CHAPTER 9 The Confederation and the Constitution, 1776–1790

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain the broad movement toward social and political equality that flourished after the Revolution and indicate why certain social and racial inequalities remained in place.

2. Describe the government of the Articles of Confederation and summarize its achievements and failures.

3. Explain the crucial role of Shays’s Rebellion in sparking the movement for a new Constitution.

4. Describe the basic ideas and goals of the Founding Fathers in the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution.

5. Understand the central concerns that motivated the antifederalists, and indicate their social, economic, and political differences with the federalists.

6. Describe the issues at stake in the political fight over ratification of the Constitution between federalists and antifederalists, and explain why the federalists won.

7. Explain how the new government, set up by the Constitution, represented a conservative reaction to the American Revolution, yet at the same time, institutionalized the Revolution’s central radical principles of popular government and individual liberty.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **disestablish** To separate an official state church from its connection with the government. “. . . the Protestant Episcopal church . . . was everywhere disestablished.”

2. **emancipation** Setting free from servitude or slavery. “Several northern states . . . provided for the gradual emancipation of blacks.”

3. **chattel** An article of personal or movable property; hence a term applied to slaves, since they were considered the personal property of their owners. “. . . a few idealistic masters freed their human chattels.”

4. **abolitionist** An advocate of the end of slavery. “In this . . . were to be found the first frail sprouts of the later abolitionist movement.”

5. **ratification** The official confirmation or validation of a provisional governing document or act (such as a constitution) by authoritative approval. “Massachusetts . . . submitted the final draft directly to the people for ratification.”

6. **bill of rights** A document guaranteeing certain fundamental freedoms assumed to be central to society. “Most of these documents included bills of rights. . . .”

7. **speculators (speculation)** Those who buy property, goods, or financial instruments not primarily to use them, but in anticipation of profitable resale after a general rise in value. “States seized control of former crown lands . . . although rich speculators had their day.”

8. **township** In America, a surveyed territory six miles square; the term also refers to a unit of local government, smaller than a county, that is often based on these survey units. “The sixteenth section of each township was set aside to be sold for the benefit of the public schools. . . .”

9. **territory** In American government, an organized political entity not yet enjoying the full and equal status of a state. “. . . when a territory could boast sixty thousand inhabitants, it might be admitted by Congress as a state. . . .”

10. **annex** To incorporate a smaller territory or political unit into a larger one. “They . . . sought to annex that rebellious area to Britain.”

11. **requisition** A demand for something issued on the basis of public authority. “The requisition system of raising money was breaking down. . . .”

12. **foreclosure** Seizing private, mortgaged property from the owner because the legal payments on the loan have not been kept up. “. . . Revolutionary war veterans were losing their farms through mortgage foreclosures.”

13. **quorum** The minimum number of persons who must be present in a group before it can conduct valid business. “A quorum of the fifty-five emissaries from twelve states finally convened at Philadelphia. . . .”

14. **anarchy** The theory that formal government is unnecessary and wrong in principle; the term is also used generally for lawlessness or antigovernmental disorder. “Delegates were determined to preserve the union [and] forestall anarchy. . . .”

15. **bicameral, unicameral** Referring to a legislative body with two houses (bicameral) or one (unicameral). “. . . representation in both houses of a bicameral Congress should be based on population. . . .” “This provided for equal representation in a unicameral Congress. . . .”

# PART II: Checking Your Progress

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F The American Revolution created a substantial, though not radical, push in the direction of social and political equality.

2. T F The movement toward the separation of church and state in America was greatly accelerated by the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Virginia.

3. T F The abolition of slavery in the North after the Revolution led to a strong movement for equal rights for free blacks.

4. T F The Revolutionary ideal of republican motherhood emphasized the central role of women in raising the selfless, virtuous citizens necessary to sustain self-government.

5. T F The state governments, established after the Revolution, created strong judicial and legislative branches of government as a check against popular misrule.

6. T F Speculation, profiteering, and inflation weakened the economy and spurred social discontent during the years under the Articles of Confederation (1781–1787).

7. T F The greatest failure of the national government, under the Articles of Confederation, was its inability to deal with the issue of western lands.

8. T F The U.S. Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, was extremely weak because it had no power to regulate commerce or impose taxes on the states.

9. T F The Northwest Ordinance, passed under the Articles of Confederation, established the western territories as permanent colonies of the federal government.

10. T F Shays’s Rebellion significantly strengthened the movement for a stronger central government by raising fears that the United States was falling into anarchy and mobocracy.

11. T F The states sent their delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 for the purpose of discarding the Articles of Confederation and writing a new Constitution with a strong central government.

