CHAPTER 7  ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES
For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance during the early 19th century.

1. Eli Whitney 7. spoils system
2. Industrial Revolution 8. Trail of Tears
4. nationalism
5. Missouri Compromise 10. Whig Party
6. Andrew Jackson

MAIN IDEAS
Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Regional Economies Create Differences (pages 212–218)
1. What key changes in technology and methods of organizing manufacturing spurred the Industrial Revolution?
2. How did people in the Northeast, the South, and the West react to the Tariff of 1816?

Nationalism at Center Stage (pages 219–223)
3. Cite two ways in which the Gibbons v. Ogden decision set the stage for future Supreme Court rulings.
4. Why did conflict arise when Missouri requested admission into the Union?

The Age of Jackson (pages 224–229)
5. What changes occurred in the voting population and in voting patterns between the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828?
6. What alternatives did Jackson have in shaping a policy to tackle the problem of Native Americans?

States’ Rights and the National Bank (pages 230–235)
7. What measures was Jackson willing to take in response to South Carolina’s threat to secede in 1832?
8. Why did Jackson oppose the Bank of the United States?

CRITICAL THINKING
1. USING YOUR NOTES Create a continuum similar to the one below, labeled with compromise at one end and confrontation at the other. Mark where you think Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun would fall on the continuum. Support your ratings by citing historical events in which these men played critical roles.

2. HYPOTHESIZING What do you think would have happened if the Indian Removal Act of 1830 had not been passed, and Native Americans had remained on their lands? Use evidence to support your answer.

3. ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES Read the quotation from John C. Calhoun. How does his choice of words reflect issues of the time? Explain your response.

“I never use the word ‘Nation’ in speaking of the United States. We are not a Nation, but a Union, a confederacy of equal and sovereign States.”

VISUAL SUMMARY  BALANCING NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO NATIONALISM
• The American System
• U.S. Supreme Court under John Marshall
• John Quincy Adams’s foreign policy
• Monroe Doctrine
• Missouri Compromise
• Westward expansion
• Indian Removal Act of 1830

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SECTIONALISM
• Industrial Revolution
• Development of different economic systems in the North and South
• Slavery
• Tariffs of 1828 and 1832

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ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

Recall your discussion of the question on page 211:

Would you support the federal or state government?

Now that you know more about the nullification theory and the fight over tariffs and states’ rights, would you change your response to this question? Discuss your thoughts with a small group. Then write a three-paragraph essay. State whether or not you would change your response and support your position with information from the chapter.

2. Which reason best explains why the theory of nullification was widely supported in the South?

F Southerners believed that states had the right to determine whether federal laws were constitutional.

G Southerners wanted to continue buying manufactured goods from Britain.

H Southerners wanted to divide the United States into two separate countries.

J Southerners did not want to pay the high tariffs that Congress passed.

3. Two politicians who each were elected president after campaigning as the candidate of the “common man” were —

A John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson.

B William Henry Harrison and John Tyler.

C Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison.

D Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Use the quotation below and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 1.

“Every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant . . . exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act [to recharter the Second Bank of the United States] before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles.”

—Andrew Jackson, from A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789–1902

1. The excerpt suggests that Jackson’s vision of government’s role in a democracy is to —

A address the rights and concerns of all citizens.

B increase the power of wealthy citizens.

C provide a national bank for its citizens.

D support only the poor citizens.

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.