

**Key Concept 4.1:** The United States began to develop a modern and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

I. The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.

- A. In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.
- B. Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.
- C. By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led, by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.
- D. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.

- A. The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.
- B. A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.
- C. Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.
- D. Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.

III. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

- A. Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.
- B. Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.
- C. A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

**Key Concept 4.2:** Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

I. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.

A. Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.

B. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.

C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.

II. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.

A. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.

B. The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.

C. Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres.

III. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

A. Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

B. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.

C. Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.

D. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

**Key Concept 4.3:** The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.

A. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

B. Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.

II. The United States's acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

A. As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow.

B. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.

C. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

**Part 1 - Chapter 7**

1. Why was Marbury vs. Madison so transformative regarding the power of the Judiciary Branch? (pg. 231) - KC - 4.1.I.B

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  The Judiciary Act of 1801  “midnight judges”  James Marshall
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2. Why did Jefferson reverse the policies of the previous administration? (pg. 231) - KC - 4.1.I.A

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  Alien and Sedition Acts  Bank of the US  Whiskey Rebellion
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3. Why did the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France put Jefferson in a quandary? (pgs. 232-233)  
KC - 4.3.II.A

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Context:</b>  Pinckney's Treaty (3.3.II.A)    Napoleon
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4. How was Jefferson's agrarian vision reflected in his policies affecting western lands? (pgs. 232-233) - KC - 4.3.I.A

5. Why did Aaron Burr hate Alexander Hamilton so much? What was the "Burr Conspiracy?" What was the larger issue at stake here for the nation? (pg. 233) KC - 4.1.I.A

6. What did Lewis and Clark find in the Louisiana Purchase? (pg. 233) - KC - 4.3.I.A

**Part 2 - Chapter 7**

1. What problem was solved/not solved by the Embargo Act or the Non-Intercourse Act? (pg 234) - 4.3.I.A
2. What was Tecumseh's agenda? Was it achieved? (pg. 235) 4.3.I.B
3. Why did New England oppose the War of 1812? (pgs. 237-241) - KC - 4.3.1.A
4. List the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent. (pg. 241) - KC - 4.3.1.A
5. What effect did the Battle of New Orleans have on Andrew Jackson's career? (pg. 241) - KC - 4.3.1
6. What happened to the Federalist Party after the War of 1812? (pg. 241) - 4.1.I.A

7. Why do historians think the decisions of the Marshall Court constitute a Federalist legacy? (pg. 241 - 242)  
 KC - 4.1.I.B

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>Marbury vs. Madison</p> <p>McCulloch v. Maryland</p> <p>Gibbons v. Ogden</p> <p>Fletcher v. Peck</p> <p>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</p>
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8. Why did the United States come down on the side of the revolutionaries in Latin America as they fought for their independence from France and Spain? (pgs. 243 - 245) - KC - 4.3.I.A

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>The Adams- Onis Treaty</p> <p>The Monroe Doctrine</p>
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5. What new characteristics describe the new and transformed religious groups of the Second Great Awakening? (pgs. 271-277) - KC - 4.1.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>tent revivals</p> <p>Unitarians</p> <p>interdenominational societies</p> <p>the influence of women</p>
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**Part 4 - Chapter 9**

1. How did the division of labor increase output, and what was its impact on workers? (pgs. 286-187) KC - 4.2.II.A

2. What were the advantages and strategies of British and American textile manufacturers? (pg. 287) KC - 4.2.I.A

3. How did the textile mills recruit and use labor? What was the general response to the Lowell method, by worker and by observer? (pg. 287 - 288) - KC - 4.2.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Francis Cabot Lowell</p>   <p>The Waltham-Lowell System</p>
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4. What new types of products came out of American factories by the 1840s and the 1850s? (pgs. 290-291) - KC - 4.2.1.B

Answer:	Details:  Samuel Sellers    Eli Whitney
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5. How did the capitalist-run industrial economy conflict with artisan republicanism, and how did workers respond? (pgs. 291-293) - KC - 4.2.II.B

Answer:	Details:  artisan republicanism    unions    the labor theory of value
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**Part 5 - Chapter 9**

