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Apush chapter 13 short answer questions

B. Multiple Choice Select the best answer and circle the appropriate letter. 1. The Jacksonian accusation that John Quincy Adams won the presidency through a corrupt agreement arose because a William Crawford Adams cast his ballots in exchange for a seat in the Senate. B. Members of the House of Representatives claimed that they had been bribed to vote for Adams. c. Adams ended his previous resistance to Henry Clay's American system. d. Jackson discovered that there had been voter fraud in several pro-Adams states. e. After Henry Clay Adams received his support, he was appointed Secretary of State. 2. Which of the following factors was not one of the factors that made John Quincy Adams' presidency a political failure? A. Adams' attempts to treat Indians fairly. B. Adams's involvement in corrupt machine business and politicians. c. Adams' stubborn and prickly personality. d. Adams' support for national roads, a national university and a star-studded observatory. E. Adams's hostility to Western land speculation and unlimited expansionism. 3. Andrew Jackson's strong appeal to the common people arose in part because of a. The Americans finally understood the ideas of the Declaration of Independence. B. Many citizens were tired of partisan battles between Republicans and federalists. c. he had risen from the masses and reflected many of their prejudices in his personal attitude and attitude. d. Peasant and workers' organizations aroused populist resistance to elitist politics. E. He was adept at addressing the evangelical religion and the ardent patriotism of the public. 4. One political development that demonstrated the power of the new democratic grassroots movement in politics was the rise of the presidential candidacy caucus system. b. the use of party loyalty as the primary qualification for the appointment of persons to public office. c. extensive public speaking tours of presidential candidates. d. strong support for public schools and a national university. e. the vigorous campaign to abolish the Electoral College. 5. Andrew Jackson's basic approach during the South Carolina zeroization crisis was to acknowledge the injustice of the high tariff of atrocities and try to lower it. b. try to strengthen the trade unionists of South Carolina and at the same time isolate the nullifiers politically. c. join forces with Henry Clay to find a compromise solution. d. try to focus attention from customs to slavery. e. to mobilise a considerable military force and to threaten to hang the nullifier e6. Under the surface of the strong resistance of the South to the tariff of the was a desire to develop its own textile industry. b. Competition between southern cotton farmers and grain farmers in the Midwest. c. a strong preference for British manufactured goods over American goods. d. the fear of a growing federal power that could disrupt slavery. e. the conviction that high tariffs would lead to immigration and urbanisation. 7. Some some Native American tribes such as the Cherokees were notable for their a. effectiveness in warfare against invading whites. b. Development of effective agricultural, educational and political institutions. c. Success in President Jackson's conviction to support her cause. d. Respect for traditional native American cultural and religious values. e. consistent opposition to

slavery and racism. 8. In promoting his policy of Indian deportation, President Andrew Jackson a. opposed the rulings of the United States Supreme Court favoring the Cherokees. b. admitted that the action would destroy the culture and society of the Indians. c. acted against the advice of his cabinet and military commanders in the south-east. d. tried to separate the Cherokees from their allies such as the Creeks and Seminoles. e. was convinced that the Indians would thrive better in Oklahoma. 9. Jackson's veto of the Bank of the United States' re-founding letter was a response to European investors' lack of confidence in the dollar. b. try to reassure bankers and creditors that the Federal Government has its interests at heart. c. Concession to Henry Clay and his supporters of the National Republicans. d. Profit for sound banking and a financially stable monetary system. e. bold assertion of presidential power on behalf of Western peasants and other debtors. 10. An important result of President Jackson's destruction of the Bank of the United States was a successful economy, which he had to hand over to his successor Van Buren. b. a more perfunctory financial system based on thousands of locally controlled banks. c. the dependence of the American banking system on European investment and European control. d. the lack of a stable banking system to finance the era of rapid industrialisation. E. Jackson's equally successful attack on the mysterious and elitist Masons. 