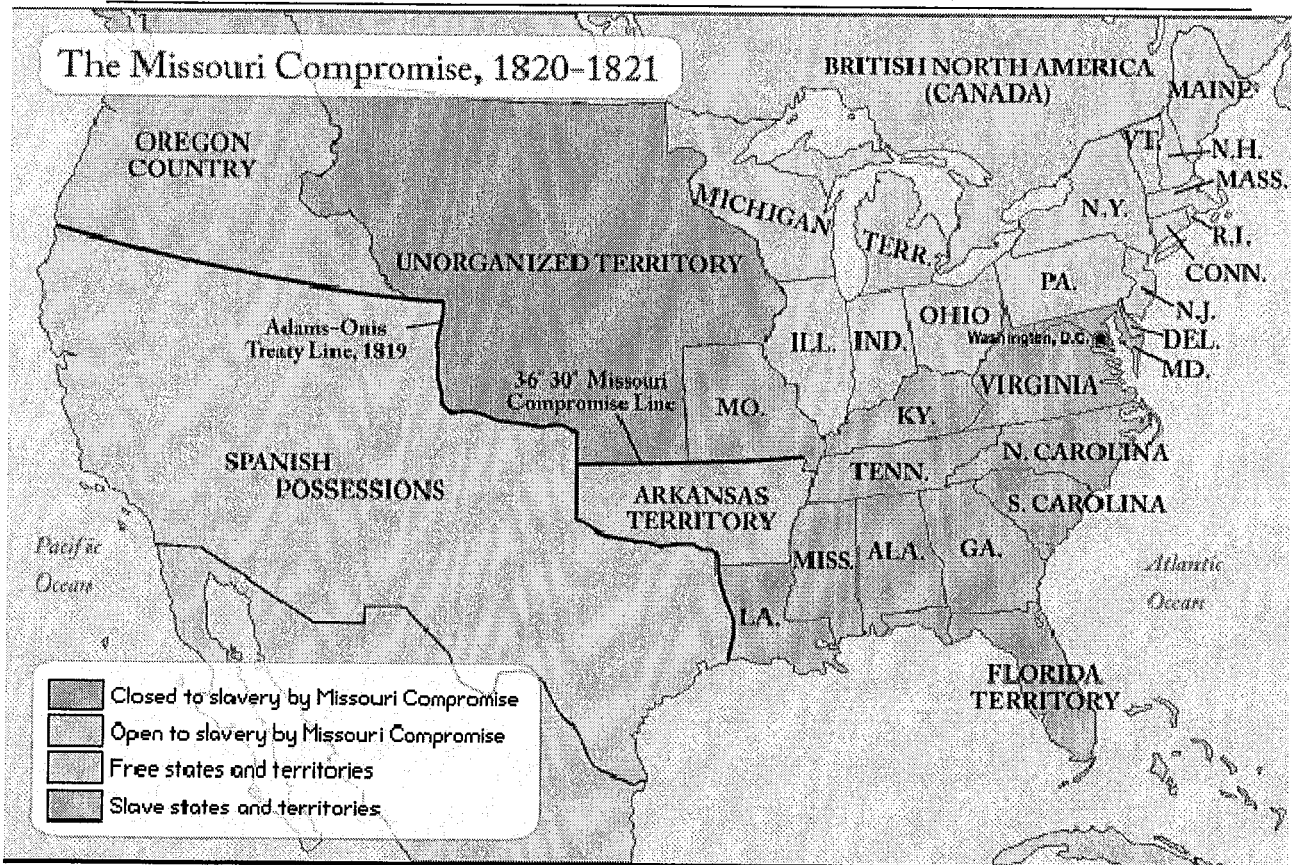
~ *U.S. History, An Essential Coursebook*

1- What divided Americans in the 1800s?

2- How did the economies of the North and South differ?

3- What issue particularly divided Northerners and Southerners?

- 4- Why were southern economies dependent on slaves?
- 5- What did Congress end after January 1, 1808?
- 6- Why did Southerners not object to Congress' action about January 1, 1808?
- 7- How did Missouri want to enter the Union?
- 8- Why was it a problem if Missouri entered the Union as a slave state?
- 9- How did many Northern congressmen view slavery?
- 10- Who found a compromise to end the deadlock in Congress over Missouri?
- 11- What was the Missouri Compromise?
- 12- What line of latitude marked the dividing line between slave and free states?



**Thinking Question:**

Compromise is generally considered a good thing. However, Mohandas K. Gandhi once said that “noncooperation with evil is a duty.” How would someone like Mohandas K. Gandhi view the Missouri Compromise? Explain your answer.

**“In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the United States expanded economically, each section of the country developed its own special characteristics:**

<b>The Northeast</b>	<b>The South</b>	<b>The Northwest</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Became a center of manufacturing, shipping, fishing and small farms</li> <li>• Witnessed the growth of a new class of factory workers</li> <li>• Factories and cities began to dramatically change traditional lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Its dominant institution was slavery</li> <li>• Although most Southerners never owned slaves, much of the region’s economy was based on profits from the use of slave labor on large plantations, which grew crops such as cotton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Included present-day Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio</li> <li>• Became the nation’s breadbasket</li> <li>• Its grain was shipped by river and canal to the Northeast and South</li> <li>• Small farmers predominated in this area</li> </ul>

These regional differences led to the rise of sectionalism as early as the 1820s. Sectionalism referred to the greater loyalty many Americans felt towards their section (North, South, or West) than towards the country as a whole. Each section wanted the federal government to follow policies favorable to itself. These differences between sections made a clash appear almost inevitable.”

~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government

**Questions:**

**1- What happened economically in the United States by the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

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**2- Define sectionalism.**

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**3- State three economic characteristics of the Northeast.**

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**4- State three economic characteristics of the South.**

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**5- State three economic characteristics of the Northwest.**

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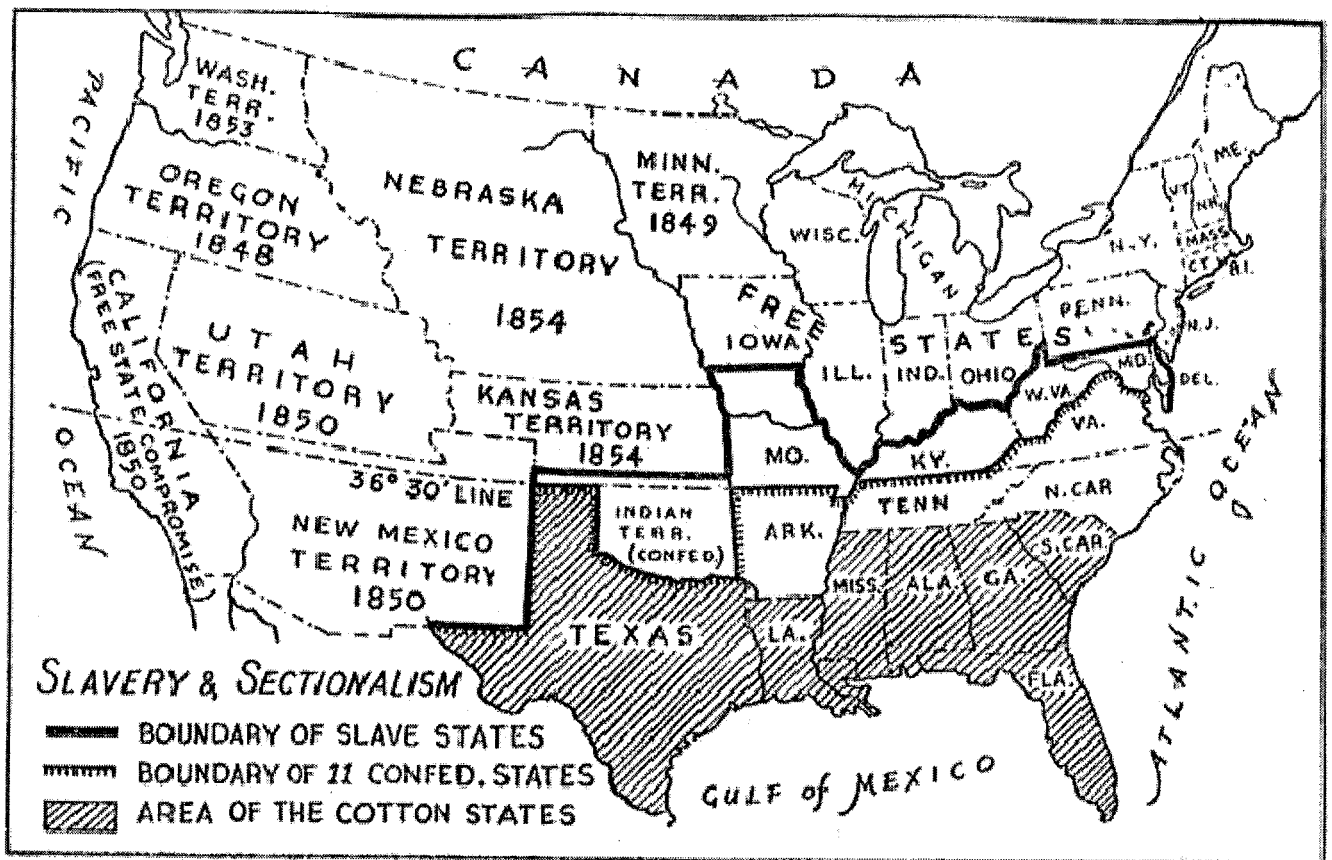
**6- What issue might divide the nation?**

