

Domain 2

Mastery

What was the significance of Washington's Farewell Address?



Warned against forming political parties
and creating permanent alliances with
foreign nations

List a precedent that was
established under Washington's
Presidency

Presidents only serving 2 terms, forming a Cabinet,
keeping U.S. neutral in foreign affairs

Why was the
Sedition Act
created during
the John Adam's
Presidency?

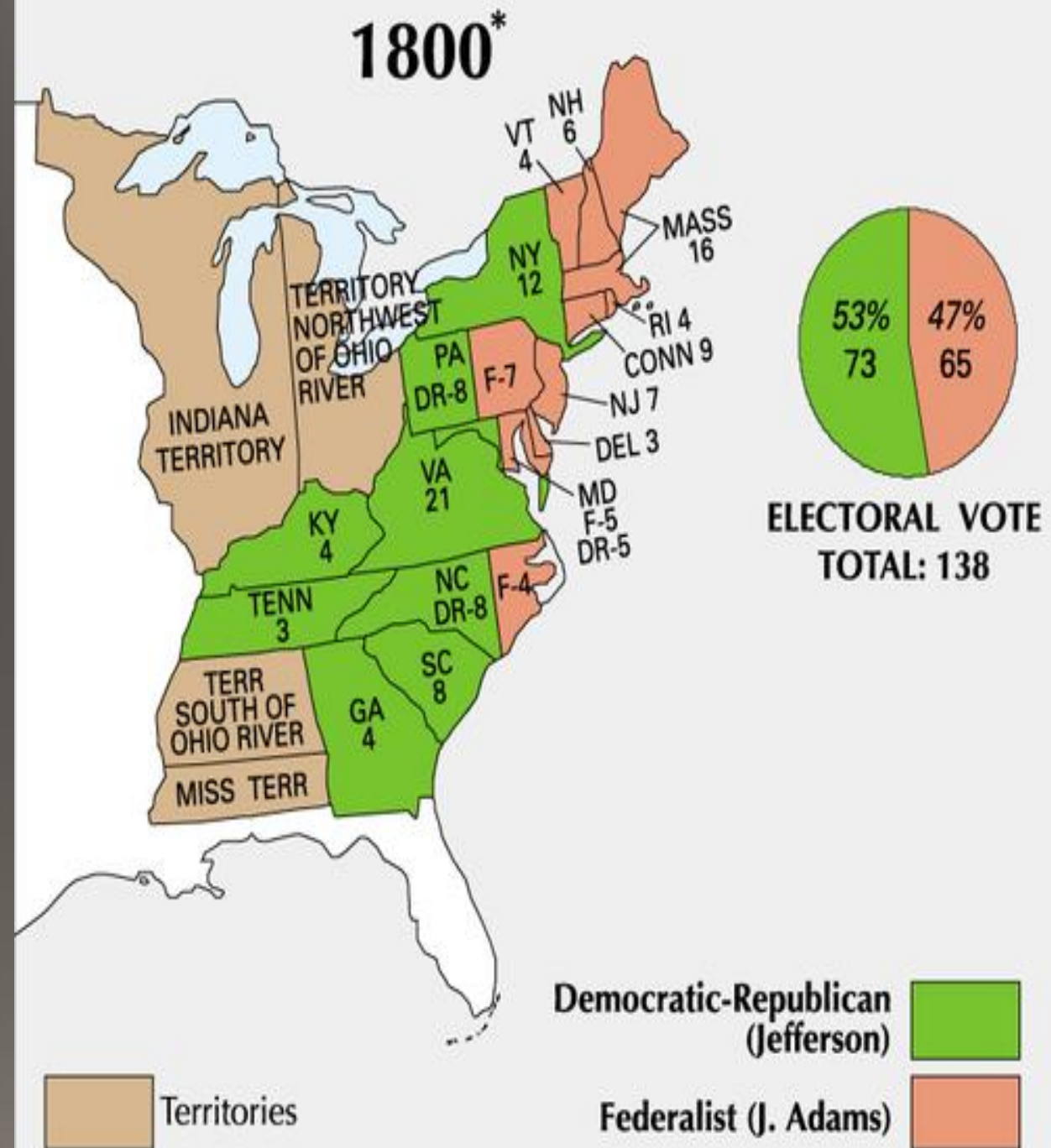


AS GAG-RULERS WOULD HAVE IT.

—Satterfield in the Jersey City *Journal*.

- To prevent his political opponents, the Democratic-Republicans, from criticizing him and the Federalist Party that controlled the government at the time

How did Adam's Seditious Act influence the election of 1800?



- Many Americans believed the Sedition Act interfered with free speech, 1st Amendment right, and Adams became very unpopular
- Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams in the Election of 1800

Why did Thomas Jefferson think twice about the Louisiana Purchase?

Article IV Section 3.

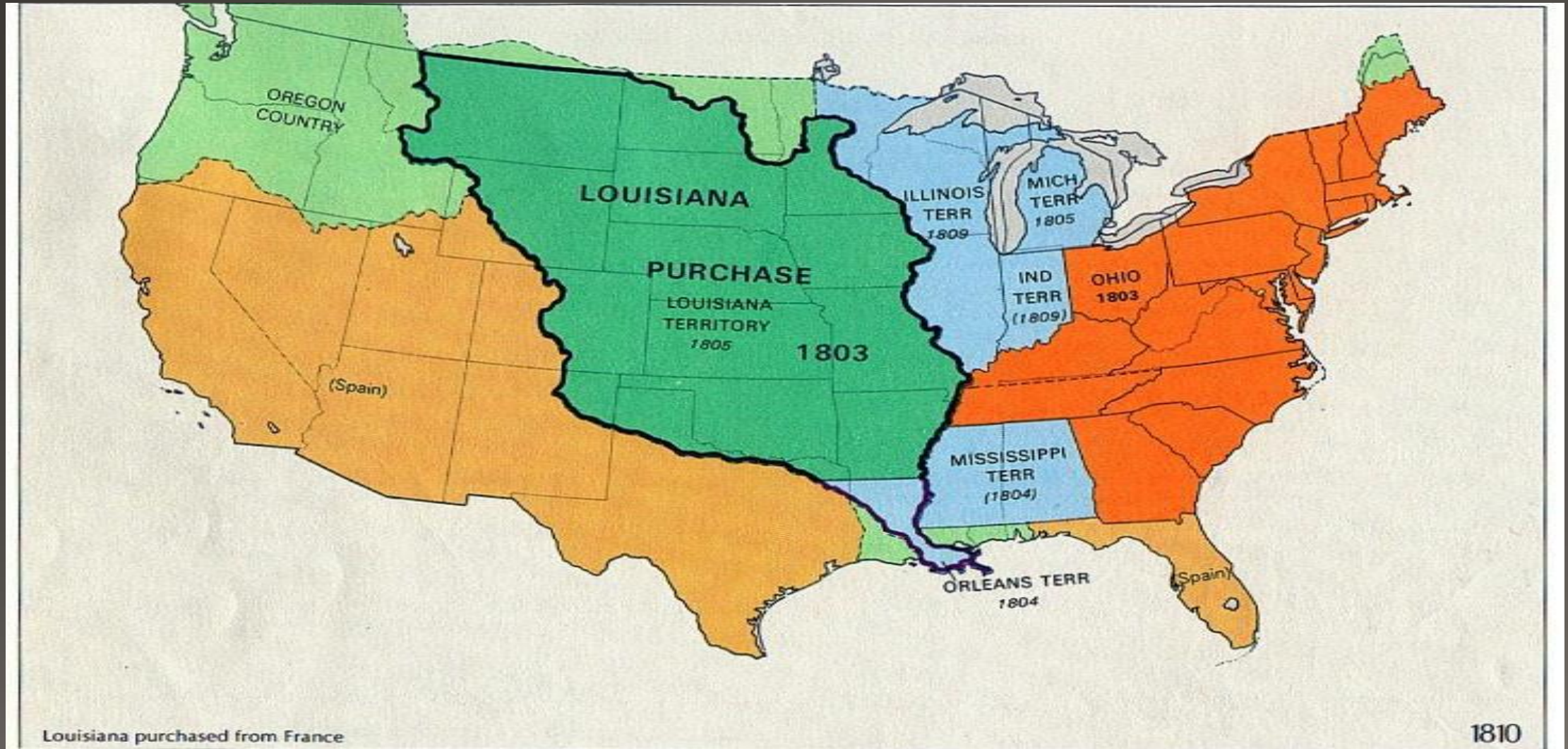
New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new states shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.



The Louisiana Purchase and the route of Lewis & Clark

Because Jefferson was not sure if the Constitution granted him, the President, the power to purchase more territory for the U.S.

How did the Louisiana Purchase benefit America?



