

# Unit 8: “Jacksonian Democracy” Test

assimilate	John Quincy Adams	spoils system	1828	House of Representatives
land-owning	Trail of Tears	right to vote	Second Bank	Democratic-Republican
majority	secede	Seminoles	Nullification Crisis	working class
Jacksonian Democracy	Florida	Indian Removal Act	\$20	Oklahoma

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In 1824, the citizens of the United States had the task of choosing a new President. Unlike past elections, there was no candidate from the Federalist Party, which had essentially fallen apart. Instead, Americans had to choose amongst a number of candidates from the \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ Party. Four different candidates “split the vote”, resulting in none of them winning a \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ of the vote, which was needed in order to be elected. Instead, the President would have to be chosen by the \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_, marking the first and only time this has ever happened. The top vote-getter, Andrew Jackson, was bypassed in favor of second-place finisher \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_, which enraged Jackson and his supporters.

The next four years resulted in great change in the political process. The Democratic-Republican Party split into two separate parties: Democrats and Republicans, but just as importantly, laws were changed to give the \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ to non-\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ white men. This group strongly supported Andrew Jackson, and so in the next election of \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_, he easily won the Presidency. This era of “common” men taking power back from the “elite” is called \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_ . Jackson also rewarded his supporters with jobs in the federal government, a practice called the “\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_,” which continues to this day.

The most controversial aspect of Jackson’s Presidency was his attitude toward American Indians. Earlier Presidents like Washington and Jefferson wanted American Indians to \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ into the culture of white Americans, but Jackson was different. Back in 1818, when he was a general in the army, Jackson had ignored his orders to defend the U.S. border and instead invaded \_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_, not hesitating to kill \_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_ . In 1830, as President, Jackson signed the \_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_, which provided funds to move all American Indians to the \_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_ Territory. Over twenty years, an estimated 10,000-20,000 American Indians died of starvation, disease, and exposure on the 1,000+ mile journey that the Cherokee Indians called the \_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_ .

On the other hand, Jackson is given credit for the situation with South Carolina trying to cancel a federal law. The so-called “\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_” included a threat by South Carolina to \_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_ from the union, but Jackson’s administration was able to reach a compromise with the state. (The threat grows in importance when looking ahead to the eventual Civil War.)

Lastly, Jackson faced a decision on whether to continue or to crush the \_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_ of the United States. Jackson believed that it existed to make the rich richer, and so just like he had done with the Indian Removal Act, Jackson acted against the opinion of the Supreme Court and ended the bank.

Today, Jackson remains one of the most loved and hated Presidents for many of the reasons mentioned above. As a general, he ignored orders of the President, and as President, ignored the ruling of the Supreme Court. The weight of a genocide rests on his shoulders, while also carrying a reputation as a callous slave-owner. On the other hand, he led to a new era in American politics in which the \_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_ felt powerful, and made controversial decisions to that group’s benefit. Today, his portrait is seen on the \_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_ bill and in the Oval Office above Trump’s desk.

## Unit 8 Test, Part B

1. Why did three times as many people vote in the presidential election of 1828 as voted in 1824?
  - a. By 1828, women had gained the right to vote in some states, while no women could vote in 1824.
  - b. By 1828, voting laws had been changed in most states to give all white men the right to vote.
  - c. The United States had twice as many states in 1828 as it had in 1824.
  - d. The candidates running for president in 1828 were more interesting than those running in 1824.
  
2. Andrew Jackson's election victory in 1828 depended on support from
  - a. the rich and well-born, especially from large cities on the east coast.
  - b. Native Americans living in southern states and Florida.
  - c. the common people, especially from states west of the Appalachian mountains.
  
3. Who was most upset by Jackson's crusade to destroy the Bank of the United States?
  - a. the rich and well-born, especially from large cities on the east coast.
  - b. Native Americans living in southern states and Florida.
  - c. the common people, especially from states west of the Appalachian mountains
  - d. states' rights supporters.

"The Seminoles of Florida resisted removal for many years. Their long struggle, called the Second Seminole War, was the most costly Indian war ever fought in the United States. Eventually, a large number of Seminoles were sent to Indian Territory, but others found refuge in the swamps of south Florida. As a result, their descendants still live in the state today."

4. In the above passage, refuge means
  - a. rejection
  - b. safety
  - c. destruction
  - d. gators

5. According to this map, Indians mostly living \_\_\_\_\_ of the Mississippi River were removed to "Indian Lands."

- a. East
- b. West
- c. South
- d. North