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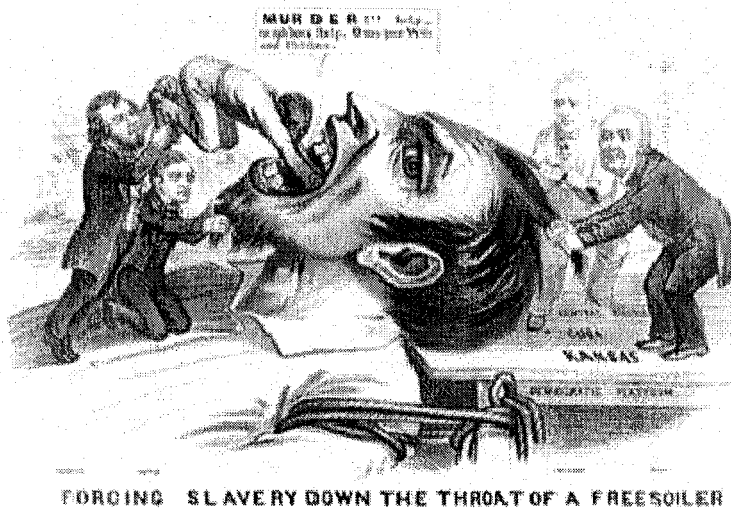
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Analyze the following map:



State five conclusions that can be drawn from the map:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-
- 5-



**Think about it:**

As territories are added to the Union, what issue might prove divide Americans, particularly given sectional differences:

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## Andrew Jackson

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**"In the early 1800s, hundreds of thousands of Americans, mostly white men, gained the right to vote. This was largely because many states lowered or eliminated property ownership as a voting qualification. In 1828, it was Andrew Jackson who won the support of these new voters, many of whom resided on the frontiers of the West and South. Many voters saw in Jackson a man they could admire. Orphaned at the age of 14, Jackson received little formal education. His achievements were due to his diligence, hard work, and innate intelligence. Jackson was elected Tennessee's first representative to Congress before the age of 30. In the War of 1812, he won fame leading his troops to victory at the Battle of New Orleans. In 1818, forces under his command invaded and captured Spanish Florida.**

**As president, Andrew Jackson returned the common people's admiration of him. He had a great belief in the capability and intelligence of average Americans. More than earlier presidents, Jackson felt that the majority should rule in a democracy, and that ordinary citizens should play a more prominent role in government. Toward that end, Jackson strongly supported the spoils system, the practice of appointing people to government jobs on the basis of party loyalty and support. Rewarding supporters with government jobs had long been part of American politics, but Jackson was the first president to force out large numbers of government employees in order to appoint his own followers. Jackson considered the spoils system to be democratic. By getting rid of a permanent office-holding class, he opened up government to more ordinary citizens. He felt that since government jobs were 'so plain and simple,' they should be rotated at will and given to supporters."**

### *~ The American Vision*

**1. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in**  
**(1) federal laws being nullified by the states**  
**(2) elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs**  
**(3) all free males being given the right to vote**  
**(4) the end of political corruption in the federal government**

**2. Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the**  
**(1) passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting**  
**(2) extension of suffrage to Native American Indians**  
**(3) end of property requirements for voting by many states**  
**(4) arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments**

**3. President Andrew Jackson claimed that use of the spoils system increased democracy in the federal government because it**  
**(1) removed property-holding qualifications for voting**  
**(2) limited the role of the electoral college in presidential elections**  
**(3) allowed larger numbers of citizens to hold office**  
**(4) used nominating conventions to pick political party candidates**

**4. President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to**  
**(1) veto bills he disliked**  
**(2) enforce Supreme Court decisions**  
**(3) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands**  
**(4) provide jobs to political party supporters**

## Activity 6: Political Cartoon Analysis



### Questions:

- 1- Which president is represented in the political cartoon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What was the spoils system?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- How does the cartoonist feel about the spoils system?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Prove that the cartoonist feels this way.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Andrew Jackson and the Trail of Tears

US History/ \_\_\_\_\_

### Do Now:

**"In the election of 1828, the Democratic candidate was Andrew Jackson. Jackson's support came from the South and the West, where he was a war hero. He was also billed as a 'common' man, a symbol of the new American – not an aristocrat from an old Virginia or Massachusetts family. Actually, Jackson was wealthy and owned a fine plantation, the Hermitage, in Tennessee, but campaign slogans emphasized other aspects of his background.**

**In the years prior to 1828, many states had extended the vote to all white males and not just property owners. This move toward greater democracy was reflected in the election of that symbol of the common man – Andrew Jackson.**

**To assure that his party's policies would be followed by government agencies. Jackson used the spoils system extensively to place his supporters in government offices, replacing Federalist office holders. The spoils system was the awarding of government jobs or the granting of favors by government officials to political supporters and workers.**

**Jackson also relied on friends, his 'Kitchen Cabinet,' rather than the cabinet of the heads of government agencies. This policy of relying on personal friends for advice has been followed in varying degrees by all presidents.**

**The struggle over the tariff issue began before Jackson became president. In 1828, a tariff raising important rates on many goods was passed. It was quickly dubbed the 'Tariff of Abominations' by its southern opponents. It was argued by John C. Calhoun in the *South Carolina Exposition* that a state had the right of nullification. Nullification is the belief that a state has the right to refuse to obey a federal law. Jackson asked Congress for authority to enforce the tariff law, which was given in the Force Bill of 1833. Secession (a state leaving the Union) and war seemed imminent. Eventually, a new tariff, a compromise, was created but the conflict between state and federal governments remained.**

**A third major issue, the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States, arose in 1832. Jackson opposed the National Bank. He ordered the government to begin depositing government money in selected state banks that were quickly called 'pet banks.' Jackson feared that a National Bank would only loan money to the rich and powerful but without Federal government regulations, many pet banks issued risky loans that sometimes were not repaid.**

**Finally, Jackson supported removal of the Native American populations to reserved areas west of the Mississippi. The forced march to the West of the Cherokees from South Carolina has been called 'The Trail of Tears,' a suitable name for the tragedy it brought. The South gave Jackson strong support for his policy, which opened up large areas of valuable land to white settlement. Jackson ignored the Supreme Court decisions favorable to the Native Americans in pursuing this nationalistic policy."**

**~ American History**

## **Tribal Reservations and States' Rights – *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832**

### **~ Supreme Court Case Studies**

#### **Background of the Case**

The Cherokee people occupied lands in Georgia and several adjoining states. The Cherokee Nation had made treaties with the U.S. federal government, such as the Treaty of Hopewell in 1785. The Cherokee Nation thus claimed sovereignty – meaning it was its own nation with its own laws.

Samuel Worcester was a minister from Vermont. His mission sent him to the Cherokee capital in New Echota, Georgia, in 1827. The Georgia government saw Worcester and other missionaries as being influential in the Cherokee Nation's resistance to Georgia's government. Because of this, Georgia passed an act to prevent "white persons from residing within that part of . . . Georgia occupied by the Cherokee Indians" without obtaining a state permit and swearing loyalty to the state.

Worcester refused to obtain a permit or to swear loyalty to Georgia. In September 1831, Worcester and several others were arrested. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years of hard labor. The missionaries, represented by lawyers hired by the Cherokee people, appealed their conviction to the United States Supreme Court.

