

Section 3 A New Crisis



VOCABULARY

- states' rights** the right of states to limit the power of the federal government
- nullification** the idea that a state could cancel a federal law that it considered unconstitutional
- depression** an economic period in which business declines and many people lose their jobs
- mudslinging** the use of insults to attack a political opponent's reputation

SUMMARY

President Jackson faced a crisis. In 1828, Congress passed a high tariff on imports. Southerners hated the tariff and called it the **Tariff of Abominations** because they imported many goods from Europe. Vice President John C. Calhoun of South Carolina agreed with the southerners. He supported **states' rights** and believed South Carolina had the right to nullify the tariff. Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts disagreed. Webster said that the Constitution united the American people, not the states. When Jackson spoke out against **nullification**, Calhoun resigned as Vice President.

In 1832, Congress passed a lower tariff. However, South Carolina passed the **Nullification Act**, declaring the new tariff illegal. President Jackson asked Congress to pass the **Force Bill**. The bill allowed the President to use the army to enforce the tariff. Henry Clay proposed a lower compromise tariff. After fierce debate, South Carolina

finally agreed to the compromise tariff.

Jackson also influenced how the United States dealt with Native Americans. In 1830, Jackson's supporters in Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act**. This act forced Native Americans to move west. In this case, Jackson now supported the rights of the Southern states to expel Indians from their lands.

Vice President Martin Van Buren became President after Jackson left office. Van Buren faced a terrible economic crisis, a **depression** caused by state banks printing too much money that had little value. Another problem was a sudden downturn in the price of cotton. Banks failed, and farmers lost their land.

The campaign of 1840 was a wild one, with candidates from both parties attending parades, holding rallies, and engaging in **mudslinging**. Whig candidate William Henry Harrison won but died within weeks. Vice President John Tyler became President.

TRAIL OF TEARS

Who	Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Seminole nations
What	The United States government forced Native Americans to resettle in the West, and thousands died on forced marches.
When	1830s
Where	Moved from Southeast to Indian territory in what is now Oklahoma
Why	White settlers wanted Native American land.

REVIEW

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- How did Jackson respond to the nullification crisis?
- Chart Skills** What happened on the Trail of Tears?