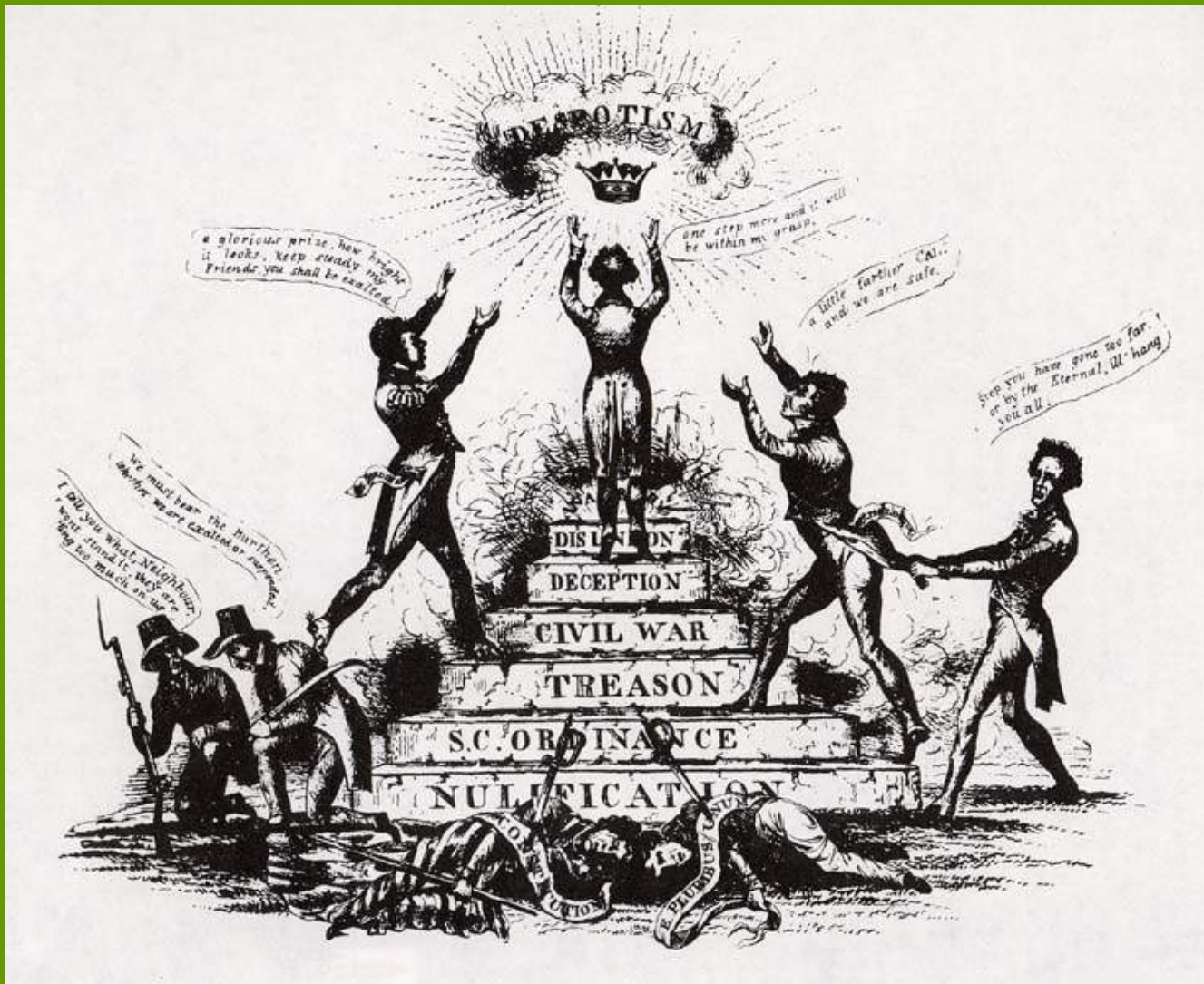


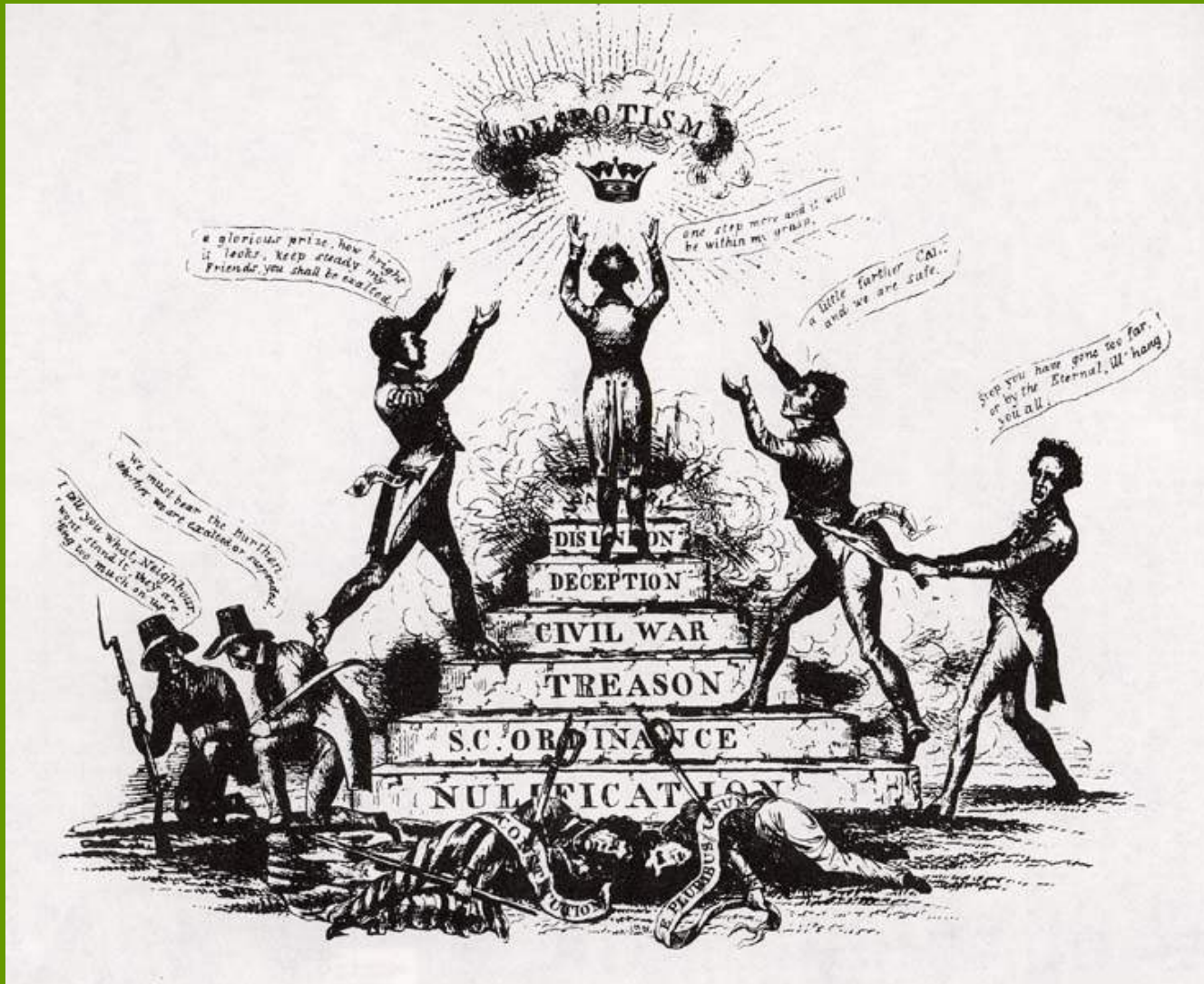
# LEQ: What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?



This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.

**LEQ:** What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

**Nullification**



This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.

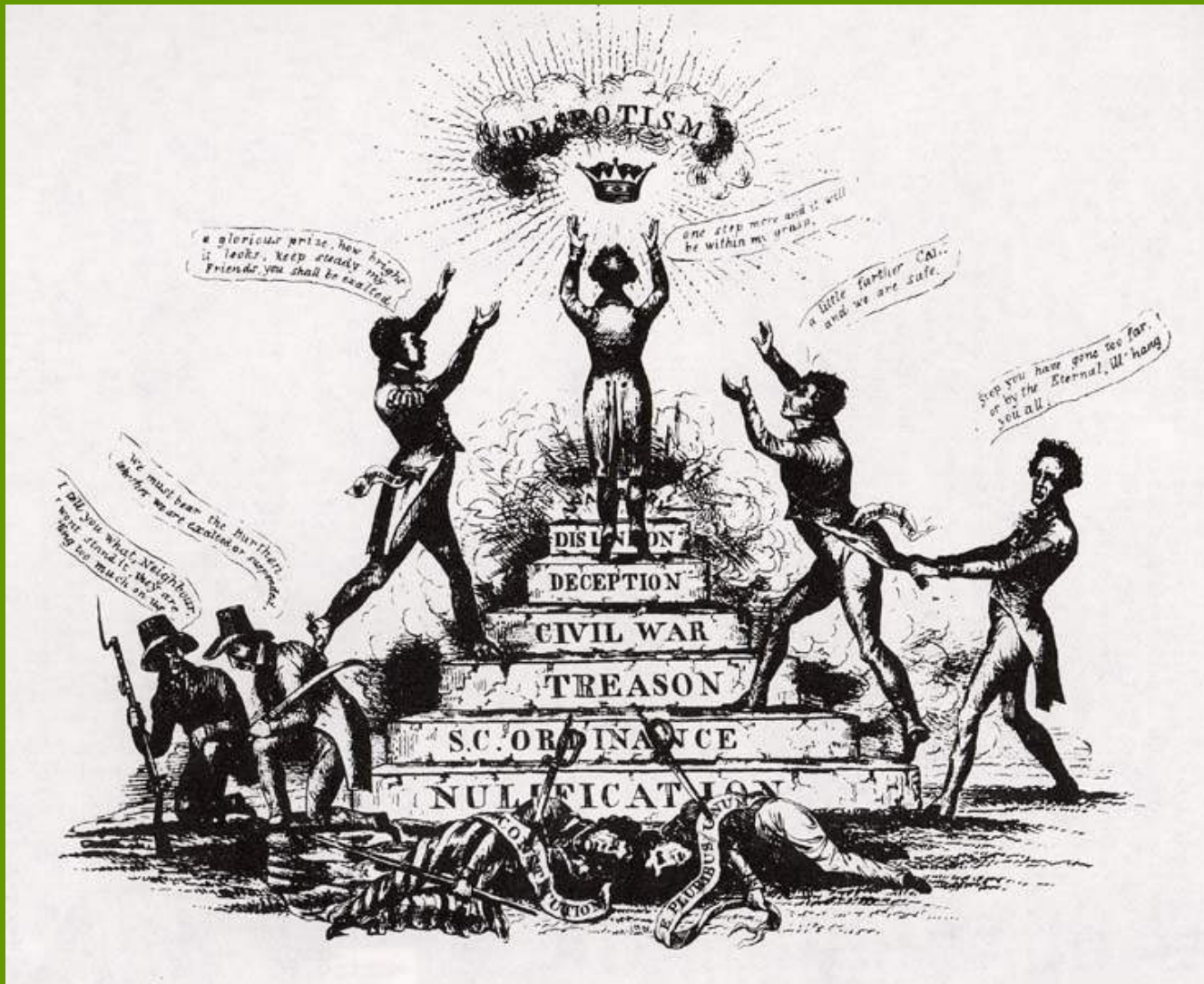


# Andrew Jackson's National Challenges



This photograph shows the front of a South Carolina Nullification Button, worn by those who protested against the power of the United States Federal Government. The text is in Latin. Translated, it means "Prepared in Mind and Resources." This image is courtesy of [mytreasurespot.com](http://mytreasurespot.com).

**LEQ:** What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

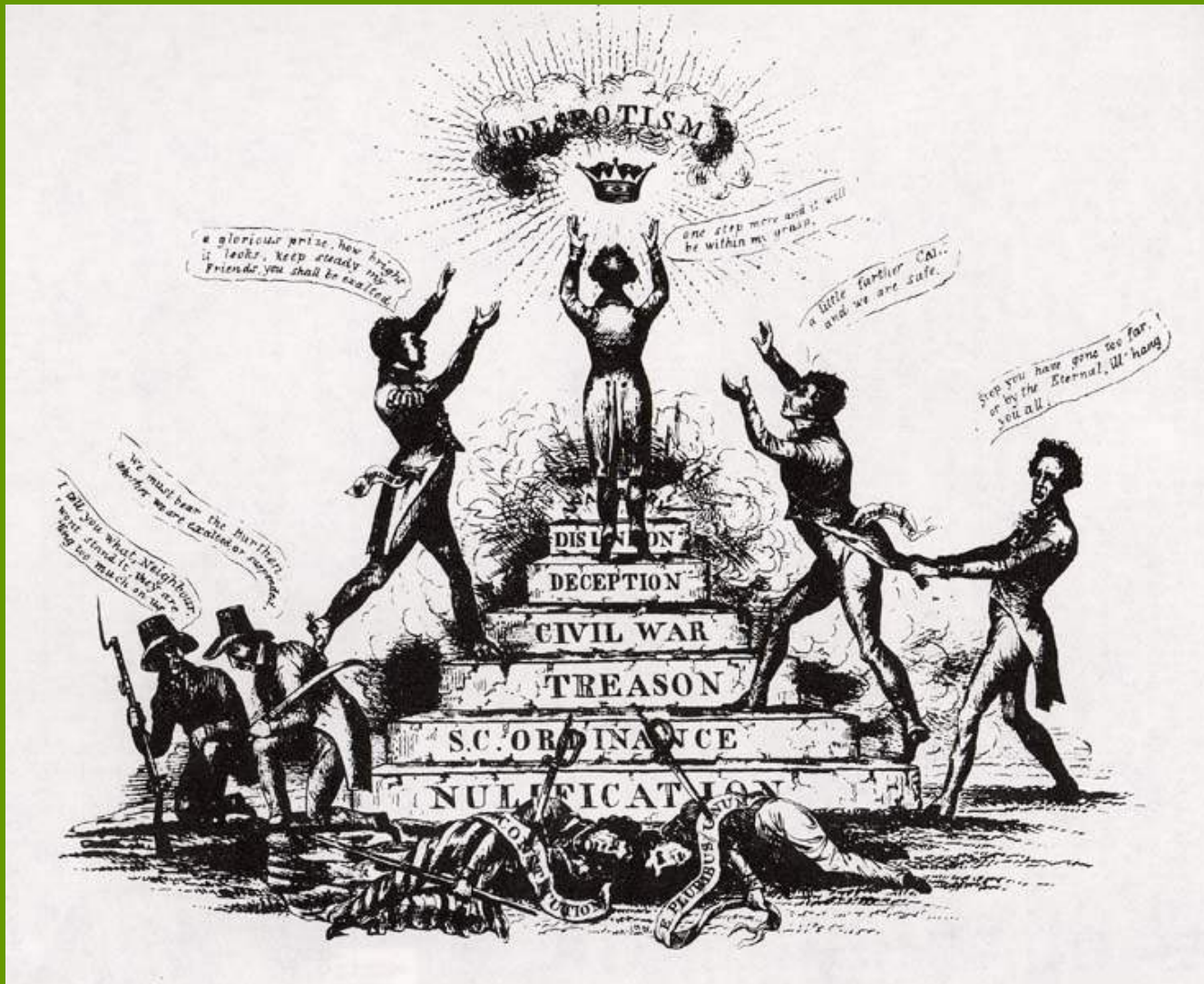


This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.



LEQ: What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

**Nullification**



This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.

# A tariff is a tax on imported goods.

OHIO  
MAINE  
FLORIDA  
VERMONT  
GEORGIA  
KENTUCKY  
MARYLAND  
DELAWARE  
NEW JERSEY  
CONNECTICUT  
PENNSYLVANIA  
RHODE ISLAND  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
MASSACHUSETTS  
NORTH CAROLINA  
NEW-YORK.

I agree with every thing you say, Mr. President, if you were to insist that the mean measure of giving the coin would amount to for a consideration.

Be sure your side, shall equal them, we'll throw the whole weight on our leaders.

If he should do, or substitute what appropriate it would make in my paper! It will be sure.

If the charge should get in we will expect to be notified!

This sticks in my gizzard!

This is a dead weight and very heavy, Mr. Vice.

I say every pound down your side is little, you are throwing all the weight on me.

Being in the business with black!

We must give some it, though it makes not very heavy!

is plenty of the regularity of it, one up and another down.

Here has been trouble! Be it understood He would not have much longer the credit.



## FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF FREE-TRADE.

T.B. Johnson Agent 26 Chestnut St

This undertaking is the result of Home Consumption Co. is based at Washington in No. 446. He was carried to the grave by Polk, Dallas, Buchanan, The chief mourners were his name, No. 446, Colfax, McQuinn, Swift, Dicks, H. B. Lewis & Co., the chief mourners to be carried by the 18th May 1867. He has already been embraced by others are coming in rapidly.

H. R. Robinson & Co. 142 Nassau St N.Y.

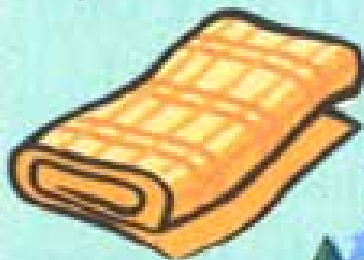
This anti-tariff cartoon shows a funeral for "free-trade" in the United States. This image is courtesy of americantalleyrand.com.