1. Define the Market Revolution. (pg. 293) - KC - 4.2.I.A

2. Which area took the lead in canal development? What was the effect of these canals on that section of the country? What about steamboats? (pgs. 293-296) - KC - 4.2.1.C

3. What role did the federal government play in this early stage of technological innovations? (pgs. 295-296) - KC - 4.2.I.C

4. How did the growth of railroads transform the midwest? (pgs. 296-300) - KC - 4.2.I.C

Answers:	Details:  manufacturing  John Deere  Cyrus McCormick
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**Part 6 – Chapter 9**

1. How and why did elite families change between 1800 and 1860? (pg. 301) - KC - 4.2.II.B
2. What were the moral values and material culture of the urban middle class? (pgs. 302-303) - KC - 4.2.II.B
3. How did the increasingly urban, capitalist economy of the northeastern states affect the lives of the poor workers? (pgs. 304-305) - KC - 4.2.II.B
4. What was the Benevolent Empire? What causes was it concerned with? (pgs. 305-306) - KC - 4.1.III.A
5. What was Finney's central message, and how did it influence the work of reform movements? (pgs. 306-307) - KC - 4.1.III.A

6. What gave rise to the crusade against drunkenness? What successes and failures resulted from the movement's efforts? (pgs. 307-310) - KC - 4.1.III.A

Answer:	Details:  the American Temperance Society    Evangelicals
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7. How were the Irish and German patterns of settlement in America different? What were the reasons for this difference? (pgs. 310-311) - KC - 4.2.III.A

Answer:	Details:  the Irish famine    nativism    Samuel F.B. Morse
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**Part 7 - Chapter 10**

1. What changes came about in voter qualifications during the early 1800s? (pgs. 316-317) - - KC - 4.1.I

2. Why did Jacksonians consider the political deal between Adams and Clay “corrupt”? KC - 4.1.I.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>political machines/ Martin Van Buren</p> <p>the spoils system</p> <p>John Quincy Adams</p> <p>Henry Clay</p> <p>Andrew Jackson</p>
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3. What were the main proposals of Henry Clay’s American System? (pgs. 318-319) - KC - 4.2.III.D

4. What were the successes and failures of John Adam's presidency, and what accounted for those conditions? (pg. 320) - KC - 4.1.I.C
5. Why did New England wool manufacturers want a new tariff on imported goods in 1828? Why did the South call it the "Tariff of Abomination?" (pg. 320-321) - KC - 4.1.I.D
6. Jackson lost the presidential election of 1824 and won in 1828: what changes explain these different outcomes? (pg. 321) - KC - 4.1.I.C
7. What was John C. Calhoun's theory of nullification as set forth in the South Carolina Exposition and Protest? (pgs. 323-325) - KC - 4.2.III.C



**Part 8 - Chapter 10**

1. Why - and how - did Jackson destroy the Second National Bank? (pgs. 325-326) - 4.1.I.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Bank War</p> <p>specie</p> <p>pet banks</p>
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2. What were the whites' attitudes toward Native American tribes? How did they contribute on to the decision in favor of their removal westward? (pgs. 326-327) - KC -

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Cherokee</p> <p>Sequoyah</p> <p>The Indian Removal Act</p>
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3. How did the views of Jackson and John Marshall differ regarding the status and rights of Indian peoples? (pgs. 327-331) - 4.3.I.A

Answer:	Details:  Cherokee Nation v. Georgia  The Trail of Tears  The Black Hawk War
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4. How did the Taney Court and the Jacksonian state constitutions alter the American legal and constitutional system? (pgs. 331-332) - KC - 4.1.I.B

Answer:	Details:  Charles River Bridge Co. v. Warren Bridges  classic liberalism / laissez-faire
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**Part 9 – Chapter 10**

1. How did the ideology of the Whigs differ from that of Jacksonian Democrats? (pgs. 332-334) - KC - 4.1.I.C

Answer:	Details:  Define the Whig philosophy  John C. Calhoun  Daniel Webster  The Anti-Masons
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2. What were the results of the 1836 presidential election? (pg. 334) - KC - KC - 4.1.I.C