11. Among the political innovations that first appeared in the 1832 election were political parties and direct referendums for president. b. Newspaper recommendations and public funding of presidential campaigns. c. Nomination by congressional caucus and electoral college vote. d. Third Party campaigns, national conventions and party platforms. e. secret ballots and the ban on alcohol in polling stations. 12. Immediately after the successful Texas Revolution, Texas applied to join the United States, but was refused approval. Texas joined the United States as a slave state. c. Mexico and the United States agreed on a joint protectorate on Texas. d. Britain threatened the United States with a war for Texas. E. The Texas government tried to move west extend the Pacific. 13. The panic of 1837 and the subsequent severe depression were caused primarily by a stock market collapse and a sharp fall in cereal prices. b. Lack of new investment in industry and technology. c. the danger of war with Mexico over Texas. d. Over-speculation and Jackson's hard-money fiscal policy. E. The loss of confidence of British investors in Business. 14. Prominent leaders of the Whig party were Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun. david Crockett and Nicholas Biddle. c. Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison. Stephen Austin and Sam Houston. e. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. 15. The real significance of William Henry Harrison's victory in the election of 1840 was that it was a sharp rejection of Andrew Jackson and Jacksonianism. b. brought a new face to American presidential politics. c. showed that the Whigs could win with a candidate other than Henry Clay. d. showed that the Whigs were able to practice the new democratic mass politics as successfully as the Democrats. e. showed that the public wanted serious debates as well as loud Hoopla in presidential politics. C. Identification Provide the correct identifier for each numbered description. 1. National Conventions New, circus-like method of nominating presidential candidates, which included a broader turnout, but usually left effective control in the hands of party leaders 2. Anti-Masonic Party Small, short-lived third political party that has created a new method of nominating presidential candidates in the 1831-1832 3 campaign. Corrupt Bargain Contemptuous Jacksonian term for the alleged political deal, by which Clay threw his support to Adams in exchange for a high cabinet office 4. Old Hickory Andrew Jackson's popular nickname, which signals his toughness and strength 5. Spoils system The regulation under which public offices were awarded on the basis of political support and not on Qualifications 6. Tariff of the Abomian Scornful Southern Term for the high fare of 1828 7. The South Carolina Exposition Theory, promoted by John C. Calhoun and other South Carolinians, said states had the right to violate federal laws they objected to. Bank of the United States The money monster that Clay tried to preserve and which Jackson vetoed in 1832. Mason's Ritualist Secret Societies, which in 1832 10 became the target of a briefly powerful third party. Evangelical Protestantreligious religious believers, originally attracted by the anti-Masonic party and then by the Whigs, who tried to use political power for moral and religious reforms11. Cherokee, Creeks Two of the Southeast Indian peoples who were brought to Oklahoma 12. Trail of Tears The sad path that brought thousands of Southeast Indians to Oklahoma 13. Black Hawk War Conflict of 1832, in which the Sauk and Fox Indians of Illinois and Wisconsin were defeated by federal troops and state militias. 14. Panic of the economic crisis of 1837, which triggered an economic depression and condemned the presidency of Martin Van Buren 15 to failure. Log cabins and hard cider Popular symbols of the but effective campaign, with which the Whigs elected the poor boy William Henry Harrison against Martin Van Buren in 1840. Chose. correct description in the right column by inserting the correct letter into the empty row. F John C. Calhoun 2nd K Henry Clay 3.M Nicholas Biddle 4. A Sequoyah 5th N John Quincy Adams 6th H David Crocket 7th I Moses Austin 8th D Sam Houston 9.C Osceola 10th E Santa Anna 11th L Martin Van Buren 12th O Black Hawk 13. J William Henry Harrison 14.B Whig's 15th G Democrats a. Cherokee Leader, who developed an alphabet for his people b. Political Party, which generally has individual freedom , the rights of the common people and hostility to privileges emphasized c. Seminole leader, whose warriors killed fifteen hundred American soldiers in years of guerrilla warfare, the former governor of Tennessee, whose victory in San Jacinto in 1836 Texas his independence e. Mexican general and dictator, whose large army failed to defeat Texas rebels f. Former vice president, leader of South Carolina and bitter enemy of Andrew Jackson. , which favoured a more active government, high tariffs, internal improvements and moral reforms. Original leaders of American settlers in Texas who receive a huge land grant from the Mexican government i. A border guard, A Tennessee congressman, and narrator of great stories that died in the Texas War for Independence j. Old Tippecanoe, portrayed by Whig propagandists as a hard-drinking ordinary man of the border k. Jackson's rival for the presidency in 1832 failed to save the Bank of the United States. The wizard of Albany, whose economically troubled presidency in the shadow of Jackson m. Talented but haughty bank president, who fought a bitterly lost battle with the president of the United States n. Aloof New England statesman, whose elitism made him an unpopular leader in the new era of mass democracy o. Illinois-Wisconsin territory Sauk leader, who was defeated by American regulars and militias in 1832 E. Putting Things in Order Set the following events in the correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5. 