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Chapter 11

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What is the difference between the Jeffersonian and the Jacksonian ideas of democracy?** The difference between the Jeffersonian and the Jacksonian ideas of democracy were the political policies, social policies, and economic policies that were made and enforced during their period. The Jeffersonian democracy was a agriculturally based society and the economy would be consisted of agriculture as well. This is because Thomas Jefferson had feared industrialization and supported farmers. Jefferson supported believed farming was important to the family and only people that owned land could vote. Moreover, Jeffersonian wanted to educate the people. Then, the Jacksonian democracy enforced laissez-faire, which was no government intervention of the economy, and the Jacksonian democracy allowed the common people to vote. The voting range was more broad and now any white male could vote. Jacksonian democracy wanted to make sure American citizens were treated fairly and felt that education and wealth were not necessary. Both Jeffersonian and Jacksonian ideas of democracy wanted to do what was best for the Americans, and had many differences, although both of their policies wanted to provide more freedom for its people.
2. **Discuss how the Tariff of 1828 was the cause of the nullification controversy and explain Jackson’s response to it.** The Tariff of 1828 was the cause of the nullification controversy because it harmed the South but protected the North. The Tariff of 1828 had increased the tariff on foreign manufactured goods and the South expressed that the Tariff of 1828 was unconstitutional and economically discriminatory due to the violation of state rights. The Tariff of 1828 destroyed the economy of the South and ruined the Southern plantations since they had relied on foreign trade as the main method of income. The response from the South was expected, as the Southerners were outraged and led to nullification of the tariff due to the negative impact of their economy. Jackson’s response was an angry reply, denouncing the nullification as an impractical absurdity and threatened South Carolina, the last state standing for the nullification, that disunion by armed force is treason.
3. **Discuss Jackson’s Indian policy. How did Indians fare under his administration?** Jackson’s Indian policy was the Indian Removal Act of 1830, being passed by Congress in 1830. Andrew Jackson supported this policy, and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 allowed the United States government to remove Native Americans from their homes in the east and they can be forced to be moved west of the Mississippi River. After being removed from their homes, natives were forced to walk on the Trail of Tears of their new home. The Trail of Tears was a path that was 1,000 miles long and the Natives had to walk on it to go to their new home, resulting in thousands of Natives to die on the trail from temperatures, starvation, and disease. The Natives fared badly under Jackson’s new administration because of the new Indian Removal Act. The Natives had no assistance or escort while moving across the Trail of Tears and in the end, more than four-thousand Natives died on the Trail of Tears.
4. **Explain why a new party system of Democrats and Whigs emerged.** A new party system of Democrats and Whigs emerged because of Andrew Jackson’s Election of 1828 and people’s opinion of Jackson as a president. The people who opposed Andrew Jackson and his policies became a group and then known as the Whigs, as they saw Jackson’s leadership to be very strong-armed and had an authority such as a King. The Whigs had members who came from the Anti-Masonic Party and Democratic Party. Then, the Democratic Party emerged because they were the supporters of Jackson’s. Jackson spoke for the people and for the common man, his goal trying to make every white man equal. Jackson’s supporters formed a political party that spoke for the people and people can have a say in the government. The Whigs and the Democrats were important since they contrasted each other and were essential political parties since one opposed Jackson and one supported Jackson.
5. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Spoils system** – The Spoils system was created by President Andrew Jackson in 1829 to help with rotating the roles of the White House and swap positions to not have the same people creating decisions for the government. The Spoils System was a system that appointed officials to public offices as a reward for their loyalty to the political party. The Spoils System was thought up after Jackson won the election of 1828 and be able to take all of the spoils of winning the election. The name came from the phrase, “To the victor, go to the spoils”. It would give public office to political fans/supporters, who led to many impotent citizens in the public office. Men who knew nothing in politics or government leadership began to appear in government positions, which was concerning. This was important because Jackson began to propose new laws and bills that the unfit officials accepted. If there was an educated, official government person, Jackson’s laws may have been vetoed or opposed.
   2. **Martin Van Buren** – Martin Van Buren was in the Whigs Political Party, which was one of the main factors that made him win the presidency in in 1837. Buren was the president after Andrew Jackson. American citizens began to see Andrew Jackson as arrogant and controlling, with having many traits and actions similar to a King. The Americans did not like having a tyrannical dictator and in turn, began to dislike Jackson due to the belief he was too dictatorial. At this point, the Whigs political party was increasing in power, which allowed Martin Van Buren to win the presidency. As being the eighth president of the United States, he was important because Buren served as the replacement for President Jackson, needing to grant the wants of the people and having to prove himself that he can lead the nation in a less authoritarian method.