#### **Constitutional Issue**

The issue was whether a state government has the authority to control contact between American citizens and the Cherokee Nation.

In 1831, the Supreme Court had considered the case of *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* in which the state of Georgia declared Cherokee laws to be "null and void" and the Cherokee Nation responded by asking for an injunction to prevent their laws and government from being dissolved. Justice John Marshall wrote that Native Americans were "domestic dependent nations" who could not appeal in federal courts.

Samuel Worcester claimed that the Georgia courts had no jurisdiction over the Cherokee Nation. The treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation implied that each was a sovereign nation. Worcester's lawyers contended that under the Indian Commerce Clause (Section 8, Article 1) of the Constitution, only Congress has the power "to regulate commerce . . . with the Indian tribes."

#### **The Supreme Court's Decision**

In a 6 to 1 ruling, the Supreme Court overturned the convictions of Worcester and other missionaries. The Court held that the Georgia Act violated "the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States." Chief Justice John Marshall wrote the opinion.

Marshall declared the Cherokee Nation to be “a distinct community occupying its own territory . . . in which the laws of Georgia can have no force.” Discussing the Treaty of Hopewell, Marshall wrote, “Protection does not imply the destruction of the protected. . . . To construe the expression ‘managing all their affairs’ into a surrender of self-government would be, we think, a perversion of their necessary meaning.” The act under which Worcester was imprisoned was thus declared unconstitutional.

President Andrew Jackson’s administration refused to enforce the Court’s decision. In 1835, the government signed a removal treaty with a small number of Cherokee. The U.S. Army resettled many Cherokee through a brutal, forced march to present-day Oklahoma. The Cherokee called this resettlement march the “Trail of Tears.” Later, the *Worcester* decision was revived and became a legal weapon against encroachments on Native American rights.



### Questions

#### Questions:

1. Why did Samuel Worcester challenge the constitutionality of the Georgia act?

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2. How did the Court’s opinion in the *Cherokee Nation* case differ from *Worcester*?

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3. Do you agree more with Justice Marshall’s opinion? Give reasons for your answer.

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4. Suppose you were a Cherokee living at the time of the *Worcester* decision. How would the Court’s ruling affected you?

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5. Why was the *Worcester* decision important in terms of Native American rights?

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## Document Analysis:

Jackson's message to Congress concerning the removal of Native Americans from east of the Appalachian Mountains, December 7, 1835

"All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper....No one can doubt the moral duty of the Government .... To protect and if possible to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race...."

Who is the 'civilized community' according to Jackson?

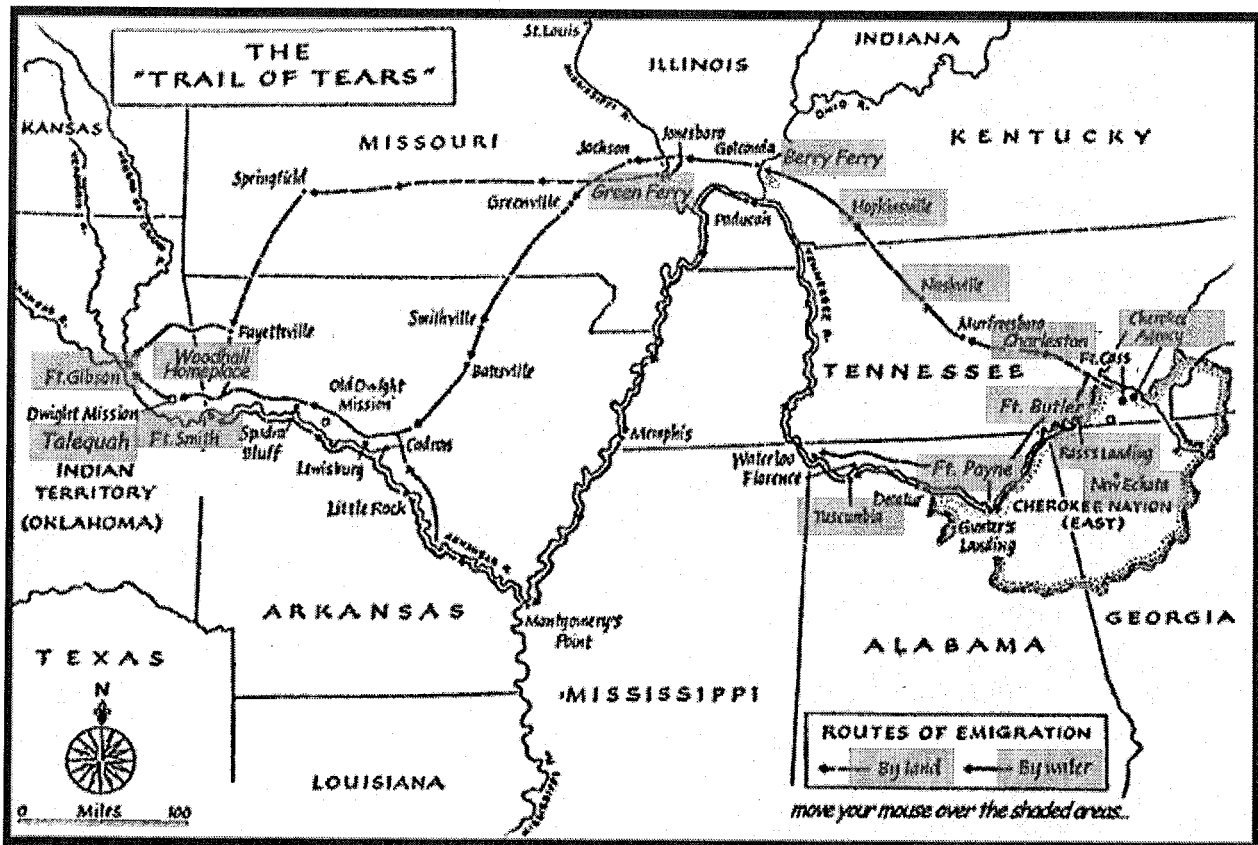
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Why did Jackson feel that relocating the Native Americans was the best policy?

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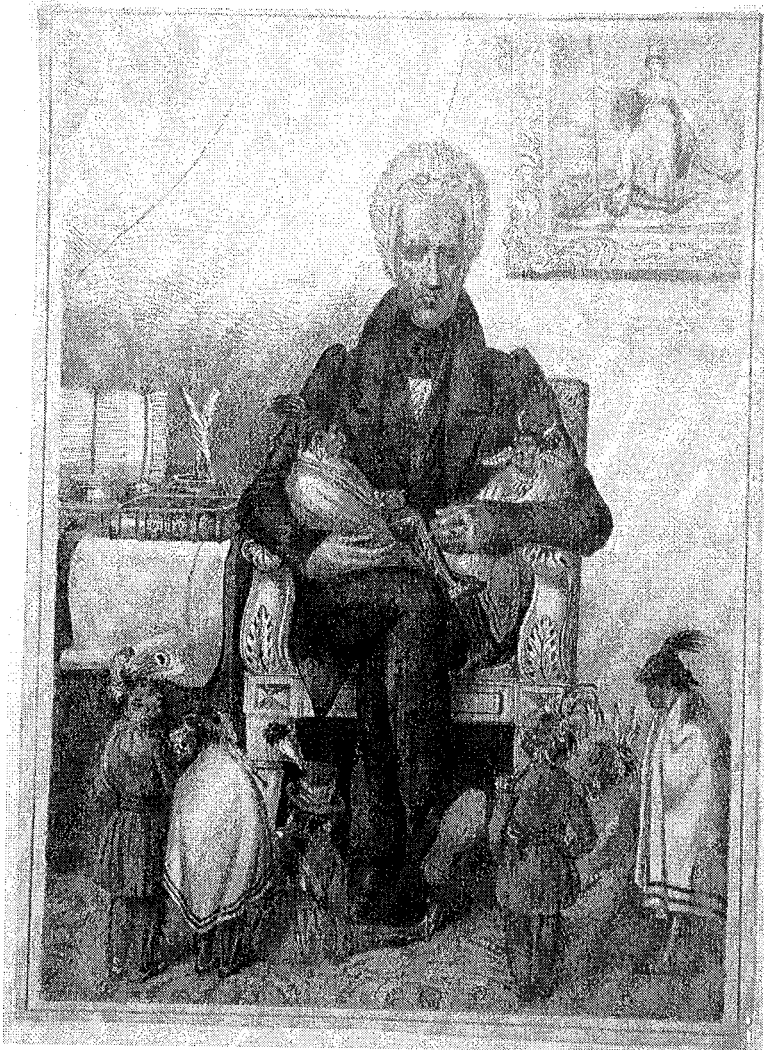
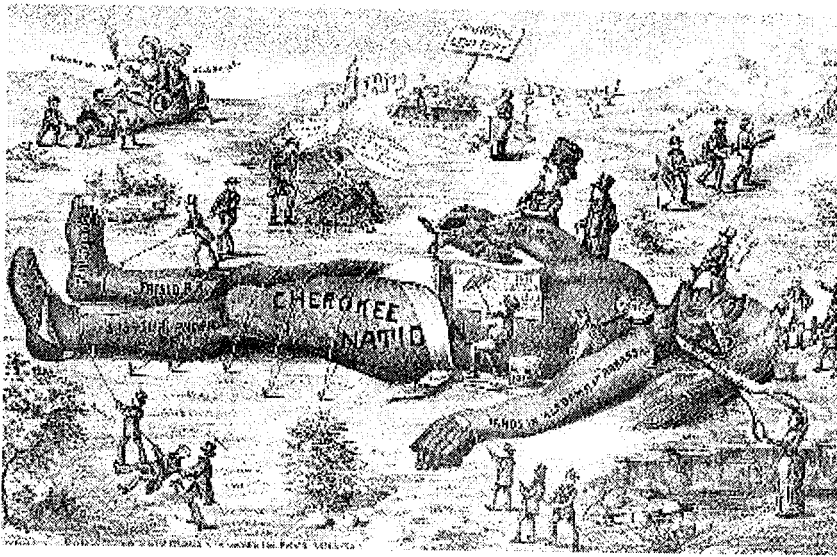