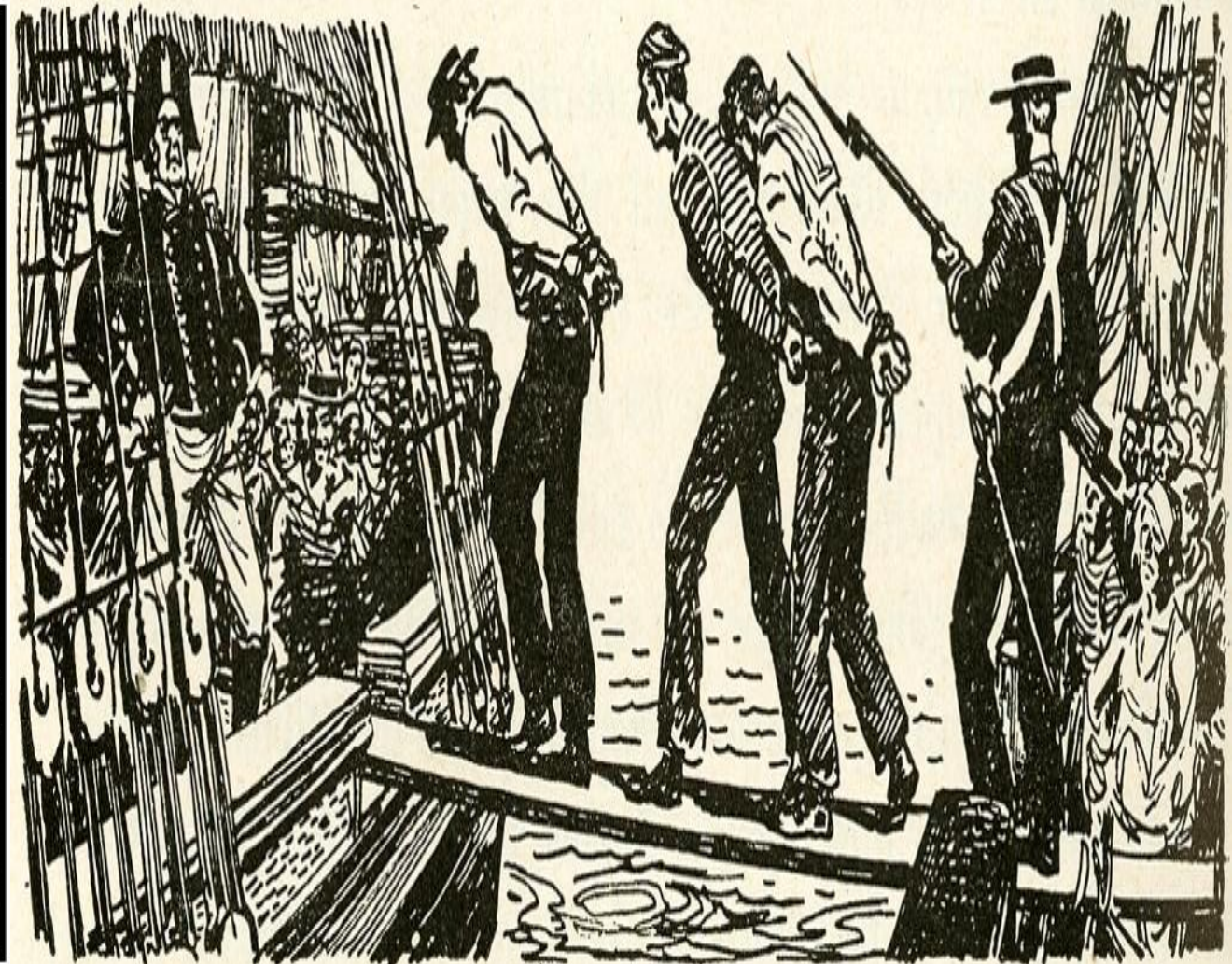
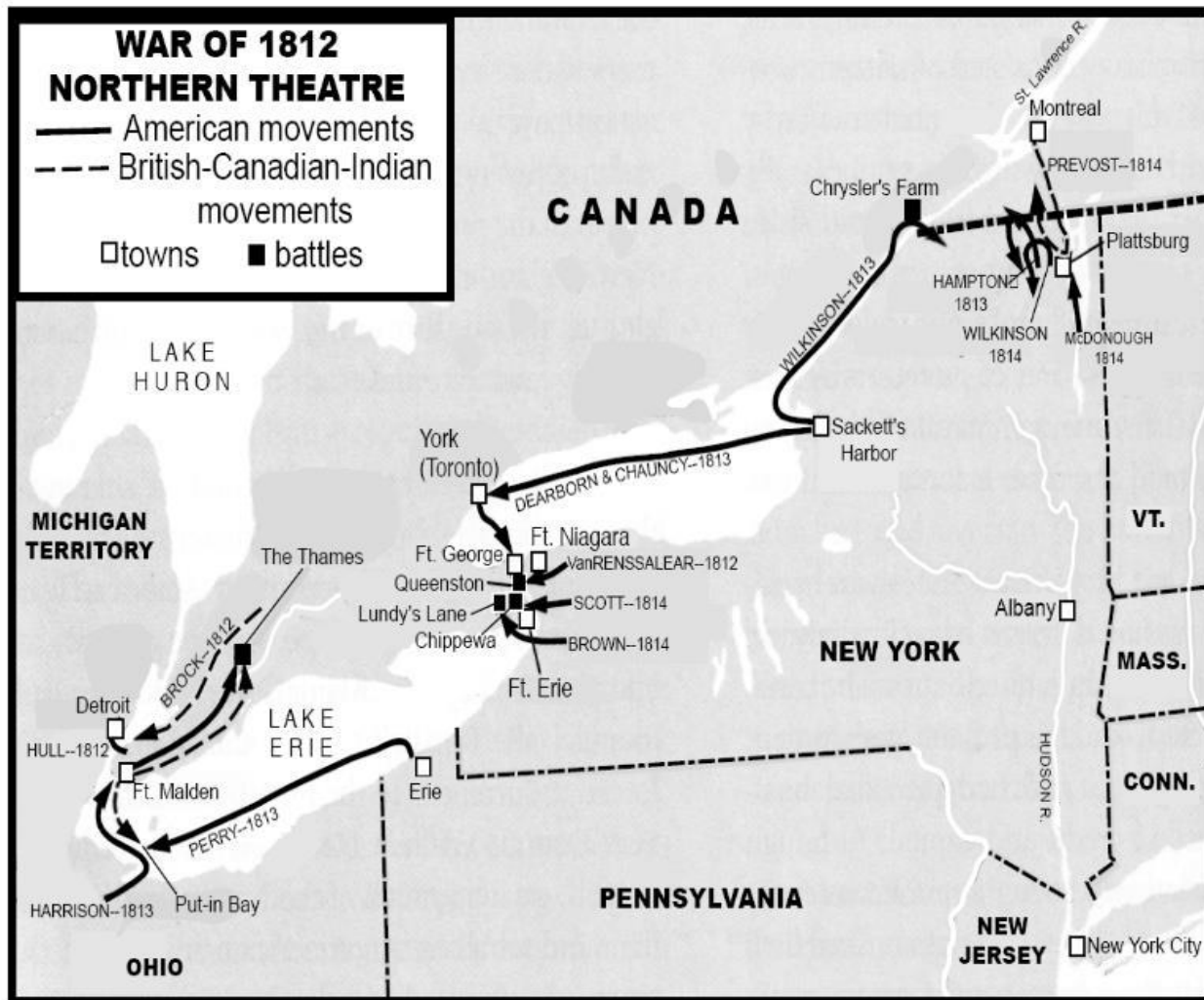
- Gave the U.S. control of the port of New Orleans and the Mississippi River
- It doubled the size of the nation



What two
adventurers
explored the land
gained by the
Louisiana
Purchase?

Merriwether Lewis and William Clark

Why did James Madison declare war on Britain in the War of 1812?



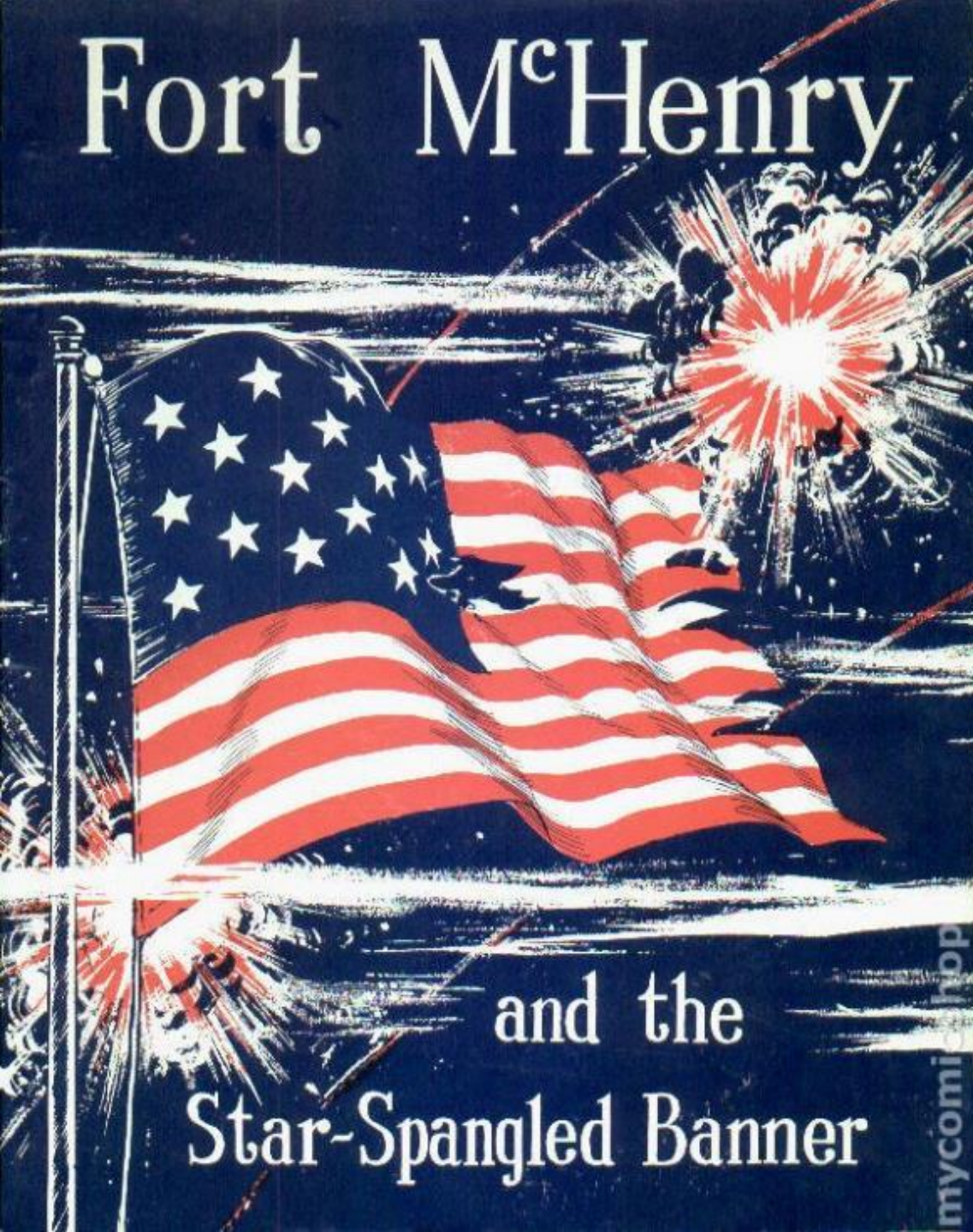
-Britain was interfering with our trade by stopping our ships

-**Impressment** of American sailors

-British were arming Native Americans to attack settlers

-Many Americans wanted to take Canada from the British

Fort M^cHenry



and the
Star-Spangled Banner

mycomicshop

How did the War
of 1812 impact
America?

