1. What was the era of good feelings?
* Period of Peace of Prosperity under which the United States is able to establish itself as a respected Country.
1. What is Sectionalism?
* Loyal to one state or section of the country or region instead of the US as a whole
1. What was the outcome of the Missouri Compromise 1820? Page 246
* Some states that give the United States more land and economic opportunity will be equally divided slave and non-slave
1. What were the goals of the Monroe Doctrine? Page 246
* Stop European colonization of Latin America.
* Stop European colonization within the Western Hemisphere.
1. Why did American leaders support Latin American struggles for independence from Spain in the early 1820s? 246
* The United States wants to eliminate the threat of European Colonizers and Imperialists in the Western Hemisphere.
1. Who benefited from the Monroe Doctrine and why?
* The Latin American Countries and the United States that were now protected from Colonization by the Europeans especially France and Britain.
* Dividing line between the Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere
1. What was significant about the battle of New Orleans?
* It occurred two weeks after the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812 was signed.
* Bloodiest battle of the War of 1812 and gives the US the great leader “Old Hickory” Andrew Jackson
1. What was Washington’s foreign policy?
	1. Neutrality and Isolationsim
2. What were the outcomes of the War of 1812? Page 219
	1. The Treaty of Ghent – no land changes hands, no monies change hands between the U.S. and Britain
	2. The Treaty of Ghent is the agreement for peace at the end of the War of 1812 signed on Christmas eve 1814.
	3. Revealed need for a strong standing army for the United States
	4. Brought and End to the Federalist Party
	5. Shattered the strength of Native American resistance
	6. Pave the way for the acquisition of Florida
3. What was Old Ironsides?
* Old Ironsides was the USS Constitution that survived as famous war ship, that was hit by numerous cannon balls and survived
1. Explain Impressment page 211
* Taking American sailors from their ships and forcing them to serve in the British navy leading up to the war of 1812
1. How as the Non – Intercourse Act different than the Embargo Act? 215
* Non Intercourse Act only prevent trade with Britain and France because the Embargo Act under Jefferson that pushed for No Trade with European Countries hurt the U.S. too much economically.
1. What was the outcome of the battle of Tippecanoe? 215
* The United States puts down the rebellions by Native Americans
* Find out the British are selling guns to the Indians to fight the Americans.
1. Who were the War Hawks and what did they want? 215
* members of Congress who wanted to declare war against Britain after the Battle of Tippecanoe
1. What did the United States gain in the Louisiana Purchase? 209

 (1803) the purchase of French land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains that doubled the size of the United States

* The gain the Port of New Orleans
* Cost just over 15 million
* Constitutional because Thomas Jefferson purchased it through a treaty which is an executive power
1. What role did Lewis and Clark play in the expansion of the United States? 209

an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark that began in 1804 to explore the Louisiana Purchase tried to find a water route to reach the Pacific Coast

1. Who was Sacagawea?

(1786?–1812) Shoshone woman who, along with French fur trapper husband, accompanied and aided Lewis and Clark on their expedition

1. What is the difference between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists?
	1. Federalists – Favored a strong central government Wanted to base economy and industry n trade and supported a loose construction of the constitution
	2. Anti-Federalists supported states have more power and wanted to base the economy off of farming. They supported a string interpretation of the constitution.
2. What did John Adams support?
	1. John Adams was an Antifederalist and supported a strict interpretation of the constitution.
3. Who was John Marshall? Page 206

 (1755–1835) Federalist leader who served in the House of Representatives and as U.S. Secretary of State, he later became the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, establishing in Marbury v. Madison the Supreme Court’s power of judicial review

1. Why is John Marshall Significant to the Supreme Court? Page 206
* Supreme Court Justice ( 1 Chief Supreme and 5 Judges) Today there are 9 ( 1 Chief Supreme and 8 judges)
* Judicial Review – Supreme Court decides if a law is unconstitutional
1. What was the outcome of the case Marbury v. Madison? 207
* (1803) U.S. Supreme Court case - JUDICIAL REVIEW – makes it so the Supreme Court’s rulings were solidified as constitutional, and was done under Supreme Court Justice John Marshall
* Judicial Review – if a law (acts of Congress ) is unconstitutional the Supreme Court can declare it
1. What was the outcome of the Supreme Court Case Gibbons vs. Ogden 1824? 248
	1. Set forth the power of the national government to control commerce between states
	2. Constitution was the supreme law of the land
	3. Interstate commerce is any business that crosses state bourndaries
	4. Commerice is any kind of business interaction
2. What was the Outcome of McCulloch V. Maryland 1819
	1. Extenstion of federal power ny creating a broad definition of commerce and by asserting the supremacy of federal over state law
3. Who won the election of 1800?

