

### **Test on Andrew Jackson and his Aftermath**

Andrew Jackson is a man of controversy and a man who helped moved the United States to adopt more democratic ways. For today's test you will be answering questions concerning materials covered in class as well as documents that will be on the following pages. If you need any help please raise your hand. Take your time and do your best.

John Quincy Adams was able to take the election from Jackson in 1824. Jackson saw his defeat as the effect of a corrupt margin between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Please explain what the "Corrupt Bargain" was and the positions of each gentleman within that controversy.

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Jackson supported using what was known as the spoils system. Please explain in your own words what that meant for his administration's positions?

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Use the documents to answer the following: Evaluate Jackson's usage of the spoils system. Do you believe that it is a good implementation or should it be avoided? Pick one position and use evidence from the documents to support your position. (Consider our discussions on his "Kitchen Cabinet")

*Andrew Jackson's First State of the Nation Address, 1829 (excerpt)*

"The (jobs) of all public officers are... so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I... believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men [having the same person in a position year after year] in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. [T]he efficiency of the Government would... be promoted... I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will insure... able and faithful cooperation..."

*Robert V. Remini, The Life of Andrew Jackson, 1988*

... Unfortunately, Jackson refused to listen [to Van Buren]. He liked Swartwout because he had been an early supporter...and so he went ahead with the appointment. In time, of course, Swartwout absconded with \$1,222,705.09. It was monumental theft...Jackson was mortified.

When the scandal broke, Jackson's opponents doubled over with laughter... Here, then, was the bitter fruit of rotation, hooted the President's critics. Here the dreadful consequence of denying the government the service of an elite bureaucracy in order to serve some idealistic democratic principle.

Andrew Jackson: \_\_\_\_\_

Daniel Webster: \_\_\_\_\_

*Document 1: Andrew Jackson's Veto Message Against Re-chartering of the Bank of the United States*

[4] . . . Of the twenty-five directors of this bank five are chosen by the Government and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From these elections, the foreign stockholders are excluded [from voting]... The entire control . . . would fall into the hands of a few citizen stockholders. . . . It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might

flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

[10] . . . It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes...

*Document 2: The Reply of Senator Daniel Webster, July 11, 1832*

[2] . . . Congress passed the bill, not as a favor to the present stockholders, not to comply with any demand on their part, but to promote great public interest. Every bank must have some stockholders, . . . and if the stockholders, whoever they may be, conduct the affairs of the bank [with care], the expectation is always, of course, that they will make it profitable to themselves, as well as useful to the public. If a bank charter is not to be granted because it may be profitable, either in a small or great degree, to the stockholders, no charter can be granted [to any bank]. The objection [is] against all banks. . . .

What is Jackson's position towards stockholders in the bank and why does he see them that way?

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How does Daniel Webster try to counter Jackson's concerns about stockholders?

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Explain in your own words what the Nullification Crisis was?

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John C. Calhoun believed that the states should be able to nullify laws since they are the ones that made the Constitution. Is this statement true or false?

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Andrew Jackson, a man of the people and seen as a protector of states' rights, came to the defense of South Carolina. Is this statement true or false?

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The Nullification Crisis was the beginning of the road to Civil War when South Carolina eventually seceded from the Union formally. Is this statement true or false?

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Please name and explain the bill requested from Congress by Jackson to deal with the Nullification Crisis.

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*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 [keep alive/sustain] the scattered remnants of this race.

What does Jackson mean by "experiments for the improvement of the Indians"?

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Tribes did not adapt to United States customs and ways of self government. Is this statement true or false?

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*“and if possible to preserve and perpetuate [keep alive/sustain] the scattered remnants of this race.”*

Is the above statement defensible through the actions of the United States government?

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Explain how land speculation helped fuel the Panic of 1837.

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Van Buren did very little to help the Panic of 1837. He did however sign into law a bill put forward by Congress. What was that bill and what did it accomplish?

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John Tyler was elected president after William Henry Harrison. Is this statement true or false?

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John Tyler was seen as an exemplary president. Was that the case? Explain.

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**BONUS QUESTION:** You need to explain the answer in its entirety to receive credit.

Explain the positions of the North and South concerning the Tariff of Abominations and why they took those positions.

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