As a result of the tariff, the price of foreign goods sold in the United States increased.

# How a Tariff Works

**In the United States**

American-made cloth costs \$4.00 a roll.



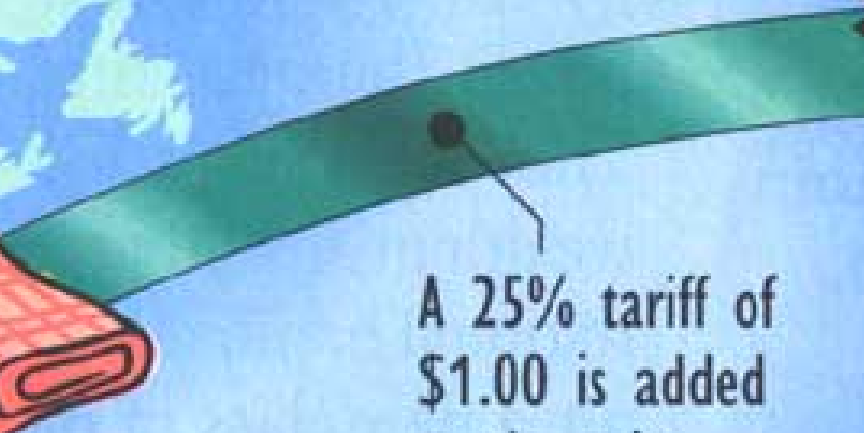
**In Britain**

British-made cloth costs \$4.00 a roll.



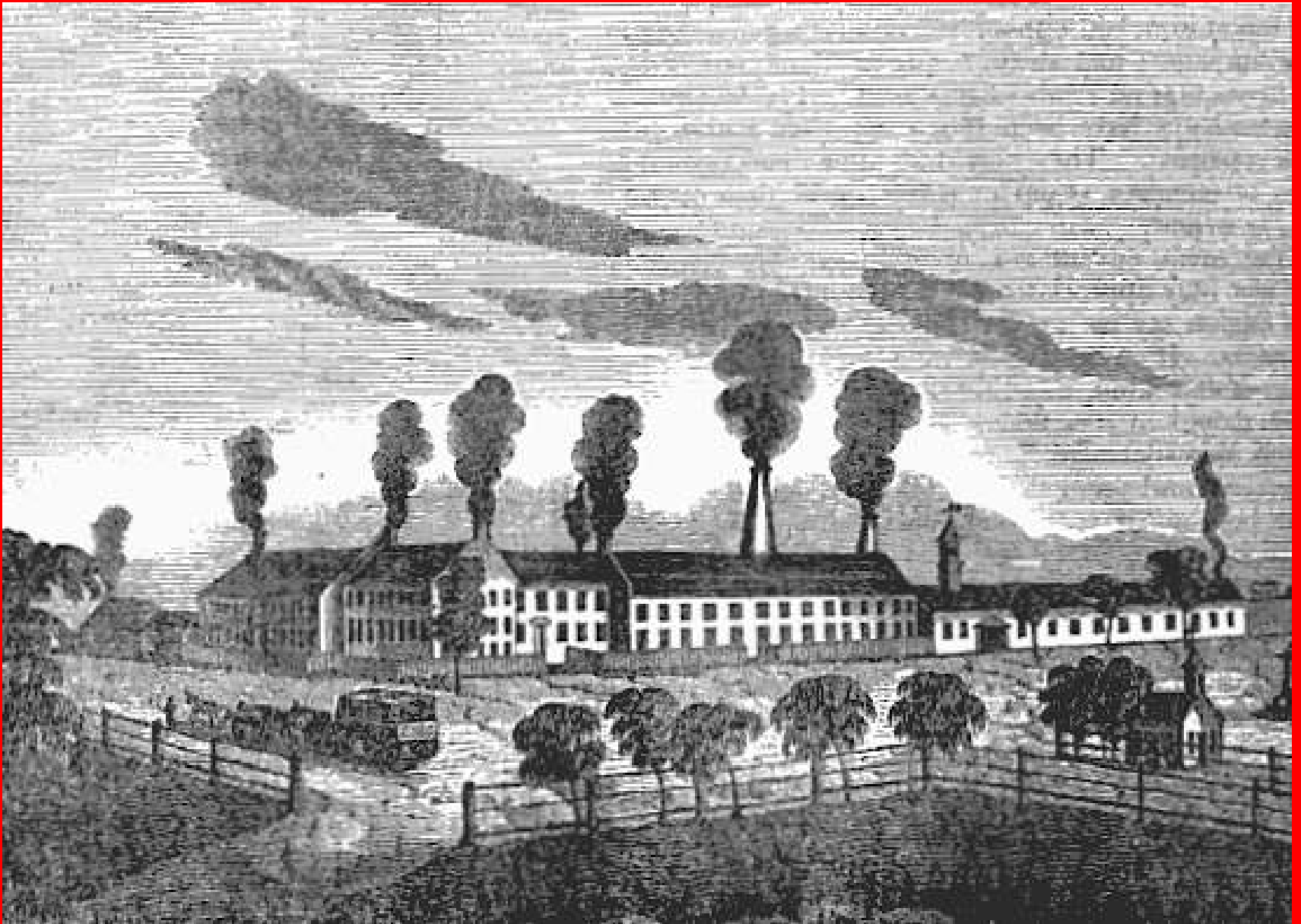
A 25% tariff of \$1.00 is added to the price.

British-made cloth costs \$5.00 a roll in the United States.



This diagram shows how a tariff works. A roll of American cloth and British cloth both cost \$4.00. Adding a 25% tariff makes the British cloth higher, and more people will purchase the American cloth. This image is courtesy of [mrvanduyne.com](http://mrvanduyne.com).

Northern Manufacturers and western farmers liked the tariff.



This image shows the Sandwich Glass Company in Massachusetts. It was first published in the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge* in 1835. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



**High prices on foreign goods made it easier for them to sell their products to American buyers.**



This image shows a piece of Sandwich Glass, made between 1830-1845. This image is courtesy of ebay.com.

Southern planters, however, hated the tariff.



Melrose is a plantation owner's town home at the Natchez National Historic Park in Mississippi. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



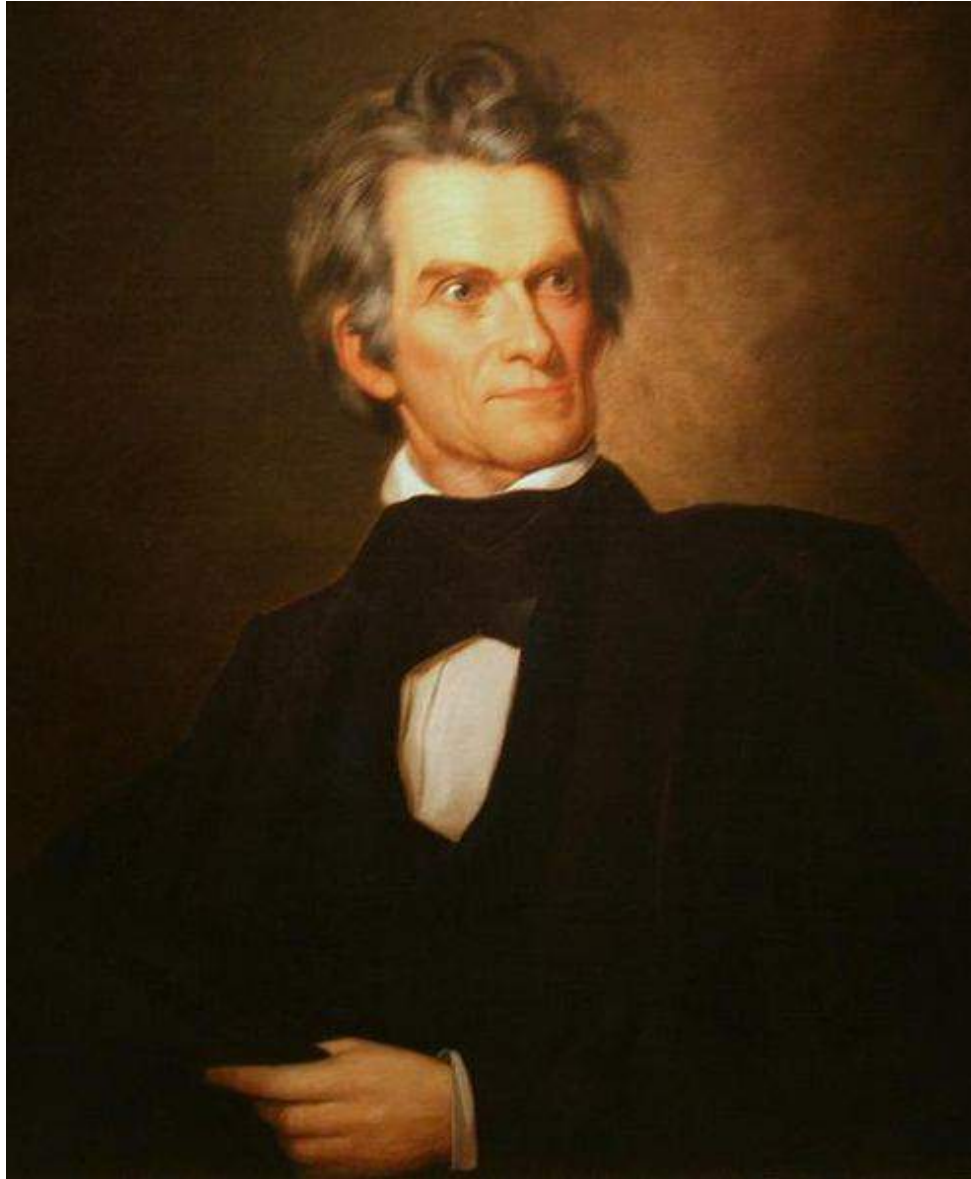
**Because the South used many imported goods, the tariff raised the price on nearly everything Southerners purchased.**



This photograph shows some furniture and other furnishings from the Melrose Home in Natchez, Mississippi. This image is courtesy of [tjelser.files.wordpress.com](http://tjelser.files.wordpress.com).



Nicknaming it the “Tariff of Abominations,” (something hateful or disgusting) Southerners turned to Vice President John C. Calhoun to fight for them against the tariff.



This image of John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850) was painted by George Peter Alexander Healy (1818-1894) circa 1845. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

We are a federal government.



Therefore some power is designated to the states, and other power is designated to the national government. This image is courtesy of [blogs-e-rockford.com](http://blogs-e-rockford.com).

In 1828 Calhoun stated that the Union was an agreement among sovereign, or independent states.



The thirteen original states were in existence before the federal government. Most of states #14-#50 came in existence because the federal government structured their rules for admittance to the Union. This image is courtesy of beforeitsnews.com.



Each state government, said Calhoun, had the right to nullify, or cancel, any federal law—such as the tariff—that it considered to be unconstitutional.



Today some advocates state that the states should nullify the new federal health laws. This image is courtesy of [nullifynow.com](http://nullifynow.com).

Calhoun favored states' rights-- the belief that an individual state may restrict federal authority.

# **TENTH AMENDMENT**

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The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The Tenth Amendment was the last of the Bill of Rights to be approved for the United States Constitution. Individuals with differing viewpoints interpret this amendment to how it will fit their beliefs, like every other section of the Constitution is interpreted. This image is courtesy of [thomaslegion.net](http://thomaslegion.net).

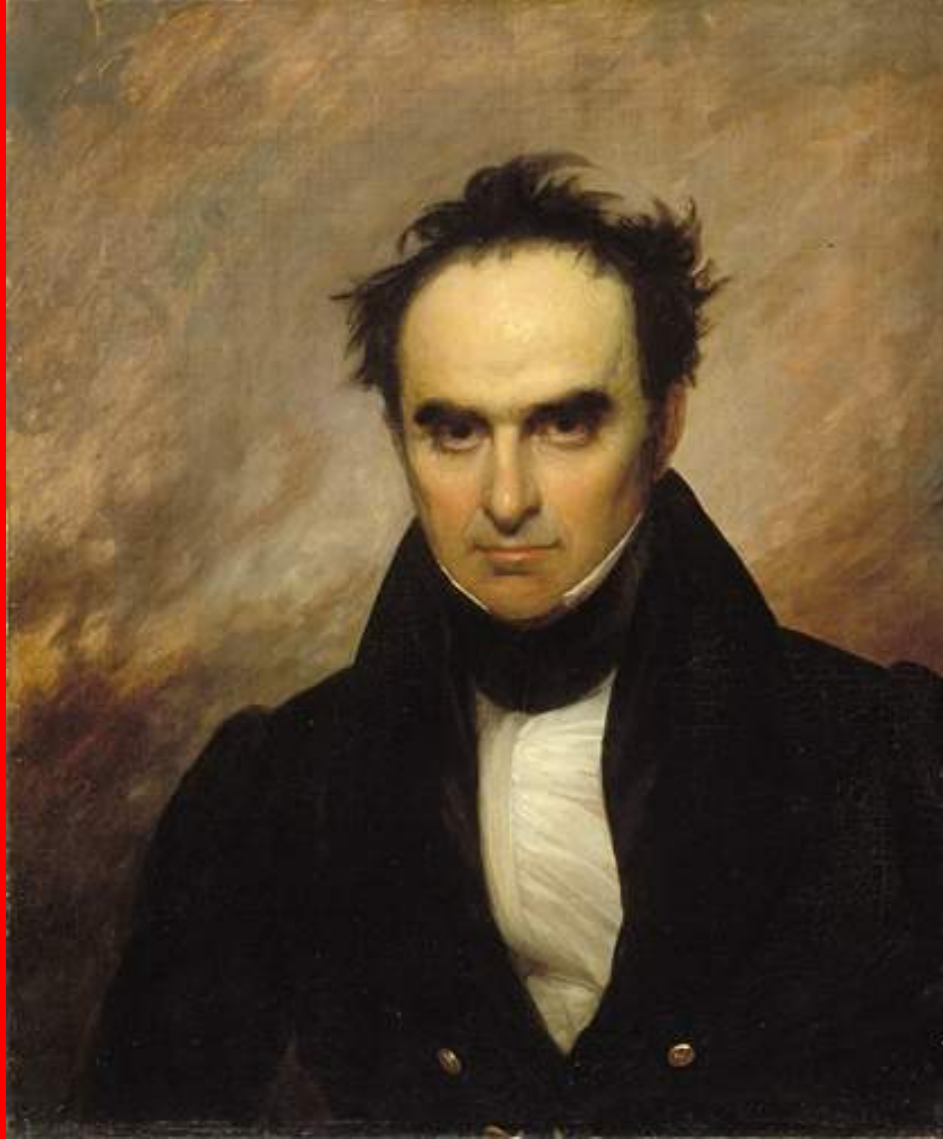
While John C. Calhoun argued for states' rights, some presented arguments in favor of the Union of states.



There were 24 states in the United States from 1822-1836. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

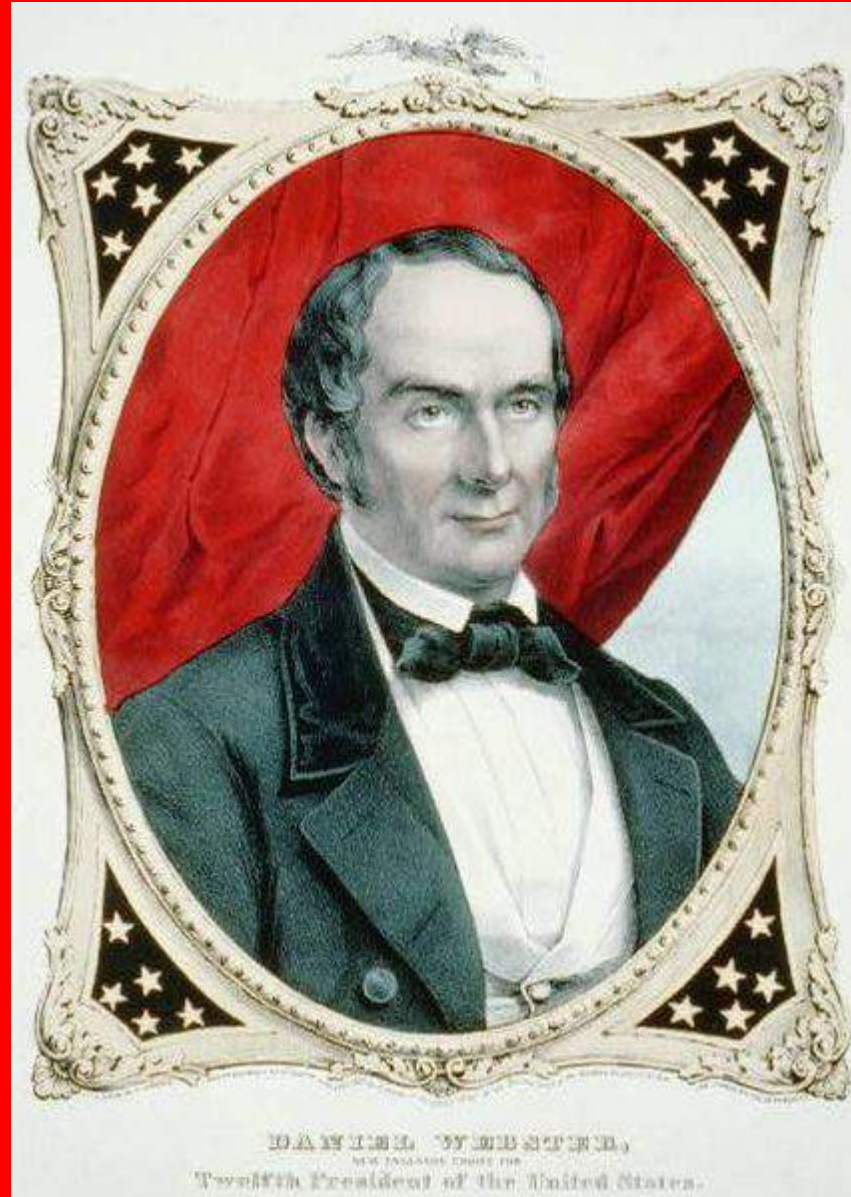


In January of 1830, Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts delivered a scorching attack on states' rights.



