**Honors US History Questions for Chapter 9**

1. What is meant by the phrase “the Age of Jackson”?
2. Describe the Dorr Rebellion?
3. Who was Tocqueville and what did he do?
4. What was changing in America to contribute to the rise of democratic participation?
5. Why was the Battle of New Orleans important to Jackson but not the War of 1812?
6. What are the symbols of Jackson that made him so popular?
7. What were the six elements of Jacksonian politics?

a. Spoils policy

b. Veto policy

d. Land Policy

e. Federal Supremacy

i. What was the Nullification crisis and

ii. S.C. Protest **(doc 5.6)** Why was S.C. opposed to the tariff? What do they use to prove their point about limited federal government?

iii. Calhoun: Fort Hill Address **(doc 5.7)** What is his argument?

iv. Jackson’s Proclamation to S.C. **(doc 5.8)** What did Jackson say would result from nullification? What are the two alternatives to nullification? What are the three main arguments in Jackson’s defense of his position? How does Jackson respond to the S.C. threat?

v. Resolutions of S.C. **(doc 5.9)** How did S.C. Respond?

vi. How was the nullification crisis resolved?

Who backed down?

vii. Was this related to the Nullification crisis of the 1790s?

c. Indian policy

i. what were Jackson’s four choices regarding the Indians?

f. Bank Policy

i. How did Jackson view the Bank?

ii. Jackson’s Bank Veto Message **(doc 5.10)** What are Jackson’s three reasons for vetoing the bank?

1. How was the Taney Court different from the Marshal Court?
2. What did the decision in Charles River Bridge v Warren Bridge promote? **(doc 5.12)**
3. Who was Martin van Buren and describe the main crisis he had to contend with.
4. What was created out of opposition to Jackson?
5. What were the three main components of the philosophy of the Whig Party?
6. What was the Log Cabin Campaign?
7. Did the “penny press” increase democratic participation in the United States?
8. What was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842?