Opinion: How do you view the "Trail of Tears"?

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**Analyze the following images:**



1. The Indian Removal Act of 1830:
  - (1) Called for the relocation of all eastern tribes across the Mississippi River.
  - (2) Led to a mass movement of Native Americans that was called the Trail of Tears.
  - (3) Led to the movement of the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole.
  - (4) All of the above
2. The Indian Removal Act was passed because the Indians were
  - (1) occupying lands wanted by white settlers
  - (2) a menace to white settlers
  - (3) occupying public lands
  - (4) opposed to nullification
3. In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in which Andrew Jackson \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (1) Was against individual ownership of land.
  - (2) Expressed sincere concern for Native Americans' well-being and for the preservation of their arts.
  - (3) Called the Native Americans savages, without using the buffering adjective "noble."
  - (4) Did not feel that Native Americans could be civilized.
4. The Cherokees were supported in their unsuccessful battle against removal by
  - (1) President Jackson.
  - (2) The Supreme Court.
  - (3) Congress.
  - (4) The state of Georgia.
  - (5) The state of North Carolina.
5. When the Indian removal was completed,
  - (1) Every Indian west of the Mississippi River was gone.
  - (2) Every Indian tribe east of the Mississippi was gone.
  - (3) The Indians were relocated in reservations much like the tribal lands they left.
  - (4) The Indians were far enough removed from whites where they would not face further encroachments.
  - (5) Only elements of the Seminoles and Cherokees remained.
6. The difference between Jackson's Indian policy and those of previous presidents was that Jackson
  - (1) Wanted to relocate the Indians to the lands west of the Mississippi.
  - (2) Demanded a much speedier and thorough removal of all eastern tribes to reservations located west of the Mississippi.
  - (3) Was the first president to endorse the outright slaughter of several obstinate tribes.
  - (4) Was the first president to support the Cherokees' assertion of self-government.
  - (5) Was the first president to oppose the rights of separate states to assert their jurisdiction over the tribes living within their borders.

**Reading:**

"South Carolina's economy weakened in the early 1800s. Many people blamed the nation's tariffs for this situation. South Carolina bought many goods from Europe, and tariffs on these imported goods made them very expensive. In 1828 Congress placed a new tariff on imports. In response, many South Carolinians wanted to secede, or withdraw, from the Union. Vice President John C. Calhoun was torn between following the country's policies and helping his fellow South Carolinians. He came up with the idea of nullification, which said that the states had the right to declare a federal law null, or not valid.

President Jackson asked Congress to cut tariffs, which they did with a new law in 1832. South Carolina was still upset and declared the tariffs null. Jackson saw this as an act of treason. He sent a warship to Charleston, South Carolina. Congress passed the Force Bill in 1833, which allowed the president to use the military to enforce acts of Congress. Senator Henry Clay pushed through a bill to lower tariffs within two years. South Carolina repealed its nullification of the tariff law.

President Jackson believed that conflicts with Native Americans would end if Native Americans were moved to the Great Plains. In 1830 Jackson pushed through Congress the Indian Removal Act, which provided money to relocate Native Americans. Most Native Americans gave in and moved to the West. However, the Cherokee of Georgia refused. They sued the state of Georgia, and their case reached the Supreme Court. Chief Justice John Marshall sided with the Cherokee. He ordered the state to honor the Cherokee's property rights. President Jackson did not honor or enforce the Court's decision.

President Martin Van Buren eventually sent the army to settle the problem with the Cherokee. The army forced them out of their homes and marched them west to what is now Oklahoma. Thousands of Cherokee died on the journey, which became known as the Trail of Tears. By 1838 the government had moved the majority of Native Americans still living east of the Mississippi to reservations.

President Jackson thought the Second Bank of the United States helped only the wealthy. After being reelected in 1832, he closed the bank." ~ *The American Vision*

**Questions:**

1- Explain why South Carolina wanted to secede from the Union and how the conflict between South Carolina and the federal government was resolved.

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2- Write a passage describing the Trail of Tears from the point of view of a Cherokee.

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3- Why were Americans divided over the National Bank?

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## Tariff or Laissez-Faire

### US History

"In the late 1800s, many Americans embraced a laissez-faire policy. This means government should not interfere in the economy, except to protect property rights and maintain peace. They believed a free market, in which companies compete, leads to more wealth for everyone. This policy promotes keeping taxes low and limiting government debt. The chance to gain wealth attracted entrepreneurs. These are people who risk their capital in organizing and running businesses. Many New Englanders invested capital in building factories and railroads. Foreign investors also invested in American industries.

In many ways, the U.S. government was laissez-faire in the late 1800s. In other ways, it actively aided industry. Congress passed the Morrill Tariff. It nearly tripled tariffs. This made imported goods cost more than American goods. The government gave land grants to western railroads and sold land with mineral resources for less than its true value. High tariffs ran counter to laissez-faire policies. Tariffs also caused foreign countries to raise tariffs against American goods. This hurt Americans trying to sell goods abroad, particularly farmers. Despite this effect, many business and government leaders thought tariffs helped new American industries compete with large European industries. By the early 1900s, many American industries were large and competitive. Business leaders then began to push for free trade." ~ *The American Vision*

1. According to the theory of laissez faire, the economy functions best when the government

- (1) subsidizes business so that it can compete worldwide
- (2) regulates businesses for the good of the majority
- (3) owns major industries
- (4) does not interfere in business

2. In the late 1800s, supporters of laissez-faire capitalism claimed that government regulation of business would be

- (1) essential to protect the rights of consumers
- (2) necessary to provide jobs for the unemployed
- (3) useful in competing with foreign nations
- (4) harmful to economic growth

3. A tariff benefits

- (1) domestic industries
- (2) consumers
- (3) foreign industries
- (4) foreign sellers

4. In the late 1800s, the theory of laissez-faire capitalism was used by many industrialists to

- (1) petition the government for assistance during times of financial crisis
- (2) oppose colonial expansion in Africa and Asia
- (3) argue against government regulation of business practices
- (4) defend limits on the number of immigrants allowed to work in factories

5. In the period from 1865 to 1900, the United States Government aided the development of the West by

- (1) maintaining free and unlimited coinage of silver
- (2) offering low-interest loans to businesses
- (3) granting land to railroad companies
- (4) providing price supports for farm products

6. A tariff

- (1) raises prices of foreign goods
- (2) lowers prices of foreign goods



Event	What Happened	Where and When Did It Happen	Who Was Involved
Whiskey Tax and Rebellion	Farmers rejected a tax on whiskey and started a rebellion. President Washington sent troops to put the rebellion down. Law was restored.	Western Pennsylvania in 1791 and 1794	Farmers in western Pennsylvania and President Washington
Tariff of 1832	Southerners called for the nullification of the Tariff of 1832 and threatened to leave the union. President Jackson sought a compromise on the tariff even as he rejected the idea of secession.	South Carolina in 1832	Farmers in South Carolina and President Jackson

1. At times, the United States Government has passed protective tariffs to

- (1) encourage foreign trade
- (2) help the nation's manufacturers
- (3) reduce the cost of consumer goods
- (4) improve the quality of goods

2. How did the high protective tariff of 1828 affect southern planters?

- (1) It protected them from foreign competition.
- (2) It increased the cost of European imports.
- (3) It increased their reliance on goods from the North.
- (4) It protected their land from migrating Native Americans.