Daniel Webster (1782-1852) was also the 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Secretary of State of the United States. This image was painted in 1834 by Francis Alexander and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Daniel Webster saw states' rights as a threat to the Union.



This is a campaign poster for Daniel Webster when he ran for President of the United States in 1847. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



**On the floor of the United States Senate, Webster responded to a speech given by Senator Robert Hayne of South Carolina.**



This image is a bas relief in Washington, D.C. shows Daniel Webster, rising on the right to reply to Hayne. The scene is the Old Senate Gallery in the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of [dctourguideonline.com](http://dctourguideonline.com).



Hayne had defended the idea of nullification, or the right of states to declare federal laws illegal.



Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839) was a firm advocate of free trade and of states' rights. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

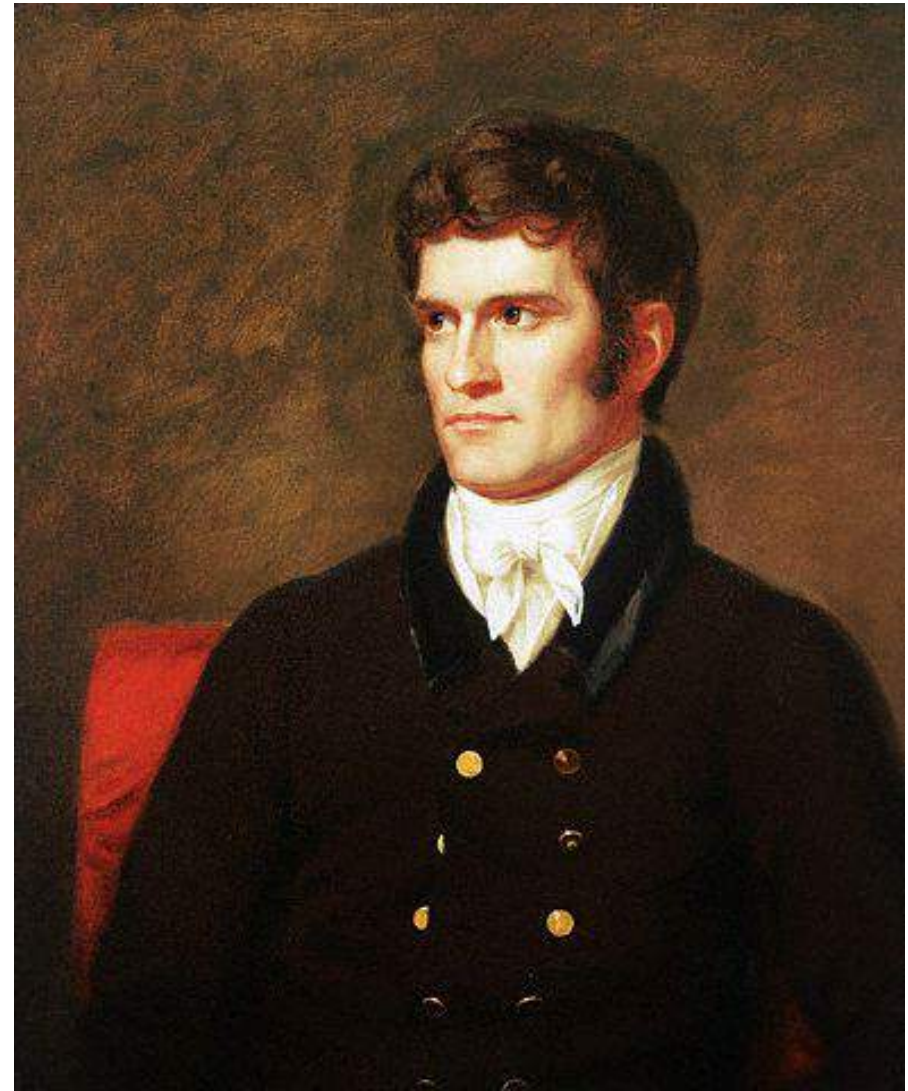
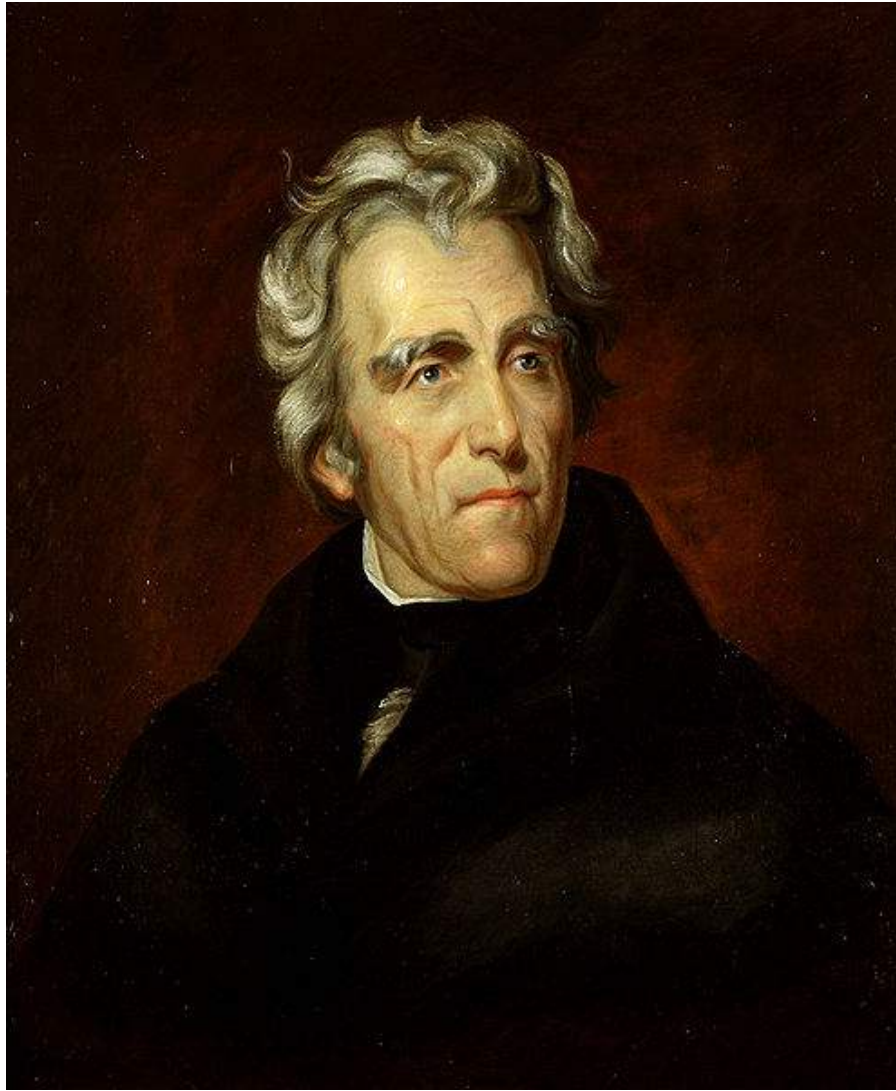


In a two day speech, Webster defended the ideas of the Constitution and the Union. Near the end of his speech, he shouted, “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”



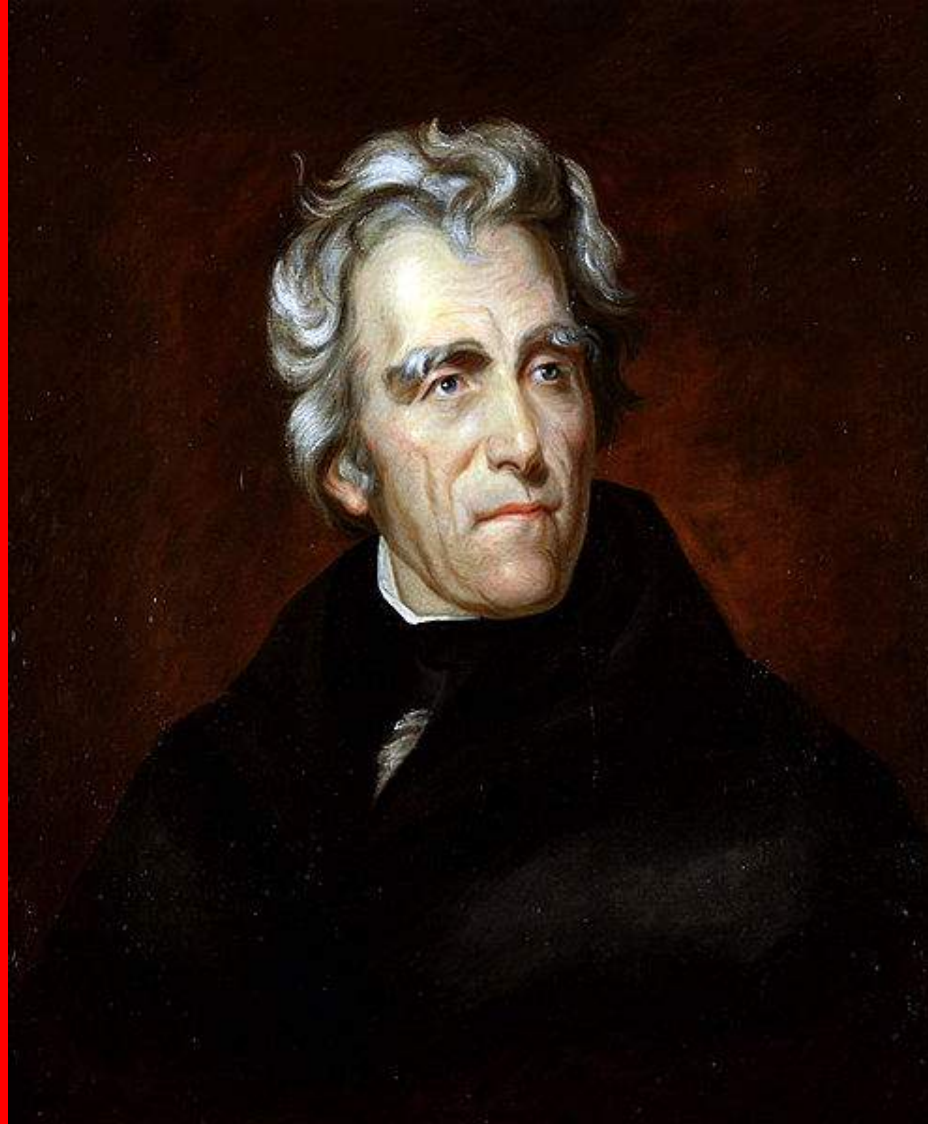
“Webster’s Reply to Hayne” is considered one of the greatest speeches ever given on the floor of the United States Senate. This image by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-1894) is courtesy of senate.gov.

Nobody knew where Jackson, a Southerner, planter, and slaveholder stood on the idea of states' rights.



In the spring of 1830, they invited him and Vice President John C. Calhoun to a dinner party. At the dinner, several guests rose and gave toasts in favor of states' rights. Finally Jackson rose to give a toast. These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

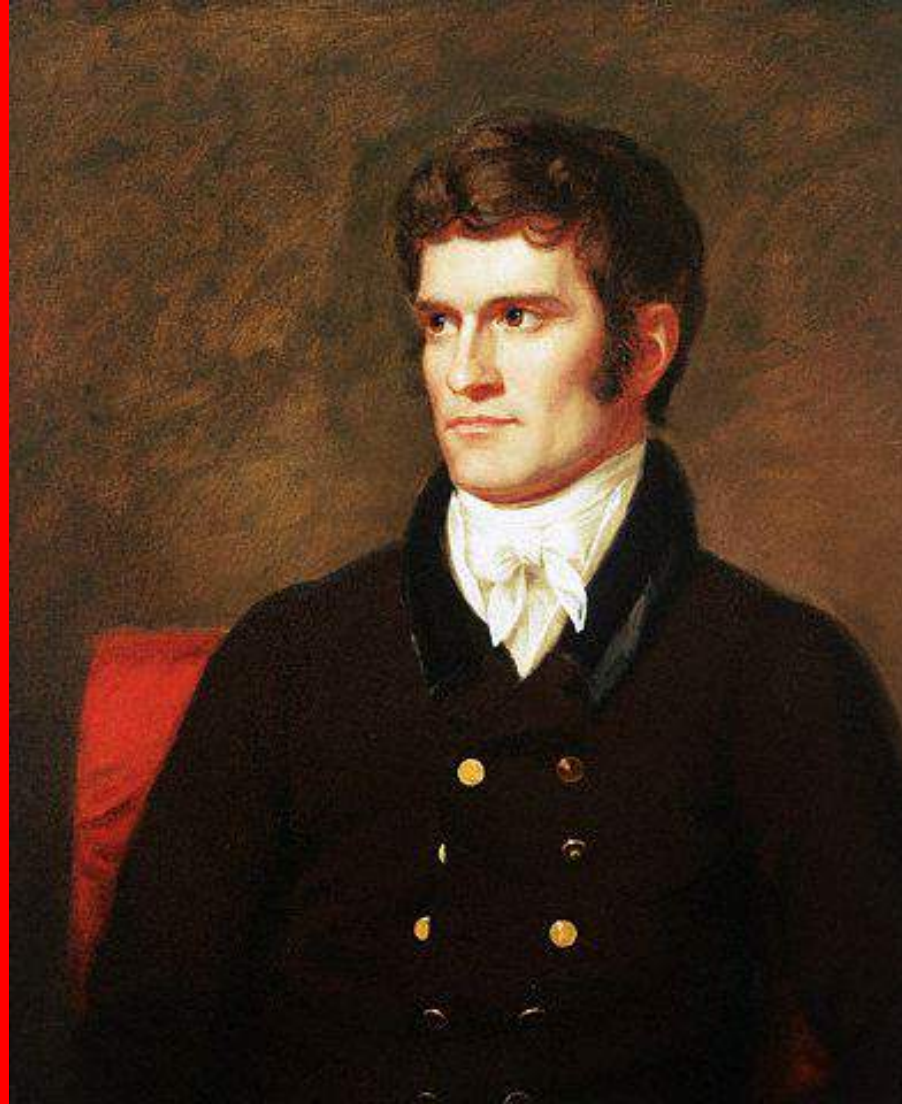
The President locked eyes with Vice President John Calhoun and declared: “Our Federal Union-- it must be preserved.”



This painting of Andrew Jackson (1767-1840) was created in 1824 during the year he first ran for President of the United States. This image by Thomas Sully (1783-1872) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



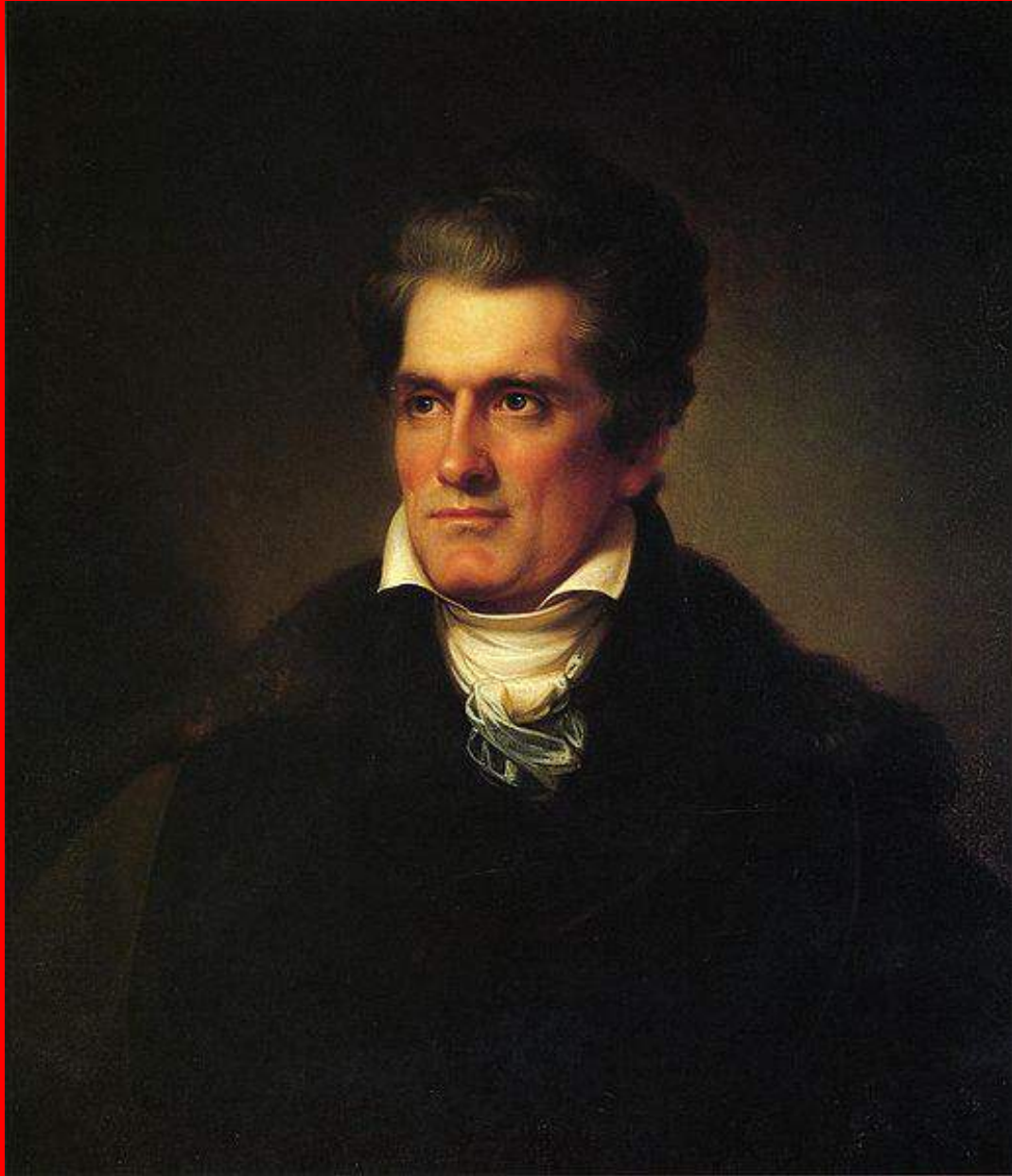
Calhoun stood to deliver his own toast. “The Union—  
next to our liberty, the most dear!”



