**Period 4 Review Guide**

Terms:

1. Louisiana Purchase- was the acquisition by the United States of America in 1803 of 828,000 square miles (2,144,000 square kilometers or 529,920,000 acres) of France's claim to the territory of Louisiana. It accelerated the total domination of American territory and became a slave state for western advancement.
2. Embargo Act- a general embargo that made illegal any and all exports from the United States. It was sponsored by President Thomas Jefferson and enacted by Congress. The goal was to force Britain and France to respect American rights during the Napoleonic Wars. However, it failed because America was greatly dependant on England for trade.
3. War of 1812- The war of 1812 was a military conflict, lasting for two-and-a-half years, between the [US and Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), Ireland, the British North American colonies, and American Indian allies. The war ended in the Treaty of Ghent which was signed in December 1812. Andrew Jackson’s victory at New Orleans allowed Americans to believe that they had defeated the British, therefore, increasing the national morale of the nation.
4. Marshall Court- Chief Justice John Marshall, a strong Federalist and an Adams appointee, managed to find a way to please both parties. Marshall claimed that the courts had a duty “to say what the law is”, thus defending the indipendence of the judiciary and the principle of the judiciary review. Through this court, Marshall also established the principle that only the Federal judiciary could decide what was constitutional.
5. Missouri Compromise- 1820- a sectional compromise in Congress in 1820 that admitted Missouri to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state and prohibited slavery in the northern Louisiana Purchase territory. This allowed sectionalism grow due to the disparities of a slave-based South and a slave- free north.
6. Transportation Revolution- truly revolutionary improvements in roads, canals, steamboats, and railroads. These developments stimulated the commercial and industrial revolution and led to the flourish of Northern factories.
7. Factory System in Northeast- diverse factories developed in the Northeast area after the Transportation revolution. Settlement of the region, ongoing since the 1790s, accelerated as population from other areas was employed in the factories.
8. American System- a set of manufacturing methods that came about in the 19th century. It included the use of mechanization to produce things rather than manual labor and the use of interchangable parts, where goods were made up of smaller parts that were identical from product to product so that manufactuing them would be easier. The American System was a more efficient method for manufacturing that led to higher productivity and quicker work.
9. Triumvirate in Congress- three statesmen who dominated the United States Senate in the 1830s and '40s: Henry Clay of Kentucky, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. All three were extremely active in politics, had been appointed United States Secretary of State, and had served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each was a distinguished orator and debater.
10. Panic of 1819- first major peacetime financial crisis in the United Statesfollowed by a general collapse of the American economy persisting through 1821.The Panic announced the transition of the nation from its colonial commercial status with Europetoward a dynamic economy, increasingly characterized by the financial and industrial imperatives of laissez-faire capitalism.
11. Election of 1824 (Corrupt Bargaining)- The United States presidential election of 1824 was the 10th quadrennial [presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election), held from Tuesday, October 26, to Thursday, December 2, 1824. [John Quincy Adams](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Quincy_Adams) was elected [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) on February 9, 1825, after the election was decided by the House [of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) in what was termed the [Corrupt Bargain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corrupt_Bargain#Election_of_1824). The previous years had seen a [one-party government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominant-party_system) in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), as the Federalist Party dissolved, leaving only the Democratic-Republican Party as a national political entity. In this election, the Democratic-Republican Party splintered as four separate candidates sought the presidency. This process did not yet lead to formal party organization, but later, the faction led by [Andrew Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) would evolve into the modern [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)), while the factions led by John Quincy Adams and [Henry Clay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Clay) would become the [National Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Republican_Party_(United_States)) (no relation to the current [Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States))) and then the Whig [Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_(United_States)).
12. Indian Removal- Andrew Jackson became president of the United States in 1829, and with his inauguration the stance of the government towards the Indians, along with that of the Democratic Party, turned harsher. Jackson abandoned the policy of his predecessors of treating different Indian groups as separate nations Instead, he aggressively pursued plans to move all Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi River to west of the Mississippi. At Jackson's request, the United States Congress opened a fierce debate on an Indian Removal Bill.