3. What caused the Panic of 1837? What effect did it have on the nation? on the Democratic Party? (pgs. 334-335) - 4.2.III

4. What programs did Martin Van Buren propose to deal with the Panic? Why didn't he take more action?  
(pgs. 335-338) - 4.2.III

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Specie Circular</p> <p>laissez-faire</p> <p>Independent Treasury Act of 1840</p>
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6. Why did the Whigs select William Henry Harrison as their presidential candidate in 1840? How did his campaign set a new pattern for presidential contests? (pgs. 338-339) - KC - 4.1.I.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>log cabin campaign</p> <p>“Tippecanoe and Tyler too”</p>
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**Part 10 – Chapter 11**

1. Who were the transcendentalists? What was their philosophy? (pgs. 346-347) - KC - 4.1.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Ralph Waldo Emerson</p> <p>Henry David Thoreau</p> <p>Margaret Fuller</p> <p>Walt Whitman</p>
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2. How did the beliefs of the transcendentalists differ from the beliefs of most Protestant Christians? (pgs. 346-347) - KC - 4.1.II.A and B

3. How did the transcendentalists attempt to apply their beliefs to the problems of everyday life at Brook Farm? What was the result? (pg. 347) - KC - 4.1.II.A and B

4. What are the basic characteristics of utopian socialism? (pg. 349) 4.1.II.A and B

5. What factors led to the proliferation of rural utopian communities in nineteenth-century America? (pgs. 349 - 352) - KC - 4.1.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Mother Ann Lee and the Shakers</p> <p>Albert Brisbane and Fourierism</p> <p>John Humphrey Noyes and Oneida</p>
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6. In what ways were Mormons similar to, and different from, other communal movements of the era? (pgs. 352-354) - KC - 4.1.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Joseph Smith</p> <p>Brigham Young</p> <p>The Mormon War</p>
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7. Describe the “underworld” of the new urban culture. (pgs. 354-356) - 4.1.II.B and C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>sex and prostitution</p> <p>minstrels</p> <p>nativism</p>
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**Part 11 - Chapter 11**

1. How did Nat Turner's rebellion change the direction of laws relating to slavery? (pgs. 360-361) - KC - 4.1.III.B

2. How did the abolitionist's proposals and methods differ from those of earlier antislavery methods? (pg. 262-263) - KC - 4.1.III.B

Answer:	Details:  William Lloyd Garrison  Angelina and Sarah Grimke  Theodore Weld  Frederick Douglass  Harriet Tubman
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3. Which groups of Americans opposed the abolitionists, and why did they do so? (pgs. 363-365) - KC - 4.3.II.B

4. What were the origins of the women's rights movement? (pgs. 366-370) - KC - 4.1.III.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the "separate sphere"</p> <p>Moral Reform</p> <p>Dorothea Dix</p>
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5. What was the relationship between the abolitionist and women's rights movements? (pgs. 370-373) - KC - 4.1.III.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton</p> <p>The Seneca Falls Convention</p> <p>married women's property laws</p>
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3. By 1860, what different groups made up the South's increasingly complex society? How did these groups interact in the political arena? - (pgs. 386-389)KC - 4.3.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the southern gentry</p> <p>southern apologists/ slavery as a positive good</p> <p>the gang labor system</p> <p>Planters</p> <p>yeoman</p> <p>poor freeman</p>
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**Part 13 - Chapter 12**

1. How did religion factor in the lives of whites and blacks in the south? (pgs. 395-397) - KC - 4.1.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Black Protestantism</p> <p>black communities</p>
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2. In what respects did African cultural practices affect the lives of enslaved African Americans? (pg. 397) - KC - 4.1.II.D

3. How successful were slaves in securing significant control over their lives? (pg. 397-401) - KC - 4.1.II.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>the task system</p> <p>passive resistance methods</p> <p>active resistance methods</p>
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4. How were the lives of free African American different in the northern and southern states? (pgs. 401-403) - KC - 4.1.II.D

5. Analyze changes and continuities in the institution of slavery from earlier eras to this era. (lots of pages - just think about it)