

A MATURING NATION-1800 To 1860-PERIODS 4 & 5

First Semester-Unit TWO-Reading Guide III-October, 2018

READINGS

ARE A SURE

WAY TO AN 'A'

- A.** The Triumph and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800-1812 (Ch. 11) (CP-3.1)
B. The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism, 1812 to 1824 (Ch. 12) (C)
C. The Rise of Mass Democracy, 1824 to 1840 (Ch. 13) (CP-3.2)
D. Forging the National Economy, 1790 to 1860 (Ch. 14) (CP-3.4)

KEY CONCEPTS TIE IT ALL TOGETHER

1. The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrate a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them. 2. 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. 3. Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities. 4. The U. S. became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as a destination for many migrants from other countries.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. Jefferson's effective, pragmatic policies strengthened the principles of two-party republican government, even though the Jeffersonian "revolution" caused sharp partisan battles between Federalists and Republicans over particular issues.
2. Despite his intentions, Jefferson became deeply entangled in foreign-policy conflicts of the Napoleonic era, leading to the highly unpopular embargo.
3. James Madison fell into an international trap, set by Napoleon, that Jefferson had avoided. Western War Hawks' enthusiasm for a war with Britain was matched by New Englanders' hostility.
4. Poor strategy, political divisions, and increasingly aggressive British power plagued the American effort in the War of 1812. Nevertheless, the U. S. escaped with a stalemated peace settlement and soon turned its isolationist back to the Atlantic European world.
5. The aftermath of the War of 1812 produced a strong surge of American nationalism that was reflected in economics, law, and foreign policy. The rising nationalistic spirit and sense of political unity was, however, threatened by the first severe sectional dispute over slavery.
6. In the 1820s a growing spirit of strongly anti-elitist popular democracy swept through American politics and society, culminating in the election of the common person's hero, Andrew Jackson, to the presidency.
7. The election to the presidency of the frontier aristocrat and common person's hero, Andrew Jackson signaled the end of the older elitist political leadership represented by John Quincy Adams. A new spirit of mass-democracy and popular involvement swept through American society, bringing new energy as well as conflict and corruption to public life.
8. Jackson successfully mobilized the political techniques of democracy and presidential power to win a series of dramatic political battles against his enemies. But by the late 1830s, his Whig opponents had learned to use the same popular political weapons against the Democrats, signaling the emergence of the second American party system.
9. Massive economic growth, in the early 1800s, led to a nationwide Market Revolution.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS: Judicial Review; Louisiana Purchase, American System, Missouri Compromise, Monroe Doctrine, Participatory Democracy, Democrats, Andrew Jackson, The Whigs, Henry Clay, American Indian Removal, Market Revolution, Cult of Domesticity, Nativist Movement

DEBATE TOPICS TO EXCITE & EDUCATE

1. Were Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans hypocrites? (13th Ed.)
2. Was James Madison an Effective Wartime President? (13th Ed.)
3. Was Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal Policy Motivated by Humanitarian Impulses? (9th Ed.)
4. Did the Election of 1828 Represent a Democratic Revolt of the People? (13th Ed.)
5. Did the Industrial Revolution Provide More Economic Opportunities for Women in the 1830's? (15th Ed.)
6. Did Andrew Jackson's Removal Policy Benefit Native Americans? (15th Ed.)

OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST

A. The Triumph of Jeffersonian Democracy

1. The election of 1800 and its controversies 4. Jefferson's support in the 1800 election 5. Jefferson's ideological consistency 6. Characterization of Jefferson's presidency 7. John Marshall as Chief Justice 8. The concept of judicial review 9. Jefferson's distrust of standing armies 10. Jefferson and navies 11. Jefferson's first major foreign-policy decision 12. The Louisiana Purchase 13. The purpose and consequence of Lewis and Clark's Expedition 14. The consequences of Burr and Hamilton's duel 15. The purpose of impressment 16. The Chesapeake incident 17. Jefferson's embargo 18. James Madison's foreign-policy mistakes 19. Demand for war with Britain 20. The arguments of War Hawks 21. The Battle of Tippecanoe and its consequences 22. New England's opposition to the War of 1812 21. The importance of the Monroe Doctrine