13. Tariff of Abominations- sought to protect northern and western agricultural products from competition with foreign imports; however, the resulting tax on foreign goods would raise the cost of living in the South and would cut into the profits of New England's industrialists. Nevertheless, President [John Quincy Adams](http://history.house.gov/People/Listing/A/ADAMS,-John-Quincy-(A000041)/) approved the bill on May 19, 1828, helping to seal his loss to [Andrew Jackson](http://history.house.gov/People/Listing/J/JACKSON,-Andrew-(J000005)/) in the 1828 presidential election.
14. Nullification Crisis/Calhoun- leaders of South Carolina advanced the idea that a state did not have to follow a federal law and could, in effect, "nullify" the law. The idea that "states' rights" superseded federal law was promoted by [John C. Calhoun](http://history1800s.about.com/od/Politicians/ss/John-C-Calhoun-Facts-and-Bio.htm), one of the most experienced and powerful politicians in the country, and was, to some extent, a precursor to the [secession crisis](http://history1800s.about.com/od/civilwar/a/james-buchanan-and-secession.htm) that would trigger the Civil War 30 years later. Calhoun and others from South Carolina were outraged by a tariff passed in 1828 which had raised taxes on imports.
15. National Bank: Under the American System of Henry Clay, the Second National Bank of the United States was created through a 20 year charter issued by Congress in 1816. The Second National Bank controlled government money, state banks, and acted as a stabilizer for the economy. Clay and the merchants supported it, but the urban poor, westerners, and southerners opposed it because they feared for another speculative frenzy like in the Panic of 1819 is the government cut down on credit. Jackson followed this with claims that it violated states’ rights, which made it unconstitutional, and took away individual liberties as an economy in the hands of the government could manipulate people’s money. Jackson destroyed the rechartering of the bank with one of the strongest vetoes in history. The Bank War demonstrated the Jacksonian belief against a centralized economy and showed the greater debate over the role of the federal government in economic affairs. It marked the transition from the American system to a more laissez faire system.
16. Biddle, Panic of 1837: With the boom in westward expansion came the boom in wild speculation of these lands. Jackson feared paper money in these transactions would lead to inflation, and so issued the Specie Circular. This document proclaimed that all public lands must be purchased with gold or silver. Britain and other foreign investors, facing world recession, pulled out their loans, which allowed most of these buyers to purchase land. This withdrawal of credit lead to one of the worse bank and credit collapses thus far. It convinced many why the federal government had to play a stronger role in the American economy.
17. Whig Party: The Whig Party formed in the 1830s in opposition to the economic policies and arbitrary methods of “King Andrew.” They were often initiators and beneficiaries of economic change, such as large merchants and factory owners. They believed in a strong federal role in the national economy (along the lines of the American system) and internal invention (such as roads, canals, etc.). They also wanted economic and social reform, such as government involvement in education. The Whig’s power was based in the North and Old Northwest, as they were the voters who often benefited the most from commercialization. The Whigs laid the foundation for the modern day Democrats and the modern socialist society in America.
18. Election of 1840: The Whigs set out to beat the Democrats at their own game by using democratic BBQs, rallies, parades, etc. to appeal to the common man. They chose William Henry Harrison, a similar frontiersman to Jackson, and John Tyler, a southerner, for the ticket. All of this was done to appeal to rural interests and the interests of those living in the South and West. The Whigs won because of the financial ruin under Van Buren in what became the election with the largest voter turnout in American history (80%). The Election of 1840 showed the democratic cuture as well the victory of a party that stood at an arguably more radical stance that the party that came before. However, after Harrison died quickly after assuming office, Tyler proved to be neither a Whig nor a Democrat.
