

## **The Growth of Democracy, 1824-1840**

### **Chapter 11 Textbook Reading Questions**

**Directions: Submit your answers only (DO NOT include the questions in the document) to TurnItIn.**

Read “Continental Struggles Over Popular Rights” pp. 349-350.

1. Why was U.S. democracy unusual compared to the rest of the North American continent between 1800 and 1840?

Read “The Expansion and Limits of Suffrage” pp. 351-353

2. According to the map on page 352, what change in suffrage occurred by 1840?
3. In what ways was U.S. democracy limited?

Read “The Jackson Presidency – A Popular Figure” pp. 357-358

4. Andrew Jackson’s election is said to have ushered in the “Age of the Common Man”. Why did Jackson have popular appeal? Is there anything contradictory about Jackson being known as the common man’s president?

Read “The Nation’s Leader Versus Sectional Spokesmen” and “The Nullification Crisis” pp. 359-362

5. How did John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay represent sectional interests?
6. Why was the tariff of 1828, called the “Tariff of Abominations” by Southern politicians, the target of Southern opposition?
7. What argument did South Carolina make against the tariff? How did this argument relate to slavery?
8. What was the doctrine of nullification? Why would this pose a threat to national unity?
9. How did Jackson respond to the Nullification Crisis?

Read “Indian Removal” pp. 363-364

10. In what ways had the Cherokee assimilated to the dominant white culture?
11. Why did Jackson enact the 1830 Indian Removal Act? What did this act aim to do? How did the Cherokee fight back?
12. What was the “Trail of Tears”?
13. How did opposition to Indian Removal encourage the political participation of women?

Bonus round – Read ONE of these other sections: “The Bank War” or “The Panic of 1837”.

14. Based on all of the sections you completed above, develop a brief argument in response to the question:  
Does Andrew Jackson deserve to be on the \$20 bill?