

Chapter 13

The Rise of Mass Democracy, 1824-1840

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. The voters failed to give an electoral majority to any candidate in 1824, so the House of Representatives had to choose the president from among the top three candidates.
- ___ 2. Henry Clay disproved the charge of a “corrupt bargain” between himself and President Adams by refusing to accept any favors from the administration.
- ___ 3. President Adams attempted to uphold strong nationalistic principles in a time of growing support for sectionalism and states’ rights.
- ___ 4. The election campaign of 1828 was notable for its focus on the issues of the tariff and democracy rather than on personalities and mudslinging.
- ___ 5. The South and it’s leading spokesman , John C. Calhoun, opposed a strong tariff in 1816 but had reversed their position and come to favor a strong tariff by 1828.
- ___ 6. Jackson’s victory in 1828 represented the triumph of the West and the common people over the older elitist political system
- ___ 7. The Jacksonians put into practice their belief that the ordinary citizen was capable of holding almost any public office without particular qualifications.
- ___ 8. One consequence of the spoils system was the building of powerful political machines based on jobs and patronage for political supporters.
- ___ 9. Both President Jackson and Vice President Calhoun fought to maintain a strong nationalism in the face of growing sectionalism.
- ___ 10. President Jackson used military force to end South Carolina’s threat of nullification and secession.
- ___ 11. South Carolina’s fierce opposition to the tariff reflected anxiety that enhanced federal power might be turned against the institution of slavery.
- ___ 12. All the other southern states strongly backed South Carolina’s act of nullification against the federal government.

- ___ 13. Jackson used his veto of the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States to mobilize the common people of the West against the financial elite of the East.
- ___ 14. The Anti-Masonic third party of 1832 appealed strongly to American suspicion of secret societies and to Anti-Jackson Protestant evangelicals.
- ___ 15. Jackson finally destroyed the Bank of the United States by replacing it with an “Independent Treasury” staffed with his own political supporters.
- ___ 16. Although he professed sympathy for the Native Americans, Jackson defined the Supreme Court and ordered them removed to Oklahoma.
- ___ 17. The Cherokees, Seminoles, and Chief Black Hawk all accepted their removal reluctantly but peacefully.
- ___ 18. American settlers in Texas clashed with the Mexican government over issues of slavery, immigration, and legal rights.
- ___ 19. The Whig party was based on a unified ideology of support for states’ rights and national expansion into the West
- ___ 20. William Henry Harrison’s authentic background as an ordinary frontiersman born in a log cabin enabled the Whigs to appeal to the common man in the campaign of 1840.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. A new, seemingly more democratic method of nominating presidential candidates was
 - a. direct primary.
 - b. the national nominating convention.
 - c. the congressional caucus.
 - d. the petition system.
- ___ 2. The Jacksonian charge of a “corrupt bargain” to gain John Quincy Adams the presidency arose partly because
 - a. William Crawford threw his electoral votes to Adams in exchange for a seat in the Senate.
 - b. Adams was charged with having bribed members of the House to vote for him.
 - c. Adams ended his previous opposition to Clay’s American System.
 - d. Clay was named secretary of state after throwing his support to Adams.
- ___ 3. One political innovation that illustrated the new popular voice in politics was
 - a. the rise of the caucus system of presidential nominations.
 - b. the growth of a third party, the Anti-Masonic party.
 - c. the development of extensive speechmaking tours by presidential candidates.
 - d. the rise of national party convention to nominate presidential candidates.