3. The Nullification Crisis of 1832 involved a dispute over

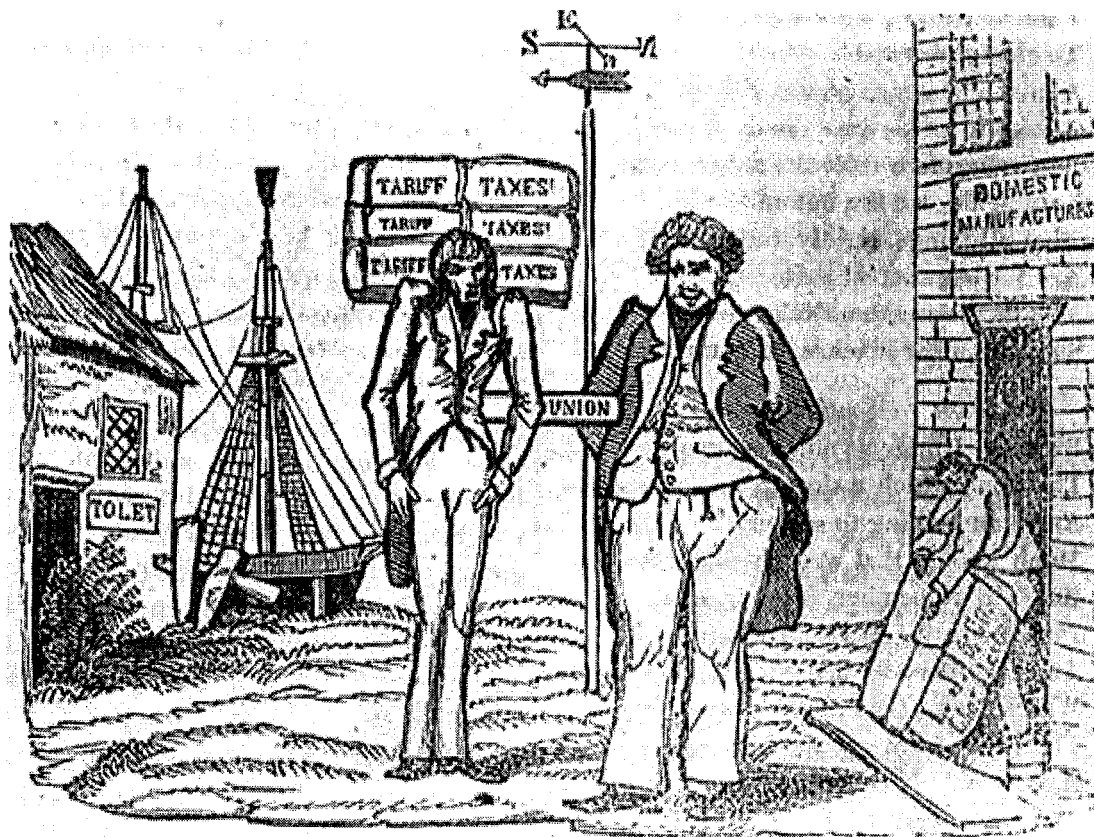
- (1) Distribution of federal surpluses.
- (2) Protective tariffs.
- (3) Internal improvements.
- (4) Public land policy.

4. The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 arose in southwestern Pennsylvania when the federal government

- (A) Levied an excise tax on whiskey.
- (B) Tried to prohibit the sale of whiskey.
- (C) Allowed the import of foreign whiskey.
- (D) Halted the export of American whiskey.
- (E) Tried to prohibit the manufacturing of whiskey.

5. In his reaction to the Whiskey Rebellion, Washington demonstrated

- (A) That the government would react with compassion and understanding to the plight of the disadvantaged.
- (B) The national government's ability to accept criticism.
- (C) That the national government would not allow violent resistance to the laws it enacted.
- (D) The need for a permanent standing army.



Cartoon drawn during the nullification controversy showing the manufacturing North getting fat at Southern expense; Library of Congress

Explain how the manufacturing North was getting fat at the expense of the South:

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Define, once again, nullification:

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What is the danger of nullification to the union of states?

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Questions about tariffs:

1: A tariff is a tax on an imported good. Therefore, what does a tariff on an imported good do to the price of the good?

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2: How does a tariff affect consumption of imported goods?

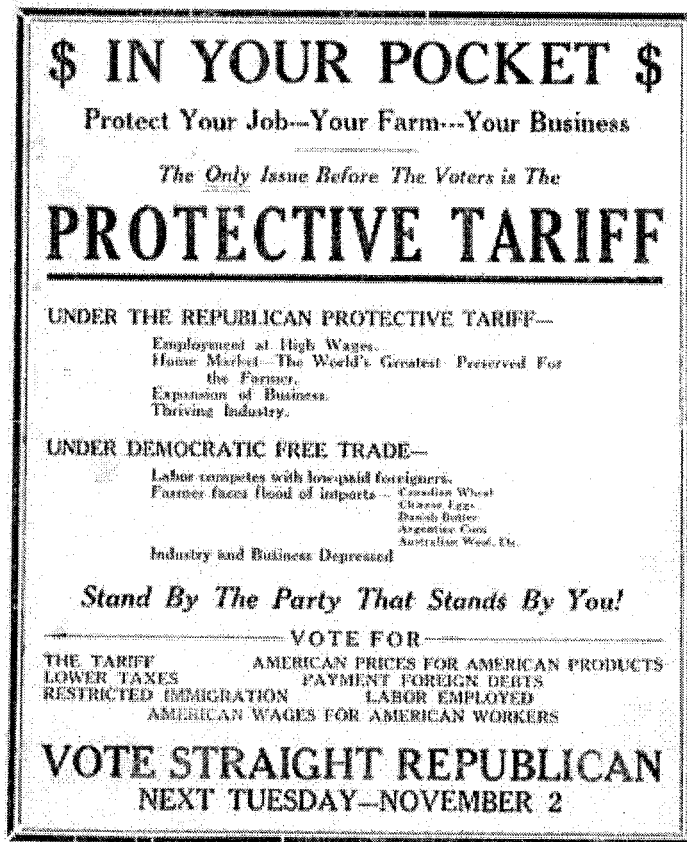
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3: How do tariffs on imported goods then affect the consumption of domestic goods?

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This poster highlights the benefits of the protective tariff.

According to this poster, what are the benefits of the protective tariff?

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_

According to this poster, what are the disadvantages of free trade or no protective tariffs?

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_

Who in the United States supported the tariff?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who in the United States opposed the tariff?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Let's Examine the Opposite of a Tariff! Let's Examine NAFTA!**

**"On January 1, 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico (NAFTA) entered into force. All remaining duties and quantitative restrictions were eliminated, as scheduled, on January 1, 2008.**

**NAFTA created the world's largest free trade area, which now links 450 million people producing \$17 trillion worth of goods and services. Trade between the United States and its NAFTA partners has soared since the agreement entered into force.**

**U.S. goods and services trade with NAFTA totaled \$1.6 trillion in 2009 (latest data available for goods and services trade combined). Exports totaled \$397 billion. Imports totaled \$438 billion. The U.S. goods and services trade deficit with NAFTA was \$41 billion in 2009.**

**The United States has \$918 billion in total (two ways) goods trade with NAFTA countries (Canada and Mexico) during 2010. Goods exports totaled \$412 billion; Goods imports totaled \$506 billion. The U.S. goods trade deficit with NAFTA was \$95 billion in 2010.**

**Trade in services with NAFTA (exports and imports) totaled \$99 billion in 2009 (latest data available for services trade). Services exports were \$63.8 billion. Services imports were \$35.5 billion. The U.S. services trade surplus with NAFTA was \$28.3 billion in 2009."**  
~ ustr.gov