With these simple words, Calhoun placed the liberty of a state above the Union. This image of John C. Calhoun (1782-1850) was painted in 1822 by Charles Bird King (1785-1862). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

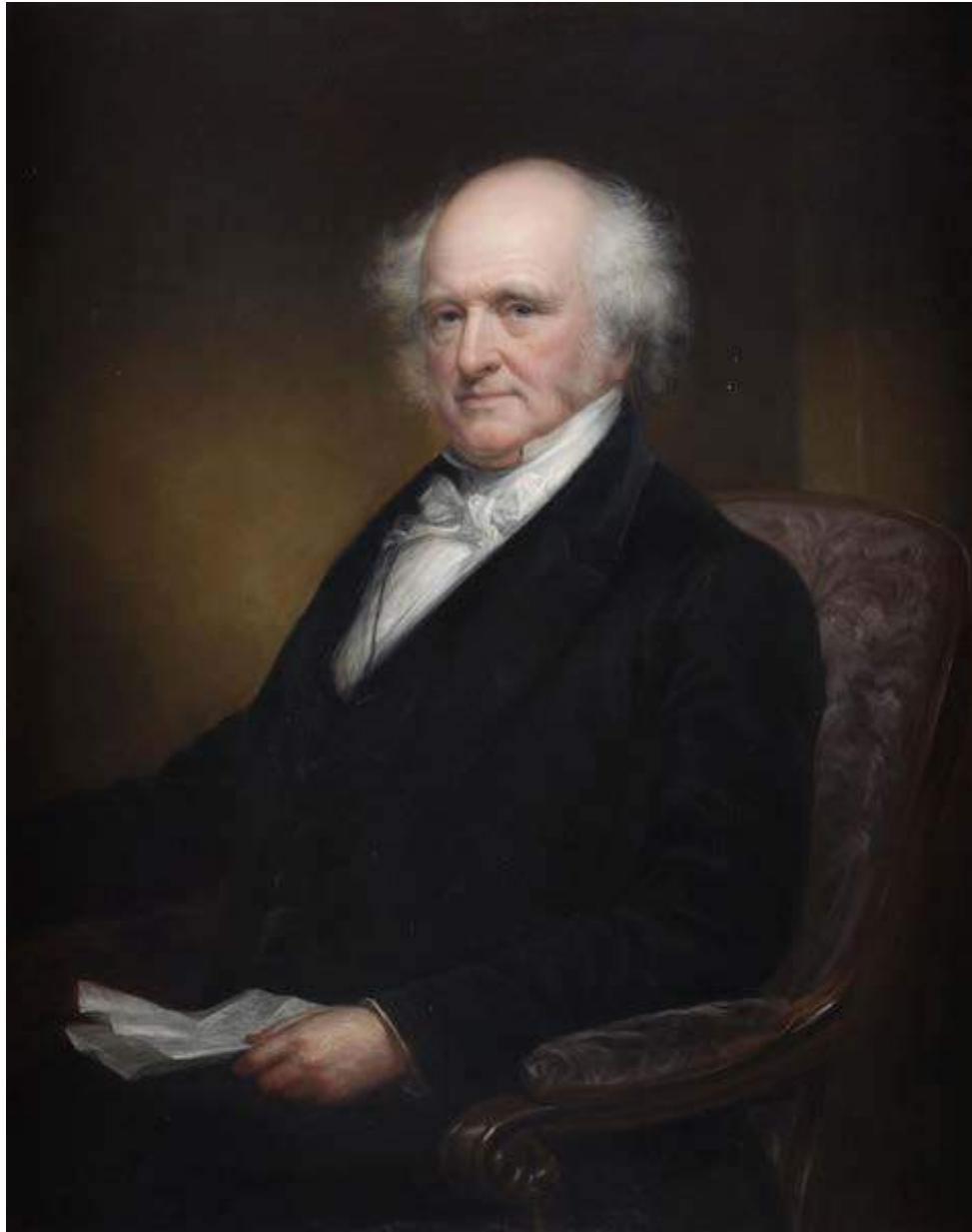


In December 1832, Calhoun resigned before his term as Vice President ended.



Calhoun became a senator from South Carolina after he resigned from the office of Vice President. This image, created in 1834 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

**Martin Van Buren became the next Vice President under Andrew Jackson.**



Martin Van Buren had also been a Governor of New York before he became Vice President and then, President of the United States. This image, created by Daniel Huntington (1816-1906) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

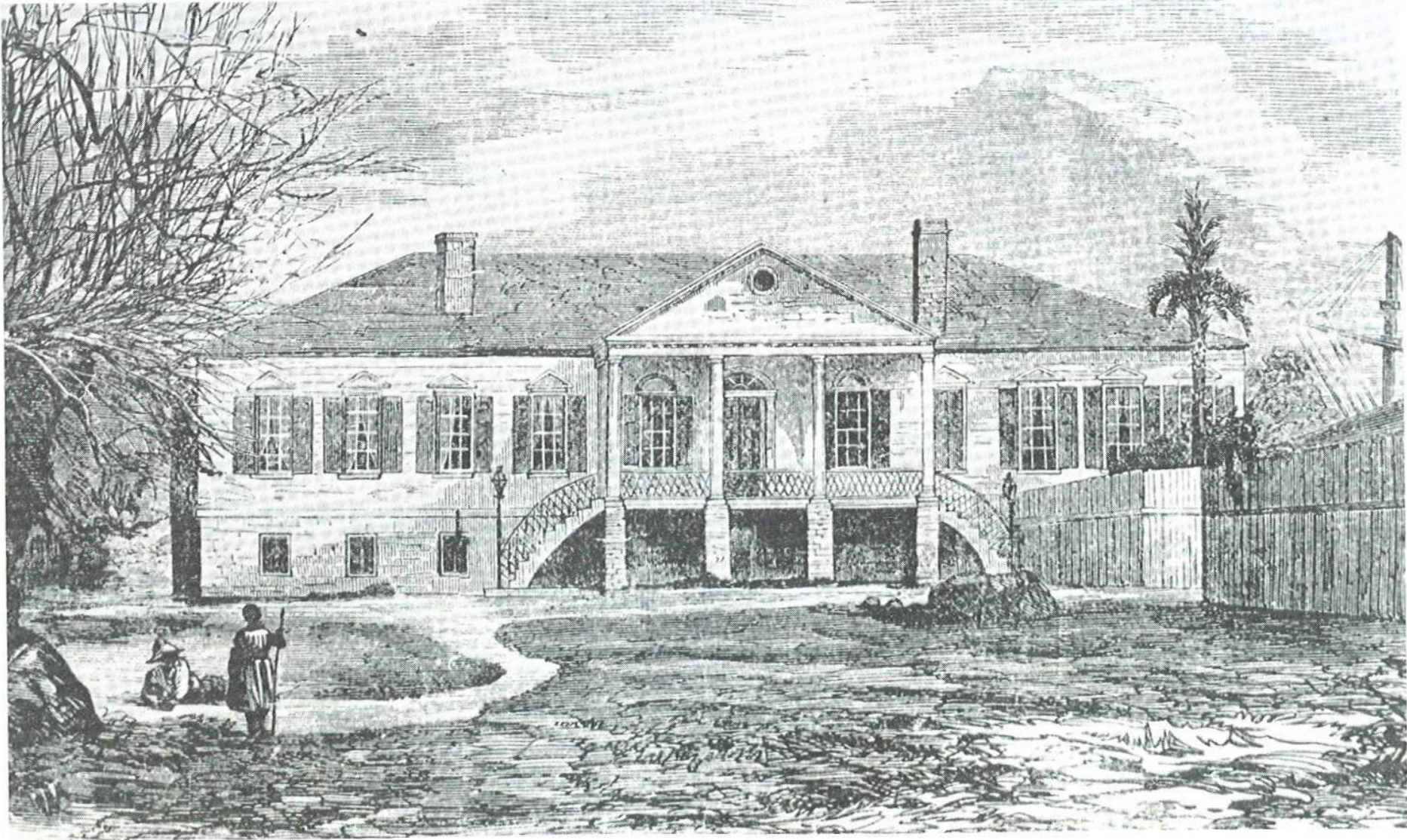
# The next event became known as the “Nullification Crisis.”



“Webster’s Reply to Hayne” shows Daniel Webster on the floor of the United States Senate. This drawing is based on the painting by George Peter Alexander Healy (1813-1894). This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.



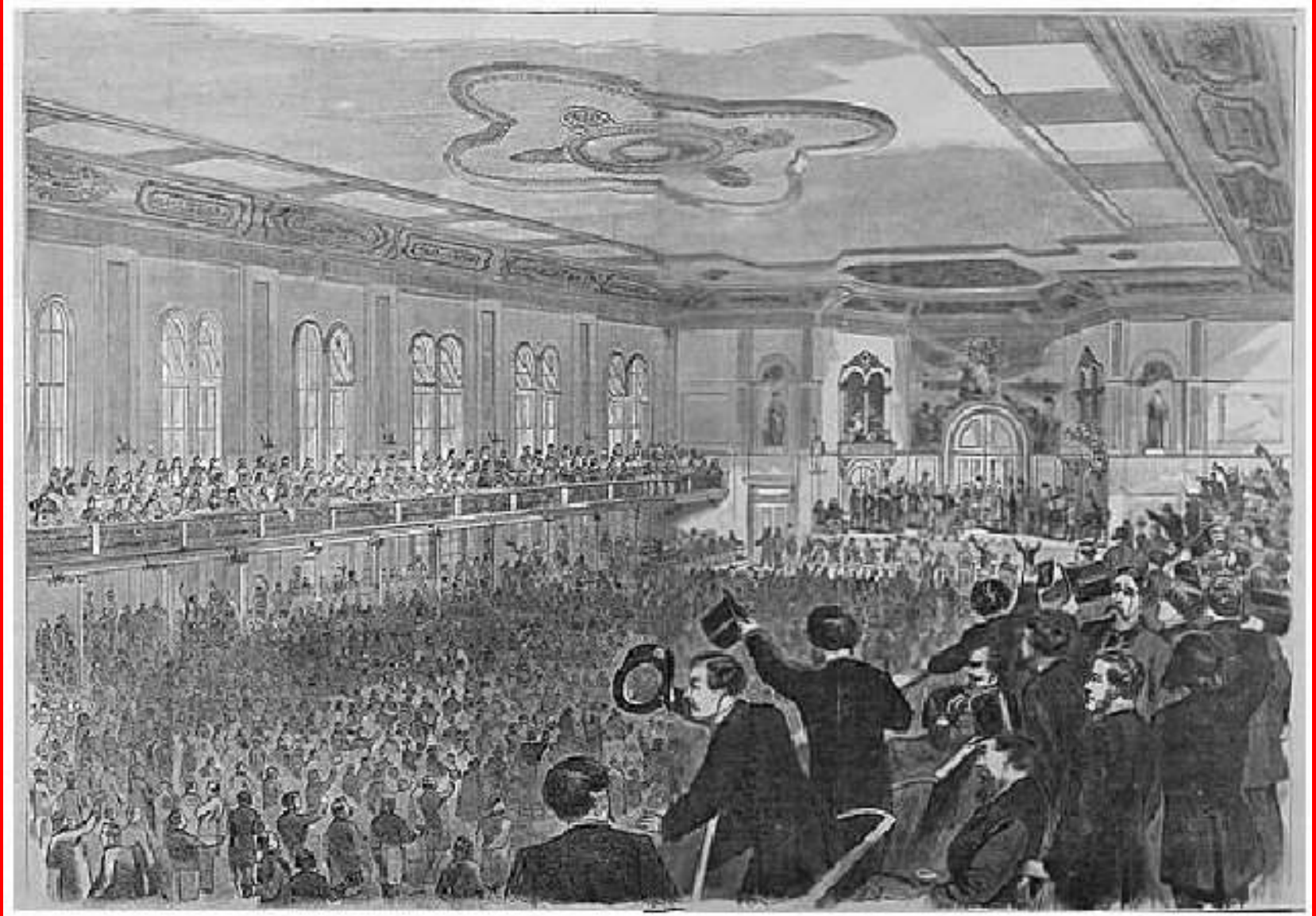
South Carolina protested against the tariff by passing the Nullification Act.



This law declared the tariff "null, void, and no law." This image is of the South Carolina State House in Columbia. The present State Capitol was under construction from 1855-1907. This image is courtesy of [wadehamptoncamp.org](http://wadehamptoncamp.org).

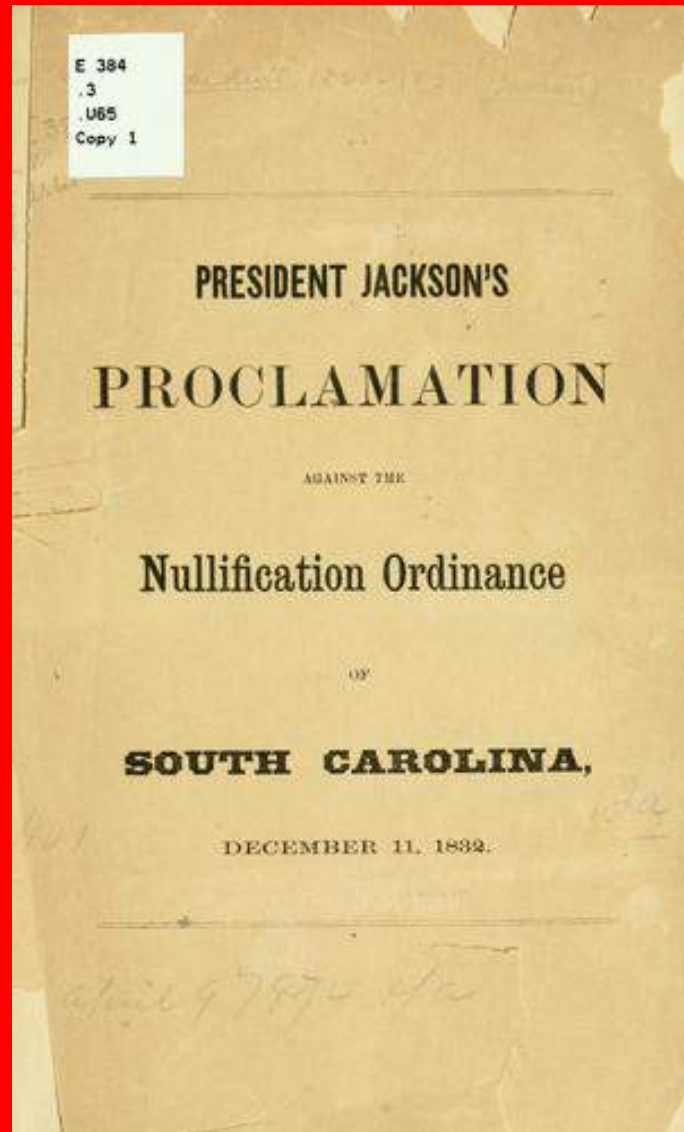


The people of South Carolina also threatened to secede, or leave the Union, if the federal government challenged the state law.



