The Age of Jackson

Across
3. was passed by congress on may 28, 1830 during the presidency of Andrew Jackson
6. born as billy Powell, became an influential leader of the Seminole in Florida
10. a Cherokee silversmith
16. an evolving land area set aside by the United States government
20. the nickname given to a tariff by southern who oppsed it
21. Jackson's vice presidential running mate
22. the ninth president of the United States an american military officer and the politician, and the last born as a british subject
23. an agency of the federal government of the United States within the U.S department of the interior

Down
1. this period of expanding democracy in the 1820s and 1830s
2. a band leader and warrior of the skua american Indian tribe and what is now the mid west of the United States
4. a political party active in the middle of the 19th century in the United States
5. where party members choose the party's candidates
7. a landmark decision by the supreme court of the United States
8. a dispute led by John C. Calhoun that said that states
9. Jackson supporters were determined that their candidates would win the 1828 election
11. an informal group of trusted advisers who sometimes met in the white house kitchen
12. secretary of state, was one of Jackson's strongest allies
13. the belief that the power of the states should be greater than the power of the federal government
14. a financial crisis in the United States that touched off a major recession that lasted until the mid 1840s
15. american states who served twice in the U.S house of representives
17. a case in which the United States supreme court choose the conviction of Samuel worcester
18. The practice of giving government jobs to political backers
19. a series of forced relocations's of native american nations in the United States following the Indian removal act of 1830

Name: ___________________________ Date: ___________ Period: _______

Name: ___________________________________________
Date: ____________
Period: _______

UNITED STATES INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

Indian Removal Act

In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which required Native American tribes to cede their lands to the United States and relocate to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River. This act, also known as the Indian Removal Act, was a significant event in the history of the United States and had a profound impact on Native American communities.

The act was controversial and met with resistance from Native American tribes who felt that their lands were being taken away without proper compensation. The act was also met with opposition from some white Americans who believed that it was the right of the federal government to assert control over Native American lands.

The Indian Removal Act had a lasting impact on Native American communities. It led to the forced relocation of many tribes, including the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole. The relocation process was often brutal and caused significant loss of life and property. The act also paved the way for further expansion of white settlement into the western territories and ultimately contributed to the displacement of Native American communities throughout the United States.