

# PERIOD 4 DBQ

## MODIFIED FOR 2020 EXAM FORMAT

**Directions:** Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise. **You will have 45 minutes to complete this DBQ.**

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least 4 documents.
- Use 2 additional pieces of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument in the prompt.
- For at least 2 documents, explain how or why the documents point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

### 1. To what extent did Andrew Jackson's policies advance the cause of the "common man"?

#### Document 1

1824 Presidential Election Results - All Candidates were Democratic-Republicans

Presidential candidate	Popular vote	Electoral Vote	House Vote
John Quincy Adams (Mass.)	113,142 (30.92%)	84	13
Andrew Jackson (Tenn)	151,163 (41.36%)	99	7
William Crawford (Georgia)	41,032 (11.21%)	41	4
Henry Clay (Kentucky)	47,545 (12.99%)	37	-
Unpledged	6,616 (1.81%)	-	-

1828 Presidential Election Results

President	Vice-President	Party	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Andrew Jackson (Tenn)	John Calhoun (S.C.)	Democratic	642,806 (55.93%)	178
John Quincy Adams (Mass.)	Richard Rush (Penn.)	National Republican	501,697 (43.68%)	83

*Note: William Smith of South Carolina received 7 VP electoral votes*

## Document 2

John C. Calhoun, Senator from South Carolina, response to the Tariff of 1828, published anonymously, 1829

So partial are the effects of the [tariff] system, that its burdens are exclusively on one side and its benefits on the other. It imposes on the agricultural interest of the South, including the Southwest, and that portion of the country particularly engaged in commerce and navigation, the burden not only of sustaining the system itself, but that also of the Government. In stating the case thus strongly, it is not the intention of the committee to exaggerate. If exaggeration were not unworthy of the gravity of the subject, the reality is such as to make it unnecessary...

## Document 3

Source: President Jackson's Veto Message Regarding the Bank of the United States; July 10, 1832

...Some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty at an early period of my Administration to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed at the time this act is intended to take effect twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

Daniel Webster, Senator from Massachusetts, speech to Congress July 1832

The responsibility justly lies with him, and there it ought to remain. A great majority of the people, is satisfied with the Bank as it is, and desirous that it should be continued. They wished no change. The strength of this public sentiment has carried the bill through congress, against all the influence of the administration, and all the power of organized party. But the president has undertaken, on his own responsibility, to arrest the measure, by refusing his assent to the bill. He is answerable for the consequences, therefore, which necessarily follow the change, which the expiration of the Bank charter may produce; and if these consequences shall prove disastrous, they can fairly be ascribed to his policy, only, and the policy of his administration.

## Document 4

Document 5



Source: cartoon published anonymously 1833