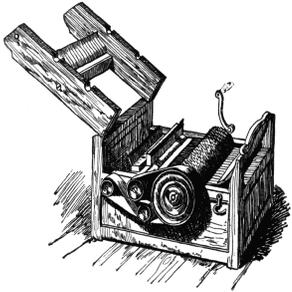


**DAY 6 – Grade 8 Social Studies STAAR Review**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Age of Jackson** – Readiness TEKS 8.5C, 8.7C, 8.15D, 8.17B, and 8.18A

1. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 made cotton growing in the south to become very efficient, and therefore profitable, for southern farmers. This led to which of the following occurrences:



- I. An increase in the African slave trade
- II. Smaller cotton plantations took the place of larger farms
- III. Dependence on cotton in the southern economy

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

2. The key issue of the Nullification Crisis was a debate over:

- F. Individual power of states over federal authority
- G. Abolishment of slavery
- H. Women’s right to vote and run for office
- J. Relocation of Indians to western territories

3. Andrew Jackson dispatched naval ships to Charleston harbor and warned South Carolina that its action to void the Tariff of 1832 within its territory was treason. This was his response to:

- A. Indian Removal Act
- B. Industrial Revolution
- C. Missouri Compromise
- D. The Nullification Crisis

4. In context of Question #3 (above), Andrew Jackson believed that:

- F. South Carolina farmers could determine their own level of taxation.
- G. South Carolina was correct in its assertion that it could secede from the Union over the Tariff of 1832.
- H. South Carolina did not have the authority to nullify a federal law unconstitutional.
- J. South Carolina was no longer a slave state under federal law.

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5. In *Worcester v. Georgia*, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall declared:

“The act of Georgia under which the plaintiff [Worcester] was prosecuted is void. The acts of Georgia are [against] the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.”

This ruling supports the idea of:

- A. republicanism
- B. popular sovereignty
- C. individual rights
- D. anti-federalism

6. During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, Protestant Evangelicals supported what major reform movement?

- F. Abolishment of slavery
- G. Individual rights for Indians
- H. Women’s right to vote
- J. Rights of factory workers

7. In the Nullification Crisis, what political leader argued that states reserved the right to nullify federal laws?

- A. Andrew Jackson
- B. John Calhoun
- C. John Quincy Adams
- D. Henry Clay

8. Why were southern states against the higher tariffs enacted by Congress?

- F. It would make it more difficult to export crops.
- G. It would give northern farmers an economic advantage.
- H. It would give slaves more individual rights.
- J. It would prevent manufacturing business from growing.

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9. The following political cartoon and commentary was in response to the “reckless power” of Andrew Jackson.



Criticism of the Jackson’s ideas led to what major political movement?

- A. Women’s right to vote
- B. Establishment of the Whig Party
- C. Trail of Tears
- D. War of 1812

10. Andrew Jackson’s views on slavery were mostly aligned with which of the following groups?

- F. Protestant evangelicals
- G. Northern Republicans
- H. Southern plantation owners
- J. European immigrants

11. How did the southern plantation system influence the northern economic system?

- A. The economic system of the northern states was completely independent from the southern plantations.
- B. The tariffs on southern plantations made northern businesses more profitable.
- C. Northern plantations could not compete with cheaper prices from southern plantations because of their use of slave labor.
- D. Southern plantations produced cotton used in northern mills and factories.

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Age of Jackson – Readiness TEKS 8.5C, 8.7C, 8.15D, 8.17B, and 8.18A

<p>A. Henry Clay</p> <p>B. Spoils System</p> <p>C. Jacksonian Democracy</p> <p>D. Indian Removal Act</p> <p>E. <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i></p> <p>F. Trail of Tears</p> <p>G. Nullification Crisis</p> <p>H. Abolitionists</p> <p>I. Eli Whitney</p> <p>J. Whig Party</p> <p>K. Tariff of Abominations</p> <p>L. Free Enterprise System</p> <p>M. Second Great Awakening</p> <p>N. Seneca Falls Convention</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. _____ Name given to the 1828 taxation on raw materials that angered many states</li><li>2. _____ Political organization founded in opposition to the policies of Andrew Jackson</li><li>3. _____ The practice of replacing government officials aligned with views of the president</li><li>4. _____ Meeting in which women demanded equality with men, including the right to vote</li><li>5. _____ 1830 law that required the relocation of Cherokees to western territories</li><li>6. _____ Standoff between South Carolina and the federal government on the state's belief it could declare a federal law unconstitutional within its own borders</li><li>7. _____ Inventor of the cotton gin, a device that changed the profitability of cotton farmers and the need of slavery labor</li><li>8. _____ Large movement of Cherokees from their native lands, resulting the in deaths of thousands of Indians</li><li>9. _____ People who oppose slavery</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>10. _____ Supreme Court ruling that declared only the federal government, not an individual state, could enforce laws on distinct Indian communities</li><li>11. _____ He proposed a compromise on tariffs that essentially ended the Nullification Crisis</li><li>12. _____ Nation-wide revival of strong religious feelings that sparked many reform movements of the 1820s and 1830s</li><li>13. _____ Term given to the presidential policies of Andrew Jackson and his belief that politics had been corrupted by special interests</li><li>14. _____ Economic system characterized by minimal government interference and free action between producers and consumers</li></ol>
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