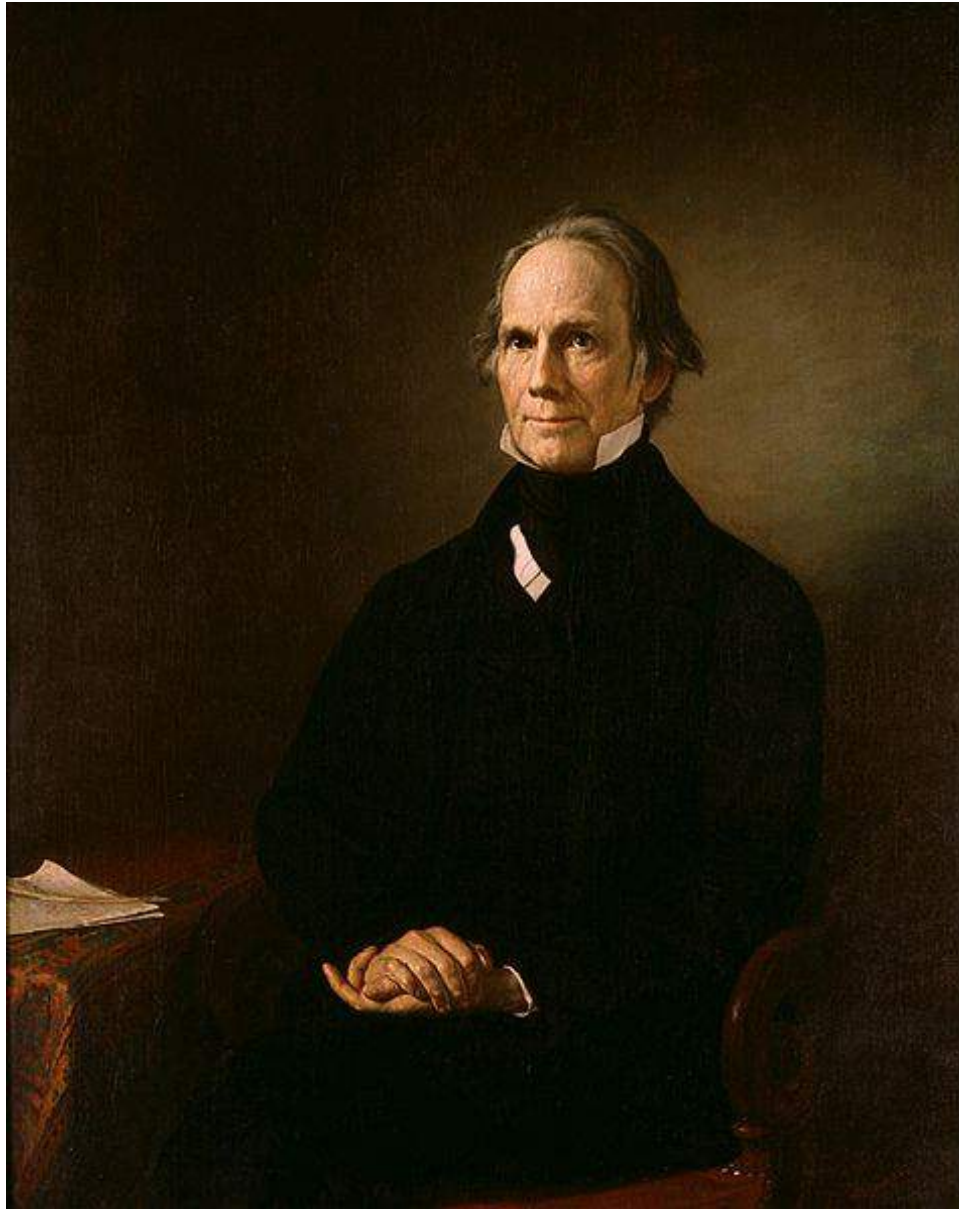
South Carolina did not secede from the Union in 1832, but they did vote to secede from the Union in December, 1860. This image is courtesy of [wadehamptoncamp.org](http://wadehamptoncamp.org).

When Jackson heard the news, he vowed to use force, if necessary, to uphold the federal law.



This is a pamphlet of President Andrew Jackson's Proclamation against the Nullification Ordinance of South Carolina. It was published on December 11, 1832. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

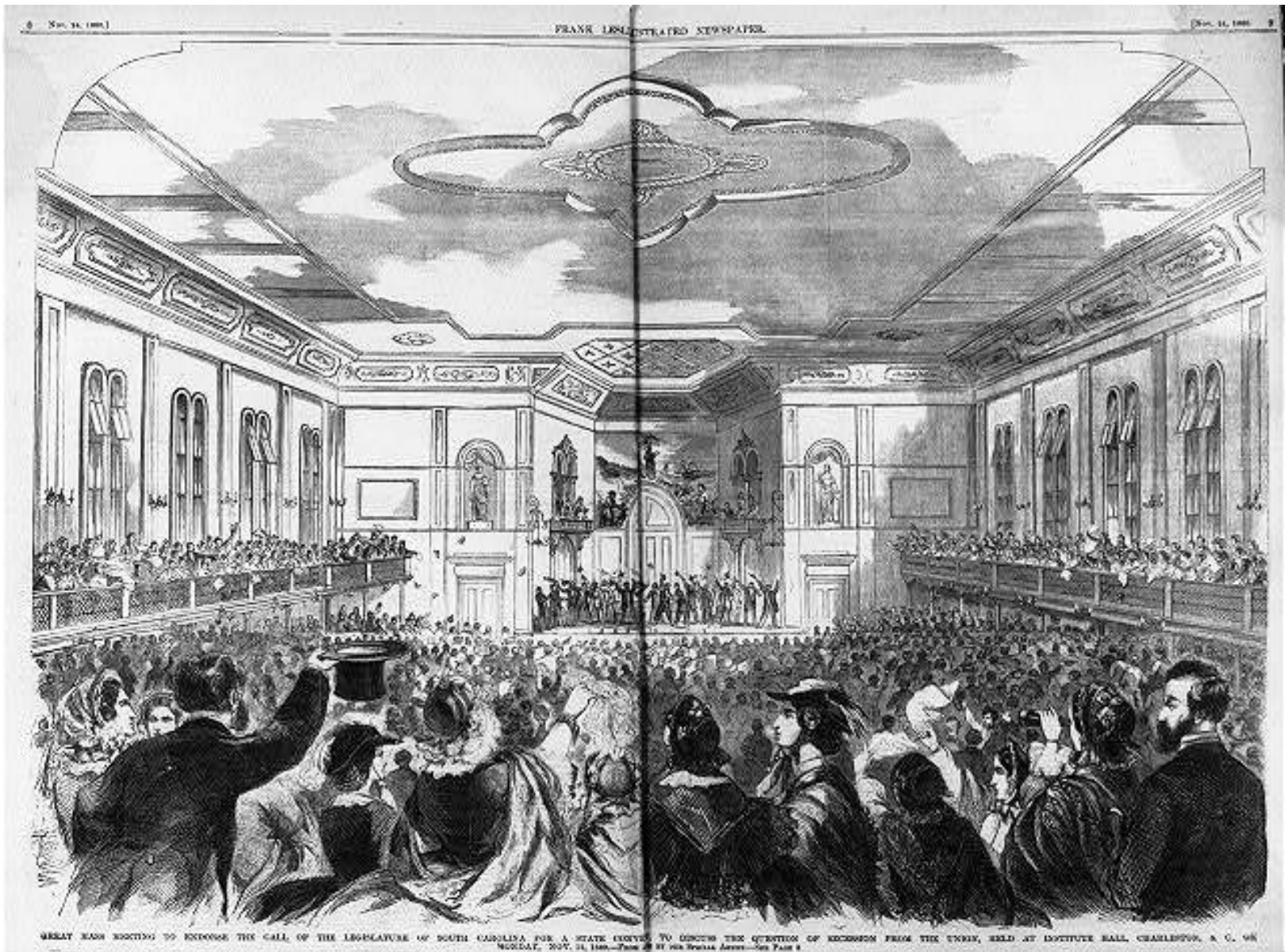
In March 1833, Congress passed a compromise tariff proposed by Henry Clay.



Although the compromise Tariff of 1833 lowered rates only slightly, South Carolina accepted the proposal. The state legislature repealed the Nullification Act. This painting of Henry Clay (1777-1852) was painted circa 1858 by Henry F. Darby (1829-1897). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



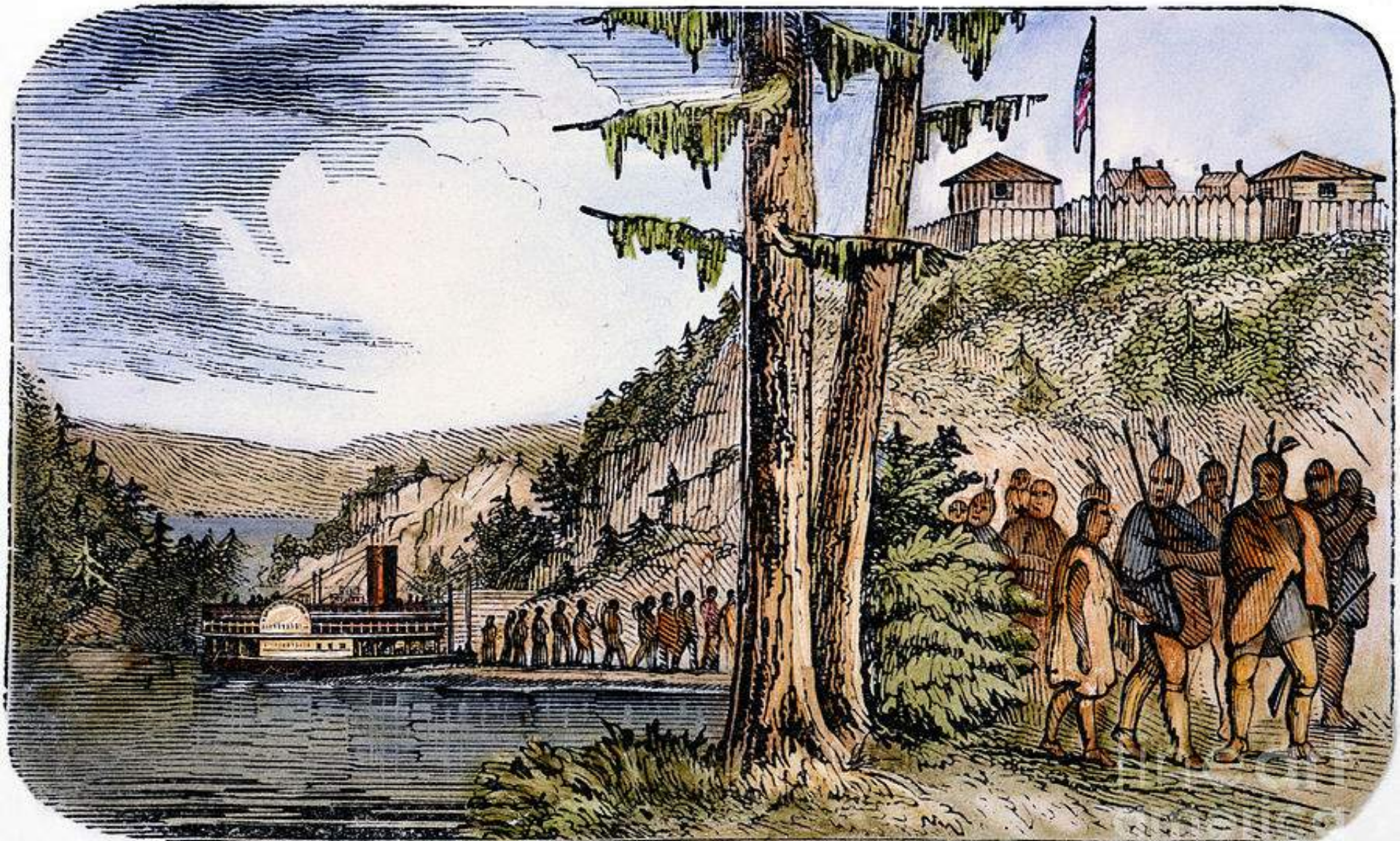
The idea of secession remained firmly planted in the minds of many Southerners.



South Carolina would finally secede from the Union on December 20, 1860. This is the interior of Institute Hall in Charleston, South Carolina, during the Secession Convention. This act would lead to the American Civil War. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



When Andrew Jackson entered the White House, the federal government already had a long-standing policy of backing white settlers moving onto Native American lands.



Indians emigrating.

Jackson campaigned for office by promising to continue this policy. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

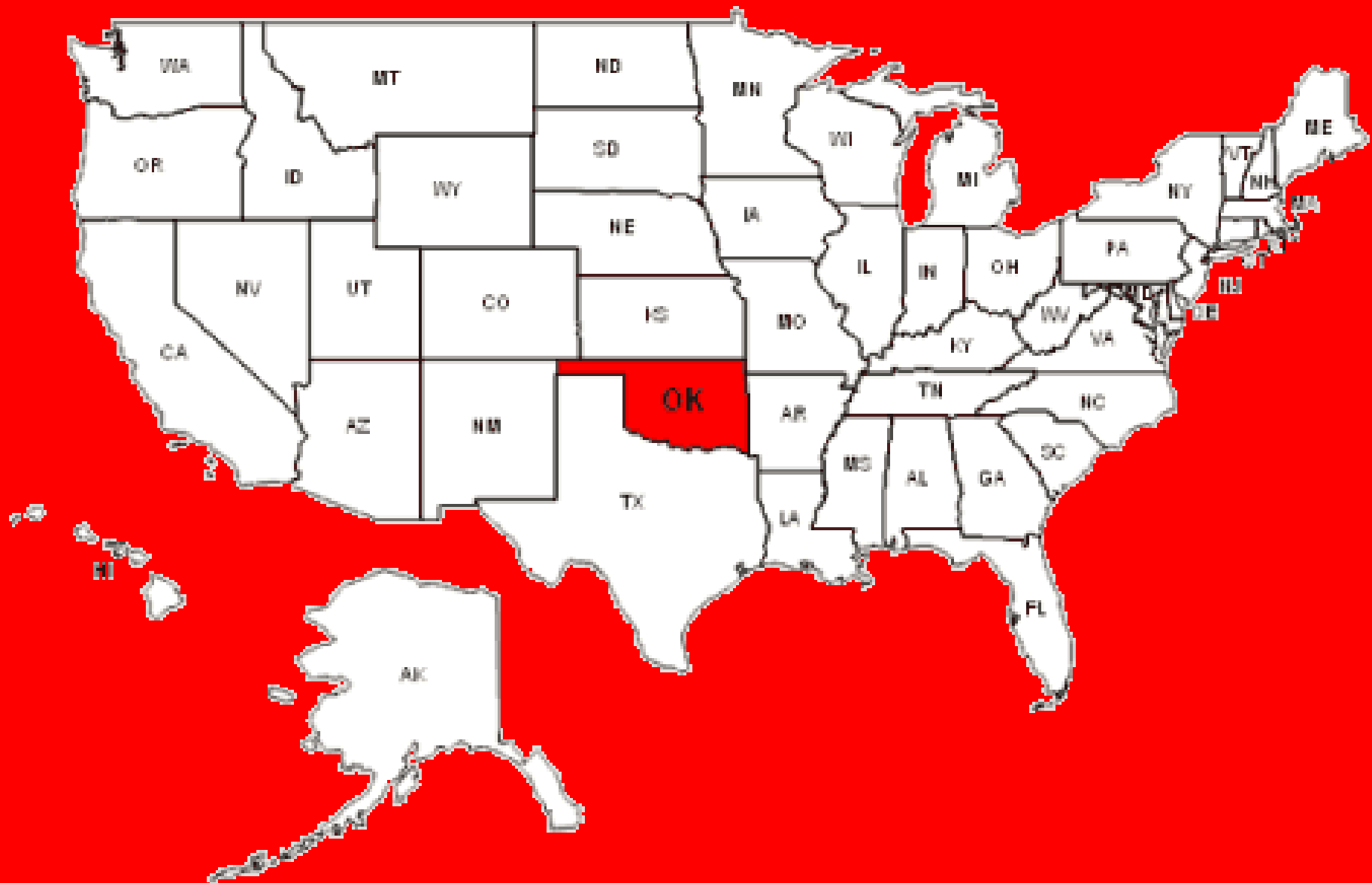


Andrew Jackson strongly believed that Native Americans should give up their lands to settlers.



Cherokee Indians forced by the United States Army to leave their homes in 1838. This painting by Max D. Standley, titled "Forced Move (Trail of Tears)" is courtesy of maxdstandley.com.