19. Transcendentalism: The Transcendentalists were a group of Northern intellectuals who shared a belief in the value of human intuition, the presence of divinity in nature, and an emotional comprehension of G-d. It was created by Ralph Waldo Emerson as an intellectual reassurance. Emerson claimed there was an ideal, intuitive reality transcending ordinary life. They believed the best place to do that was in nature, which preached responsibility to men. Transcendentalism taught self-reliance as a force that went against the market economy where men were powerless. It gave men a chance for stopping their lives as pawns to a system, to going into nature and becoming responsible and self reliant.
20. Second Great Awakening: The Second Great Awakening in the South in the 1790s introduced many slaves to Christianity for the first time. It created religious revival among both white and black southerners. The number of African American converts, preachers, and lay teachers increased rapidly and free African Americans began founding their own independent churches and denominations. These preachers often had to preach secretly, and they preached the powerful messages of love, deliverance (recovery or preservation from loss or danger), and of coming to the promise land. The Second Great Awakening created a Christianity that African Americans secretly adapted and used as a powerful vehicle to express their longings for freedom and justice. It helped slaves to survive as active opponents and express a spiritual freedom white people couldn’t destroy.
21. Dorothea Dix: A female evangelist, Dorothea Dix spearheaded the asylum movement. Dix horrified the Massachusetts state legislature with her reports on how awful conditions were in asylums for insane women. Dix’s efforts lead to the establishment of 28 state asylums and more humane treatment of the insane. She furthered the movement, not only for moral reform, but for the greater influence of women in social and moral activism.
22. Temperance Movement: The temperance movement was a reform movement started in the 1820s in order to “change” adults. It consisted of 200,000 members and promoted the ending of the sale and consumption of alcohol. This movement encouraged young men to stand up, confess their habits and “take the pledge” not to drink. The temperance movement was successful (by the mid 1840s, alcohol consumption was halved) and was the first action taken against drinking. Concern over drinking would remain constant throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth.
23. Seneca Falls: Amidst the political activism and reform, some people chose to move into utopian communities and new religions in order to escape. The Burned-Over district (upstate New York/Erie canal area) consisted of many religious and reform movements. Specifically, Seneca Falls started the women’s rights movement. Seneca Falls was very notable because it was the first convention for women’s equality in legal rights.
24. Abolitionism/Douglas: Abolitionism began as a social movement but it intersected with sectional interests and became a national political issue. It was a movement to end slavery. Douglass was a free African American that advocated for the improvements in the lives of free African Americans. He took political action and worked under persistent discrimination. Early abolitionist movements began to threaten the unity of America and fueled the fire of the Civil War.
25. Garrison/*Liberator:* William Lloyd Garrison headed the best-known group of antislavery reformers and published his own paper called the *Liberator.* He condemned slavery as sinful and demanded its immediate abolishment. He was personal and moral and wanted everyone to acknowledge to the immorality of slavery. Garrison’s determination “electrified” the antislavery movement.
26. Horace Mann: Horace Mann was also known as the “Father of the Common School.” He was elected to act as Secretary of the newly-created Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837. He used his position to enact major educational reform. He headed the Common School Movement, ensuring that every child could receive a basic education funded by local taxes. His influence spread beyond Massachusetts as more states took up the idea of universal schooling.
27. Utopian Communities: To escape the political activism and and reform fervor of the 1830s, people moved into utopian communities and new religions. The Upstate New York area along the Erie Canal was home to the first utopian communities. The Mormon church originated in the Burned-Over district. These communities started movements like women's’ rights and had a strong feeling of antislavery.
28. Congressional Gag Rule: The gag rule prevented congressional consideration of the abolitionist petitions. Attempts were made to stifle open debate about slavery in the South. This was only pushing off a solution for the slavery debate and could only temporarily fix it.

**Questions:**

1. President Jefferson modified his political philosophy to address opportunities and problems by attempting to win the allegiance and trust of Federalist opponents by maintaining the national ban adn debt-repayment plan that Hamilton began. He also kept the policies of neutrality. Jefferson retained the loyalty of the Republicans by having a limited central government. He reduced the size of the military, cut down the amount of federal jobs,repealed unneeded taxes,and the national debt.