**Questions:**

**1- What is NAFTA?**

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**2- How has NAFTA changed the U.S. economy?**

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**3- What are the benefits of NAFTA to the U.S. economy?**

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**4- What are the disadvantages of NAFTA for the U.S. economy?**

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**5- Who typically supports free trade?**

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**6- Who typically opposes free trade?**

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**7- What do you think?**

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## President Andrew Jackson And

<u>The Nullification Crisis:</u>	<u>Native Americans:</u>	<u>National Bank:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Carolinians hated the nation's tariffs</li> <li>- A <i>tariff</i> is a tax on an imported good</li> <li>- Tariffs make foreign goods more expensive and thereby benefit domestic industries</li> <li>- But South Carolinians bought many products from England</li> <li>- When another new tariff was levied [called the <i>Tariff of Abominations</i> by critics] South Carolina threatened to secede, or withdraw, from the Union</li> <li>- Others South Carolinians called for nullification</li> <li>- <i>Nullification</i> is the idea that states have the right to declare a law null, or not valid</li> <li>- Jackson considered nullification an act of treason, and he sent a warship to Charleston</li> <li>- Jackson believed the Union must be preserved and states could not nullify federal laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jackson wanted to move all Native Americans east of the Mississippi to the Great Plains</li> <li>- He believed that this policy would solve the nation's conflict with the Indians</li> <li>- In 1830, Jackson pushed through Congress the <i>Indian Removal Act</i></li> <li>- American Indians living east of the Mississippi River were moved west</li> <li>- Most Native Americans gave in but the Cherokee did not and went to court</li> <li>- In <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>, Chief Justice John Marshall ordered state officials to honor Cherokee property rights but Jackson refused</li> <li>- Jackson's successor, Martin Van Buren, eventually sent in the army</li> <li>- About 2,000 Cherokee died in camps while waiting for the migration to begin and approximately 2,000 more died of starvation, disease, and exposure on the journey which became known as the <i>Trail of Tears</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Like most Westerners and working people, Jackson was suspicious of the Second Bank of the United States [the National Bank]</li> <li>- He regarded the National Bank as a monopoly that benefited the wealthy elite</li> <li>- Despite its reputation, the Bank played an important role in keeping the money supply of the United States stable</li> <li>- State banks would often issue more paper money than they could redeem in gold or silver</li> <li>- Actions taken by the National Bank forced state banks to be careful about how much money they loaned</li> <li>- Many western settlers were unhappy with the Bank's lending policies, especially when they could not get easy credit to run their farms</li> <li>- Jackson removed the government's deposits from the Bank and placed them in state banks</li> <li>- Jackson effectively destroyed the National Bank but contributed to financial woes in the years ahead</li> </ul>

## Jackson Review

### US History

Name:

1. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in
  - (1) federal laws being nullified by the states
  - (2) elected officials rewarding their supporters with government jobs
  - (3) all free males being given the right to vote
  - (4) the end of political corruption in the federal government
2. Which of the following was a major cause of removing Native Americans and the Trail of Tears in the 1830s?
  - (1) Native Americans running out of buffalo to hunt on their original land
  - (2) white Americans' desire for Native American lands in the Southeast
  - (3) a Supreme Court decision giving Native Americans land in Oklahoma
  - (4) fertile land west of the Mississippi River
3. Which of the following was a major effect of removing Native Americans and the Trail of Tears in the 1830s?
  - (1) Thousands of Native Americans died on the march west to Indian Territory.
  - (2) Native Americans were able to hold onto their lands in the Southeast.
  - (3) The Supreme Court enforced its decision in favor of Native Americans.
  - (4) Presidents Jackson and Van Buren supported the claims of Native Americans.
4. In the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Cherokee efforts to retain their tribal lands in Georgia received direct support from
  - (1) the white residents of Oklahoma
  - (2) President Andrew Jackson
  - (3) The United States Supreme Court
  - (4) The Democratic press
  - (5) The United States Congress
5. Believing that the Tariff of 1828 presented unfairly inflicted injury on southern states, John C. Calhoun wrote a justification for the theory of \_\_\_\_\_, under which states might declare particular federal laws null and void within their borders.
  - (1) abomination
  - (2) exposition
  - (3) nullification
  - (4) sovereignty
6. In order to dismantle the Second Bank of the United States, which he viewed as symbol of wealthy easterners' power and privilege, President Jackson asked the secretary of the treasury to
  - (1) Distribute the federal government's deposits among numerous state banks.
  - (2) Foreclose on corporate debts around the country.
  - (3) Make loans to corporations around the country.
  - (4) Tighten the federal bank's fiscal restraints.
7. "Jackson Replaces Many Government Workers With His Supporters"  
"Jackson Vetoes Bank Recharter Bill for Political Reasons"  
"Jackson Refuses to Enforce Worcester v. Georgia Decision"  
Which conclusion about President Andrew Jackson is most consistent with these headlines?
  - (1) He allowed Congress to decide controversial issues.
  - (2) He expanded presidential powers.
  - (3) He demonstrated weakness in dealing with domestic issues.
  - (4) He relied on the Supreme Court to settle disputes.

1. Which Supreme Court decision is most closely associated with the *Trail of Tears*?

- (1) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- (2) *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
- (3) *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
- (4) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)

2. At times, the United States Government has passed protective tariffs to

- (1) encourage foreign trade
- (2) help the nation's manufacturers
- (3) reduce the cost of consumer goods
- (4) improve the quality of goods

4. One way in which the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798) and the South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832) are similar is that each

- (1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
- (2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
- (3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
- (4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

5. What conclusion did President Jackson draw about the Bank of the United States?

- (1) It helped farmers and laborers.
- (2) It was controlled by states' rights supporters.
- (3) It helped mostly the wealthy.
- (4) It was controlled by foreign powers.

6. Why did South Carolina pass the Nullification Act?

- (1) to protect the rights of manufacturers
- (2) to strengthen the Union
- (3) to protest the resignation of Vice President Calhoun
- (4) to protest the tariff of 1832

7. President Jackson's Native American (Indian) policy resulted in which of the following?

- (1) Jackson's loss of popularity in the country
- (2) The first efforts to grant citizenship to Native Americans
- (3) The division of tribal lands into small units and their allotment to heads of families in each tribe
- (4) Widespread uprisings among the Sioux in the Dakota Territory
- (5) The removal of the Cherokee from the Southeast to settlements across the Mississippi

8. President Jackson's veto of the National Bank's charter in 1832

- (1) Was influenced largely by the views of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
- (2) Was a major factor in defeating his chosen presidential successor in the 1832 election.
- (3) Argued that the National Bank was unconstitutional and antidemocratic.
- (4) Argued that the National Bank had proven itself too weak and ineffectual.

9. What led President Andrew Jackson's opponents to call him "King Andrew"?

- (1) His experience as a lawyer
- (2) His wealthy family
- (3) His intention to expand presidential powers
- (4) His achievements in the War of 1812

10. When he vetoed its recharter bill, Jackson argued that the second Bank of the United States

- (1) Overextended financial credit.
- (2) Was too lenient in its loan policies.
- (3) Refused to pay off the national debt.
- (4) Was a privileged monopoly of the rich.

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**2. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in**

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- (4) the end of political corruption in the federal government**

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- (2) formed part of the unwritten constitution**
- (3) supported the federal government's power to declare war**
- (4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union**

**4. President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to**

- (1) attack the Tariff of Abominations**
- (2) reward supporters with United States government jobs**
- (3) win support for construction of the Erie Canal**
- (4) gain passage of the Indian Removal Act**

**5. Starting with the election of President Andrew Jackson (1828), voter participation increased due to the**

- (1) passage of an amendment ending religious qualifications for voting**
- (2) extension of suffrage to Native American Indians**
- (3) end of property requirements for voting by many states**
- (4) arrival of more immigrants from nations with democratic governments**

**6. Before the start of the Civil War, many Southern political leaders supported**

- (1) States rights**
- (2) higher tariff rates**
- (3) voting rights for women**
- (4) repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act**

**7. Which Supreme Court decision is most closely associated with the Trail of Tears?**

- (1) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)**
- (2) *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)**
- (3) *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)**
- (4) *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)**

**8. As a result of President Andrew Jackson's policies, Native American Indians were**

- (1) relocated to reservations in Mexico**
- (2) forcibly removed to areas west of the Mississippi River**
- (3) gradually allowed to return to their ancestral lands**
- (4) given United States citizenship**



## The Tragedy of Slavery

US History

Name:

"During a visit to the South in 1793, Eli Whitney, the inventive young New Englander, noticed that removing cotton seeds by hand from the fluffy bolls was so tedious that it took a worker an entire day to separate a pound of cotton lint. An acquaintance knew of Whitney's mechanical ingenuity and suggested that he try building a machine to pick out the seeds. In only 10 days Whitney built a simple cotton gin – 'gin' being short for engine – that quickly and efficiently combed the seeds out of cotton bolls.

