

# U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

## CHAPTER 7: NATIONALISM AND SECTIONALISM, 1812-1855

### GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE(YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

#### **SSUSH7 Investigate political, economic, and social developments during the Age of Jackson.**

- a. Explain Jacksonian Democracy, including expanding suffrage, the Nullification Crisis & states' rights, and the Indian Removal Act.
- b. Explain how the North, South, and West were linked through industrial and economic expansion including Henry Clay and the American System.
- c. Explain the influence of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements, including temperance, public education, and women's efforts to gain suffrage.
- d. Explain how the significance of slavery grew in American politics including slave rebellions and the rise of abolitionism.

#### **SSUSH8 Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.**

- a. Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.

### KEY TERMS AND NAMES:

**Adams-Onís Treaty** 1819 agreement by which the United States gained Florida from Spain

**American System** Henry Clay's proposed program to stimulate the economy with internal improvements making the U.S. self-sufficient

**Andrew Jackson ("Old Hickory")** hero of the Battle of New Orleans and seventh President of the United States

**capital** money or wealth invested in business

**caucus** closed meeting of party members in order to choose a candidate

**cotton gin** a machine that removed seeds from cotton fiber

**Eli Whitney** inventor noted for the cotton gin and interchangeable parts

**Erie Canal** man-made river from Buffalo, NY to the Hudson River at Albany, NY

**Francis Cabot Lowell** developer of textile factories in Massachusetts

**Henry Clay** Kentucky Congressman who worked to achieve the Missouri Compromise

**Indian Removal Act** 1830 law authorizing the President to exchange unsettled western territory for Native Americans' traditional lands within state borders

**Industrial Revolution** shift from human labor to machine labor

**interchangeable parts** uniform pieces that can be made in large quantities to replace other identical pieces

**Jacksonian Democracy** political philosophy concerned with the interests of the common people and limiting the role of the federal government

**James Monroe** The fifth President of the United States

**John C. Calhoun** Vice President under Jackson and supporter of the nullification concept

**John Quincy Adams** primary author of the Monroe Doctrine and sixth President of the United States

**labor union** an organization formed to advance workers' pay and working conditions

**Lowell girl** young woman who worked in the textile mills in Lowell, Massachusetts, in the early 1800s

**Martin Van Buren** The eighth President of the United States

**Missouri Compromise** 1820 agreement calling for the admission of Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and banning slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory north of the 36°30'N latitude

**Monroe Doctrine** 1823 foreign policy doctrine that discouraged European intervention in the Western Hemisphere

**National Road** road built by the federal government in the early 1800s that extended from Maryland to Illinois

**nationalism** loyalty and devotion to one's nation

**nativist** person who favors native-born inhabitants over immigrants

**nullification** concept in which states could nullify, or void, any federal law they deemed unconstitutional

**Samuel F. B. Morse** inventor of the telegraph

**Samuel Slater** build the nation's first water-powered textile mill in 1793

**spoils system** political jobs awarded for loyalty

**Tariff of 1816** protective tariff established by Congress to encourage Americans to buy goods made in the United States

**Tariff of Abominations (1828)** import tax that led to the Nullification Crisis

**Trail of Tears** forced march of the Cherokee Indians to move west of the Mississippi in the 1830s

**turnpike** toll road

**Whig** member of the nationalist political party formed in 1832 in opposition to the Democrats

### THEMES

- Nationalism
- Westward Expansion
- Development of U.S. Infrastructure
- Industrial Revolution
- Sectionalism
- Cotton
- Slavery
- Popular Political Culture
- Admission of New States into the Union

### THEMES

- The Jackson and Van Buren Presidencies
- Rising nationalism
- Spain cedes Florida to the U.S.
- Industrial Expansion
- A transportation revolution: steam engines, steamships, railroads, canals and the National Road
- Increasing industry and technology
- Territorial expansion and the addition of new States
- Increasing sectionalism: northern industrial interests as opposed to southern agricultural interests

**SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS: ANSWER IN THREE TO FIVE PARAGRAPHS**

1. Discuss EITHER the Monroe Doctrine OR the Missouri Compromise, and include the following details: Whose idea was it? When and why did it come about? What were its three main points? Why is it important?
2. What basic developments characterized the Industrial Revolution? Include in your essay the changes that occurred in business, transportation and industry that contributed to the Industrial Revolution in the United States.