   3. **Peggy Eaton affair** – The Peggy Eaton affair involved the wife of Jackson’s Secretary of War, members of President Andrew Jackson’s Cabinet and their wives. The wife of John Eaton was Peggy Eaton. Furthermore, John Calhoun would expose Peggy Eaton’s previous history with scandals. This social scandal began because the Cabinet and their wives believed Peggy Eaton to be a mistress. This is because Peggy Eaton was previously married to John Timberlake, and after Timberlake died in 1828, there were many rumors of Timberlake committing suicide due to an alleged affair between Peggy and John Eaton. The rumors would continue and when John Eaton was appointed as Secretary of War, the Eatons were snubbed by the other cabinet wives. Andrew Jackson would defend the Eatons, but this was unsuccessful. The wives of the Cabinet members would refuse to pay social calls and refused to invite them to parties. Many members of the Cabinet would end up resigning, including Vice President John C. Calhoun. Due to this, Martin Van Buren is chosen as the new Vice President.
   4. **Webster-Hayne debate** – The Webster-Hayne debate was a debate in 1830 between Daniel Webster of Massachusetts and Robert Hayne of South Carolina. The debate was over federal land that was not in use in the West in the United States. Daniel Webster would argue for the North and Robert Hayne argued for the South and West. Hayne stated it was too risky for the United States to have a strong central government based on John C. Calhoun’s South Carolina exposition and protesting. And that the state should be able to nullify a federal decision. Then, Webster’s argument was that only the Supreme Court could say that laws are unconstitutional, and the states had no power over that. He claimed that if states were able to nullify federal laws, then the nation would be on a rope of sand. In the end, Webster would win the debate. This debate was important because it showed how unconstitutional the movements were in the South and this is proven by their belief of how powerful the states were.
   5. **Tariff of 1832** – The Tariff of 1832 was made by President Andrew Jackson that raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods. The Tariff of 1832 was created after the Tariff of Abominations, which had increased tariffs on foreign goods that opposed or created competition to manufactured goods from the United States. The Tariff of Abominations was also known as the Tariff of 1828 and was passed by the Congress of the United States in 1828. Then, the Tariff of 1832 was a protectionist tariff in the United States and was passed as a reduced tariff to solve the problems caused by the Tariff of 1828. The Southerners and other groups disliked the high tariffs and caused many conflicts, such as the Nullification Crisis and the Tariff of 1832 showed that Andrew Jackson has the power to appease the South through new bills to help. The Tariff of 1832 reduced the tariff taxes.
   6. **Anti-Masonic party** – The Anti-Masonic party was a political party in the United States government that wanted to get rid of freemasonry and a religious movement against masons. Many anti-masons believed they held themselves above the law and many attacks towards masons were committed. The Anti-Masonic political party thought the Masons were developing into a secret organization to rule and take over the United States of America, converting the nation from a democratic government to a tyrannical government, led by the Masons. The Anti-Masonic party was the first American third party, which was a political party other than the Democrats or the Republicans. A member of the Anti-Masonic party included President John Quincy Adams and he had believed that removal of the Masons was necessary to preserve the society they had. The Anti-Masonic party showed that there can be more political parties than the primary two dominant parties in the government.
   7. **“pet banks”** – Pet banks were different state banks that received money from the National Bank. Andrew Jackson wanted to get rid of the Second Bank of the United States and attempted by withdrawing all of the federal funds from the National Bank and distributing it throughout all of the state banks. In 1833, Jackson announced that the government will no longer use the Second Bank of the United States. The term, Pet banks, came from the belief that people thought the banks were chosen on political grounds. The result of the pig banks resulted in inflation because people would take their paper currency to the banks in exchange for metals, such as gold or silver. The banks would run out of metals and then when the national government asked for metals from state banks, the state banks refused. The pet banks would be significant to history because it helped to fund state projects like the building of roads.
   8. **Whig party** – The Whig Party was an American political party that was formed in 1834 that opposed Andrew Jackson and the Democrats. The members of the Whig Party did not like President Jackson’s authoritarian and his strong-armed leadership, along with Jackson’s policies. The Whigs promoted federal funding for internal improvements, protective tariffs and other things that would strengthen the central government. The Whig political party was the second party to oppose the Democrats and had acted as another party. The founders of the Whig party were Daniel Webster and Daniel Clay. The significance of the Whig party was the beginning of a new party in the United States that was outside of the dominant two-party system.
   9. **William Henry Harrison** – William Henry Harrison is the ninth president of the United States that ran in 1841 and was the first to die in office. William Henry Harrison was considered to be a Whig and died of pneumonia after being in office for only a month. Furthermore, Harrison was an American military leader during the Indian wars and was a hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe. Harrison was significant because he was the first president of the Whig party and served the one of the shortest terms in the United States, which questioned who would become the next president until the 25th amendment was established.
6. **Discuss to what extent Andrew Jackson’s election initiated a new era in American politics?** Andrew Jackson’s election initiated a new era in American politics to a great extent because it divided the Democratic Republicans into the Democratic Party and the Whig Party. This brought back a two-party system in the United States government and caused many conflicts. The election of 1828, which elected Andrew Jackson as president has allowed Jackson to earn any supporters and many who would oppose him. The Whigs political party were the group that opposed Jackson and his policies. Jackson’s election resulted in the two political parties, the Democrats and the Whigs. This would be the start of the end of the Era of Good Feelings, and this is important since it allowed for different ideas and conflicts to arise and be solved.