

Jackson and the Nullification Crisis: *Practice*

NAME: _____ **CLASS:** _____ **DATE:** _____

Write the correct term next to the statement.

Petticoat affair	South	North
Tariffs	Tariff of abominations	President Jackson
Compromise Tariff Bill	John C. Calhoun	Force bill
States' rights	Nullification Crisis	

	1. This was the belief that certain political and economic decisions should be made by the individual states, rather than by one unified federal policy.
	2. This, along with the slavery, was one of the key issues that many states' rights supporters believed should not be decided by the federal government.
	3. The 1824 Tariff taxed British products and kept prices high, which benefited industries from this part of the country.
	4. This part of the country had agricultural economies which relied on selling cotton and other raw materials to Britain, so it was hurt by the 1824 Tariff.
	5. This is what southerners called the 1828 Tariff Treaty, which lowered taxes on British imports a small amount, but not enough to help trade in the South.
	6. This person argued that South Carolina should refuse to follow national tariff laws and should be willing to secede, or withdraw, from the Union if forced to do so.
	7. This person clarified his position on the states' rights issue when he made a toast proclaiming, "Our Union: It must be preserved."
	8. During this scandal President Jackson requested the resignations of every cabinet member, including key Calhoun supporters. It eventually led to the resignation of Vice President Calhoun as well.
	9. South Carolina's refusal to pay the 1832 Tariff import taxes led to this.
	10. Because of this legislation, President Jackson had the authority to demand that South Carolina follow all federal laws and send warships to Charleston Harbor to back up that demand.
	11. This was passed by Congress in 1833 to enforce a gradual reduction of the import taxes to a level that would satisfy the southern states.