- ___ 4. Which of the following was *not* among the factors that made John Quincy Adams's presidency a political failure?
- Adam's anti-western land and Indian policies
 - Adam's involvement with corrupt machine deals and politicians
 - Adam's stubborn and prickly personality
 - Adam's support for national roads, a national university, and an astronomical observatory
- ___ 5. In the battle over the "Tariff of Abominations,"
- New England backed high tariffs while the South demanded lower duties.
 - both New England and the South opposed the higher tariff rates.
 - the South fought for higher tariffs while the West sought to lower the rates.
 - the South backed higher tariffs while New England sought to lower the rates.
- ___ 6. Under the surface of the South's strong opposition to the "Tariff of Abominations" was
- a desire to develop its own textile industry.
 - competition between southern cotton growers and mid-western grain farmers.
 - a strong preference for British manufactured goods over American-produced goods.
 - a fear of growing federal power that might interfere in slavery.
- ___ 7. Some southeastern Indian tribes like the Cherokees were notable for their
- effectiveness in warfare against encroaching whites.
 - development of effective agricultural, education, and political institutions.
 - success in persuading President Jackson to support their cause.
 - adherence to traditional Native American cultural and religious values
- ___ 8. In promoting his policy of Indian removal, President Andrew Jackson
- defied rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court that favored the Cherokees.
 - admitted that the action would destroy native American culture and society.
 - acted against the advice of his cabinet and his military commanders in the Southeast.
 - hoped to split the Cherokees apart from their allies such as the Creeks and Seminoles.
- ___ 9. The end result of Jackson's policies concerning the Native Americans was
- the flourishing of the southeastern tribes on their ancestral lands.
 - a united Indian military confederacy led by Chief Tecumseh and his brother.
 - the forcible removal of most of the southeastern Indians to Oklahoma.
 - the assimilation of most Native Americans into the white population.
- ___ 10. In theory, the U.S. government treated the Native American tribes east of the Mississippi River as
- wards of the federal government to be confined to reservations.
 - sovereign nations with whom the government negotiated and signed binding treaties.
 - foreign enemies to be attacked and exterminated.
 - ordinary American citizens able to participate in the democratic political process.

- ___ 11. John C. Calhoun's theory of "nullification" was based on the idea that
- the president should be able to block congressional laws absolutely, without having his veto overturned.
 - individual citizens could refuse to obey those laws that violated their conscience.
 - states should be able to declare invalid those laws they deemed unconstitutional.
 - a special national convention should be able to overrule acts of congress.
- ___ 12. The concept of a political "revolution of 1828" rests on
- the radical Jacksonian call for a redistribution of wealth and an end to slavery.
 - the weakening of elite control of politics and the increased involvement of ordinary voters in the political process.
 - the riots and political violence that accompanied Jackson's rise to power.
 - the weakening of the power of party machines to control the political process.
- ___ 13. One of the central beliefs of the new Jacksonian democracy was that
- the presidency should be weakened and Congress strengthened.
 - office holding should be opened to as many ordinary citizens as possible.
 - the federal government should take an active role in shaping the economy.
 - political supporters should not be automatically rewarded with public offices.
- ___ 14. One unfortunate consequence of the spoils system was
- the weakening of political parties.
 - a growing lack of interest in politics.
 - a growing conflict between the executive and legislative branches of government.
 - an increase in competence and corruption in government.
- ___ 15. The nullification crisis in South Carolina ended when
- Andrew Jackson used military force to crush the nullifiers.
 - Henry Clay pushed through a compromise tariff that enabled South Carolina to save face.
 - Jackson was forced to back down and accept the basic principle of nullification.
 - South Carolina Unionists seized power within the state and repealed the nullification act.
- ___ 16. Jackson's veto of the bank recharter bill represented
- a bold assertion of presidential power on behalf of western farmers and other debtors.
 - an attempt to assure bankers and creditors that the federal government had their interests at heart.
 - a concession to Henry Clay and his National Republican followers.
 - a gain for sound banking and a financially stable currency system.
- ___ 17. One important result of President Jackson's destruction of the Bank of the United States was
- a successful economy that could be handed to his successor, Van Buren.
 - a sounder financial system founded upon thousands of locally controlled banks.
 - the American banking system's dependence on European investment and control.
 - the lack of a stable banking system to finance the era of rapid industrialization.