War ended in a stalemate, but it **increased sentiments of nationalism (pride for one's country)** in America and saw a growth in American industry

What was the
significance of
James
Monroe's
presidency?



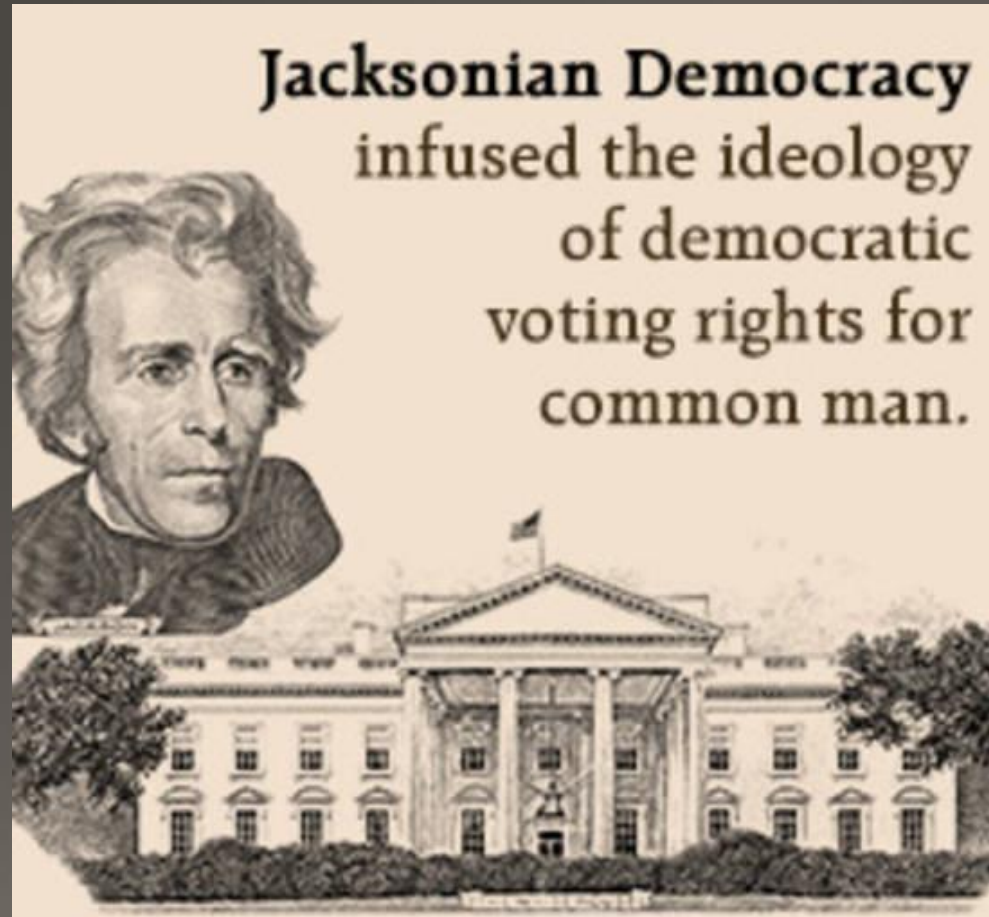
Monroe Doctrine

What was the significance of the Monroe Doctrine?



- Statement issued to European nations that warned them not to interfere with independent nations in the Americas
- Europe could no longer colonize the Americas

List 3 significant results of Andrew Jackson's Presidency (JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY)?

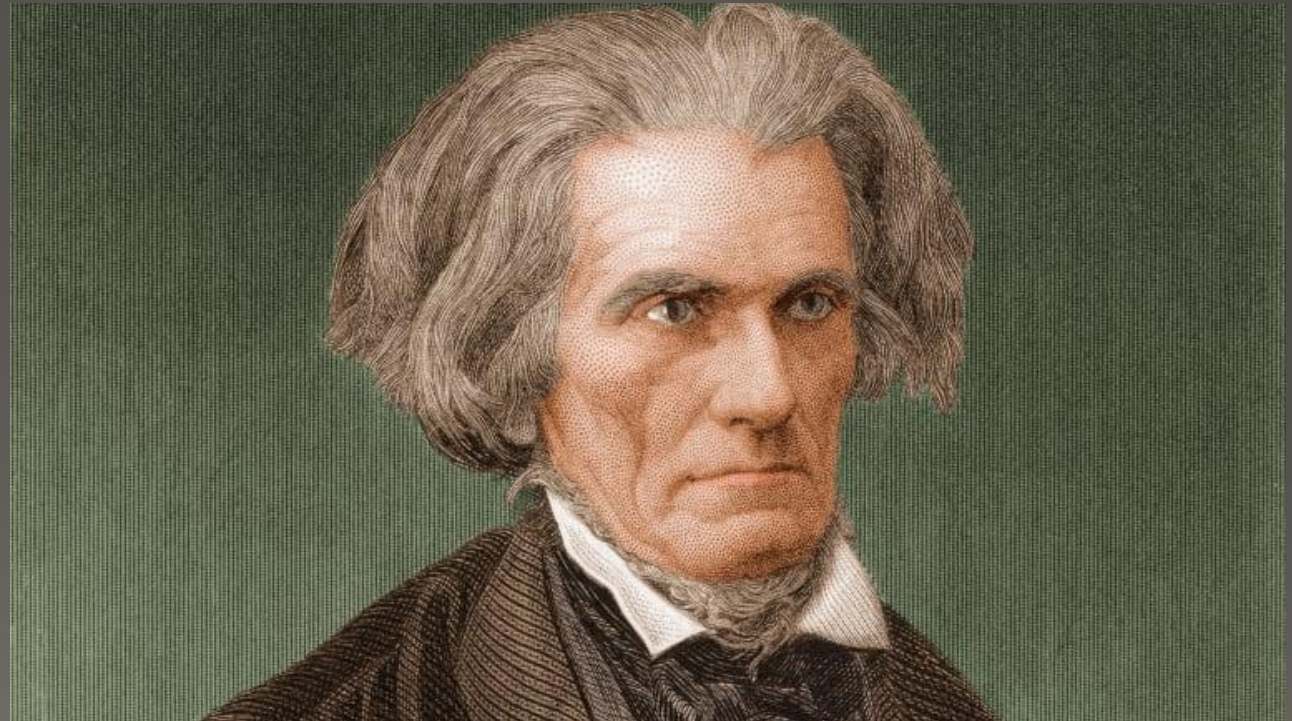


- States expanded white male suffrage by dropping land requirement
- Created the **Spoils System** to put Jackson's political supporters in gov. positions
- Supported westward expansion and removal of Native Americans
- Believed President (executive) should be stronger than Congress (legislative)

How did Jacksonian Democracy impact white males over 21 years old?

- Expanded suffrage for white males by getting rid of land requirement

What Presidents was involved in the Nullification Crisis?



Andrew Jackson

What South Carolina Senator was involved in the Nullification Crisis?

John C. Calhoun

Define Nullify

-Cancel or disregard a law

-But does a state have the right to ignore (nullify) a federal law that they don't like?

