

Early American History Answers for Days 109 – 130

Part of the Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool

Directions:

Write a definition/description of each topic. Use complete sentences. Each one is worth two points. This assignment is worth a total of 26 points.

The "Corrupt Bargain" was the accusation by some of Andrew Jackson's supporters that John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay had conspired to get Adams into office. Clay would support Adams for President and Adams would give Clay a prime position in his cabinet.

The National-Republicans The Republican party split into two parties in the mid 1820's. The supporters of Adams were the National Republicans and later became the Whig party. They wanted a strong national government with a loose interpretation of the Constitution. They had a lot of support in the Northeast from businessmen.

The Democratic-Republicans The Republican party split into two parties in the mid 1820's. The supporters of Jackson were the Democratic Republicans and later shortened their name to the Democratic Party. They wanted a weak national government and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They had a lot of support in the South and the West from small farmers. They portrayed themselves as the party for the common man.

The Tariff of Abominations or The Tariff of 1828 was proposed by Jackson supporters in order to hurt Adams in the election. The tariff would raise the price of manufactured items such as wool and textiles. This would help the manufacturing region in the northeast, but would hurt the south and west. It was not passed before the election and ended up hurting Jackson.

"The South Carolina Exposition" was a pamphlet published by the South Carolina legislature and authored by John C. Calhoun that offered arguments for nullifying the Tariff of 1828, stating that it was unjust and unconstitutional.

Clay's Compromise was a proposal in the showdown over the Tariff between South Carolina and the Federal Government. Under Clay's plan the high tariffs that burdened the South would be reduced by ten percent over an eight-year period.

The Force Bill was passed by Congress and authorized President Jackson to use the army to enforce the tariff. Existing legislation already granted him that power, but Jackson felt that a new and specific bill would strengthen his case against South Carolina.

Spoils System was the practice of the victorious party replacing high-ranking governmental offices with their supporters.

The Bank of the United States Like state banks and the First Bank of the United State, the Second Bank of the United States was privately owned. All federal funds were deposited in the Bank, making it a powerful source of investment capital, and its federal charter extended its reach throughout the states and into the frontier.

Nicholas Biddle headed the Second Bank of the United States.

The Indian Removal Act was a bill that authorized moving the Indians across the Mississippi.

The Trail of Tears was the Cherokee's thousand-mile walk westward as a result of the Indian Removal Act. Many thousands would die along the way, die of exposure to the cold winter, die of disease, die of old age and fatigue.

Why did Andrew Jackson believe that individuals should not become "career politicians?"
He felt that rotation in office was key to avoiding corruption.