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Basic Proficiency

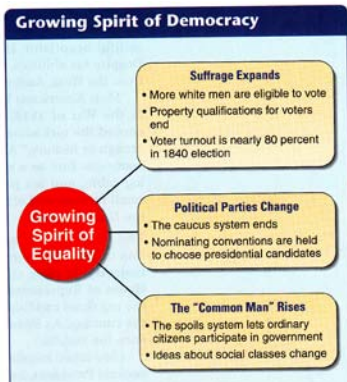
Adams Jackson 1825-1837

U.S. History Grades Seven and Eight

Schroon Lake Central School Social Studies
David Jones, 2011 Version

Statements to Learn

1. After Jackson's election to the presidency in 1828, his supporters called him the "People's President" because more people were involved in the voting process.



2. The consequence of the Indian Removal Act was that Native Americans groups eventually moved west of the Mississippi.

3. In 1832, South Carolina repealed nullification after congress lowered the tariffs.

4. Jackson did not like the Bank of the United States because he felt it favored the wealthy.

5. At the end of his time in office, John Quincy Adams believed that the US should not get involved in the affairs of other countries.

6. The North and South had different attitudes toward higher tariffs because prices of goods were always lower in the south.

7. The Monroe Doctrine warned European nations to stay out of Latin American affairs. Roads going east to west had to overcome crossing the Appalachian Mountains.

8. The Erie Canal enabled western farmers to ship goods to New York City.

9. Robert Fulton invented the steamboat.

CBM Vocabulary

Caucus
Doctrine
Infrastructure
Nominating convention
Nullification
Patronage
Specie
Spoils system
Suffrage

10. The Trail of Tears was the relocation and movement of Native American nations from southeastern parts of the present-day United States.

11. Andrew government

12. Many Jackson was

13. During take over



Jackson defended the "spoils system" because he felt it filled jobs with common citizens.

people felt the executive branch had become too powerful when president.

the 1840s Manifest Destiny was the idea that the US had the right to new territory out west.