The invention of the cotton gin happened at the same time that textile mills were expanding in Europe. Mills in England and France clamored for all the cotton they could get. In 1792, the year before Whitney invented his cotton gin, the South produced about 6,000 bales of cotton. By 1808, annual production reached 100,000 bales. Cotton soon dominated the region.

While the cotton gin made some Southern planters rich, it also strengthened the institution of slavery. The spread of cotton plantations all over the Deep South made the demand for slave labor skyrocket. Congress had outlawed the foreign slave trade in 1808, but a high birthrate among enslaved women – encouraged by slaveholders eager to sell new laborers at high prices – kept the enslaved population growing. Between 1820 and 1850, the number of enslaved people in the South rose from about 1.5 million to nearly 4 million.

Slavery was a degrading experience. Frederick Douglass, who rose from slavery to become a prominent leader of the anti-slavery movement, recalled how life as an enslaved person affected him: 'My natural elasticity was crushed; my intellect languished; the disposition to read departed; the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died out; the dark night of slavery closed in upon me, and behold a man transformed to a brute.'

~ *The American Vision*

1. What was an immediate effect of the cotton gin?

- (1) It made cotton more profitable.
- (2) It drove planters out of business.
- (3) It made the land more fertile.
- (4) It made slavery unprofitable.

2. What was a long term result of the invention of the cotton gin?

- (1) Cotton farming spread northward.
- (2) Demand for cotton decreased.
- (3) Indians living in the southern uplands planted cotton.
- (4) The demand for slave labor increased

3. Frederick Douglass was

- (1) An inventor      (3) An abolitionist
- (2) A mill owner    (4) A soldier

4. Slavery would not have lasted as long as it did except for

- (1) The place it held in the southern economy.
- (2) The South's lack of moral sensitivity.
- (3) The willingness of slaves to submit to the system.
- (4) The North's lack of interest in the problem.
- (5) The constant supply of slaves from Africa.

5. A cotton gin

- (1) Picks cotton.
- (2) Spins cotton into cloth.
- (3) Removes cotton seeds.
- (4) Bales cotton.

## **The *Liberator* and The *North Star*:**

“William Lloyd Garrison was an important abolitionist. In 1831, Garrison founded Boston’s antislavery newspaper, the *Liberator*. The paper’s style was anything but moderate, as Garrison wrote caustic attacks on slavery and called for an immediate end to it. To those who objected to his fiery language, he responded that the time for moderation was over. With his balding head, his steel-rimmed glasses, and his plain black suits, Garrison was as mild-looking as his words were strong. Inside this soft-spoken man, however, an intense passion burned. In his mind, the situation was very clear. Slavery was immoral and slaveholders were evil. The only option was immediate and complete emancipation, or the freeing of all enslaved people. Garrison soon attracted enough followers in the North to enable him to found the New England Antislavery Society in 1832 and the American Antislavery Society in 1833. Membership in both organizations grew quickly. By the mid-1830s, there were hundreds of society chapters, and in 1838, there were more than 1, 350 chapters with over 250,000 members.”

“One of the most prominent African American figures in the abolitionist movement was Frederick Douglass, who had escaped from slavery in Maryland. Douglass was a brilliant thinker and an electrifying speaker. ‘I appear before the immense assembly this evening as a thief and a robber,’ he told one Massachusetts group in 1842. ‘I stole this head, these limbs, this body from my master, and ran off with them.’ Douglass published his own antislavery newspaper of the *North Star*, and wrote an autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, which quickly sold 4, 500 copies after its publication in 1845.

Another important African American abolitionist was Sojourner Truth. She gained freedom in 1827 when New York freed all remaining enslaved people in the state. In the 1840s her antislavery speeches – eloquent, joyous, and deeply religious – drew huge crowds. Though lacking a formal education, Truth enthralled listeners with her folksy wit, engaging stories, contagious singing, and strong message.” ~ *The American Vision*

**Complete the Chart Below with Information from the Reading:**

### **Significant Abolitionists**

<b>William Lloyd Garrison</b>	<b>Frederick Douglass</b>	<b>Sojourner Truth</b>

## Profiles in History: Nat Turner 1800-1831

A group of African Americans in Virginia carried out an armed uprising during the early hours of August 22, 1831. Leading the attack was Nat Turner, an enslaved minister who believed God had chosen him to bring his people out of bondage. Turner and his followers killed more than 50 white men, women, and children before state and local troops put down the uprising. A court then tried Turner and sentenced him to hang.

The man who led perhaps the nation's best-known slave revolt believed from an early age – through his mother's encouragement – that he was divinely inspired. 'I was intended for some great purpose,' he once declared.

Although many considered Nat Turner a religious fanatic – he claimed to take his directions from mysterious voices and the movements of heavenly bodies – others knew him to have a sharp mind. 'He certainly never had the advantages of education,' said the man appointed to be his lawyer, 'but he can read and write...and for natural intelligence and quickness of apprehension is surpassed by few men I have ever seen.'

As he awaited execution, Turner reportedly showed little remorse for his deeds, certain that he had acted in the name of God to free his people. 'I am here loaded with chains and willing to suffer the fate that awaits me,' he said.

Turner's lack of remorse chilled those around him, including his lawyer, who described the calm, deliberate composure with which Turner spoke of what he had done, 'I looked on him,' the lawyer wrote, 'and my blood curdled in my veins.'

Turner's revolt sent a wave of terror through the South and heightened fears of future uprisings. As a result, many states adopted even harsher restrictions on both enslaved and free African Americans." ~ *The American Vision*

1. In 1831, Nat Turner organized and led a slave insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, that resulted in

- (1) The gradual and compensated emancipation of the majority of slaves in Virginia.
- (2) The immediate emancipation and eventual transportation of Nat Turner and his followers to Santo Domingo
- (3) Congress passing a stringent fugitive slave law.
- (4) The Southern states expanding their militia systems and strengthening the slave codes.

2. The only "successful" slave insurrection in the nineteenth-century South was led by

- (1) Harriet Tubman.
- (2) Nat Turner.
- (3) Frederick Douglass.
- (4) Dred Scott.

3. What lesson did white southerners learn from the Nat Turner Rebellion?

- (1) That slave insurrections were an ever-present threat.
- (2) That gradual emancipation was inevitable.
- (3) That slaves should not be allowed to work in cities.
- (4) That slaves should be allowed to read.

**The first serious movements for reform in society occurred during the Age of Jackson.**

**Temperance:**

- A number of reformers argued that no social vice caused more crime, disorder, and poverty than alcohol
- Advocates of temperance, or moderation in the consumption of alcohol formed groups preaching the evils of alcohol and encouraged heavy drinkers to give up liquor
- Temperance societies also pushed for laws to prohibit the sale of alcohol

**Educational Reform:**

- Many reformers began to push for a system of public education, open to all citizens, and funded by government
- Believed a democratic republic could only survive if the electorate was well-educated and informed
- One of the leading reformers was Horace Mann, a Massachusetts legislator

**The Early Women's Movement:**

- In 1848 Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two women active in the antislavery movement, organized the Seneca Falls Convention
- Marking the beginning of an organized woman's movement
- Issued a "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions"
- "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal..."
- Stanton shocked many of the women present by proposing that they focus on gaining the right to vote

**Dorothea Dix:**

- An ex-school teacher
- Discovered that the mentally ill were often chained and beaten
- Tirelessly called public attention to these horrors and helped establish state mental institutions, or asylums, where patients were well treated

**1. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with**

- (1) ending slavery in all states
- (2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
- (3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
- (4) expanding women's rights

**2. Dorothea Dix was all known as**

- (1) muckrakers      (3) political leader
- (2) suffragettes    (4) social reformer

**3. Horace Mann was an advocate for**

- (1) public education    (3) temperance
- (2) prison reform      (4) pacifism

**4. The asylum movement of the 1800s incorporated the principle of**

- (1) Freedom from strict discipline for prisoners and mental hospital inmates.
- (2) The swift return of social deviants to the mainstream of society.
- (3) Firm, yet humane, treatment to rehabilitate the criminal and the insane.
- (4) Using lessons from Indian life to improve the rest of American society.