2. The war itself ended a stalemate between Britain and America. Also, the “victory” of the war led to a boost of nationalism from it, despite the sectionalism dividing the north and the south. Also, the victory of Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans gained national morale the the tenacity to fight. The event is marked as the last time a foreign power’s invasion threatened thte nation to a great degree.
3. Judicial review is the doctrine allowed United States courts to review state and federal laws and regulations and decide if they are Constitutional and strike down laws and regulations courts decide are unconstitutional. It was not found in the Constitution and through his ruling Marshall created a power that was not explicitly given to either the judicial branch or the Supreme Court. Marshall, then, through his decision in Marbury v. Madison, ushered in the ultimate check of the Supreme Court/judicial branch on the executive and legislative branches: the ability to declare the actions, laws and regulations of those branches unconstitutional.
4. The election of Andrew Jackson represented the rise of the common man because Jackson was a common man yet he was elected as president. This was the idea that even a common plain citizen could be president and this was displayed perfectly by Andrew Jackson when he was elected.
5. Jackson refined the idea of states rights by trying to give more power to states and less power to the central government, He wanted to support the common man and he could best do that by working on the state level rather than the national level.
6. Calhoun was alienated from Jackson through the tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis.
7. The struggle over the Second National Bank symbolized the ideals of Jacksonian democracy because it weakened the role of the federal government and provided for more power to the states. Jacksonian democracy, was very hypocritical, as Jackson wanted an extremely powerful president, but a weaker federal government. The Second National Bank represented this perfectly because it showed how strong a presidential veto could be, as his veto ended the re-chartering of the bank, and how the federal role in the economy could be weakened. It also showed his laissez faire ideals, as a more localized banking system, kept the federal government out of financial affairs.
8. John Tyler, a Whig candidate on the ballot, stepped to president after William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia only a month into his term. He was a Democrat who switched parties after becoming opposed to Jackson’s policies. The Whigs, only wanting a southern sectionalist, failed to notice that his policies would contradict their aims, and quickly into his presidency it was made clear that Tyler was both anti-Jackson and anti-Whig. He vetoed every bill surrounding the American system and an increased federal role in the economy, which completely disappointed the Whigs, who put him on the ballot to increase the aims of their party and not destroy them. He also forced stalemate with Whigs in Congress and eventually replaced them with former Democrats like himself, which angered the Whigs. But he disappointed the Democrats by being anti-Jackson and also by not doing enough to protect the “common man.”
9. The Market Revolution gave rise to the development of Utopian societies, because people sought an escape from the dramatic, and at times dehumanizing and gruelling ways of the new market economy. Apocalyptic religions tended to spring up in places experiencing rapid social change and the full impact of the market economy, such as the area around the Erie Canal, which was commonly referred to as the Burned Over District. The depression from the Panic of 1837 lead to the creation of the Millerites, who believed in the Second Coming of Christ in 1848, and the strict family roles lead to the creation of the Shakers, who believed in the abolishment of the traditional family for the establishment of a family of brothers and sisters joined in equal fellowship. The New Harmony society created by Robert Owen encapsulated the desires of workers to create a utopia where poverty and unemployment no longer existed.
10. Women and slaves were both not given equal rights under the law. Although slaves had basically no freedoms, women still suffered from social discrimination. Both had little to no representation in government. Women and slaves were expected to assume traditional roles and were criticized for even speaking
11. Antislavery simply means that you are not in favor of slavery, but abolition means to actively work towards outlawing slavery. The difference is thinking verse acting. Antislavery is just a way of thinking about an issue. Abolition is an action to solve a problem.
12. Jacksonians feared the concentration of economic and political power. They thought that government intervention in the economy benefited special-interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favored the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual by ending federal support of banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency. Democrats tended to oppose programs like educational reform and the establishment of a public education system. They believed that public schools restricted individual liberty by interfering with parental responsibility.