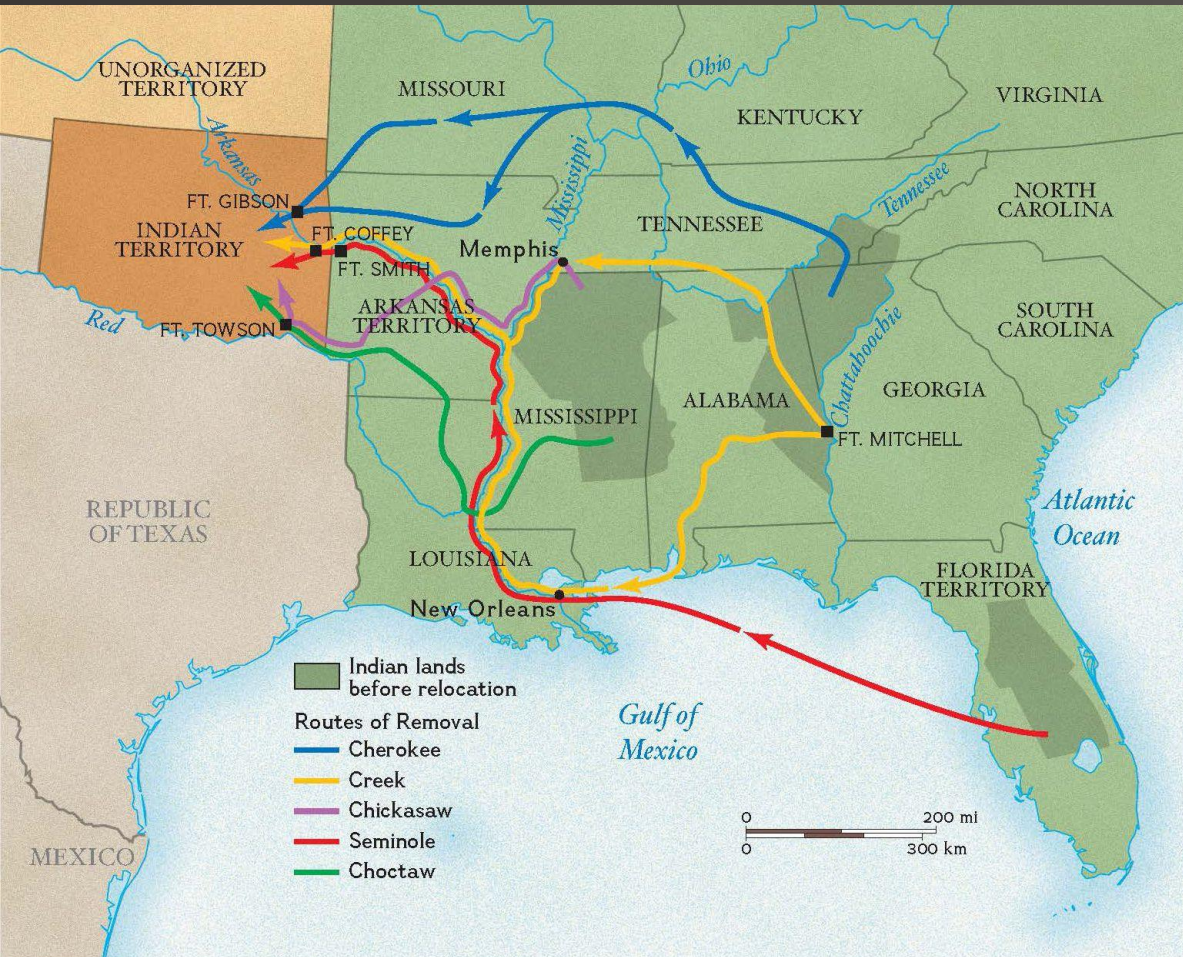
Why did South Carolina want to nullify the tariffs of 1828 and 1832?

- South Carolina and many southern states felt that the tariff only helped northern manufacturers, while hurting southern planters

What was the result of the Nullification Crisis?

- Jackson threatened military action if SC didn't pay tariff and SC eventually backed down, after tariff was lowered
- Nullification Crisis showed that the nation was already divided (**sectionalism** was on the rise!)

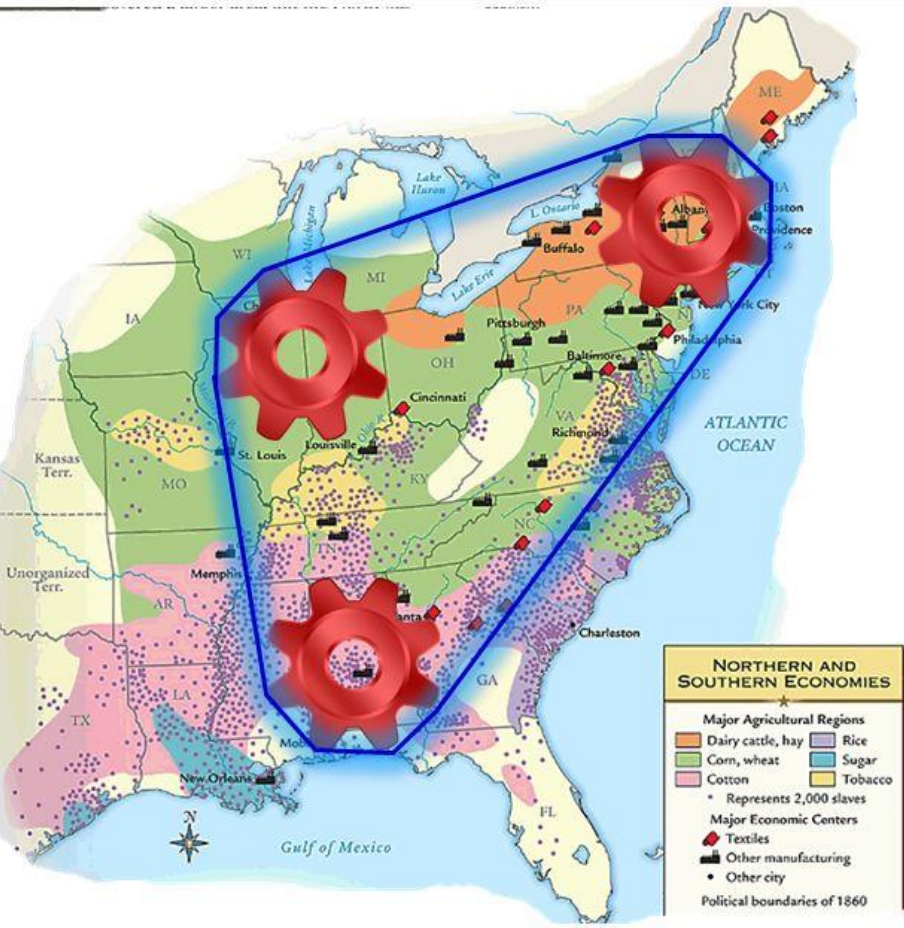
What was the significance of the Indian Removal Act?



- Signed into law by Andrew Jackson in 1830
- US government forced Native American off of land it wanted for white settlers, forced them to move onto reservations west of the Mississippi River
- Resulted in Trail of Tears

List three items include in Henry Clay's American System

From 1800 to 1840, these three regional economies became connected into a national market economy



Henry Clay's American System helped connect the South, North, and West

American System created a tariff to promote Northern industry



The policy proposed a protective tariff to get funding for transportation.



Transportation improvements would include better roads and canals.



Good transportation would lead to industrial growth: the South and West could cheaply transport raw materials to the North and East for manufacture.



Manufactured goods could then be shipped back to the South and West.

- Tariff on imports
- Establishment of a 2nd National Bank
- Build infrastructure (roads, highways, canals, etc.)
 - Erie Canal helps New York City grow!

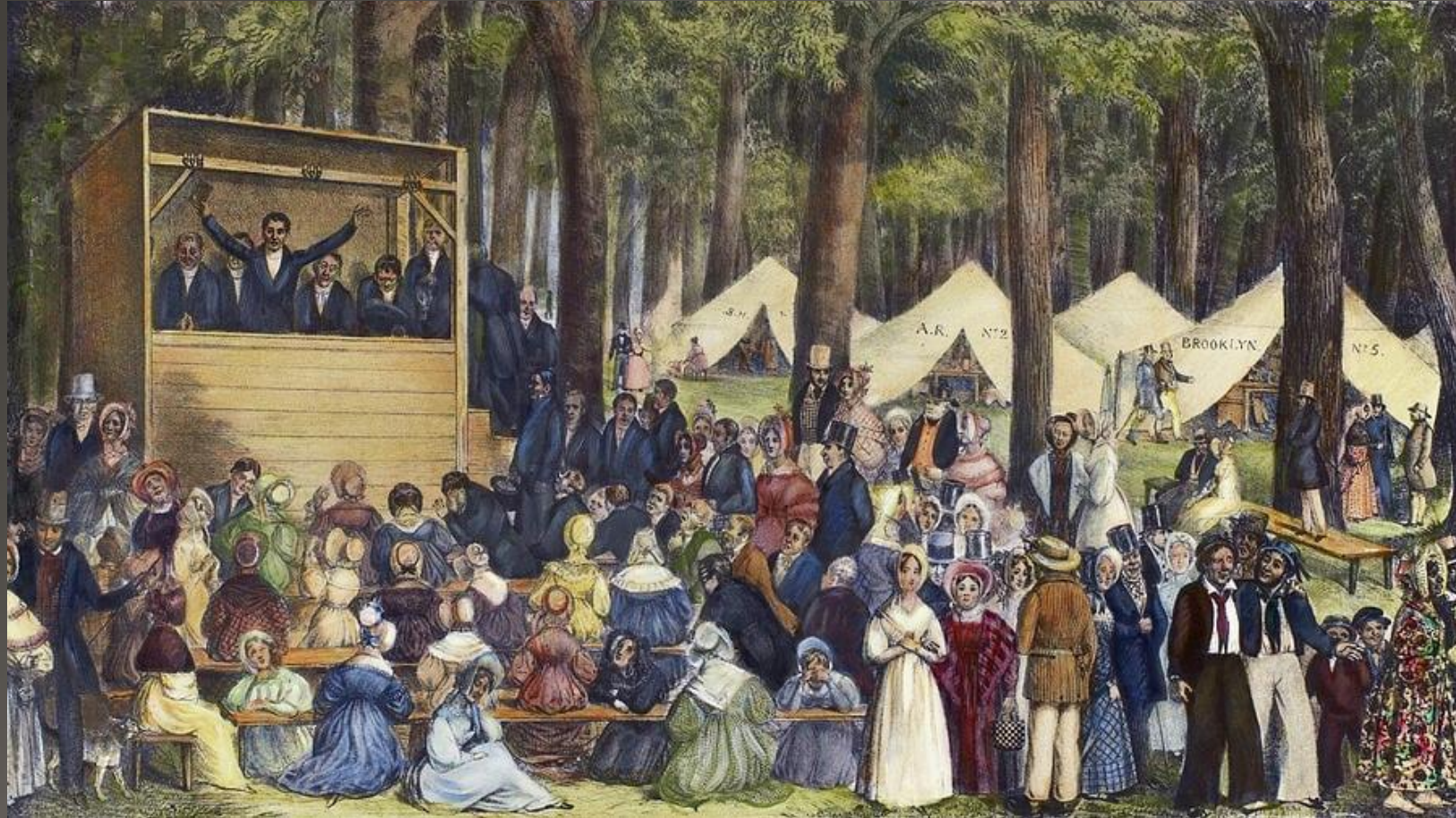
What was the industrial and economic purpose of the American System?