President - Thomas Jefferson – Democratic Republican

wins presidency in 1800 over John Adams and Aaron Burr - brings changes to federal government in keeping with his principles

1. What was the XYZ AFFAIR?
* (1797) France attempted to get a bribe and loans from U.S. diplomats in exchange for an agreement that French privateers would no  longer attack American ships; it led to an undeclared naval war between the two countries
1. What settlement did the United States and Spain reach in the Adams-Onis Treaty? 244
* (1819) an agreement in which Spain gave East Florida to the United States
1. Northerners supported tariffs in the early 1800s because tariffs helped them compete with what? 255
* Trade from Britain and France on imported manufactured goods.
1. In the early 1800s, why did southerners opposed tariffs? 256
* Because the Southern states produced agricultural goods not manufactured goods which would now cost them more because of the tax on imported goods.
1. What effect did the Tariff of Abominations have on the southern states? 256
	1. Tariff put on imported goods and it made the cost of the goods only higher for the South, making them have buy the more expensive goods from the North instead of importing them.
	2. Helps the NORTH hurts the South
2. Arguments over which issue sparked the nullification crisis? 256
* Tariffs on imported goods under the Tariffs of Abomination forced the Southern States like South Carolina to buy more Expensive Northern Manufactured Goods
1. The nullification crisis was a dispute over the power of what entity? Page 256
* The power of the state to decide if they wanted to follow a Federal Law
* It was over the Tariff of Abominations that led to South Carolina trying to Nullify the Tariff and they lost when Jackson got Congresses support for the Force Bill.
1. How were voting rights expanded in the early 1800s under Jacksonian democracy? 251
* Suffrage was given to all white males over the age of 18.
* Males no longer needed to own land.
* Women and Slaves still did not get the right to vote.
1. How did nominating conventions contributed to the expansion of democracy in the United States in the 1820s?
	1. Allows for multiple candidates to be nominated for elections by multiple parties.
		1. Examples – Tea Party, Democrats, Republicans, Green Party, Independents
2. What was the "spoils system" practiced by newly elected president Andrew Jackson? 252
	1. The party rewarded the faithful and friends with government jobs.
3. Where was Indian Territory located after the Indian Removal Act? 252
	1. Modern day Oklahoma
4. Who benefited most from Andrew Jackson's plan to remove American Indians to the West? 253
* The white plantation owners in Georgia who wanted to grow cotton to trade with the North and other European Countries.
1. How did the Cherokee people resist removal to Indian Territory? 253
* They filed a Supreme Court Case
* They fought for their land
* They protested the movement by not following the route to Oklahoma and moving to other regins
1. What was the "Trail of Tears"? 254
	1. 1838 16,000 Cherokees walked from their lands in the Southeast to Oklahoma along a treacherous route without the supplies they needed and exposure to disease
2. What was the outcome of Worcester vs Georgia? 253

Cherokee did not want to be removed, so they fought it all the way to the Supreme Court and they won. Both sides agreed to a treaty and agreed to be moved to Oklahoma. 1835

1. Why was the United States' government in such a hurry to uproot the Cherokee population?
* Under the Missouri Compromise Georgia would remain a slave state allowing for increased production of Cotton as a raw material for trade
* Also, lucrative minerals were found there
1. What was the Whig Party? 257
	1. – John Quincy Adams forms a second nominating party called the WHIGS creates a two party system for presidential elections.
2. What helped push the American fur trade to move westward in the early 1800’s? 301
* There were more Beaver Pelts in the colder Northern Countries.
* The Mountain Men became Trailblazers looking for economic opportunity.
1. Why did the Mormons move from New York to the West in the early 1830’s? 304
	1. Exodus Brigham Young led Mormons across Great Plains to settle in Modern Day Utah to escape religious persectuion
2. Why was the battle of the Alamo in 1836 significant? 306
* It gives the Texan Army the opportunity to form and get to the site for the Battle.
* Their desire to win with only 187 men showed the strength of Texas as an Independent Nation.
1. What does Manifest Destiny mean?
* Right of Citizens / belief that it is predetermined that they should be able to settle western land and expand the United States for economic gain.
1. How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed in 1848 affect the United States? 311
	1. US obtains the norther 1/3 of Mexico including regions of Arizona, Colorado, California
2. How did the Mexican – American War serve to heighten tensions over slavery 312
	1. The war gave the territories to the United States that could upset the balance of North and south power in Congress.
3. What did Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan Call for?
	1. establishment of the Bank of the United States and the imposition of a federal excise tax
4. One way in which Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Sojourner Truth are similar
	1. They were all abolitionists that supported the end to slavery
5. Why did a growing number of Americans travel to California in the 1840’s and 1850’s? 313
	1. They sought gold during the Gold Rush of 1848 & 1849
6. What happened to California’s population as a result of the Gold Rush?
	1. It increased dramatically and resulted in California applying for statehood. Under the Missouri Compromise of 1850 California was accepted but the Fugitive slave law was put into place.