12. T F The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were a mix of wealthy landowners and merchants with poorer farmers, artisans, and laborers.

13. T F The Great Compromise between large and small states at the convention resulted in a House of Representatives based on population and a Senate with equal representation from all states.

14. T F The antifederalists opposed the Constitution, partly because they thought it gave too much power to the states and not enough to Congress.

15. T F The federalists used tough political maneuvering and the promise of a bill of rights to win a narrow ratification of the Constitution in key states.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New name for the Anglican Church after it was disestablished and de- Anglicized in Virginia and elsewhere

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The idea that American women had a special responsibility to cultivate civic virtue in their children

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A type of special assembly, originally developed in Massachusetts, for drawing up a fundamental law that would be superior to ordinary law

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The first constitutional government of the United States

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River that came to be governed by the Confederation’s acts of 1785 and 1787

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ In the new Northwest territories, six-mile by six-mile square areas consisting of thirty-six sections, one of which was set aside for public schools

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The status of a western area under the Northwest Ordinance after it established an organized government but before it became a state

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A failed revolt in 1786 by poor debtor farmers that raised fears of mobocracy

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The large-state plan proposed to the Constitutional Convention by which representation both houses of the federal legislature would be based on population

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The small-state plan proposed to the Constitutional Convention by which every state would have completely equal representation in a unicameral legislature

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Constitutional compromise between North and South that resulted in each slave being counted as 60 percent of a free person for purposes of representation in Congress

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The opponents of the Constitution who argued against creating such a strong central government

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A masterly series of pro-Constitution articles printed in New York by Jay, Madison, and Hamilton

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The official under the new Constitution who would be commander-in-chief of the armed forces, appoint judges and other officials, and have the power to veto legislation

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A list of guarantees that federalists promised to add to the Constitution in order to win ratification

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Society of the Cincinnati2. \_\_\_ Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom3. \_\_\_ Articles of Confederation4. \_\_\_ Northwest Ordinance of 17875. \_\_\_ Benjamin Franklin6. \_\_\_ Daniel Shays7. \_\_\_ George Washington8. \_\_\_ James Madison9. \_\_\_ federalists10. \_\_\_ antifederalists11. \_\_\_ Patrick Henry12. \_\_\_ Alexander Hamilton13. \_\_\_ John Jay 14. \_\_\_ Samuel Adams15. \_\_\_ *The Federalist* | a. Group that failed to block the central government they feared but did force the promise of a bill of rightsb. Father of the Constitution and author of *Federalist* No. 10c. An exclusive order of military officers that aroused strong democratic oppositiond. Wealthy conservatives devoted to republicanism who engineered a nonviolent political transformatione. Legislation passed by an alliance of Jefferson and the Baptists that disestablished the Anglican churchf. Revolutionary War veteran who led poor farmers in a revolt that failed but had far-reaching consequencesg. Revered elder statesman whose prestige in the Constitutional Convention helped facilitate the Great Compromiseh. Brilliant book of essays by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay that helped sway critical support for the Constitution in New Yorki. Frustrated foreign affairs secretary under the Articles; one of the three authors of *The Federalist*j. Legislation that provided for the orderly transformation of western territories into statesk. Leading Massachusetts radical during the American Revolution who led the opposition to the Constitution in his state in 1787l. Virginia antifederalist leader who thought the Constitution spelled the end of liberty and equalitym. Unanimously elected chairman of the secret convention of demi-godsn. Young New Yorker who argued eloquently for the Constitution even though he favored an even stronger central governmento. Original American governmental charter of 1781 that was put out of business by the Constitution |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fifty-five demi-gods meet secretly in Philadelphia to draft a new charter of government.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The first American national government, more a league of states than a real government, goes into effect.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ At the request of Congress, the states draft new constitutions based on the authority of the people.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Constitution is ratified by the nine states necessary to put it into effect.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Debtor farmers fail in a rebellion, setting off conservative fears and demands for a stronger government to control anarchy.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The American Revolution2. \_\_\_ Agreement among states to give up western land claims3. \_\_\_ The weakness of the Articles of Confederation4. \_\_\_ Shays’s Rebellion5. \_\_\_ The conflict in the Constitutional Convention between large and small states6. \_\_\_ The North-South conflict in the Constitutional Convention over counting slaves for representation7. \_\_\_ A meeting in Annapolis to discuss revising the Articles of Confederation8. \_\_\_ Antifederalist fears that the Constitution would destroy liberties9. \_\_\_ *The Federalist* and fears that New York would be left out of the Union10. \_\_\_ The disestablishment of the Anglican Church | a. Forced acceptance of the Three-Fifths Compromise, counting each slave as three-fifths of a person for purposes of representationb. Made the federalists promise to add a bill of rights to the Constitutionc. Nearly bankrupted the national government and invited assaults on American interests by foreign powersd. Laid the basis for the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom and the separation of church and statee. Brought about somewhat greater social and economic equality and the virtual end of slavery in the Northf. Finally brought New York to ratify the Constitution by a narrow marging. Issued a call to Congress for a special convention to revise the Articles of Confederationh. Forced the adoption of the Great Compromise, which required a bicameral legislature with two different bases of representationi. Scared conservatives and made them determined to strengthen the central government against debtorsj. Made possible the approval of the Articles of Confederation and the passage of two important laws governing western lands |