-Henry Clay hoped that the American system would strengthen the US economy and help it become less dependent on Europe

-Infrastructure such as roads and canals connected the regional economies of the north, south, and west



What was the significance of the Second Great Awakening?



Another religious revival in the US that led to many reform movements that wanted to transform America

List four reform movements inspired by the Second Great Awakening?

- Temperance Movement (get rid of alcohol)
- Abolitionist Movement (get rid of slavery)
- Women's Rights Movement (grant women suffrage)
- Public Education Movement (create tax funded public edu. System)

What was the importance of the temperance movement?



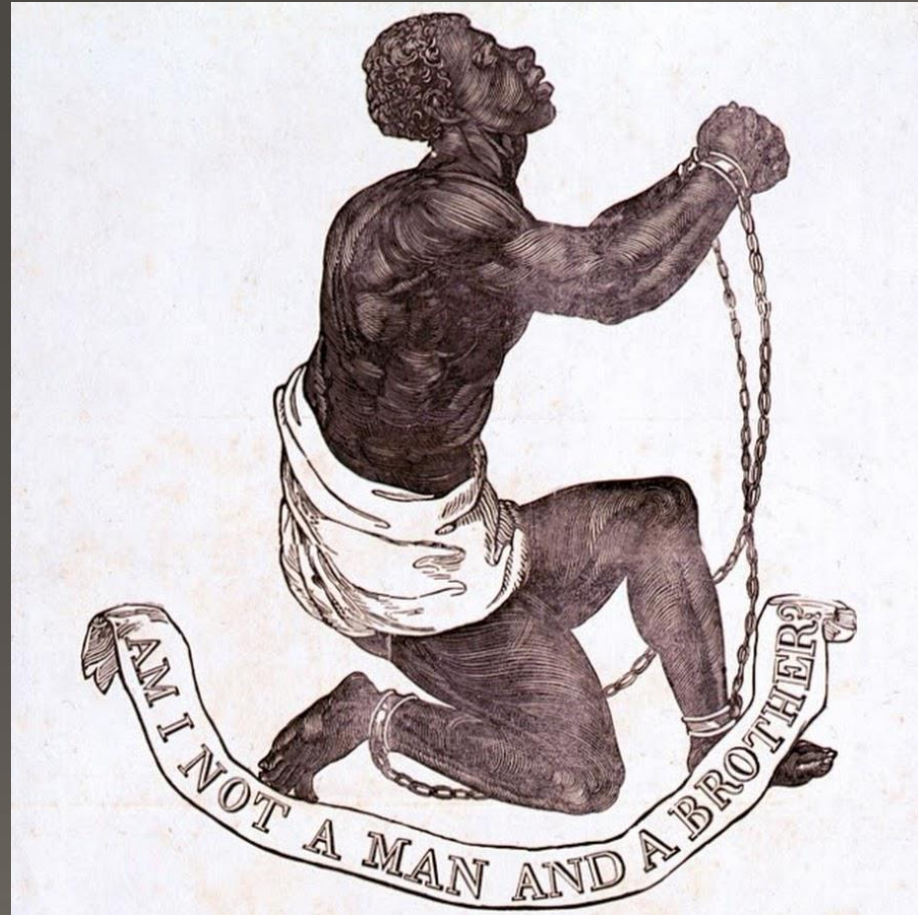
- Led by women, wanted people to drink less or wanted alcohol outlawed all together

What was the purpose of the Seneca Falls Conference?



- First women's rights convention, held in New York
- Organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Write "Declaration of Sentiments"

Why did slavery become an important political issue in America?



- Because of slave rebellions and the rise of the Abolitionist movement

Define: Abolitionism

- Eradication of slavery
- Important early abolitionists:
 - Frederick Douglass
 - William Lloyd Garrison
 - Grimke Sisters

AS THE U.S. EXPANDS WEST, SLAVERY
BECOMES THE PRIMARY ISSUE OF
THE 1800'S!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

What was the impact of the Missouri Compromise?



- Maine admitted as a free state
- Missouri admitted as a slave state, to maintain equal number of free and slave states
- Future states above Compromise line would be free, states below line would be slave states

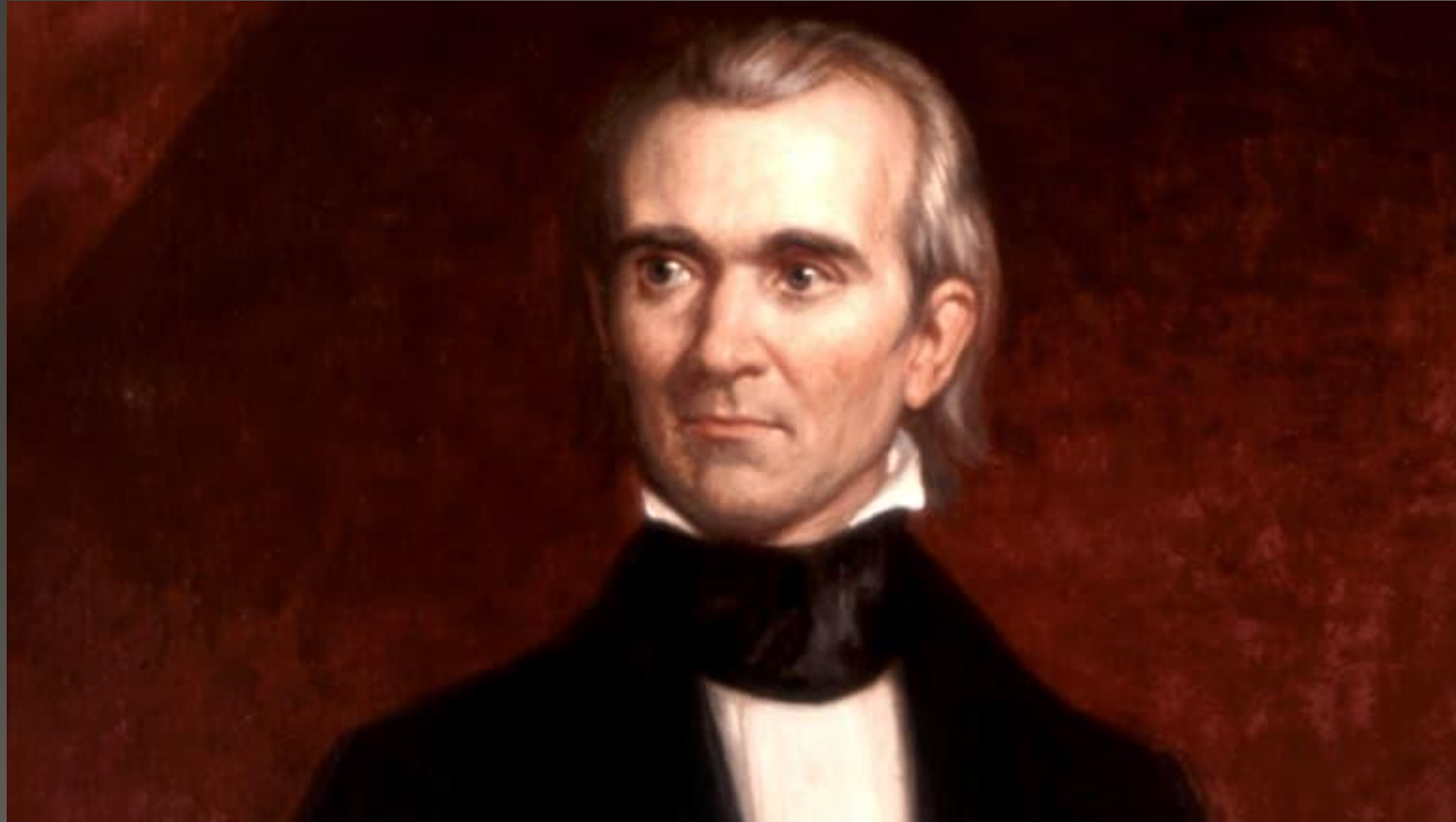
- How did the Missouri Compromise impact the following states?
 - Missouri:
 - Maine:

- Missouri admitted as a slave state
- Maine admitted as a free state

What was the geographic impact of the Missouri Compromise?

- Future states above 36' 30 line would be free, future states below would allow slavery

Which president promoted Manifest Destiny by annexing Texas and Oregon?



- James K. Polk

List the states were added as a result of the Mexican-American War?



- Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

- What did the following regions want to do with the land gained from the Mexican American War?
 - Southern States:
 - Northern States:

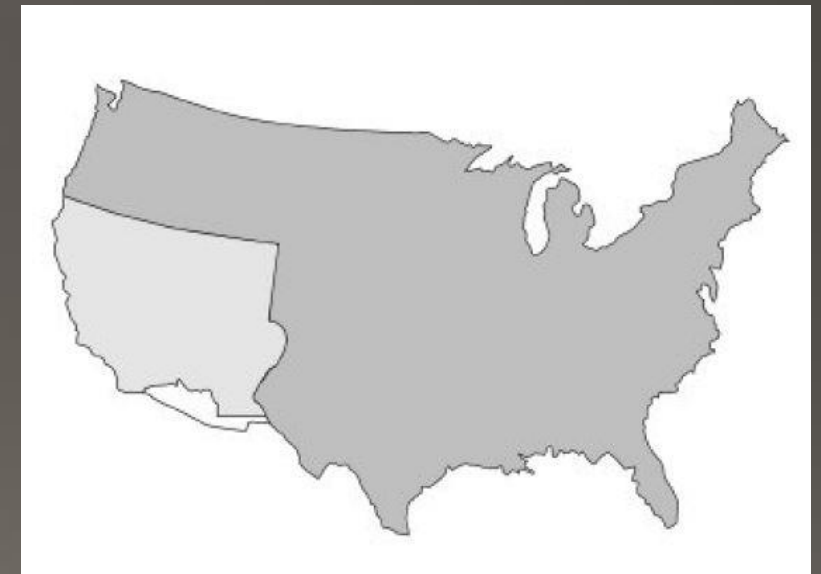


- South: expand slavery into these new states
- North: outlaw slavery in these new states (proposed Wilmot Proviso)

Define: Sectionalism

- Loyalty to the interests of ones region (north or south) instead of the country as a whole
- The US was divided into sections (north/south) over the issue of slavery, tariffs, state's rights

List 3 provision included in the Compromise of 1850?

