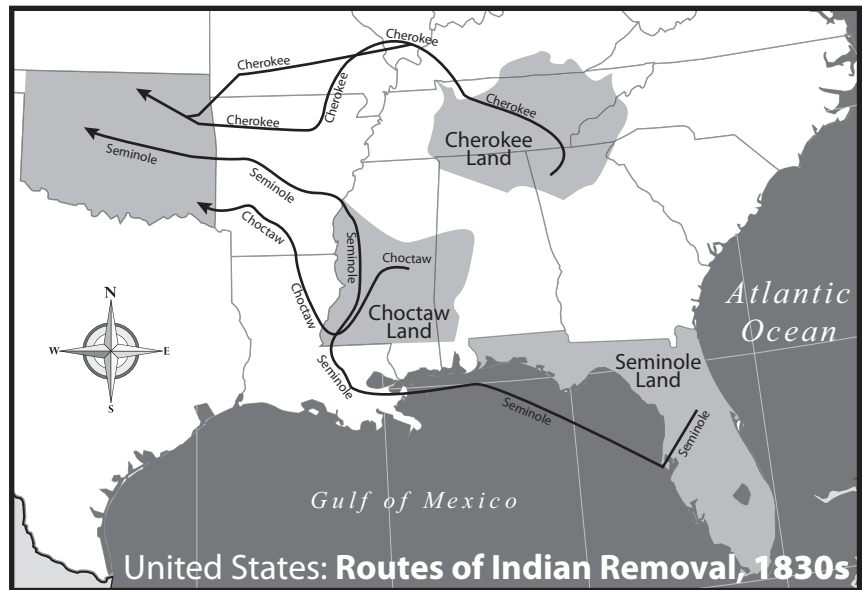


Lesson #63

Expansion and Foreign Policy: Expansion during Jackson's Presidency

President Jackson wanted control of land owned by several Indian tribes. To accomplish this, he set aside land further west for the Indians to occupy and planned to let white farmers move into the vacated Indian lands. Native Americans were not happy about being pushed out of their lands, so the Cherokee sued the United States government. Chief Justice John Marshall ruled in their favor, declaring the act unconstitutional. However, Jackson refused to enforce the ruling. Instead, he and his supporters pushed the



Indian Removal Act through Congress. This act forced Native Americans to move to new lands in order to make way for white settlers. This policy was generally unpopular with northerners, but many southerners supported the Indian Removal Act. They saw the acquisition of Cherokee lands as an opportunity for economic growth.

To enforce the Indian Removal Act, armed soldiers forced the Native Americans to leave their lands. They drove the Indians over hundreds of miles during a long and difficult journey. Many thousands of Native Americans died along what came to be known as the **Trail of Tears**.

Although the Seminoles and other Indian groups fought back against the United States government, they were eventually defeated. The United States policy on expansion and Indian removal was clear, as Jackson intended to expand westward. The Indians could go peacefully, or they could fight, but in the end, they would go. Over 45,000 Native Americans were relocated during Jackson's presidency. This policy further increased tension between the United States and the Native Americans.

1. What government act led to the Trail of Tears? _____
2. Under which President was this legislation passed? _____
3. A _____ is an act that serves as example that people will follow in the future.
parliament precedent tariff rebellion
4. The Louisiana Territory was bought from (France / Great Britain) in the form of a _____.
law passed by Congress treaty boycott presidential proclamation

5 – 6. Each of the following incidents contributed to bringing about the American Revolution. Match each incident with its description.

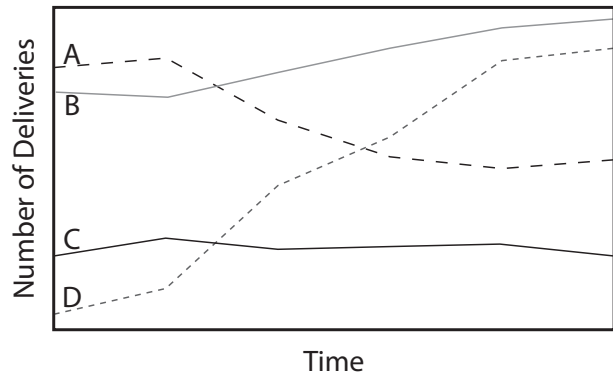
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|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ Boston Massacre | A) when British soldiers shot into a crowd of agitated colonists |
| _____ Boston Tea Party | B) a series of harsh laws designed to punish the colonies for the Boston Tea Party |
| _____ French and Indian War | C) eliminated French power in the New World |
| _____ Proclamation of 1763 | D) when angry colonists threw tea into the harbor |
| _____ Intolerable Acts | E) law imposed on colonists preventing them from settling west of the Appalachians |
| _____ First Continental Congress | F) a meeting about boycotting British imports and training colonial militias |

7. Which business had the highest rate of growth in deliveries? Which company's delivery rate was the steadiest?

_____ highest rate of growth

_____ steadiest rate

Growth of Delivery Companies A, B, C, and D



8. What were the two towns in which the first two battles of the American Revolutionary War took place?

- Philadelphia Pittsburgh Lexington Washington, D.C. Concord

9 – 10. Fill in the chart using the terms listed below.

- Muhammad Vedas Buddhists Torah Abraham

Religion	Spiritual Ancestor	Where Founded	Scriptures	Practitioners Called
Hinduism	Ancient Seers	India	C)	Hindus
Judaism	A)	India	D)	Jews
Buddhism	Siddhartha Gautama	Middle East	Tripitaka	E)
Christianity	Jesus	Middle East	New Testament	Christians
Islam	B)	Middle East	Qur'an	Muslims