- ___ 18. Jackson's Specie Circular declared that
- all federal deposits had to be removed from the Bank of the United States.
 - the Treasury would distribute surplus federal funds to the states.
 - all public lands would have to be purchased with "hard" or metallic money.
 - all paper currency had to be backed with gold or silver.
- ___ 19. One of Andrew Jackson's weapons in his war against Nicholas Biddle's Bank of the United States was
- seizing the bank's branches and operating them under direct federal control.
 - bringing criminal charges against Biddle for corruption and mismanagement of funds.
 - removing federal deposits from the bank and transferring them to "pet" state banks.
 - urging all Jackson supporters to withdraw their deposits from the bank.
- ___ 20. A particular source of friction between the government of Mexico and the immigrant settlers in Texas was
- the price of land.
 - the settlers' importation of slaves.
 - the treatment of women.
 - the issue of settler voting rights.
- ___ 21. In the immediate aftermath of the successful Texas Revolution,
- Texas petitioned to join the United States but was refused admission.
 - Texas joined the United States as a slave state.
 - Mexico and the United States agreed to a joint protectorate over Texas.
 - Britain threatened the United States with war over Texas.
- ___ 22. The Panic of 1837 and subsequent depression were caused by
- the stock market collapse and a sharp decline in grain prices.
 - a lack of new investment in industry and technology.
 - the threat of war with Mexico over Texas.
 - overspeculation and Jackson's financial policies.
- ___ 23. Prominent leaders of the Whig party included
- Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun.
 - Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.
 - Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison.
 - Stephen Austin and Henry Clay.
- ___ 24. In general, the Whig party tended to favor
- individual liberty and states' rights.
 - the protection of slavery and southern interests.
 - a strong federal role in economic and moral issues.
 - the interests of the working people and farmers against the upper classes.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Small, short-lived third political party that originated a new method of nominating presidential candidates in 1831
- _____ 2. Contemptuous Jacksonian term for the alleged political deal by which Clay threw his support to Adams in exchange for a high cabinet office
- _____ 3. Office to which President Adams appointed Henry Clay, raising Jacksonian charges of unfair dealings
- _____ 4. The popular idea that public offices should be handed out on the basis of political support rather than special qualifications.
- _____ 5. Scornful southern term for the high Tariff of 1828
- _____ 6. Theory promoted by John C. Calhoun and other South Carolinians that said states had the right to disregard federal laws to which they objected
- _____ 7. Pamphlet secretly written by John C. Calhoun that bluntly called on the states to nullify the federal tariff law.
- _____ 8. Highly developed professional political organizations that were “greased” by the offices and favors handed out by winning candidates.
- _____ 9. The “moneyed monster” that Clay tried to preserve and that Jackson killed with his veto in 1832
- _____ 10. Ritualistic secret societies that became the target of a momentarily powerful third party in 1832
- _____ 11. Religious believers, originally attracted to the Anti-Masonic party and then to the Whigs, who sought to use political power for moral and religious reform
- _____ 12. Jackson’s Treasury Department decree that required all public lands to be purchased with “hard” money (coins)
- _____ 13. The sorrowful path along which thousands of southeastern Native Americans were moved to Oklahoma
- _____ 14. Florida tribe that refused to accept removal and waged a bitter war against the American army from 1835 to 1837
- _____ 15. The nation from which Texas won its independence in 1836

- _____ 16. Anti-Jackson political party that generally stood for national community and an activist government
- _____ 17. System of keeping government funds in separate vaults, established by Van Buren's "Divorce Bill" in 1840
- _____ 18. Popular symbols of the somewhat bogus but effective campaign the Whigs used to elect "poor-boy" William Henry Harrison in 1840

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|--------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Davy Crockett | A. Talented but high-handed bank president who fought a bitter losing battle with the president of the United States |
| ___ 2. Sequoyah | B. Silver-tongued South Carolina senator who defended nullification in a famous debate of 1830. |
| ___ 3. Henry Clay | C. Presidential candidate who threw vital support to Adams and then became his secretary of state |
| ___ 4. John Quincy Adams | D. Former Tennessee governor whose victory at San Jacinto in 1836 won Texas its independence |
| ___ 5. Nicholas Biddle | E. Once an ardent nationalist and vice president of the United States, then increasingly a spokesman for purely southern interests. |
| ___ 6. Denmark Vesey | F. Semiliterate, bear-killing Tennessee congressman whose rough popular appeal exemplified the New Democracy |
| ___ 7. John C. Calhoun | G. Free South Carolina black whose 1822 rebellion raised southern fears about slavery |
| ___ 8. Stephen Austin | H. Illinois-Wisconsin area Sauk leader who was defeated by American regulars and militia in 1832 |
| ___ 9. Sam Houston | I. Majestic New England statesman who defended "liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable" |
| ___ 10. Andrew Jackson | J. Aloof New England statesman whose nationalism and elitism made him unpopular in the era of sectionalism and popular democracy |
| ___ 11. Santa Anna | K. Cherokee leader who devised an alphabet for his people |
| ___ 12. Martin Van Buren | L. Mexican general and dictator whose large army failed to defeat the Texans |
| ___ 13. Black Hawk | M. Frontier aristocrat, military folk hero, hickory-tough candidate and president |
| ___ 14. Robert Y. Hayne | N. Jackson's "magician" secretary of state and his most effective cabinet member |
| ___ 15. Daniel Webster | O. Original leader of American settlers in Texas who obtained a huge land grant from the Mexican government |