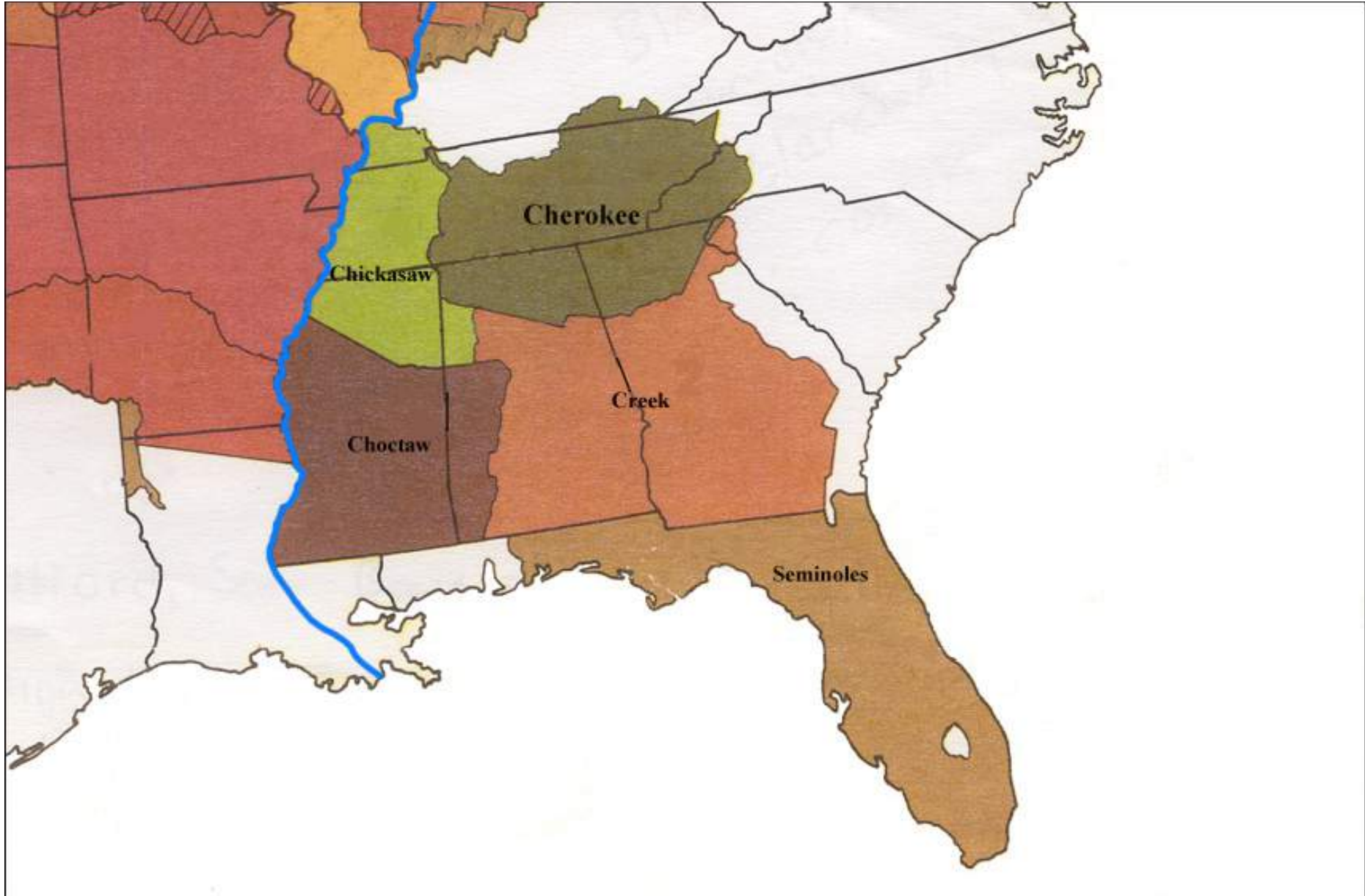
Jackson also believed that Native Americans could live more freely in Indian Territory—or present-day Oklahoma.



Oklahoma did not become a state until 1912. This image is courtesy of [myonlinemaps.com](http://myonlinemaps.com).



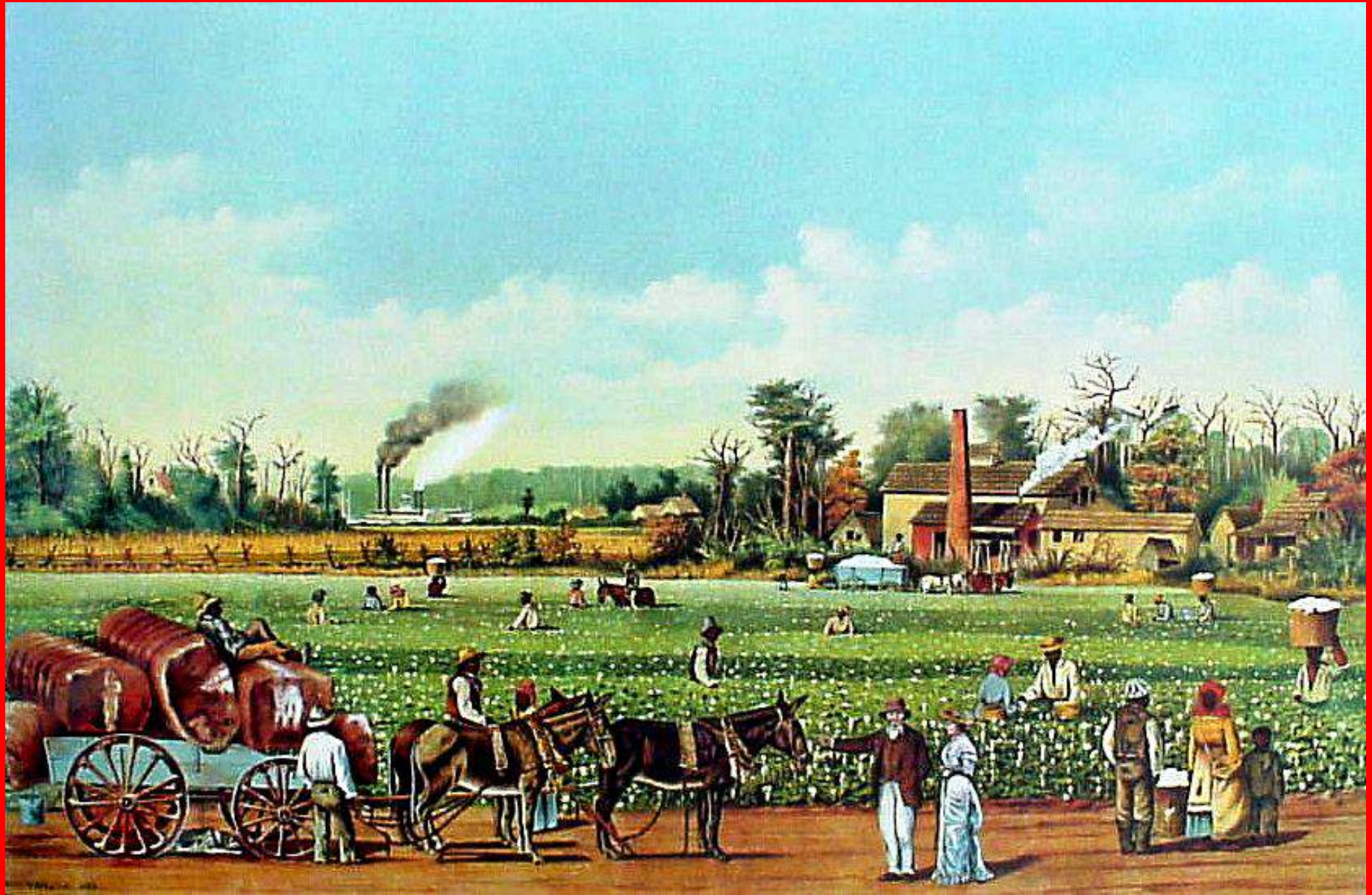
By the 1820s, only about 120,000 Native Americans remained east of the Mississippi River.



Many of these Native Americans belonged to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee nations of the Southeast. This map was adapted from Sam Bowers Hilliard's, "Indian Land Cessions." This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.



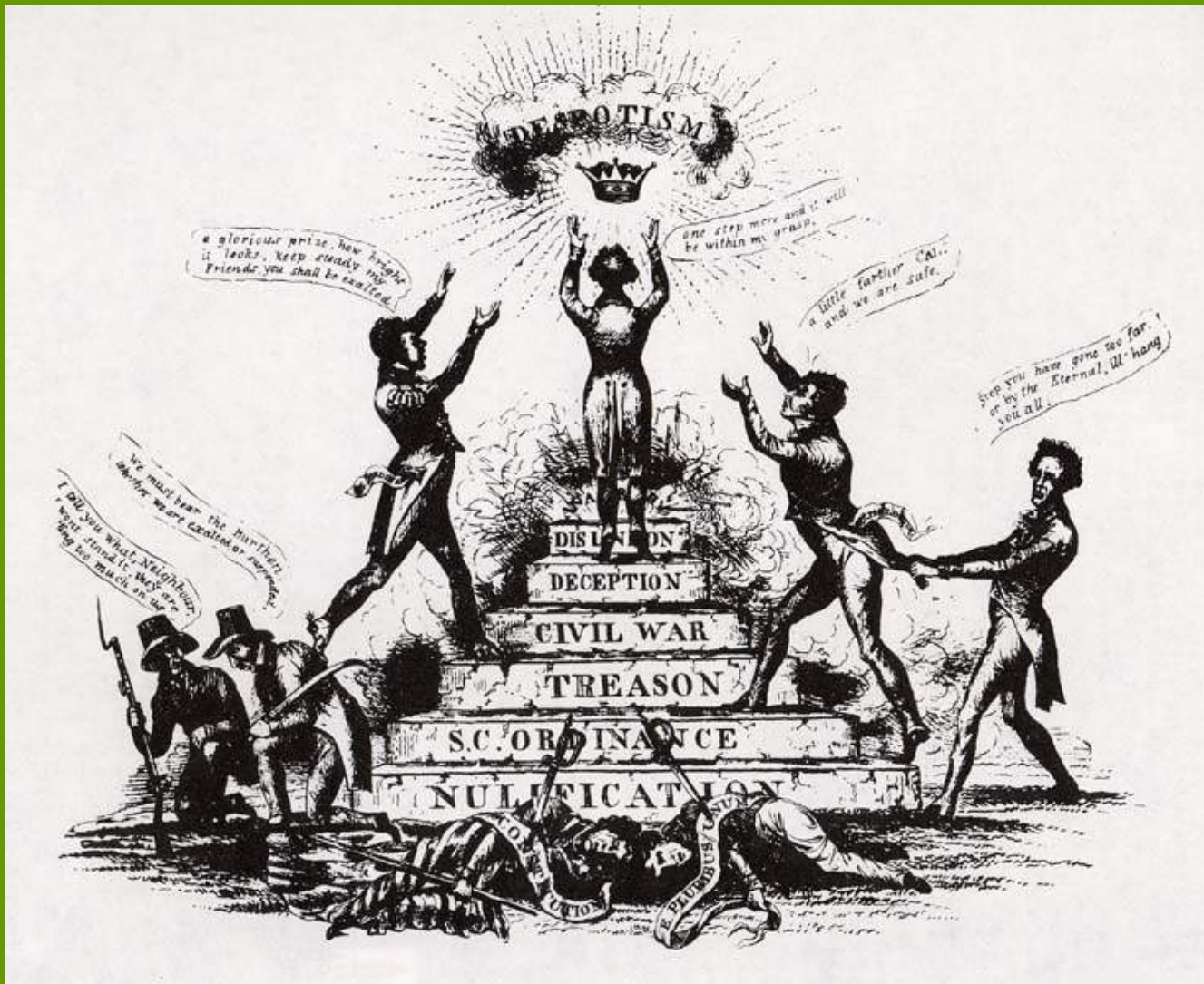
Southern cotton planters looked hungrily at the fertile Indian lands and pressured Native American leaders to exchange their lands for territory in the West.



This cotton plantation is located along a river. A steamboat is in the left background. The cotton has been formed into bales, and has been placed on the wagon. This image is courtesy of [blog.americanhistory.com](http://blog.americanhistory.com).



# JLEQ: What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

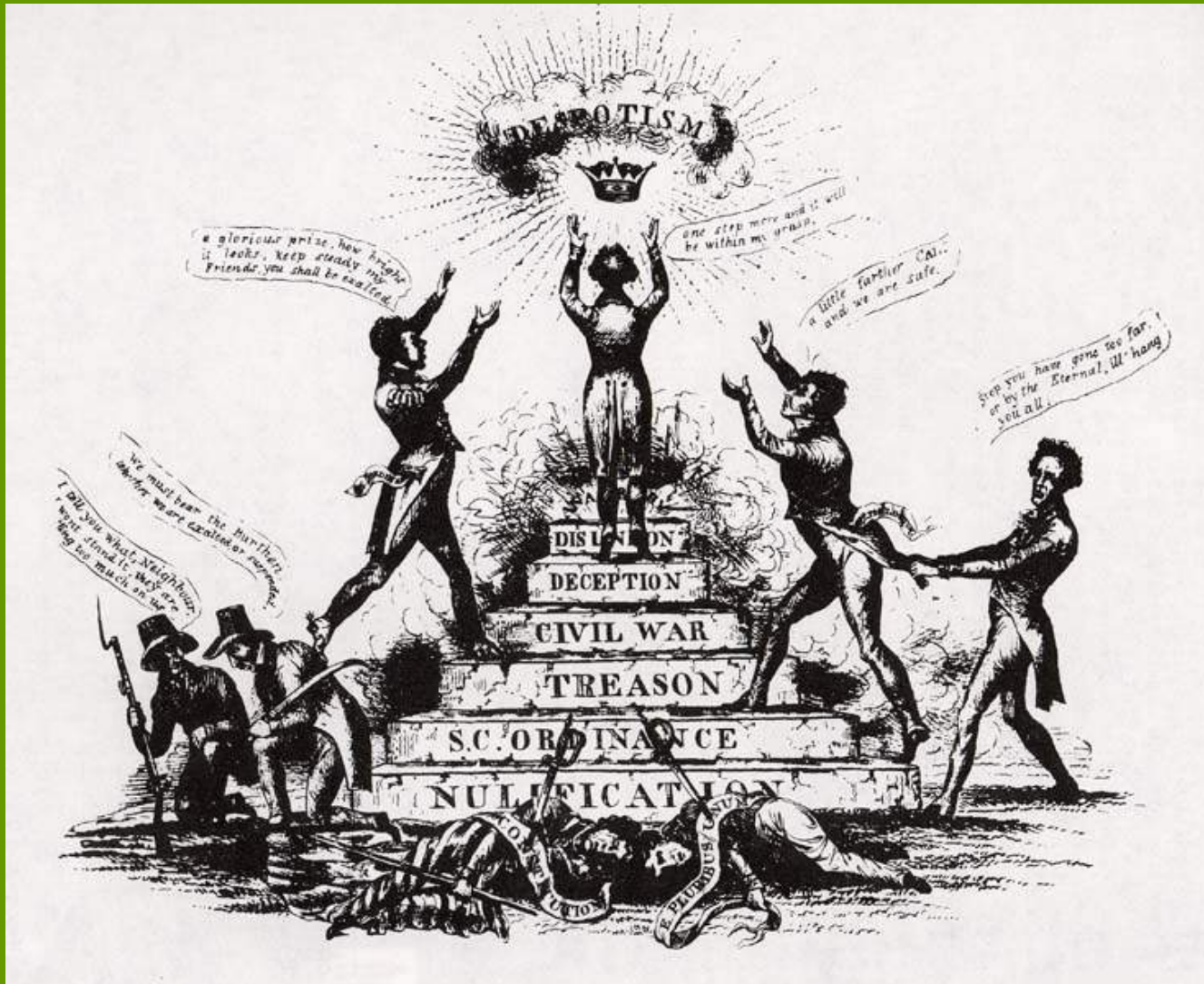


This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.



**LEQ:** What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

**Nullification**



This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.

# The Cherokee asked the Supreme Court to defend the rights of Native Americans in the Southeast.



In 1828, the state of Georgia had claimed the right to make laws for the Cherokee. The Cherokee claimed that federal treaties protected Native Americans as sovereign (independent), self-ruling nations. This image of the Old Supreme Court Chamber in the United States Capitol is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Most Cherokees had adopted the customs of American citizens.



This is the John Ross House in Rossville Gap, Georgia, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. John Ross was a Cherokee Chief who built this home in 1830. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



A leader named Sequoyah had developed a written alphabet for the Cherokee.



Using these letters, the Cherokee learned to read and write. Sequoyah (circa 1770-1840) was also known as George Gist. He created the Cherokee alphabet in 1821. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

They published a newspaper called the *Cherokee Phoenix*. They wrote a constitution that set up a representative form of government.

# G W Y J C A U O A

## CHEROKEE PHENIX, AND INDIANS' ADVOCATE.

PRINTED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, AND DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF INDIANS.

F. BOUDINOTT, Editor.

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sin which are but for a season, are venturing upon a miserable eternity. There is an impressive voice which sounds in the word of God, that "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." John, iii, 3. A voice which was uttered by that Saviour who will shortly judge you; and if you should then be found to be a stranger to this new birth, it would be better for you that you had never been born; for he will say concerning you, "Take him, and bind him hand and foot, and cast him into outer darkness. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."—Matt. xxii, 13.

If you were to think of these things, as becomes men that have never-dying souls, they would ever be uppermost in your mind. You would think of them when at labour in the field, or when busy in the house. O, happy would it be for you, if an abiding sense of them would drive you to Christ, the strong hold, as a prisoner of hope. But if you should determine to banish all these thoughts, because they make you uneasy, and go on dreaming of happiness over the pit of destruction, be assured that your delusion will not last long. Soon death will come and take you out of this world; and oh, what sights will you then see! what sounds will you then hear! what anguish will you then feel! You who could not bear to hear of hell, how will you endure the hell that shall never be quenched? My brother, it seems to me that you are fast preparing for that place of torment: only think: 37 years—324 months, 1408 weeks, 9855 days, 136 520 hours, 8,191,200 minutes or 491,472,000 seconds, of your precious life are passing away.

rich man there, lifting up your eyes, and in vain calling for one drop of water to cool your parched tongue."