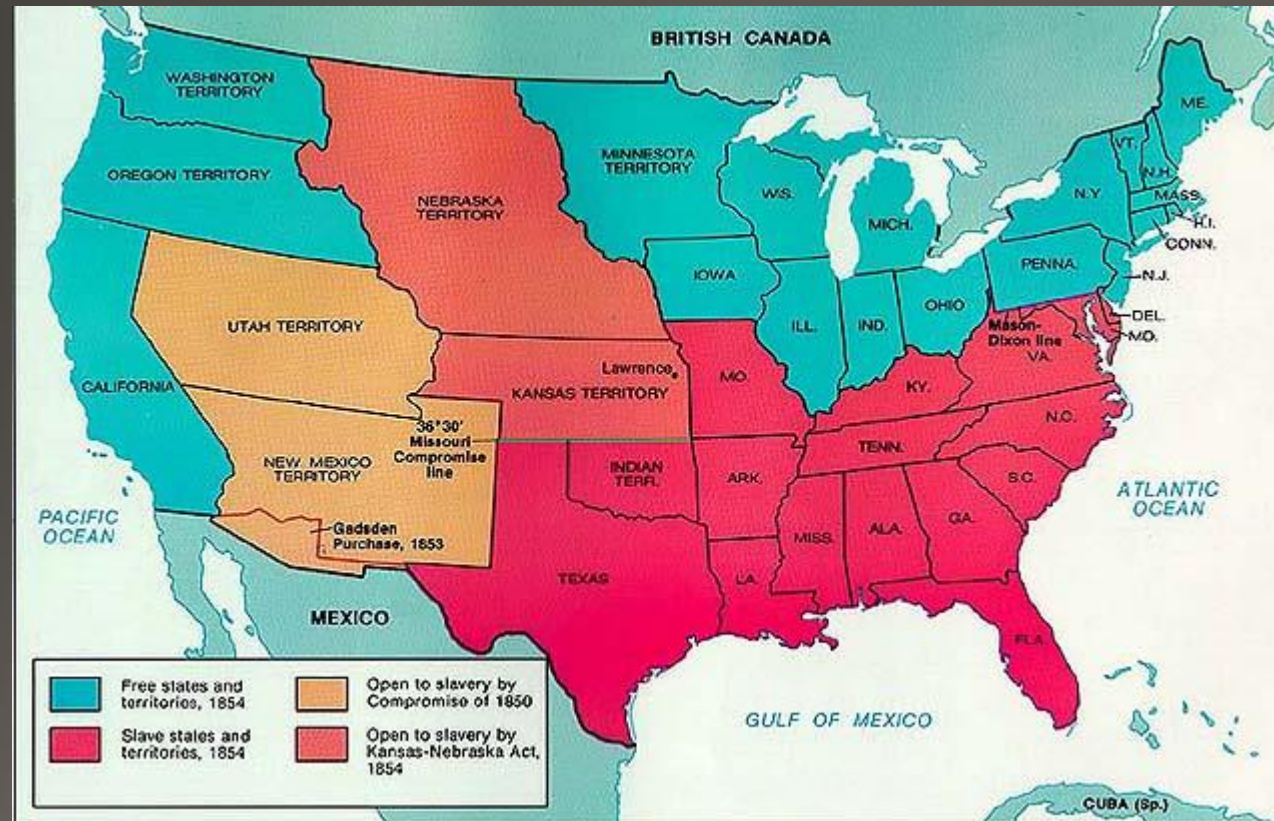


- California added as a free state
- Tougher Fugitive Slave Law
- New Mexico and Utah Territories opened to slavery through Popular Sovereignty

Why did politicians create the
Compromise of 1850?

- To calm tensions between the slave states and free states over the newly acquired territory from the Mexican-American War

What was the political significance of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

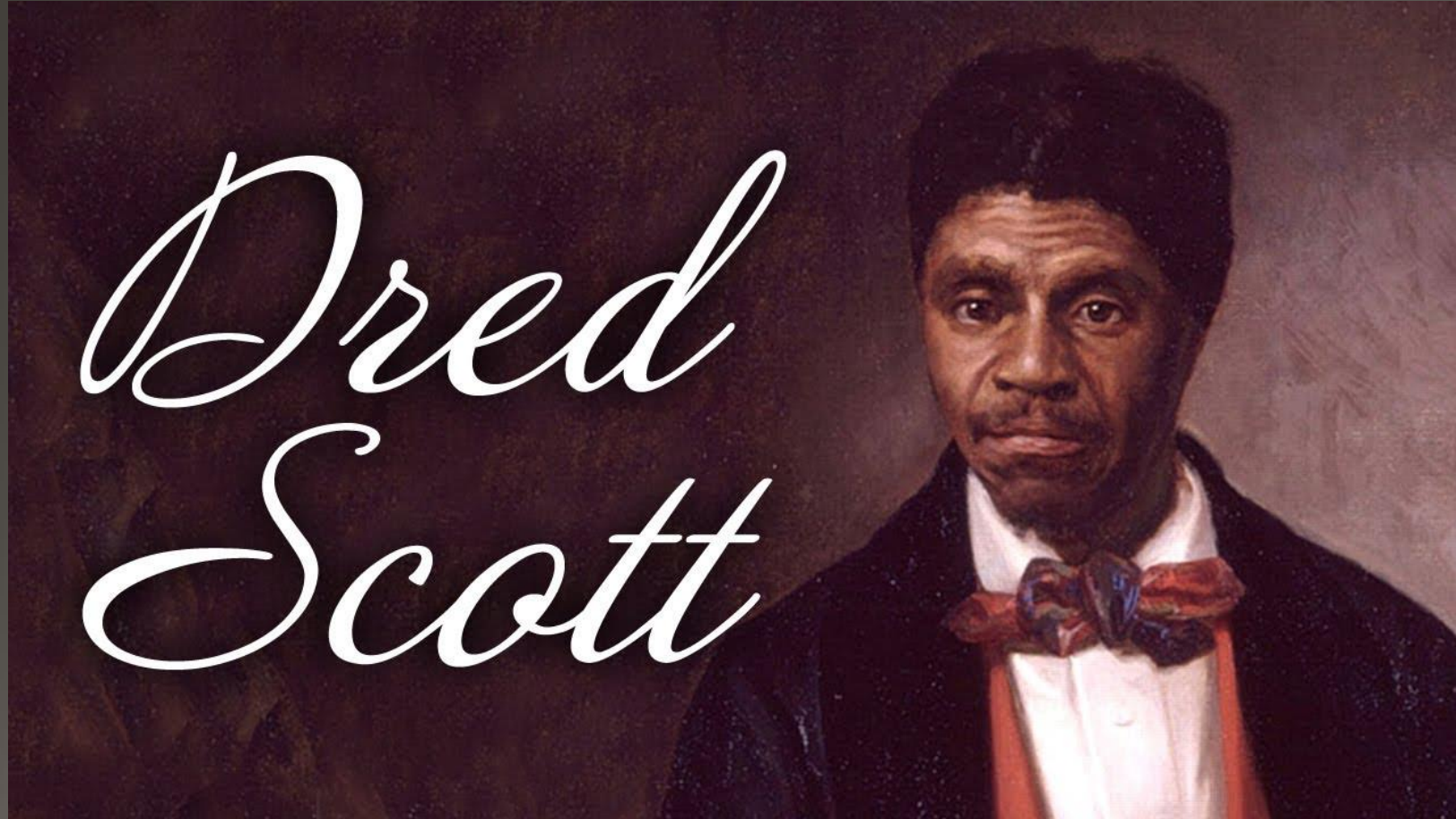


- Repealed Missouri Compromise
- Said that the issue of slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty (vote of citizens) in Kansas and Nebraska

Define: Popular Sovereignty

- Rule by the people (i.e. the people of a state vote if they want slavery or not)

Who was Dred Scott?



- Slave who argued he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and free states

What was the significance of Scott v Sanford?

- Supreme Court ruled:
 - African Americans were not citizens and couldn't sue in court
 - Slaves were property and could be taken to any state
 - OVERTURNED THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, COMPROMISE OF 1850, IDEA OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

Who was John Brown?



