

## Document Based Questions: Period 4 (1800-1848)

### Question 1

Learning Objective	Main Historical Thinking Skills	Key Concepts in the Curriculum Framework
<p><b>ID-1</b> Analyze how competing conceptions of national identity were expressed in the development of political institutions and cultural values from the late colonial through the antebellum periods</p> <p><b>ID-2</b> Assess the impact of manifest Destiny, territorial expansion, the Civil War, and industrialization on popular beliefs about progress and the national destiny of the United States in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p><b>ID-5</b> Analyze the role of economic, political, social, and ethnic factors on the formation of regional identities in what would become the United States from the colonial period through the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p><b>POL-2</b> Explain how and why major party systems and political alignments arose and have changed from the early Republic through the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p><b>POL-5</b> Analyze how arguments over the meaning and interpretation of the Constitution have affected U.S. politics since 1787.</p> <p><b>POL-6</b> Analyze how debates over political values (such as democracy, freedom, and citizenship) and the extension of American ideals abroad contributed to the ideological clashes and military conflicts of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p>	<p>Contextualization</p> <p>Historical Argumentation</p> <p>Appropriate Use of Historical Evidence</p> <p>Interpretation</p> <p>Synthesis</p>	<p>4.1.I 4.1.II 4.2.II 4.2.III 4.3.II</p>

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the 8 documents that follow the question. Please base your response on your analysis of the documents and your knowledge of this topic.

**Question 1.** Analyze the changing nature of political parties in the United States between 1800 and 1850 in terms of competing conceptions of national identity, and group identity.

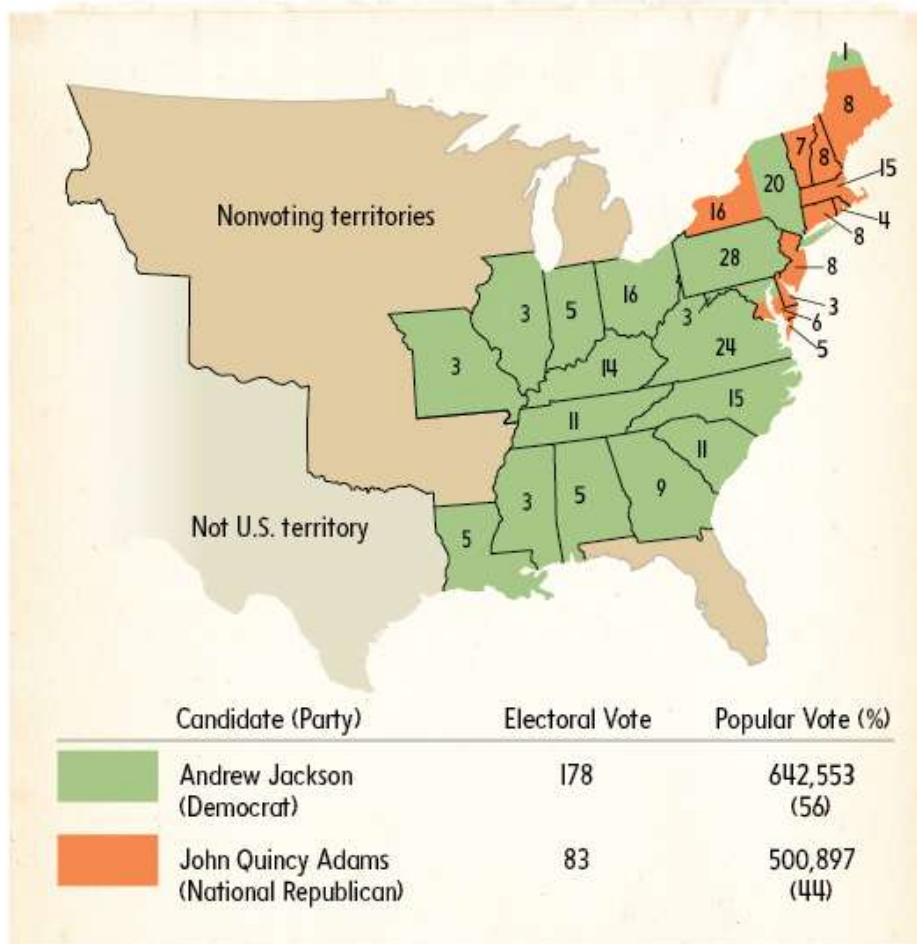
### Document 1

Source: *The Hartford Convention or Leap No Leap, 1814*, is satire that attacks the secret meetings of New England Federalists as they debate secession from the union.



## Document 2

Source: Map of the Election of 1828



### Document 3

Source: Andrew Jackson's Second Annual Message to Congress, 1830

*It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation....The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves....It will relieve the whole state of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama of Indian occupancy, and enable those states to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States, enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude institutions....*

### Document 4

Source: Cherokee Nation's Chief John Ross Annual Message, 1831

It will be recollected that the President of the United States [Andrew Jackson], at an early day after his induction into office, made us a declaratory and positive assurance that so far as we had rights we should be protected in them, and that "an interference to the extent of affording protection to the Cherokees, and the occupancy of their soil, is what is demanded of the justice of the U.S. and will not be withheld", and that "the intruders would be removed.

## Document 5

*Source:* Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia, 1831

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court:

This bill is brought by the Cherokee Nation, praying an injunction to restrain the state of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that state, which as is alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize, for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the United States in solemn treaties repeatedly made and still in force....**The counsel have shown conclusively that they are not a state of the Union, and have** insisted that individually they are aliens, not owing allegiance to the United States. An aggregate of aliens composing a state must, they say, be a foreign state. Each individual being foreign, the whole **must be foreign**.... Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and, heretofore, unquestioned right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can, with strict accuracy, be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly, perhaps, be denominated domestic dependent nations.

## Document 6

*Source:* President Jackson's Proclamation Regarding Nullification, 1832

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which It was founded, and destructive of the great **object for which it was formed**....

Fellow-citizens of my native State! let me not only admonish you, as the first magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a father would over his children whom he saw rushing to a certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretenses you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason on which you stand!