Remember my brother, that in a very little time, death and judgment, and eternity, will overtake you. What haste is death making! There is no post so swift, there is no messenger so sure, and when he comes, then, of all thy unjust gains, for which you have sold your soul and salvation, and of all your sinful pleasures, nothing will remain but the heavy reckoning and a bitter remembrance. Yes, you must stand before the judgment seat of Christ. You must there give an account to him of your stewardship, of your time, your talents, and privileges, and why you employed them for your sinful pleasure and profit, and not for his glory! And when he shall say, "did I send thee into the world only to get wealth, and to forget thy immortal soul? Did I appoint my sabbaths, to be profaned by you, and give you my word, only to be neglected? Did I give you my laws and commandments, only to be trampled upon? Did I not send my faithful ministers, to set before you the blessings which my grace provided for the chief of sinners? And still, notwithstanding all this, did you not harden your heart, and go on in the way of your own evil thoughts?" When the awful Judge shall put these questions to your soul, what answer will you be able to give? Will you not be speechless with confusion and self conviction? And will not your heart sink within you when you shall hear him pronounce of the awful sentence, "Depart from me, ye entered, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

no relief. It is right, it is just in God to destroy me: I ought to perish. He may do what he pleases. If he sends me to hell, let him do it, and if he shows me mercy, well: let him do as he wishes with me. Here, at this moment, I had such a kind of view, or whole view of myself, and a willingness to be in God's hands, that I could lie no longer, and resolved to go in prayer and throw myself for the last time at the feet of the Saviour, and solemnly beg of him to do what he would with me. Just at this time Eliza, an Indian pious woman in the family, who, from the very fifth of degradation, has become as we hope one of Christ's lambs, came and talked a good deal with me. She told me how easy it was to believe in the Saviour if I would; and after talking some time said, "We will pray together." Here I lost all my burden: I felt light; a feeling that I cannot describe. I had no thought that I loved Christ; but I was happy; was afraid to give indulgence to these feelings; for it would be dreadful, after all, it appeared to me, to go to hell with no feeling of distress about it! Rising from my knees, I was conscious of a smile on my countenance, which I designedly concealed with my handkerchief, lest Eliza should observe it. Leaving the room, Miss O, called me to her bed-room, to eat some supper prepared for me. I went, but could not eat. Miss O. and Miss C. urged me, and asked why I refused, to which I made no direct answer. When they saw that I either could or would not eat, they proposed uniting in prayer, with me.

point, that these Indians are tenants at will; that the federal government can never induce them to relinquish their present possessions, and that the immediate use of coercive measures alone can possibly prevent the total extinction of the Cherokees, who are pressed on all sides by a constantly increasing white population. "We have," says this writer, "a large black population, who consider the Indians very little better than themselves in point of independence to the whites;" and as the Indians associate with the blacks more freely than with the whites the discontent and envy of the former (the slaves) will be greatly increased. The summing up of the whole chapter on the Cherokees, is this: They must be driven from the soil for which they have an inherent attachment, and driven at the point of sword and bayonet; for they have no right nor title to their present homes. This is a very summary improvement. The plan is one that might easily be carried into execution by a few divisions of Georgia militia.

The Cherokees perhaps have done less assimilated nearer to the manners and customs of their more favored neighbors than any tribes, who have come in contact with civilization. The very circumstance of their refusal to migrate hence, while the removal can be effected of tribes less enlightened, is altogether in their favor. If they have a claim to the lands they hold; if they prefer lands which they have cultivated in some degree, to wild forest lands, and to

The Cherokee Phoenix was the first newspaper published by Native Americans in the United States, and the first published in a Native American language. The first issue was published in English and Cherokee on February 21, 1828. This image is courtesy of tnhistoryforkids.org.



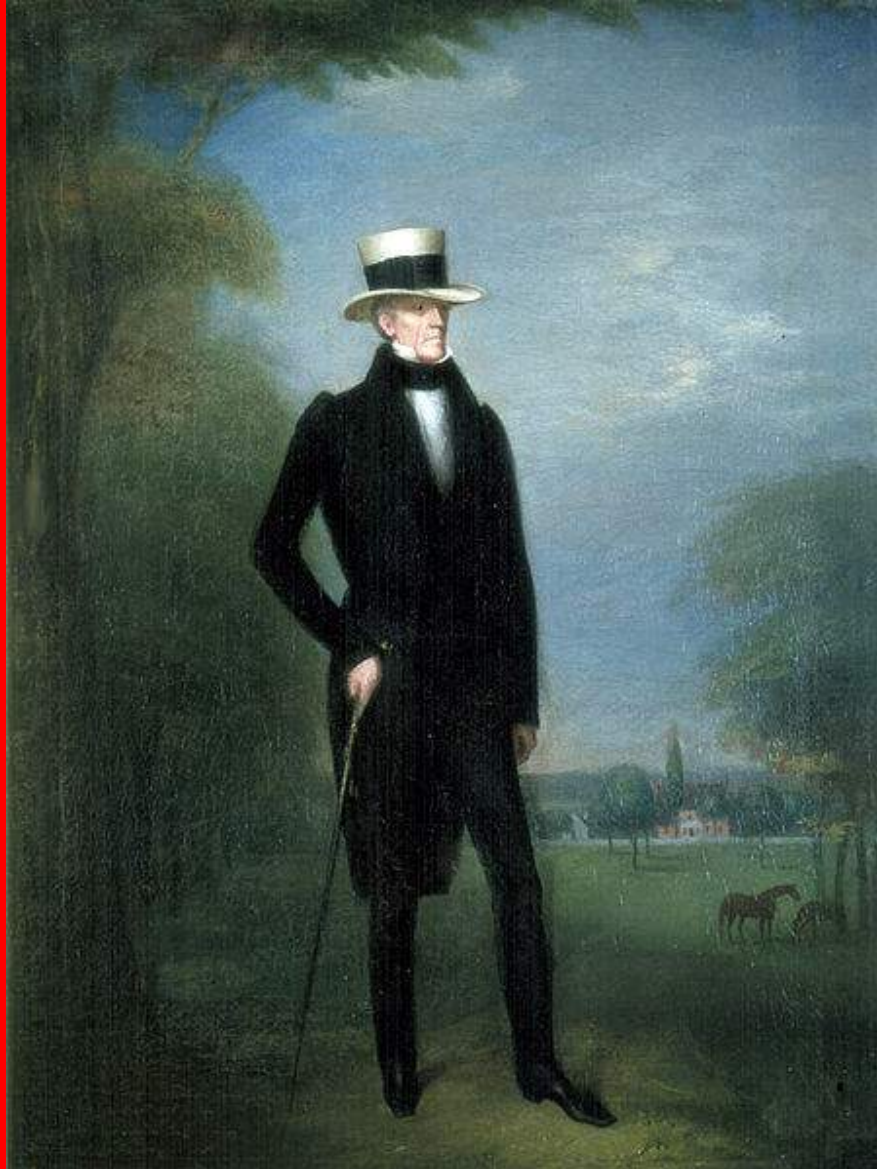
The Supreme Court declared Georgia's actions against the Cherokee Nation to be unconstitutional.



This was the Supreme Court Chamber in the United States Capitol from 1810-1860. John Marshall was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during the time period of Indian Removal. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



President Jackson, however, sided with Georgia.



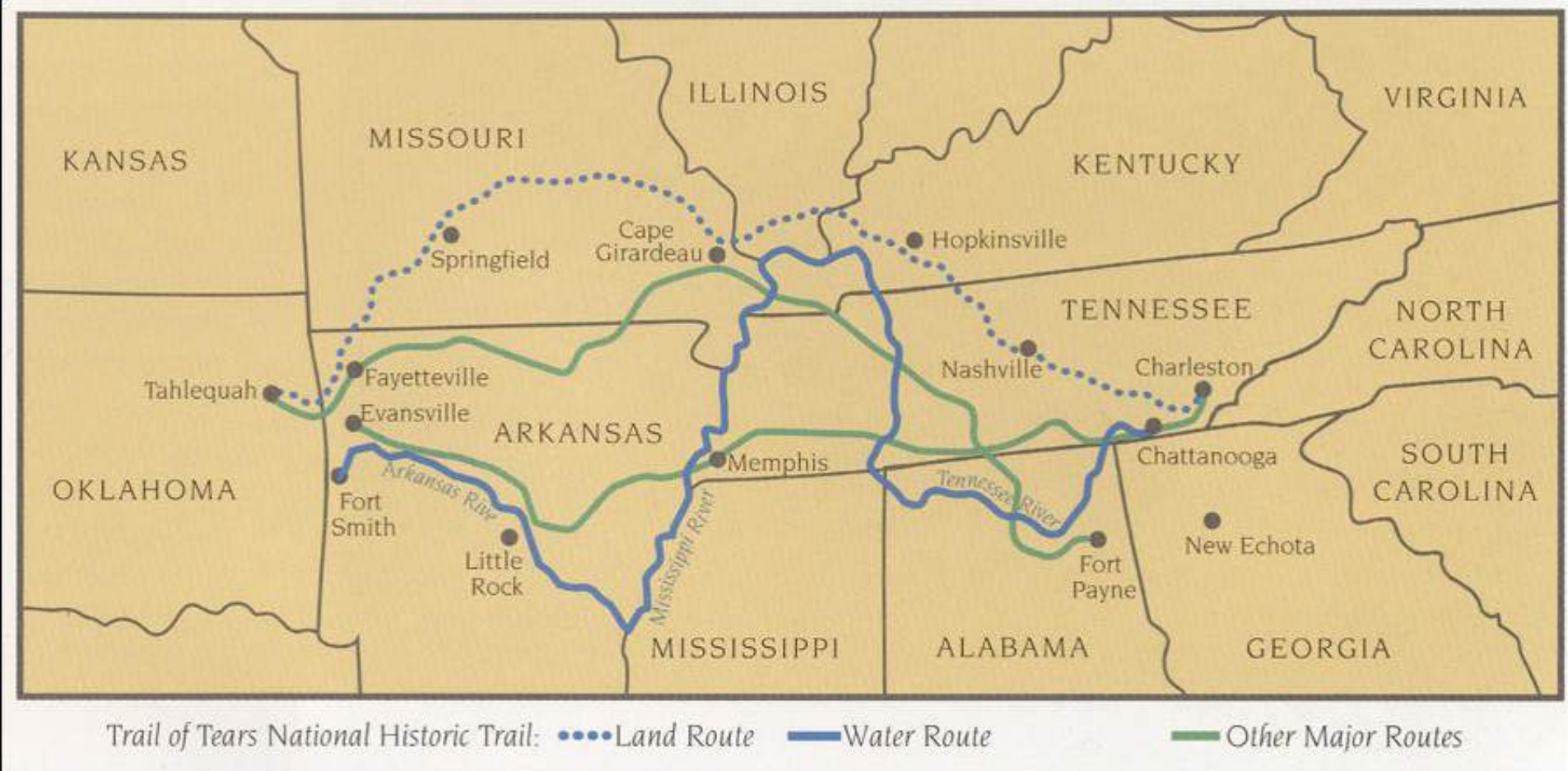
Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) had Cherokee allies against the Creeks during the War of 1812. He even adopted a Creek son, Lincoya. This image circa 1831 by Ralph Eleaser Whiteside Earl (circa 1785-1838) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jackson ignored the Supreme Court's ruling and said that the Supreme Court did not have the power to enforce its decisions, and Jackson as head of the executive branch wasn't going to enforce its ruling.



This cartoon shows the United States carving up the Cherokee Nation after President Andrew Jackson did not support the Supreme Court in the *Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia* decision. This image created in 1886 is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# Jackson convinced his supporters in Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830.



While the Supreme Court debated Cherokee claims, this act provided funds for the federal government to remove Native Americans from the eastern United States. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Jackson used his power as President to send federal troops onto Native American lands.



This painting by Robert Lindneux in 1942 is titled *The Trail of Tears*. It depicts United States soldiers in their blue overcoats accompanying the Cherokee as they moved to Oklahoma. This image is courtesy of [cherokee1838tripod.com](http://cherokee1838tripod.com).

That fall Cherokee leader John Ross led his people on a forced march to Indian Territory.



The Cherokees held out until 1838 when they finally agreed to move west. John Ross (1790-1866) was born to a Cherokee mother and a trader from Scotland. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Beginning the march in the fall was pretty late, and the brutal weather that year claimed thousands of lives.



By the time John Ross arrived in Indian Territory, about one-eighth of his people had died, including his wife, Quatie Ross. To the Cherokee, the owl is the messenger of death. This image, *Shadow of the Owl*, is courtesy of [wthrockmorton.com](http://wthrockmorton.com).



**“Even aged females were traveling with heavy burdens attached to their backs, sometimes on frozen ground with no covering on their feet.”**



The Cherokee tried to hold out on making the journey, as they hoped the Supreme Court's ruling in their favor would allow them to stay on their land. When they finally moved, it was fall, and near the end of their journey was a harsh winter. This image is courtesy of [cherokeeandthegoldrush.weebly.com](http://cherokeeandthegoldrush.weebly.com).

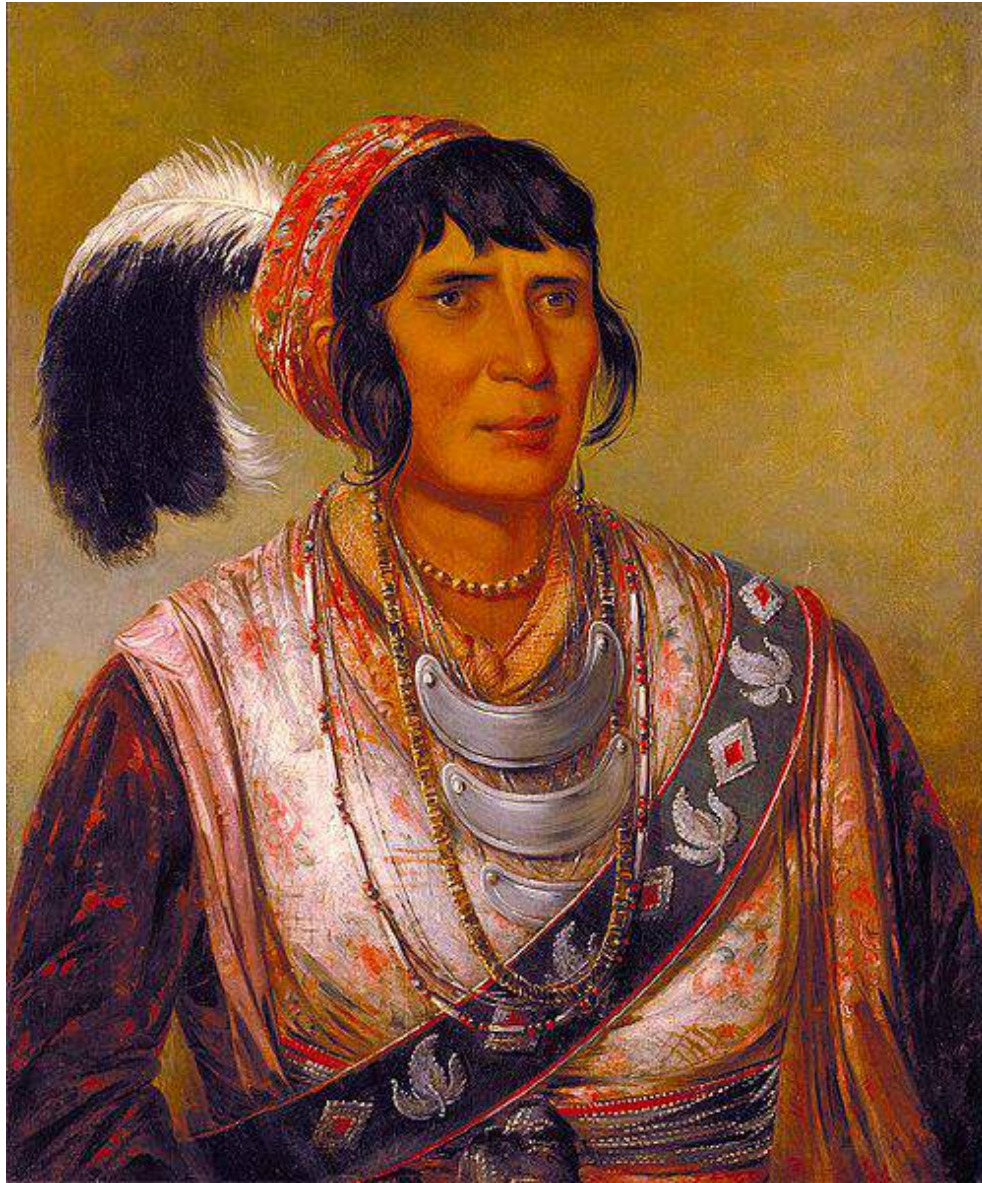
The Cherokee called their sorrowful trek “The Trail Where They Cried.” History knows it as “The Trail of Tears.”



This image shows Native Americans walking along “The Trail of Tears.” This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.