2 South Carolina threatens to repeal federal law and resigns in the face of the military threat posed by Andrew Jackson. 2. 1 A strange four-way election brings an icy New Englander into office amid accusations of a corrupt bargain. 3. 4 A campaign based on hoopla and log booths and hard cider slogans shows that both Whigs and Democrats can effectively play the new mass political party game. 4. 5 A northern Mexican province is successfully revolting and seeking admission to the United States. 5. 3 Despite the attempt to follow white patterns of civilization, thousands of Indianized Indians are forcibly removed from their homes and driven across the Mississippi River. Match cause and effect Customize the historical cause in the left column with the correct effect in the right column by writing the correct letter to the blank row. Cause Effect 1. F The increase in American migration to northern Mexico 2. H The demand of many whites to acquire Indian land in Georgia and other states 3. A The Anti-Masonic Party Party C The failure of a candidate to win a majority in the four-man election of 1824 5. D The alleged corrupt agreement between Adams and Clay for the presidency in 1824 6. I President Adams' Strong Nationalist Politics 7.B The High New England-supported Customs of 1828 8. J Andrew Jackson's War on Nicholas Biddle and His Politics 9. E Jackson's Belief that Every ordinary American could hold a government office 10. G The panic of 1837 a. Brought many evangelical Christians into politics and showed that other than Jackson can have popular feelings b. Provoked protests and threats of annulment from South Carolina c. Aroused anger among the population and made Jackson's followers determined to elect him in 1828 d. Laid the foundations for the loot system that fueled the new mass political parties. Threw the fiercely contested election to the U.S. House of Representatives for the basis of a political conflict that led to the independence of Texas. Caused widespread human suffering and virtually guaranteed Martin Van Buren's defeat in 1840 h. Fueled the political pressure that led Andrew Jackson to forcibly remove the Cherokees and others. Aroused the fierce resistance of the Westerners and Southerners, who were increasingly sectionalist j. The government pulled out of banking, but the American financial system weakened Part III: Developing Historical Thinking Skills A. Interpretation of political caricatures and satire Political caricatures are an important historical source. Even if they are strongly biased in one way or another, they can provide information about political conflicts and contemporary attitudes. The anti-Jackson cartoon In Mother Bank's Sick Room reveals a number of things about how his opponents viewed Jackson. Answer the following questions.1. What is the basis of the cartoon attack on the Bank of the United States and its supporters? The basic point of the caricature is to show the state of the bank and how Jackson watched happily as it crumbled. The bank's proponents want to maintain the bank, but at this point there is no hope of bailing out the bank. 2. What visual means does the cartoonist use to develop his point? The cartoonist shows Mother Bank coughing up the nation's deposits, with bank president Nicholas Biddle trying to take care of them and keep them going. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster are also pictured looking anxiously for the bench, while Andrew Jackson watches with pleasure. 3. How is Clay's frustration with Jackson's bank veto portrayed in the pro-Jackson cartoon Symptom of a Locked Jaw? How is Jackson's successful resistance portrayed? Clay's frustration with Jackson is portrayed as he tried to veto Jackson after his veto bank to snort. Jackson's stubborn resistance is portrayed in his fight against Clay, not simply giving up. 4. In the satirical banknote that mocked pro-Jackson pet banks, list at least three different visual symbols that identify the worthless note with Jackson and his policies. Identify. Hickory Leaf, a donkey, and Cunning Reuben. 5. List at least three verbal terms or phrases that underscore the alleged wear and threshing of Jackson's banking practices. Pet banks, land-office shops and wildcat banks. Banks.

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