

# A MATURING NATION-1800 To 1860-AP TIME PERIODS 4 & 5

October-Reading Guide III

## 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) (CP-3.1)
- 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? (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.)
2. Was James Madison an Effective Wartime President? (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.)
3. Was Andrew Jackson's Indian Removal Policy Motivated by Humanitarian Impulses? (9<sup>th</sup> Ed.)
4. Did the Election of 1828 Represent a Democratic Revolt of the People? (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.)
5. Did the Industrial Revolution Provide More Economic Opportunities for Women in the 1830's? (15<sup>th</sup> Ed.)
6. Did Andrew Jackson's Removal Policy Benefit Native Americans? (15<sup>th</sup> 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" 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 19<sup>th</sup> century ☐12. "cult of domesticity" ☐13. The Early 19<sup>th</sup> 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