**5. Temperance advocates viewed alcohol as**

- (1) beneficial              (3) necessary
- (2) harmful                (4) profitable

**Mini Q – Temperance**  
**Document 1:**

**Building Up His Business**



Source: Frank Beard, *The Ram's Horn*, September 12, 1896  
(adapted)

Based on this 19<sup>th</sup>-century cartoon, state *two* effects that alcohol had on American society.

(1)

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(2)

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**Document 2:**

“...When four-fifths of the most representative men in America are pronounced unfit for war, what shall we say of their fitness to father the next generation? The time was when alcohol was received as a benefit to the race, but we no longer look upon alcohol as a food but as a poison. Boards of health, armed with the police power of the state eradicate [erase] the causes of typhoid and quarantine the victims, but alcohol, a thousand times more destructive to public health, continues to destroy. Alcoholic degeneracy [deterioration] is the most important sanitary [health] question before the country, and yet the health authorities do not take action, as alcohol is entrenched [well established] in politics...”

Source: Dr. T. Alexander MacNichol, 1912

According to this 1912 document, why does this speaker think the use of alcohol is “the greatest crisis in our country’s history”?

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**Writing Practice:**

Describe the problems that led to the formation of the temperance movement in American history?

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### Activity 5: Reading

"Dorothea Dix played an instrumental role in the founding or expansion of more than 30 hospitals for the treatment of the mentally ill. She was a leading figure in those national and international movements that challenged the idea that people with mental disturbances could not be cured or helped. She also was a staunch critic of cruel and neglectful practices toward the mentally ill, such as caging, incarceration without clothing, and painful physical restraint. Dix may have had personal experience of mental instability that drove her to focus on the issue of asylum reform, and certainly her singular focus on the issue led to some important victories.

Dorothea Lynde Dix was born in Hampden, Maine, in 1802. Evidence suggests she may have been neglected by her parents, and she appears to have been unhappy at home. She moved to Boston in 1814 to live with her wealthy grandmother. Dix had only attended school sporadically while living with her parents, but in early adulthood, with limited options for women in the professions, Dix became a schoolteacher. She established an elementary school in her grandmother's home in 1821, and 3 years later, published a small book of facts for schoolteachers that proved extremely popular. By the time of the Civil War, *Conversations on Common Things; or, Guide to Knowledge: With Questions* had been reprinted 60 times. Written in the style of a conversation between a mother and a daughter, and directed at the young women who dominated the teaching profession, the book reflected Dix's belief that women should be educated to the same level as men.

#### Questions:

- 1- What did Dorothea Dix play in instrumental role in?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- What idea did Dorothea Dix challenge?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- What may have inspired Dorothea Dix to focus on asylum reform?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Describe Dorothea Dix's early years.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Why did Dorothea Dix become a schoolteacher?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- What book did Dorothea Dix publish as a schoolteacher and why did it become popular?  
\_\_\_\_\_

She went on to publish several other works, including books of religious poetry and fictional texts featuring moral lessons. Dix's record of publications and the social circles accessible to her through her grandmother's significant wealth allowed her to mix with some of the brightest and most influential thinkers of her time. She associated with Ralph Waldo Emerson and worked as a governess for William Ellery Channing, the so-called "Father of Unitarianism."

In 1831, Dix opened a secondary school in her own home. She frequently suffered from bouts of illness, especially during the winter, developing a cough and general fatigue. By 1836, her intense commitment to teaching and demanding workload seemed to have taken its toll. She began to dwell on the idea of death, and felt overwhelmed by her physical illnesses. Biographer David Gollaher, the first scholar to have access to all of her papers, has suggested that she suffered from depression at several times during her life, and that she experienced a type of mental breakdown during this period.

#### Questions:

- 7- Why was Dorothea Dix able to mix with some of the brightest and most influential thinkers of her time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- What began to take a toll on her life?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**9- What does the biographer David Gollaher suggest about Dorothea Dix?**

Perhaps her own struggles helped make her a more compassionate advocate for people who had been diagnosed as mentally unstable or insane. Certainly her ill health ended her teaching career and brought her into a new circle of contacts. Emerson, Channing, and Dix's physician encouraged her to take a restorative trip to Europe, and made the necessary introductions on her behalf. She convalesced in England for more than a year at the home of politician and reformer William Rathbone. During her stay, she met prison reformer Elizabeth Fry, and Samuel Tuke, founder of the York Retreat for the mentally ill. She returned to Boston in 1837, just after the death of her grandmother. The inheritance she received enabled her to support herself fully and devote her time to reform and charitable work.

In 1841, Dix volunteered to teach Sunday school classes to female convicts in East Cambridge Jail. During her visits she saw people with mental illnesses who had been treated inhumanely and neglectfully, and she became determined to improve conditions. She began to investigate the treatment of the mentally ill in Massachusetts, and in 1843 submitted her first 'memorial' to the state legislature. These pamphlets were the only means by which a woman could participate in political life in America. Women were barred from voting, could not hold office, and did not present such testimonials themselves before the legislature – a male representative had to read the text aloud. Although she had significant political influence and promoted the education of women, Dix never joined the wider feminist movement or lent her public support to their cause. She has also been criticized for her views on slavery and her resistance to abolitionism.

~ ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

**Questions:**

- 10- What may have made Dorothea Dix a more compassionate advocate for people diagnosed with mental illness?
- 11- How did Dorothea Dix's ill health affect her teaching career?
- 12- What did Dorothea Dix's friends encourage her to do?
- 13- Who did Dorothea Dix meet during her journey to England?
- 14- What happened after the death of Dorothea Dix's grandmother?
- 15- What did Dorothea Dix do in 1841?
- 16- What did Dorothea Dix discover while teaching convicts in a jail?
- 17- What did Dorothea Dix begin to investigate?
- 18- What were women barred from?
- 19- Who had to read Dorothea Dix's testimonial before the legislature?
- 20- Why could Dorothea Dix not read her "memorial"?
- 21- What did Dorothea Dix never join?
- 22- What has Dorothea Dix been criticized for?

### Activity 3: Multiple-Choice

1. At times, the United States Government has passed protective tariffs to

- (1) encourage foreign trade
- (2) help the nation's manufacturers
- (3) reduce the cost of consumer goods
- (4) improve the quality of goods

2. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, the spoils system resulted in

- (1) federal laws being nullified by the states
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- (1) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws
- (2) formed part of the unwritten constitution
- (3) supported the federal government's power to declare war
- (4) provided a way for new states to enter the Union

4. Dorothea Dix, Jane Addams, and Jacob Riis were all known as

- (1) muckrakers
- (2) suffragettes
- (3) political leaders
- (4) social reformers

5. Which belief is identified with nullification?

- (1) The states created the federal government and can overturn federal laws.
- (2) The federal government was created by federal interests.
- (3) Individuals can decide for themselves whether to obey a law.
- (4) The Southern states were wrong to join the Union.

6. *To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled,*

*We the undersigned, citizens of the United States, but deprived of some of the privileges and immunities of citizens among which, is the right to vote, beg leave to submit the following resolution:*

*Resolved; that we the officers and members of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, respectfully ask Congress to enact appropriate legislation during its present session to protect women citizens in the several states of this Union, in their right to vote.*

*~ Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1873); Source: National Archives and Records Administration*

This resolution illustrates the constitutional right to

- (1) petition for redress of grievances
- (2) protection against unreasonable search and seizure
- (3) a speedy and public trial
- (4) freedom of religion

7. Sectional rivalries during and after the Age of Jackson centered mainly around

- (1) foreign policy, abolition, and the currency system
- (2) states' rights, the national bank, and tariffs
- (3) tariffs, the currency system, and neutrality
- (4) education, foreign policy, and women's rights

8. During the Age of Jackson, Native Americans

- (1) moved to urban areas in large numbers
- (2) formed alliances with other minorities
- (3) were forced to move westward
- (4) adopted the culture of white settlers

9. The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was mainly concerned with

- (1) ending slavery in all states
- (2) reducing consumption of alcoholic beverages
- (3) improving treatment of the mentally ill
- (4) expanding women's rights