B. James Madison and the Second War for Independence & the Postwar Upsurge in Nationalism

1. United States' preparation for the War of 1812 2. The U. S. Navy and the War of 1812 3. The Battle of Plattsburg 4. British plans for the 1814 campaign 5. The attack on Baltimore 6. The Battle of New Orleans 7. The Treaty of Ghent 8. The consequence of the Hartford Convention 9. The Rush-Bagot agreement 10. The consequences of the War of 1812 11. The uniqueness of the Tariff of 1816 12. Henry Clay and his American System 13. The Era of Good Feelings 14. The demise of the Federalist party 15. The causes and consequences of the Panic of 1819 16. The Tallmadge Amendment 17. The results of the Missouri Compromise 18. John Marshall's court 19. Movement to the Old Northwest territory 20. Relations with Spain and the acquisition of Florida

C. The Rise of Mass (Jacksonian) Democracy (& Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide)

- 1. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes was
- 2. The new two party political system that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s
- 3. The public's attitude regarding political parties
- 4. 1840's new techniques of politicking
- 5. voter participation in 1840
- 6. The election of 1824
- 7. John Quincy Adams's as president
- 8. the spoils system
- 9. The Tariff of 1828 & the "nullification crisis"
- 10. Calhoun's "South Carolina Exposition" Regional support for the Tariff of 1833
- 10. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes
- 11. Andrew Jackson's "war" on the Bank of the United States
- 12. Jackson's veto of the recharter bill for Bank of the U.S.
- 13. The Anti-Masonic party of 1832
- 14. Innovations in the election of 1832
- 15. Supporters of the Whig party
- 16. The "cement" that held the Whig party together
- 17. The Panic of 1837
- 18. The government of Mexico and the Americans who settled in Mexican-controlled Texas
- 19. Reasons for the Anglo-Texan rebellion against Mexican rule
- 20. Battle with which Texan's won independence
- 21. William Henry Harrison and the Whig party

D. Forging the National Economy

- 1. Life on the frontier
- 2. Consequences of the growth of American cities between 1800 and 1860
- 3. "Ecological imperialism"
- 4. George Catlin's advice
- 5. Irish immigration
- 6. German immigrants
- 7. The "Father of the Factory System"
- 8. The nature of the cotton industry
- 9. The underlying basis for modern mass production
- 10. Inventions and inventors of the Early Industrial Revolution
- 11. The American work force in the early 19th century
- 12. "cult of domesticity"
- 13. The Early 19th century American family
- 14. The first major transportation project linking the East to the trans-Allegheny West
- 15. Steamboats
- 16. The "canal era"
- 17. Regional specialization in particular economic activities
- 18. Consequences of the transportation and marketing revolution

E. The Ferment of Reform and Culture

- 1. Organized religion in America by 1850
- 2. Unitarians
- 3. Religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening
- 4. Charles Grandison Finney
- 5. The most successful religious sects of the Second Great Awakening
- 6. The Mormon religion
- 7. Tax-supported public education
- 8. Noah Webster's dictionary
- 9. Two areas where women in the nineteenth century were widely thought to be superior to men
- 10. Alcohol consumption by Americans in the 1800s
- 11. Why were sexual differences strongly emphasized in nineteenth-century America?
- 12. John Humphrey Noyes
- 13. The American medical profession by 1860
- 14. Utopian communities in pre-1860s America
- 15. the most successful of the early-nineteenth-century communitarian experiments
- 16. American scientific achievement in the 1800s
- 17. American architectural creativity in the early 19th century
- 18. The Hudson River school
- 19. American literature in the early 19th century
- 20. Transcendentalism

F. The South and the Slave Controversy

- 1. Consequences of the cotton gin
- 2. Members of the planter aristocracy
- 3. Plantation agriculture
- 4. Plantation mistresses
- 5. Weaknesses of the slave plantation system
- 6. Immigration to the South
- 7. Southern subsistence farmers
- 8. The nature of slave owners
- 9. How slaves gained their freedom
- 10. Northern treatment of free blacks
- 11. The slaves' greatest horror
- 12. The "black belt"
- 13. Best and worst places to be a slave
- 14. Forms of slave resistance
- 15. Abolitionists and their publications
- 16. The American Colonization Society
- 17. Abolitionists and their role in the movement
- 18. The argument for the continuation of slavery

