

Unit 4 Organizer: The Early Antebellum Era, 1800—1840

The Big Picture:

Jefferson’s “Revolution of 1800” ushered in an era of dominance by the Democratic-Republicans. During the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, the United States gained significant western lands with the Louisiana Purchase, experienced great nationalism during the War of 1812, and made a significant foreign policy initiative with the Monroe Doctrine. As a result of Henry Clay’s American System, the country became connected through a network of roads and canals and regional trade with southern cotton, northern textiles, and western grains. Despite the surge in nationalism, American also experienced growing sectional tensions as western expansion and slavery exposed important differences between the North and South. By the 1820s and 1830s, a major shift was occurring in American politics. The “Age of Jackson” was marked by increased voting rights for common white men, social reform highlighted by the temperance and abolition movements, the re-emergence of the two-party system, and controversy on a variety of issues including states’ rights, the role of the national bank, and the coexistence of Americans and Indians in the USA.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Last Unit:</u> The New Nation (1783—1800)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Current Unit:</u> The Early Antebellum Era (1800—1840)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Next Unit:</u> The Late Antebellum Era (1840—1860)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Schedule and Homework:</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Terms and Phrases:</p>	
<p>Assignments and Important Dates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> GHS GT Writing (1-3 periods only) September 24 Guided Reading Due Friday September 26, Reading Quiz Friday September 26 (www.quia.com) Midterm Wednesday October 1 (Unit 4 Test material included)- Midterm will covers Units 1-4. A study guide will be available to all students in class and online. October 6-10: Fall Break!!! 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marbury v Madison Judicial Review Louisiana Purchase Lewis and Clark Impressment War of 1812 Treaty of Ghent Monroe Doctrine Henry Clay’s American System Erie Canal Lowell Mills Eli Whitney “King Cotton” Second Great Awakening Temperance Abolition William Lloyd Garrison Frederick Douglass Grimke Sisters 	
<p>Essential Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What were the important events of the presidencies of (a) Thomas Jefferson, (b) James Madison, and (c) James Monroe? How was America changed by the (a) market revolution, (b) growth of slavery, (c) growth of industry? How effective were early social reformers in their crusades for (a) temperance, (b) abolition, (c) women’s suffrage, (d) education? How was Andrew Jackson’s presidency impacted by (a) universal white manhood suffrage, (b) the bank war, (c) Indian Removal? 		<p>GPS Standards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SSUSH6 b-e SSUSH7a-e

Unit 4 Reading Guide: Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracies

Chapter 6 Section 3

1. Why did settlers in the new states tend to support Democratic – Republican candidates?
2. Who appointed the “midnight judges?”
3. Define JUDICIAL REVIEW:
4. Which Supreme Court ruling established the principle of judicial review?
5. What was the cost of the Louisiana Purchase and who was sent to explore it?

Chapter 6 Section 4

6. What was the purpose of the Embargo Act of 1807?
7. Who was president when the United States declared war on Great Britain in 1812?
8. Why did Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans have no impact on the outcome of the War of 1812?
9. What treaty ended the War of 1812?

Chapter 7 Section 1

10. Who came up with idea of using interchangeable parts in the manufacturing process?
11. What two events turned America’s attention toward the development of domestic industries?
12. What were the three parts of the American Plan?
13. What two important transportation routes helped increased connections between regions?

Chapter 7 Section 2

14. What Supreme Court ruling gave the federal government the sole power to regulate interstate trade?
15. In McCulloch v Maryland, why was a law taxing the Bank of the United States declared unconstitutional?
16. How did the United States gain Florida in 1819?
17. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
18. What were the three parts of the Missouri Compromise of 1820?

Chapter 7 Section 3

19. Why was the election of 1824 called the “corrupt bargain”? Who was involved?

20. What was the “spoils system”?

21. What group of American Indians were the victims of the 1830 Indian Removal Act and “Trail of Tears?”

Chapter 8 Section 3

22. What was the goal of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848?

23. According to the “cult of domesticity,” what were the only proper activities for married women?

24. Why were the Grimke sisters unusual in the abolitionist movement?

25. What was the goal of the temperance movement?

26. Who was Sojourner Truth?

Chapter 8 Section 4

27. How did the textile industry become industrialized?

28. Why did mill owners hire women rather than men?

29. Why did most immigrants avoid moving to the southern USA upon arriving in America?

30. Why did so many Irish immigrants arrive in the United States between 1845 and 1854?

31. What two factors caused the Irish to face “bitter prejudice” in the United States?