- White abolitionist who believed that slavery would only be abolished through violent revolution

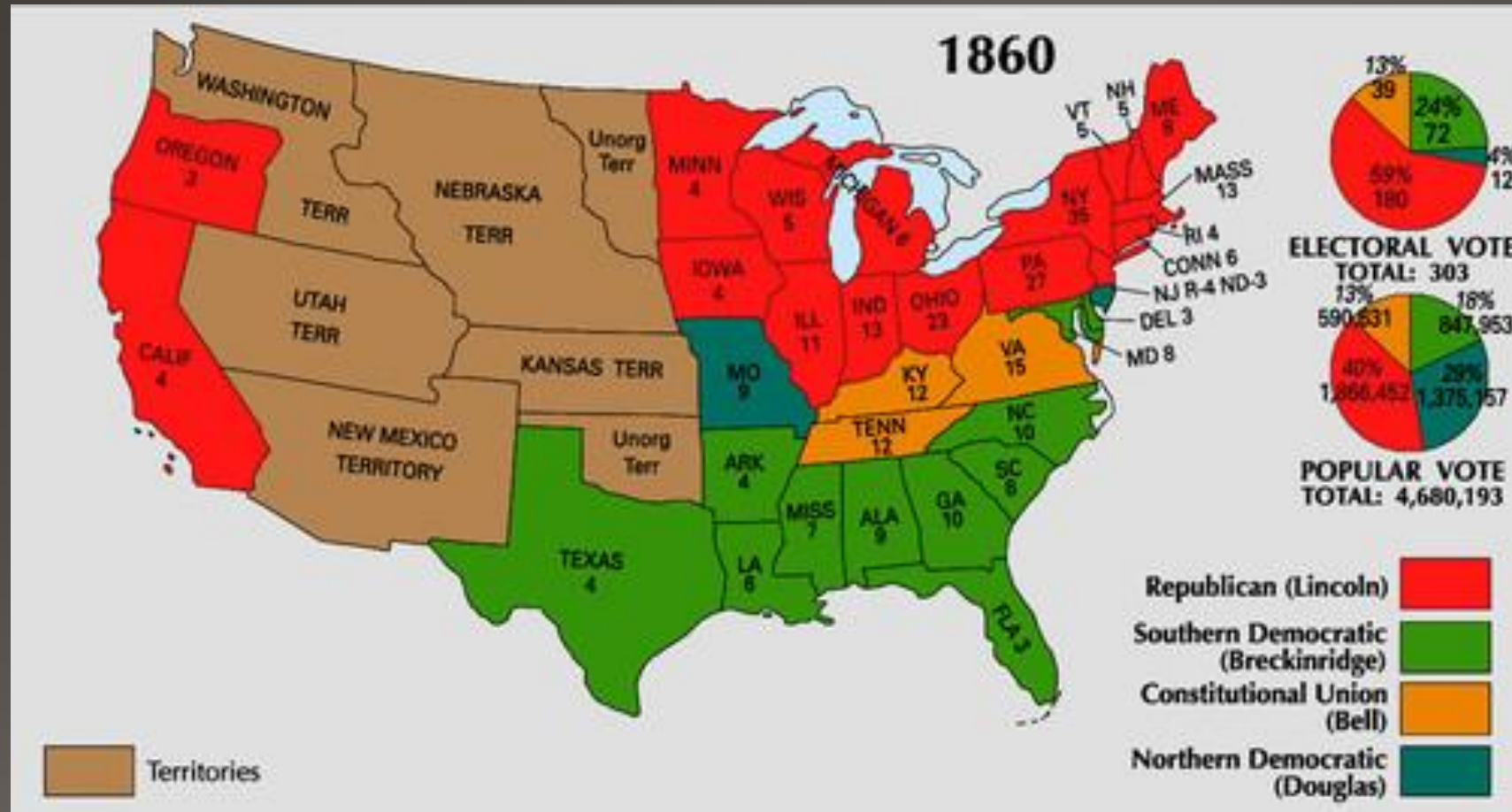
- How did the following regions feel about John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry?

- South:

- North:

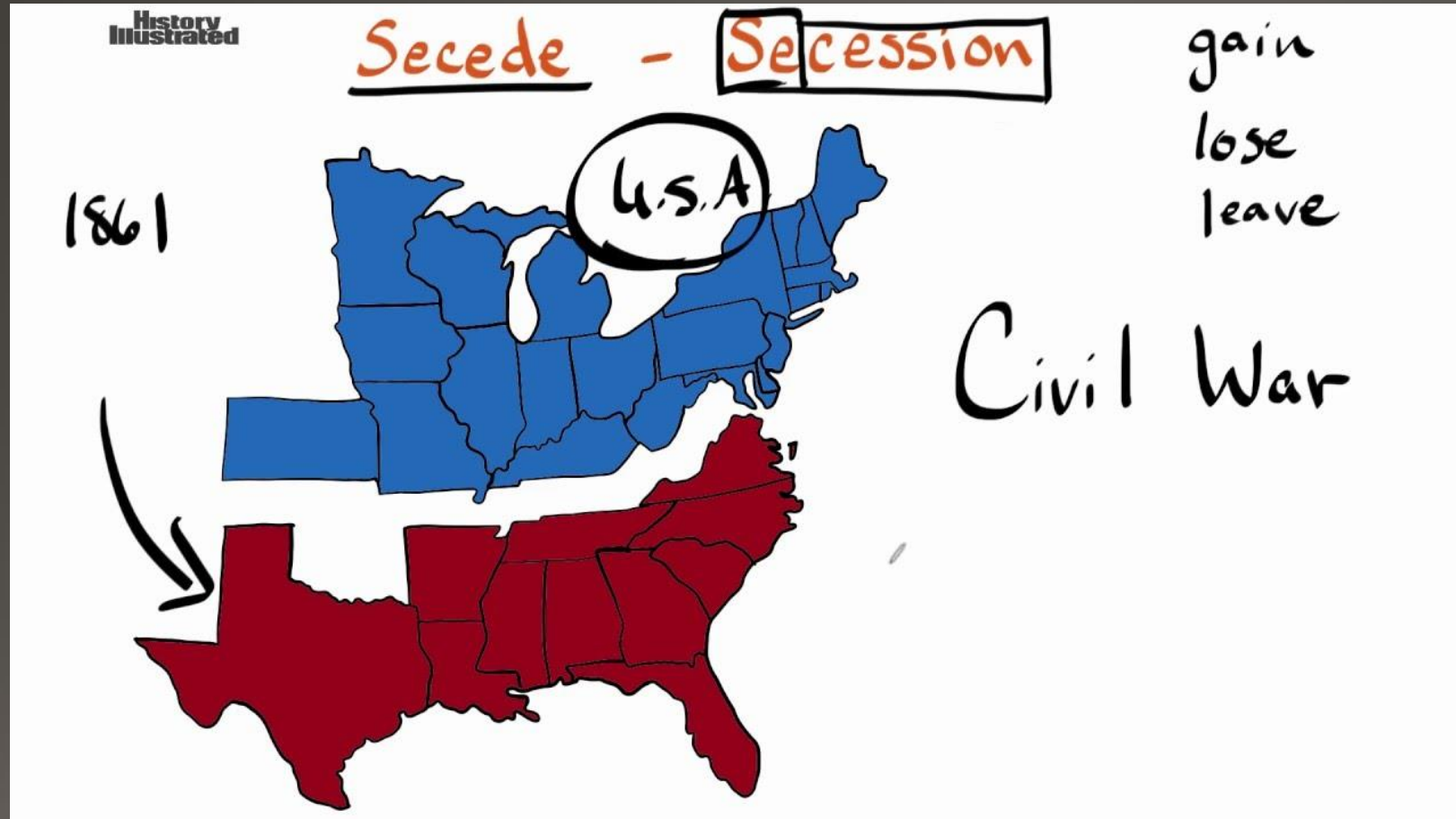
- Southerners thought he was a terrorists
- Northerners thought he was an abolitionist martyr

What president was elected in 1860?



- Abraham Lincoln of the newly created Republican Party

How did the Presidential Election of 1860 impact the United States?

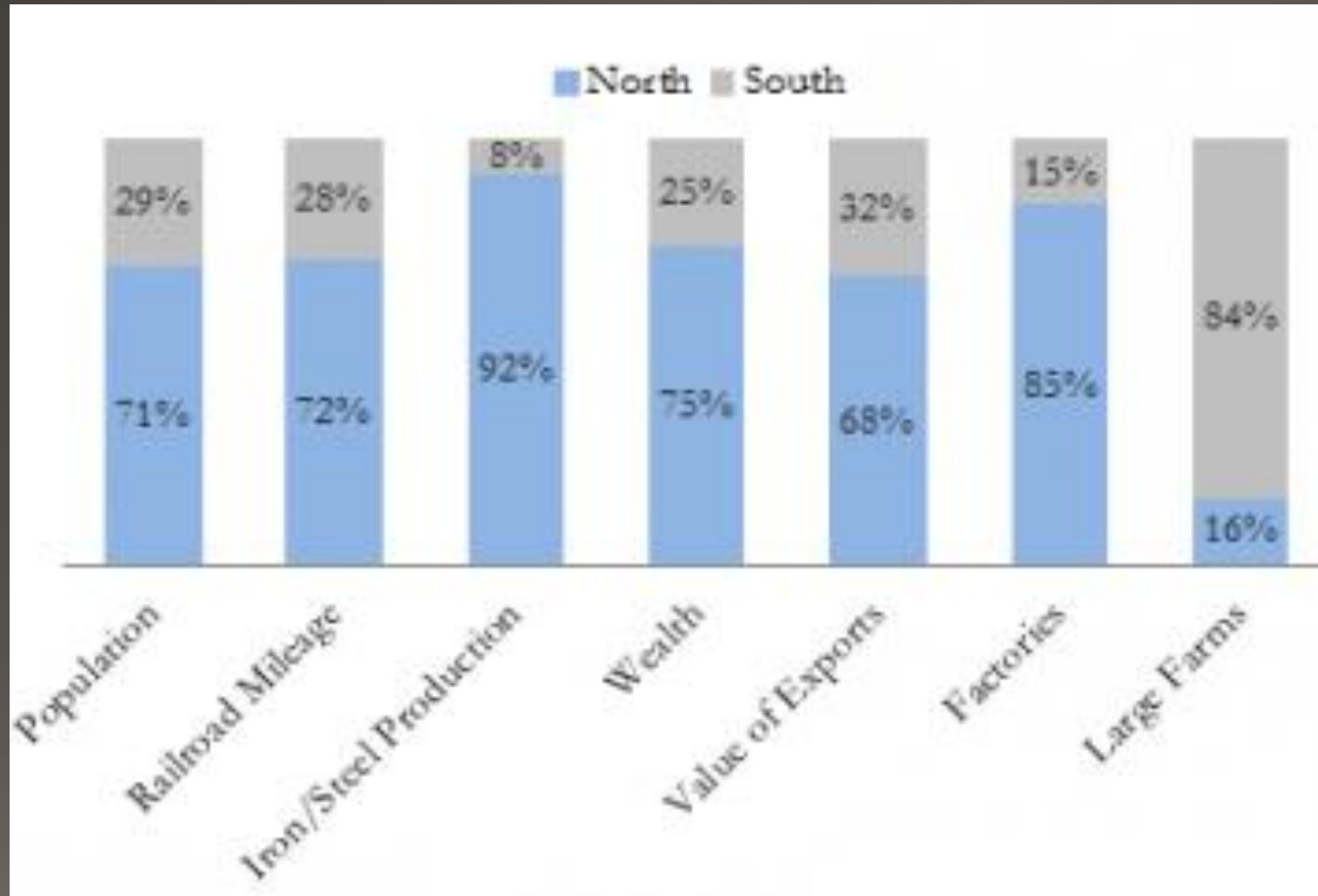


- After Lincoln was elected, south feared that Republicans would try to end slavery and began seceding from the US

List the four events that led to the Civil War

- Publishing of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- Dred Scott decision
- John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry
- Election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860

Which side (North or South) had the economic advantage during the Civil War?

