

Jackson and the Nullification Crisis: Quiz

NAME: _____ CLASS: _____ DATE: _____

Answer all the questions.

1. Which of the following indicates that certain political and economic decisions should be made by the individual states, rather than decided by one unified federal policy?
 - ☐ Calhoun's Law
 - ☐ States' rights
 - ☐ The Bill of Rights
 - ☐ The Petticoat Affair
2. What were two key issues that John Calhoun and his supporters believed should be decided by individual states rather than the federal government?
 - ☐ Taxes and trade
 - ☐ Slavery and industry
 - ☐ Taxes and tariffs
 - ☐ Tariffs and slavery
3. The tariffs of 1824 and 1828 hurt economies in the South for the following reason.
 - ☐ The industrial South could not sell their finished products to the North.
 - ☐ The price of foreign-made products decreased.
 - ☐ The tariffs made it less profitable for the South to sell or trade with Britain.
 - ☐ The northern industries were able to keep the prices on their finished products lower.
4. Who argued that a state should be willing to secede, or withdraw, from the Union if forced to follow national laws that were against its self-interests?
 - ☐ The British ambassador protesting the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828
 - ☐ John C. Calhoun
 - ☐ The senators from several southern states economically hurt by the Tariffs of 1824 and of 1828
 - ☐ President Jackson
5. What scandal during Jackson's administration led to a series of resignations?
 - ☐ The Nullification Crisis
 - ☐ The petticoat affair
 - ☐ The force bill
 - ☐ The Tariff Treaty of 1824 and of 1828

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6. In 1832 Congress passed a new tariff act that did little to ease the financial burden on southern states. What argument did South Carolina use to reject that act?
 - ☐ President Jackson was acting beyond presidential authority.
 - ☐ Asking a state to act against its best interests was unconstitutional.
 - ☐ The tariffs had caused the Nullification Crisis.
 - ☐ Several southern states should be consulted before Congress enacts new tariffs.
 7. South Carolina's declaration that they would not follow national tariff laws led to
 - ☐ President Jackson firing many of his closest advisors
 - ☐ Vice President Calhoun's resignation
 - ☐ The petticoat affair
 - ☐ The Nullification Crisis
 8. What was President Jackson's response to South Carolina's refusal to follow national tariff laws and its threat to leave the union?
 - ☐ He appealed to other southern states to convince South Carolina not to take this action.
 - ☐ He decided to fully support states' rights.
 - ☐ He declared nullification illegal and sent warships to patrol the port at Charleston Harbor.
 - ☐ He contacted John C. Calhoun and demanded an immediate withdrawal of South Carolina's Nullification Ordinance.
 9. What gave the president authority to force South Carolina to comply with federal law and not secede from the Union?
 - ☐ The force bill
 - ☐ The Ordinance of Nullification
 - ☐ The Secession Act
 - ☐ The 1833 Compromise Tariff
 10. The Compromise Tariff of 1833 did all of the following EXCEPT:
 - ☐ Called for a gradual reduction in import taxes
 - ☐ Proved that a single state, standing up for its rights, could pressure Congress into meeting its demands
 - ☐ Showed that compromise was preferable to threats of secession
 - ☐ Forced South Carolina to pay additional taxes to cover the costs of sending warships to Charleston Harbor