G. Manifest Destiny and its Legacy

- 1. President Tyler's presidency
- 2. Results of the Panic of 1837
- 3. The Canadian insurrection
- 4. The Maine border dispute
- 5. The arguments for and against annexing Texas
- 6. The acquisition of territory to the U.S.
- 7. The nomination of James Polk
- 8. The Oregon dispute
- 9. The election of 1844
- 10. The Oregon Treaty
- 11. The events of the Mexican War
- 12. Causes of the Mexican War
- 13. "Spot" resolutions
- 14. The goals of the Mexican War
- 15. Officers of the Mexican War
- 16. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- 17. The Wilmot Proviso
- 18. The settlement of California
- 19. Californios



VOCABULARY

William Clark, Albert Gallatin, Robert Livingston, Zebulon Pike, John Marshall
 Aaron Burr William Marbury Tecumseh the Prophet
 Toussaint L'Ouverture Samuel Chase Meriwether Lewis
 Henry Clay John Quincy Adams patronage judicial
 review impressment Macon's Bill No. 2
 war hawks Judiciary Act of 1789
 Battle of Austerlitz Judiciary Act of 1801 Orders in Council
 "Revolution of 1800" *Chesapeake* incident *Marbury v. Madison*
 Embargo Act Louisiana Purchase
 Non-Intercourse Act mosquito fleet
 Oliver Hazard Perry Thomas Macdonough
 William Henry Harrison Francis Scott Key
 Andrew Jackson Washington Irving
 James Monroe James Fenimore Cooper
 John Marshall John C. Calhoun
 John Quincy Adams Daniel Webster
 Nationalism "peculiar institution" protective tariff
 sectionalism internal improvements nonintervention isolationism
 Ohio fever Second Bank of the United States *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 Tariff of 1816 *Cohens v. Virginia*
 American System *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 Bonus Bill of 1817 Battle of Horseshoe Bend
Fletcher v. Peck Virginia dynasty
Dartmouth College v. Woodward Era of Good Feelings
 Treaty of 1818 panic of 1819
 Florida Purchase Treaty Tippecanoe
Constitution Battle of the Thames
 Land Act of 1820 Monroe Doctrine
 Tallmadge Amendment Russo-American Treaty of 1824
 Missouri Compromise Treaty of Ghent
 Battle of Plattsburgh Hartford Convention
 Andrew Jackson John C. Calhoun Henry Clay
 Martin Van Buren William Crawford John Quincy Adams
 Daniel Webster Nicholas Biddle Osceola
 Stephen Austin William Harrison Sam Houston
 John Tyler Santa Anna Black Hawk
 William Travis Annexation "favorite son" common man
 Nullification spoils system Anti-Masonic party "Revolution of
 1828" Twelfth Amendment "King Mob" "corrupt bargain"
 Tariff of Abominations *South Carolina Exposition* Tariff of 1832
 "slavocracy" Specie Circular
 Tariff of 1833 "Trail of Tears"
 Panic of 1837
 Divorce Bill Force Bill Seminole Indians
 Bank of the United States Lone Star
 independent treasury
 Democratic party "pet" banks



HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS

Analyzing Historical Sources and Evidence

*Analyzing Evidence: Content and Sourcing
Interpretation*

Making Historical Connections

*Comparison
Contextualization
Synthesis*

Chronological Reasoning

*Causation
Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
Periodization*

Creating and Supporting a Historical Argument

Argumentation

THEMATIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

American and National Identity (NAT)

Politics and Power (POL)

Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

Culture and Society (CUL)

Migration and Settlement (MIG)

Geography and the Environment (GEO)

America in the World (WOR)

PERIOD 4: 1800–1848 (TEN PERCENT)

Key Concept 4.1: *The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them*

- 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.
- E) 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.
- F) A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.
- G) Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.
- H) 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.

- D) Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.
- J) 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.
- K) 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*

- 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.
- D) Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semisubsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.
- E) 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.
- F) 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
- G) 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.
 - H) Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.
- I) 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.
 - J) 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.*

- 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.
- C) As over-cultivation 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.
- D) 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.
- E) Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

