

## Unit 4 Organizer: Jeffersonian & Jacksonian Democracies, 1800—1840

### The Big Picture:

Jefferson’s “Revolution of 1800” ushered in an era of dominance by the Democratic-Republicans. During the presidencies of Madison, and Monroe, the United States gained significant western lands with the Louisiana Purchase, experienced great national growth, won the War of 1812, and made a significant foreign policy initiative with the Monroe Doctrine. As a result of the American System, the nation became connected through a network of roads and canals and regional trade with southern cotton, northern textiles, and western grain. The surge in nationalism, American also experienced growing sectionalism as western expansion and slavery made evident differences between the North and South. The end of this era is marked by a major shift in American politics. The Jacksonian era was marked by increased 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 Native Americans in the USA.

<u>Last Unit:</u> The New Nation (1783—1800)	<u>Current Unit:</u> <b>The Early Antebellum Era</b> (1800—1840)	<u>Next Unit:</u> Manifest Destiny and Sectionalism (1840—1860)
<u>Key Terms and Phrases</u>		
<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="flex: 1; min-width: 200px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Midnight appointments</li> <li>2. Marbury v Madison</li> <li>3. Louisiana Purchase</li> <li>4. Lewis and Clark</li> <li>5. War of 1812</li> <li>6. Treaty of Ghent</li> <li>7. Era of Good Feelings</li> <li>8. Nationalism</li> <li>9. Monroe Doctrine</li> <li>10. Henry Clay</li> <li>11. The American System</li> <li>12. Erie Canal</li> <li>13. Eli Whitney</li> <li>14. Second Great Awakening</li> <li>15. Temperance</li> </ol> </div> <div style="flex: 1; min-width: 200px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16. Abolition</li> <li>17. Seneca Falls Convention</li> <li>18. The Corrupt Bargain</li> <li>19. Democrats vs. Whigs</li> <li>20. Universal White Suffrage</li> <li>21. Spoils System</li> <li>22. Veto</li> <li>23. Nullification Crisis</li> <li>24. John C Calhoun</li> <li>25. Sectionalism</li> <li>26. Indian Removal Act</li> <li>27. Trail of Tears</li> <li>28. Bank War</li> <li>29. Pet Banks (Wildcat Banks)</li> <li>30. Panic of 1837</li> </ol> </div> </div>		
<u>Essentials Questions:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the presidencies of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe change foreign policy in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century? (35 b, c, e)</li> <li>2. How did the transportation, industrial, and market revolutions in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century impact the nation as well as the individual regions of the North, South, and West? (35 d; 36 a)</li> <li>3. How effective were early social reformers in their temperance, abolition, women’s suffrage, and education crusades? (36 b, c)</li> <li>4. How did Jackson’s presidency represent a major shift in American politics towards universal white manhood suffrage? (36 d)</li> </ol>		

## Unit 4 Reading Guide: Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracies

### Chapter 6 Section 3

1. Which Constitutional amendment was adopted as a result of the 1800 presidential election?
2. Why did settlers in the new states tend to support Democratic – Republican candidates?
3. Who appointed the “midnight judges?”
4. Define JUDICIAL REVIEW:
5. Which Supreme Court ruling established the principle of judicial review?
6. What was the cost of the Louisiana Purchase and who was sent to explore it?

### Chapter 6 Section 4

7. What was the purpose of the Embargo Act of 1807?
8. Who became a national hero as a result of the Battle of Tippecanoe?
9. Who was President when the United States declared war on Great Britain in 1812?
10. Why did Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans have no impact on the outcome of the War of 1812?
11. What treaty ended the War of 1812?

### Chapter 7 Section 1

12. Who came up with idea of using interchangeable parts in the manufacturing process?
13. Define MASS PRODUCTION:
14. What two events turned America’s attention toward the development of domestic industries?
15. What were the three parts of the American Plan?
16. What two important transportation routes helped increased connections between regions?
17. Who was President during the “Era of Good Feelings” and also proposed the Tariff of 1816?

### Chapter 7 Section 2

18. What Supreme Court ruling gave the federal government the sole power to regulate interstate trade?
19. In McCulloch v Maryland, why was a law taxing the Bank of the United States declared unconstitutional?
20. What country “gave” Florida to the United States in 1819?
21. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
22. What were the three parts of the Missouri Compromise of 1820?

### Chapter 7 Section 3

23. Why did the House of Representatives elect the President in the election of 1824?
24. Who were the men involved in the “corrupt bargain” of 1824?
25. Who used the “spoils system” & favored passage of the 1830 Indian Removal Act?
26. Why wasn’t the Supreme Court’s ruling in Worcester v. Georgia enforced by the federal government?
27. What group of American Indians were the victims of the “Trail of Tears?”

### Chapter 7 Section 4

28. Why did John C. Calhoun call the Tariff of 1828 the “Tariff of Abominations?”
29. Why did South Carolina threaten to secede (or withdraw) from the federal union in 1832?
30. Who wanted the Force Bill of 1833 and why did he want it?
31. What new political party, favoring the American System, was established in 1834?
32. Why did banks refuse to accept paper currency in 1837, leading to the Panic of 1837?
33. Why didn’t William Henry Harrison do a better job helping the economy once he was elected of 1840?

### Chapter 8 Section 1

34. The Second Great Awakening, which began in the 1790s, was what type of movement?
35. Why was western New York state referred to as the “burned over district?”
36. To slaves who worshipped in their master’s church, the message of the minister wasn’t one of heavenly salvation, but one of:
37. Define TRANCENDENTALISM:
38. Whose work included a firm belief in civil disobedience?
39. What type of communities were New Harmony and Brook Farm?
40. What was the primary reason the Shakers never grew bigger than about 6,000 members?
41. Who was the leader of the movement to reform prisons and care for the mentally ill?
42. Who was the leader of the education reform movement in Massachusetts in the 1830s?

### Chapter 8 Section 2

43. Define ABOLITION
44. Who created The Liberator, a newspaper calling for the immediate emancipation of slaves?
45. Who was Frederick Douglass?
46. By 1850, about how many slaves lived in rural areas? In 1860, what percentage of African Americans in the South were free?
47. Who led a violent slave uprising in Virginia in 1831?
48. Define ANTEBELLUM:
49. According to Southern slave owners, slavery benefited blacks in what way?

### Chapter 8 Section 3

50. When and where did the first Women’s Rights convention in the U.S. convene?
51. According to the “cult of domesticity,” what were the only proper activities for married women?
52. How were the abolitionist Grimke sisters unusual in the abolitionist movement?
53. What was the goal of the temperance movement?
54. Which American college was the first to admit women, making the school coeducational?
55. Who was Sojourner Truth?

### Chapter 8 Section 4

56. In which state was the industrialization of the textile industry first accomplished?
57. Manufacturing in the home was also known as:
58. Why did mill owners hire women rather than men?
59. How did immigration hurt the labor movement in the early to mid 1800s?
60. Why did most immigrants avoid moving to the southern USA upon arriving in America?
61. Why did so many Irish immigrants arrive in the United States between 1845 and 1854?
62. What two factors caused the Irish to face “bitter prejudice” in the United States?

### Chapter 9 Section 1

63. Define CAPITALISM:
64. What is specialization in agriculture?
65. Why was Morse code so important?
66. What invention enabled ships to travel both ways on the Mississippi River?
67. What was the nation’s first major canal? Which U.S. city became the center of American commerce because of this?
68. What ended the “heyday” of canals in the United States?

69. What did John Deere and Cyrus McCormick create that changed American agriculture?