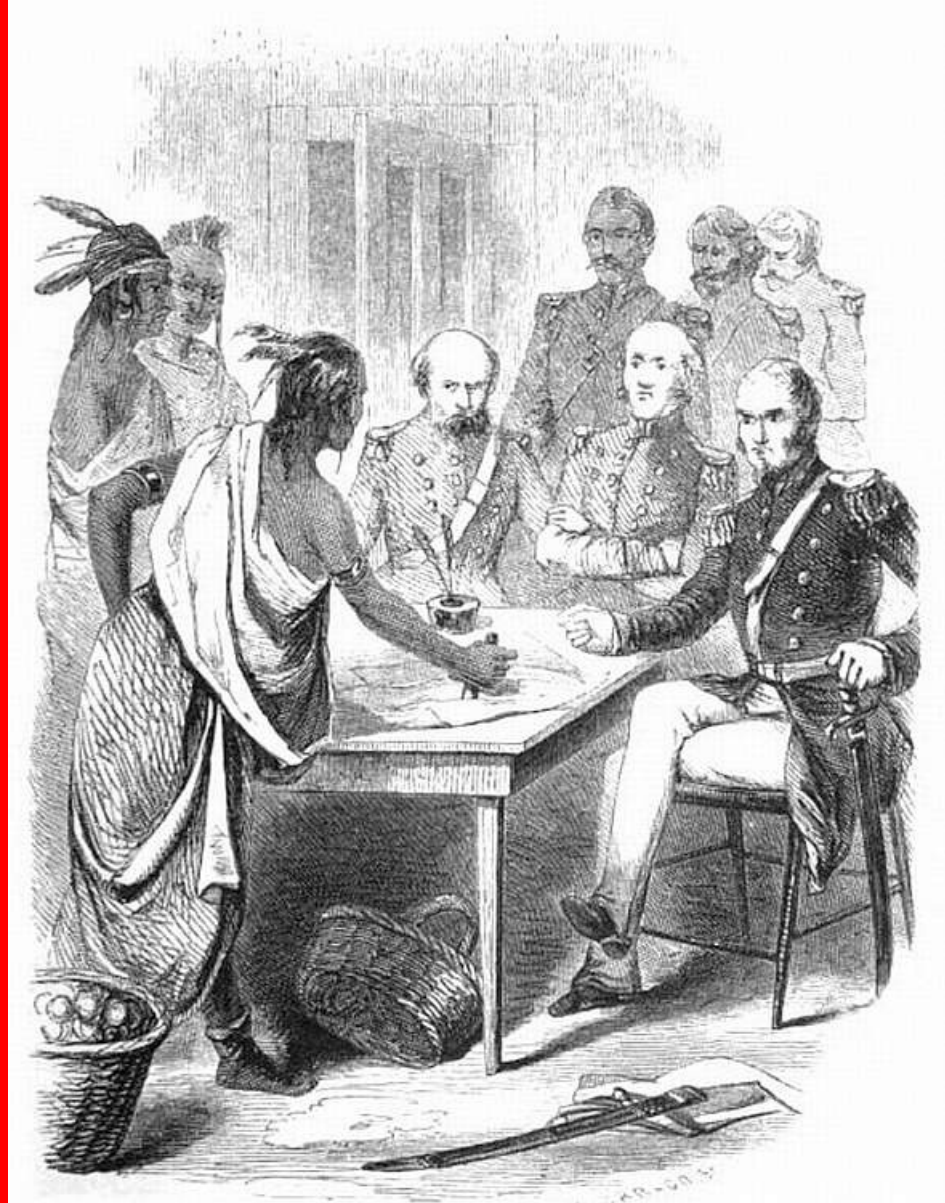
In southern Florida, a Seminole leader refused to listen to soldiers who asked the Seminoles to give up their land.



**The leader was Osceola (1804-1838), a Creek from present-day Alabama.** This painting by George Catlin (1796-1872) was created in January, 1838, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Soldiers presented Osceola with a treaty to sign.



The treaty called for the Seminoles to move to Indian Territory within three years. This image is courtesy of [gutenberg.org](http://gutenberg.org).

Osceola spoke for all of his Seminole followers: “I love my land and will not go from it!”



This lithograph is titled “Osceola, at the Council.” It was first published in William Cullen Bryant’s and Sydney Howard Gay’s *A Popular History of the United States* in 1881. This image is courtesy of [ushistoryimages.com](http://ushistoryimages.com).



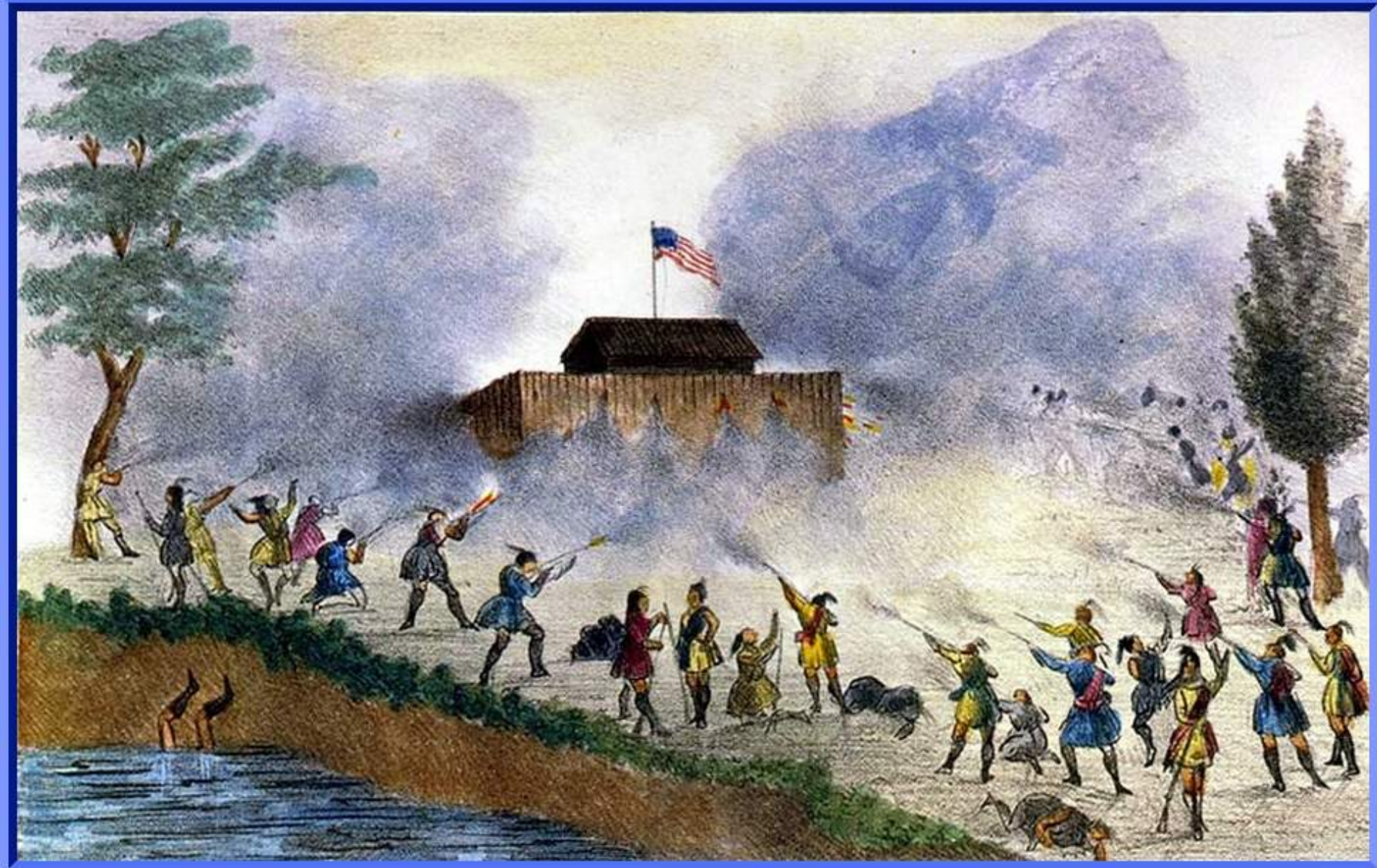
It is said that Osceola then drove a knife through the treaty.



**With this act, Osceola and the Seminoles declared war against the United States.** This image is courtesy of [ushistoryimages.com](http://ushistoryimages.com).



From 1814-1819 the Seminoles had fought the federal government in the First Seminole War.



During the First Seminole War, Andrew Jackson led United States soldiers into Spanish Florida to attack a “Negro Fort” manned by runaway slaves. These slaves lived with the Seminole and helped them in their fight against the United States. This image is courtesy of [jacksbromeliads.com](http://jacksbromeliads.com).

Jackson now used federal troops to fight Osceola in the Second Seminole War.



The Second Seminole War lasted from 1835-1842. This image is titled "Viewing the Demise of Major Dade and His Command." It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Osceola was captured and placed in a prison at Fort Moultrie near Charleston, South Carolina.



Osceola was captured in 1837 when he came in under a flag of truce to talk with United States officers. He died in his prison cell in January, 1838. This image is courtesy of [ushistoryimages.com](http://ushistoryimages.com).



The federal government rounded up many Seminoles and sent them west.



This image is titled "Arrest of Osceola." Osceola wasn't sent West because he died in his prison cell at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. This image is courtesy of the University of South Florida.

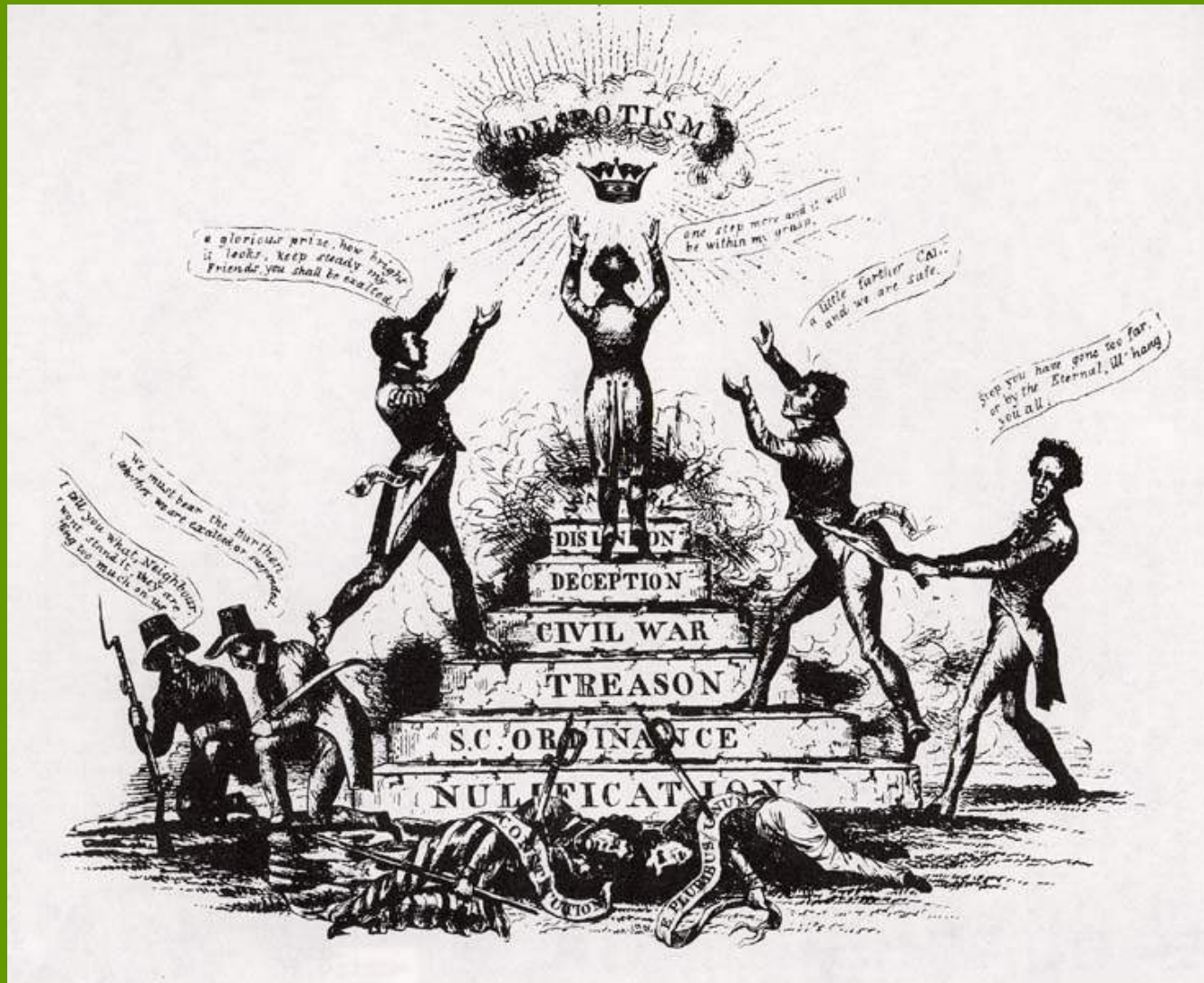


Some Seminoles, however, slipped far into the Florida swamps known as the Everglades and their descendents are still in Florida.



This image shows United States Marines searching for the Seminoles. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

**LEQ:** What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

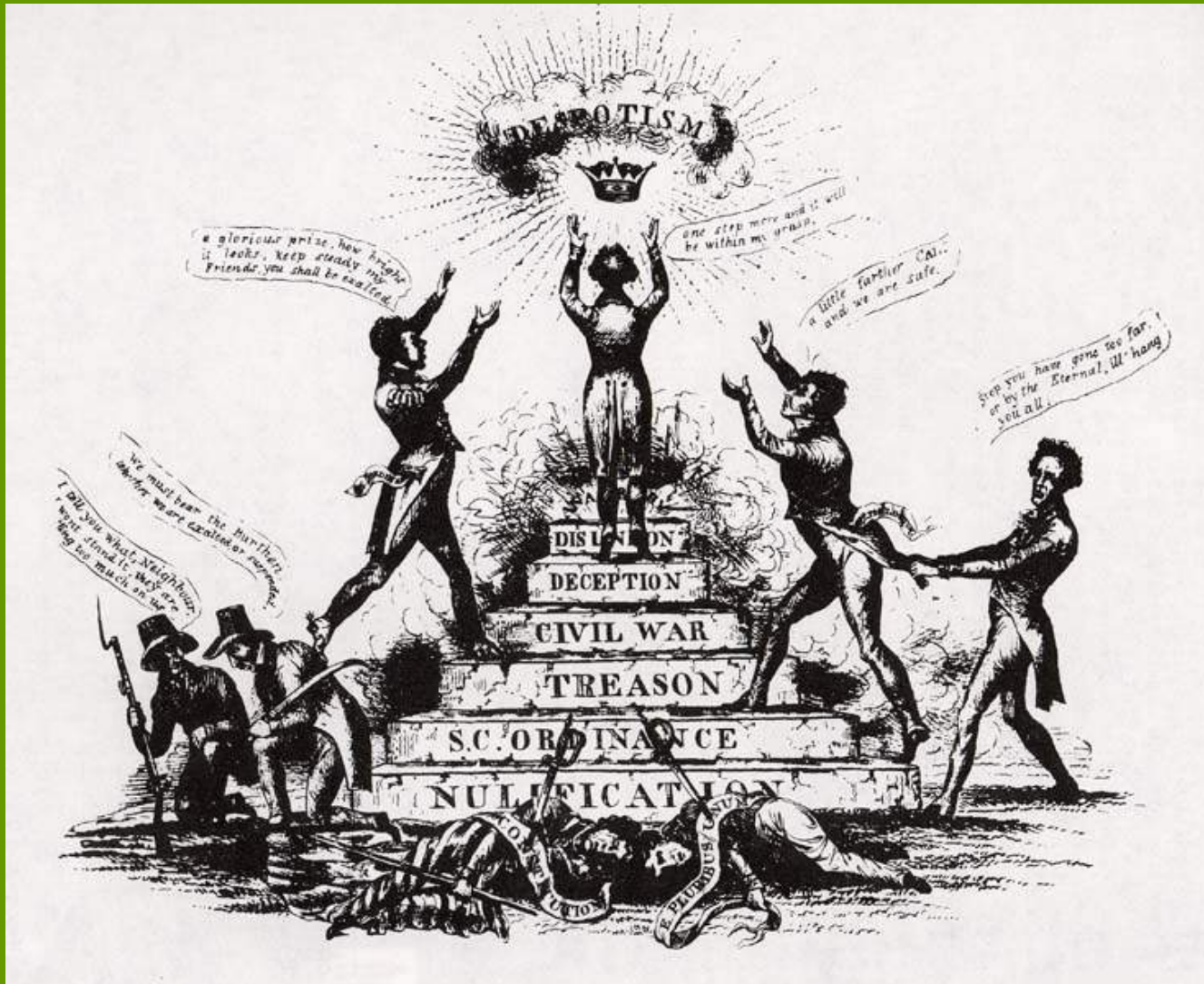


This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.



**LEQ:** What was the name given to the right of states to declare federal laws illegal?

**Nullification**



This cartoon shows that Nullification is just one of the steps leading to Despotism. John C. Calhoun is ascending the steps to reach for the crown. This image is courtesy of irwieland.com.

Under “[Related Documents](#)” open up the Trail of Tears newspaper pages 2-8

A. Read at least 5 “sections”

B. Explain in 3-5 sentences what each “section” is discussing, and then describe how each section is connected to something going on in our country or in our world today.

Page 2: Cherokee Tragedy (This article takes up the whole page and will count as three articles)

Page 3: The Cherokees Speak

Page 3: Around the States/Around the World and the Map United States in 1838

Page 4: Fire Will Not Stop Antislavery Meetings

Page 4: Economy Stuck in a Rut

Page 4: Another Kind of Railroad

Page 5: Questions And the Cartoon on Slavery and the Abolitionist Movement

Page 5: An Editorial from the Cherokee Phoenix

Page 5: Letters

Page 6: Here Comes the Railroad!

Page 6: The Arts

Page 6: Touring the Prairies

Page 7 You Can Send it by Wire

Page 7 Crime Report and Ask Dr. Bones

Page 7 A Look at Two Very Different Actors

Page 8 Children Learn Much More Than the Alphabet