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Dbq jacksonian democracy answers

Attempt on the president's life. Tennessee State Library Collection. Engraving. historical question: Assess the influence of Jacksonian democracy on political and social sectionalism in American society from 1824 to 1860. Introduction: The period of U.S. history commonly referred to as the period of Jacksonian democracy has proven to be a period of change in part due to increased voter turnout. It also turned out to be a time when the federal government was at the forefront of implementing change, no matter how it affected various parts of our country. Many believe that this has helped us to move on the path of sectionalism and eventually in the civil war. Standards Examples of questions - Doc #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7 Click here to download the full DBQ with attached documents. South Carolina Standards (2020) Standard USHC-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between economic and continental expansion and the evolution of disagreements over natural rights and federalism from 1803 to 1877. Sustainable Understanding: The antebellum period is composed of technological and social developments that contributed to the dissolution during the Civil War and the meeting of the United States during reconstruction. The expansion of the United States served as a catalyst for sectionalism in the early 19th century and for the reconciliation between federalism and the preservation of natural rights through compromises before, during and after the Civil War. Indicators: 1. USHC.2.CE Assess the causes and consequences of economic and geographic expansion through significant turning points from 1803 to 1865. 2. USHC.2.CO the economic, political and social development of the North and South antebellum from 1803 to 1860 using a comparative analysis. 3. USHC.2.P Summarize the impact of technological change and social developments on the United States, including the Civil War, during the period 1815-1865. Example of Guiding Questions and Sources Document 1: Andrew Jackson, March 4, 1829, Inaugural Speech Project Some of the topics that will attract my first attention as intimately linked to the prosperity of our beloved country, are, the liquidation of the national debt, the introduction and compliance of the strictest economy in government disbursements, a judicious tariff, combined with a encouraged assumption of trade and agriculture, and regulated by the principles before announced, fair respect for the rights of the state and the maintenance of state sovereignty as the best control of the tendencies to consolidation; and the distribution of excess revenue between based on the distribution of representation, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, except where the subjects are entirely national. With the of these objects, I hope that the memorials of our national blessings can be multiplied, and the scenes of domestic work will be made more animated and happy. Quote: Jackson, A. (1829, March 24). Inaugural speech. Excerpt from document 2: Exhibition and protest, reported by the House of Representatives Select Committee, on the tariff, December 19, 1828. The South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives, which have met and sit in the General Assembly, through the Honourable Wm. Smith and the Honourable Robert Y. Hayne, their representatives in the United States Senate, do so on behalf of and on behalf of the good people of the So-called Commonwealth. Protest solemnly against the system of rights protection, recently adopted by the federal government for the following reasons: 1st. Because the good people of this Commonwealth believe that the powers of Congress have been delegated to it, with confidence for the fulfilment of certain specific purposes that limit and control them, for other purposes, is a violation of the Constitution. 2nd. Because the power to exercise duties on imports is and, in its very nature, can only be a means of carrying out objects specified by the Constitution; since no free government and, above all, a government of listed powers, can legally impose a tax, nor can a penalty that is not both justified by public necessity Quote: (Calhoun, J.C. 1782-1850 (1959). John C. Calhoun's papers. Columbia: Published by the University of South Carolina Press for the South Caroliniana Society. Document 3: Andrew Jackson to Lewis Cass, December 17, 1832, from Andrew Jackson's Correspondence. TO SECRETARY CASS. Washington, D.C., December 17, 1832. Confidential My Sir, If I can judge the signs of nullification times, and secession, or in the language of truth, disunity, gains strength, we must be ready to act promptly, and crush the monster in his cradle before he matures to virility. We must be prepared for the crisis. The moment we are informed that the Legislative Assembly of Carolina has passed laws to bring its rebel ordinance into force, which I expect tomorrow, we must be ready to act. Service tenders come to me every day and from New York we can send to Charleston Bay with steams such a number of troops that we can please order, in four days. We want three artillery divisions, each consisting of nine, twelve and eighteen pounds, one for the East, one for the West and one for the central divisions. How many of these calibers are ready for field service. How many muskets their full equipment is ready for service. How many swords and pistols and how much fixed ammunition for dragons, brass pieces for the field, how many, and what caliber. As soon as possible, I would like a report the department of ordinance, on this subject, stating precisely, how many caliber artillery pieces, are ready for the field, how many good muskets, etc. etc. etc., and at what place in storage. Quote: Cass, L. and Jackson, A. (1836). Andrew Jackson to Lewis Cass, January 23, 1836. 1836. [Manuscript/Mixed Material] Excerpt from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/resource/maj.01082_0244_0245. Information on Digital Collections This DBQ is based on images and/or documents from several institutions, including the University of South Carolina Libraries, the National Archives and the Library of Congress. See individual images for information about the institution. To see other collections that may be useful to your search, visit the Digital Collections homepage or visit the SCDL collection. DBQ Prepared by Stéphane Vernet. 2017 How did political democracy change in the years following the War of 1812? Did the Jacksonian era make American politics more democratic or autocratic? jacksonian_democracy.pptxFile Size: 24174 kbFile Type: pptxDownload File jacksonian_democracy_notes.docxFile Size: 164 kbFile Type: docxDownload File jackson_cartoons dbq_2011_.pptFile Size: 4404 kbFile Type: pptDownload File dbq_1990_-_jacksonian_democracy.pdfFile Size: 814 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File dbq_2011_-_politics_from_1815_-_politics_from_1815-1840.pdfFile Size: 1885 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File dbq_2011_-_politics_from_1815-1840_-_scoring_guidelines.pdfFile Size: 3241 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File dbq_2011_-_politics_from_1815-1840_-_sample_student_responses.pdfFile Size: 860 kbFile Type: pdfDownload File File