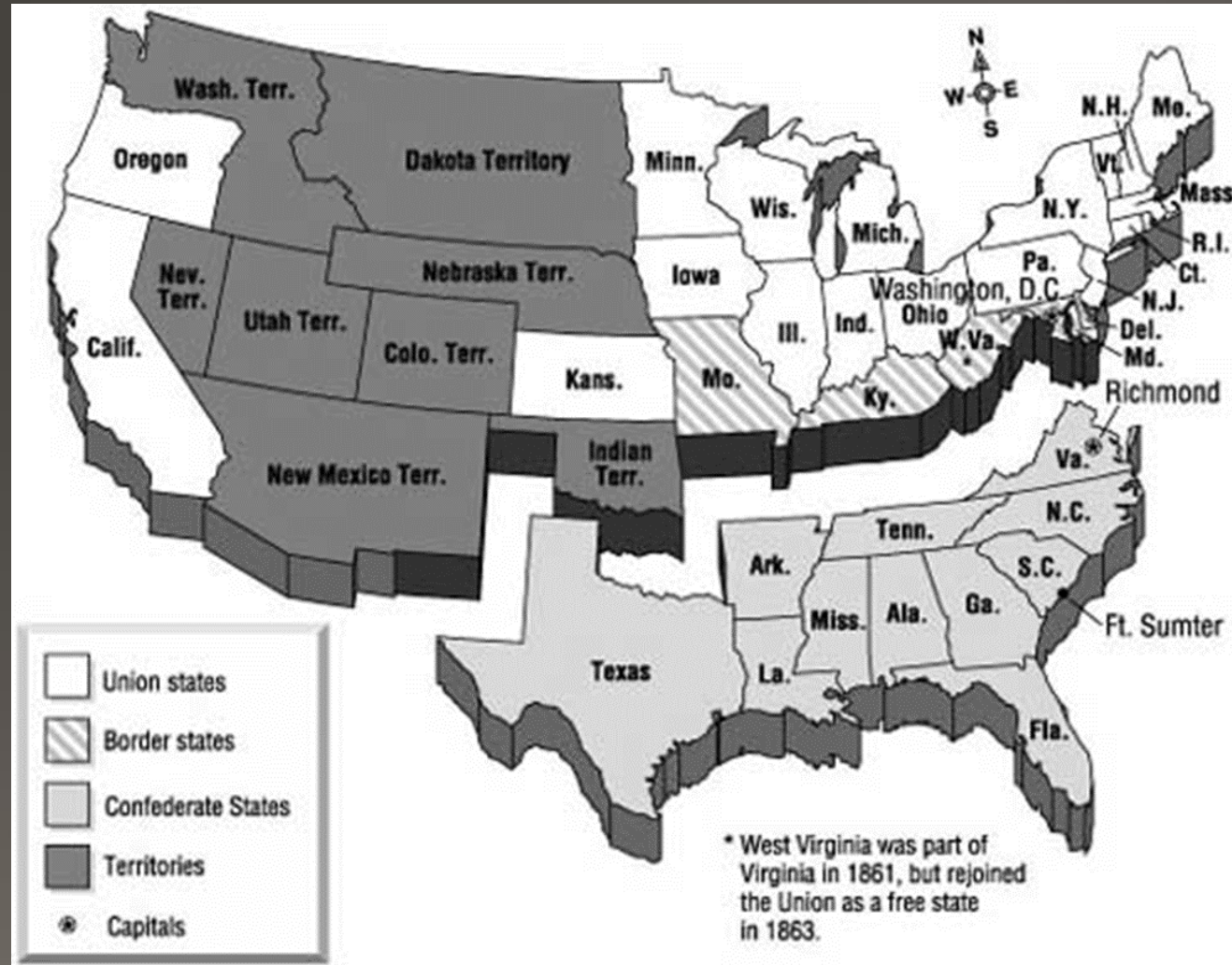


- North (aka Union): more people, wealth, factories, railroads, etc.

Define: Habeas Corpus

- Legal rule that anyone taken into custody must be brought in front of a judge to determine if they are legally being held

Why did Lincoln suspend habeas corpus in the North?



- So he could jail Confederate supporters in the border states

Why did Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation?



- To free slaves in Confederate territory
 - Many freed slaves joined Union Army (helps Union)
 - Confederacy lost labor force (hurts Confederacy)

Why did Lincoln deliver the Gettysburg Address?



- Called on the living to continue fight to preserve the Union
- Addressed the fact that not all men were currently equal (slavery) and that the Civil War was a fight for equality

- What were the roles of the following leaders during the Civil War?
 - Ulysses S. Grant:
 - William T. Sherman:
 - Jefferson Davis:
 - Robert E. Lee:
 - Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson:

- **Grant:** Commanding general of the Union armies, accepted Lee and Confederates' surrender at Appomattox Courthouse
- **Sherman:** Union general who destroyed Atlanta and led March to the Sea
- **Davis:** President of the Confederate State of America
- **Lee:** Commanding general of the Confederate armies, surrender to Grant ended Civil War
- **Jackson:** Lee's second hand man, died in battle

- What was the significance of the following battles during the Civil War?
 - Fort Sumter:
 - Antietam:
 - Vicksburg:
 - Gettysburg:
 - Battle of Atlanta:
 - Sherman's March to the Sea:

- **Fort Sumter:** First battle of war, in Charleston, South Carolina
- **Antietam:** Lee's first attempt to invade Union, failed, bloodiest single day of fighting in the Civil War
- **Vicksburg:** Grant and the Union take control of the Mississippi River
- **Gettysburg:** Turning point of the war, Lee's second attempt to invade North, failed, Union has advantage rest of the war
- **Battle of Atlanta:** Sherman and Union destroy Atlanta and leave path of destruction on March to the Sea from Atl to Savannah
- **Appomattox Courthouse:** Confederate Commander Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union Commander Ulysses S. Grant, ends Civil War

Define: Reconstruction

- 1865-1877: Period after the Civil War focused on rebuilding the South and reuniting the country

What was the purpose of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address?



“WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL, WITH FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT, LET US STRIVE ON TO FINISH THE WORK WE ARE IN.”

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN
SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

- Lincoln expressed his conviction that slavery was evil and his hope of reuniting the nation after the war was over
- Communicated his vision for rebuilding the South after the war instead of punishing it

What was the purpose of Lincoln's and Johnson's Presidential Reconstruction Plan?

TWO PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON WANTED...

- To restore the Union as quickly as possible
- To go easy on the South

CONGRESS WANTED...

- Stricter standards for admitting the Southern States back into the Union
- To protect the freedom of African Americans in the South

- Presidential Reconstruction plans were lenient on the South, did not punish the South harshly and wanted to reunite the country quickly
- Allowed former Confederates to participate in governments

What was the purpose of the Congressional Reconstruction Plan?

TWO PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON WANTED...

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CONGRESS WANTED...

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- To protect the freedom of African Americans in the South

- Congressional Reconstruction was harsh on the South. Wanted to punish the former Confederate states and make it more difficult for them to rejoin the Union
- Put South under military rule
- Forced southern states to ratify 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments

What was the significance of Lincoln's
Assassination?

Lincoln's VP, Andrew Johnson, would become president and oversee the start of the Reconstruction Period (1865-1877)

- List the two reasons Andrew Johnson was impeached?
(ANSWER A and B)
- What law did he break?
- What was the political reason?

- Broke Tenure of Office Act by firing his Secretary of War without Congressional permission
- The Radical Republicans wanted him impeached because he was interfering with their Reconstruction plans

Define Impeachment

- Process in which Federal officials are accused of “high crimes and misdemeanors” and given a formal trial in the Senate

Define Acquitted

- Free someone from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty

What groups benefited from the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands?

- Former slaves

What was the significance of the 13th
Amendment?

- Outlawed slavery

What was the significance of the 14th Amendment?

- Granted citizenship to African-Americans and “equal protection under the law”

What was the significance of the 15th Amendments?

- Granted African-American men the right to vote

How did the 13th, 14th, and 15th
Amendments impact the relationship
between the state and federal
government?

- Southern states resisted these amendments and federal authority

What was the significance of the Black Codes?

- Laws passed in the early years of Reconstruction, that restricted African-American's freedom
- Early versions of Jim Crow Laws

The Black Codes and the Ku Klux Klan
were attempts by the South to

- Keep freed African-Americans in form of slavery

What did the North gain in the Presidential Election of 1876?

- Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, was awarded the presidency

What did the South gain in the Presidential Election of 1876?

- In exchange for allowing the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, to become president, Congress removed federal troops from the southern states

What unofficially ends the
Reconstruction?

- Compromise of 1877
 - Republican Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President
 - Republicans agree to remove federal troops from the southern states
 - Without the presence of troops, the southern states deny African-Americans their rights with Jim Crow Laws, poll taxes, literacy tests, etc.