[**Chapter 13 The Rise of Mass Democracy**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863588718/chapter-13-the-rise-of-mass-democracy)

1. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes wasslavery.

2. The new two party political system that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s became an important part of the nation’s checks and balances.

3. In the 1820s and 1830s the public’s attitude regarding political parties accepted the sometimes wild contentiousness of political life.

4. The presidential election of 1824 was the first one to see the election of a minority president.

5. By the 1840s voter participation in the presidential election reached nearly 80 percent.

6. Match each individual below with the correct statement.

· Andrew Jackson -received more popular votes than any other candidate in 1824.

· Henry Clay -was eliminated as a candidate when the election of 1824 was thrown into the House of

Representatives.

· John C. Calhoun -was vice president on the ticket of two presidential candidates in 1824.

7. The House of Representatives decided the 1824 presidential election when no candidate received a majority of the vote in the Electoral College.

8. John Quincy Adams, elected president in 1825, was charged by his political opponents with having struck a “corrupt bargain” when he appointed Henry Clay to become secretary of state.

9. As president, John Quincy Adams was one of the least successful presidents in American history.

10. John Quincy Adams could be described as possessing almost none of the arts of the politician.

11. John Quincy Adams’s weaknesses as president included all of the following *except*his firing good office holders to appoint his own people.

12. Andrew Jackson’s political philosophy was based on his suspicion of the federal government.

13. Andrew Jackson’s inauguration as president symbolized the newly won ascendancy of the masses.

14. The purpose behind the spoils system was to reward political supporters with public office.

15. The spoils system under Andrew Jackson resulted in the appointment of many corrupt and incompetent officials to federal jobs.

16. The people who proposed the exceptionally high rates of the Tariff of 1828 were ardent supporters of Andrew Jackson.

17. The section of the United States most hurt by the Tariff of 1828 was the South.

18. Southerners feared the Tariff of 1828 because this same power could be used to suppress slavery.

19. John C. Calhoun’s “South Carolina Exposition” was an argument for states’ rights.

20. The “nullification crisis” of 1832–1833 erupted over tariff policy.

21. The strong regional support for the Tariff of 1833 came from the South.

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22. The Force Bill of 1833 provided that the President could use the army and navy to collect federal tariff duties.

23. The person most responsible for defusing the tariff controversy that began in 1828 wasHenry Clay.

24. The nullification crisis of 1833 resulted in a clear-cut victory for neither Andrew Jackson nor the nullifiers.

25. In response to South Carolina’s nullification of the Tariff of 1828, Andrew Jacksondispatched military forces to South Carolina.

26. The nullification crisis started by South Carolina over the Tariff of 1828 ended when Congress passed the compromise Tariff of 1833.

27. Andrew Jackson’s administration supported the removal of Native Americans from the eastern states because whites wanted the Indians’ lands.

28. In their treatment of Native Americans, white Americans did all of the following *except*

argue that Indians could not be assimilated into the larger society.

29. In an effort to assimilate themselves into white society, the Cherokees did all of the following *except* refuse to own slaves.

30. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes was forced removal.

31. Andrew Jackson and his supporters disliked the Bank of the United States for all of the following reasons *except*it put public service first, not profits.

32. Andrew Jackson made all of the following charges against the Bank of the United States*except*that it refused to lend money to politicians.

33. One of the positive aspects of the Bank of the United States was its promotion of economic expansion by making credit abundant.

34. While in existence, the second Bank of the United States was the depository of the funds of the national government.

35. Andrew Jackson’s veto of the recharter bill for the Bank of the United States was a major expansion of presidential power.

36. Andrew Jackson based his veto of the recharter bill for the Bank of the United States on the fact that he found the bill harmful to the nation.

37. The Anti-Masonic party of 1832 appealed to American suspicions of secret societies.

38. Innovations in the election of 1832 included adoption of written party platforms.

39. One of the main reasons Andrew Jackson decided to weaken the Bank of the United States after the 1832 election was his fear that Nicholas Biddle might try to manipulate the bank to force its recharter.

40. Supporters of the Whig party included all of the following *except* opponents of public education.

41. The “cement” that held the Whig party together in its formative days was hatred of Andrew Jackson.

42. The Whigs hoped to win the 1836 election by forcing the election into the House of Representatives.

43. The Panic of 1837 was caused by all of the following *except* taking the country off the gold standard.

44. The Whigs offered all of the following proposals for the remedies of the economic ills facing America in 1837 *except* proposal of the “Divorce Bill.”

45. Americans moved into Texas after an agreement was concluded between Mexican authorities and Stephen Austin.

46. The government of Mexico and the Americans who settled in Mexican-controlled Texas clashed over all of the following issues *except* allegiance to Spain.

47. Texans won their independence as a result of the victory over Mexican armies at the Battle of San Jacinto.

48. Texas gained its independence with help from Americans.

49. Spanish authorities allowed Moses Austin to settle in Texas because they believed that Austin and his settlers might be able to civilize the territory.

50. One reason for the Anglo-Texan rebellion against Mexican rule was that the Anglo-Texans wanted to break away from a government that had grown too authoritarian.

51. Presidents Jackson and Van Buren hesitated to extend recognition to and to annex the new Texas Republic because antislavery groups in the United States opposed the expansion of slavery.

52. Most of the early American settlers in Texas came from the South and Southwest.

53. The “Tippecanoe” in the Whigs’ 1840 campaign slogan was William Harrison.

54. William Henry Harrison, the Whig party’s presidential candidate in 1840, was made to look like a poor western farmer.

55. Both the Democratic party and the Whig party were mass-based political parties.

56. The two political parties of the Jacksonian era tended to be socially and geographically diverse.

57. Life on the frontier was downright grim for most pioneer families.