CHAPTER 10 Launching the New Ship of State, 1789–1800

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. State why George Washington was pivotal to inaugurating the new federal government.

2. Describe the methods and policies Alexander Hamilton used to put the federal government on a sound financial footing.

3. Explain how the conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the emergence of the first political parties.

4. Describe the polarizing effects of the French Revolution on American foreign and domestic policy and politics from 1790 to 1800.

5. Explain the rationale for Washington’s neutrality policies, including the conciliatory Jay’s Treaty and why the treaty provoked Jeffersonian outrage.

6. Describe the causes of the undeclared war with France, and explain Adams’s decision to seek peace rather than declare war.

7. Describe the poisonous political atmosphere that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.

8. Describe the contrasting membership and principles of the Hamiltonian Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans, and how they laid the foundations of the American political party system.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **census** An official count of population; in the United States, the federal census occurs every ten years. “. . . the first official census of 1790 recorded almost 4 million people.”

2. **public debt** The money owed by a government to individual or institutional creditors, also called the national debt. “. . . the public debt, with interest heavily in arrears, was mountainous.”

3. **cabinet** The body of official advisers to the head of a government; in the United States, it consists of the heads of the major executive departments as designated by Congress. “The Constitution does not mention a cabinet. . . .”

4. **circuit court** A court that hears cases in several designated locations rather than a single place; originally, in the United States, the higher courts of appeals were all circuit courts, and are still designated as such even though they no longer migrate. “The act organized . . . federal district and circuit courts. . . .”

5. **fiscal** Concerning public finances—expenditures and revenues. “His plan was to shape the fiscal policies of the administration. . . .”

6. **assumption** In finance, the appropriation or taking on of monetary obligations not originally one’s own. “The secretary made a convincing case for ‘assumption.’ ”

7. **excise** A tax on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of certain products. “Hamilton . . . secured from Congress an excise tax on a few domestic items, notably whiskey.”

8. **stock** The shares of capital ownership gained from investing in a corporate enterprise; the term also refers to the certificates representing such shares. “Stock was thrown open to public sale.”

9. **medium of exchange** Any item, metallic, paper, or otherwise, used as money. “They regarded [whiskey] as a . . . medium of exchange.”

10. **despotism** Arbitrary or tyrannical rule. “The American people, loving liberty and deploring despotism, cheered.”

11. **impress** To force people or property into public service without choice; to conscript. “They . . . impressed scores of seamen into service on British vessels. . . .”

12. **assimilation** The merging of diverse cultures or peoples into one; especially, the merging of a smaller or minority community into a larger one. “The drastic new law violated the traditional American policy of open-door hospitality and speedy assimilation.”

13. **witch-hunt** An investigation carried on with much publicity, supposedly to uncover dangerous activity but actually intended to weaken the political opposition by presuming guilt from the outset. “Anti-French hysteria played directly into the hands of witch-hunting conservatives.”

14. **compact** An agreement or covenant between states to perform some legal act. “Both Jefferson and Madison stressed the compact theory. . . .”

15. **nullification** In American politics, the assertion that a state may legally invalidate a federal act deemed inconsistent with its rights or sovereignty. “[The] resolutions concluded that . . . ‘nullification’ was the ‘rightful remedy.’ ”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F The primary force threatening American national security and unity in the 1790s were the international wars set off by the French Revolution.

2. T F The passage of the first ten amendments to the Constitution demonstrated the Federalist determination to develop a powerful central government even if it threatened minority rights.

3. T F Hamilton’s basic purpose in all his financial measures was to strengthen the federal government by building up a larger national debt.

4. T F A political deal between Jefferson and Hamilton involved obtaining Virginia’s support for assumption of state debts in exchange for locating the District of Columbia along the Potomac River by Virginia.

5. T F Hamilton financed his large national debt by revenues from tariffs and excise taxes on products such as whiskey.

6. T F In the battle over the Bank of the United States, Jefferson favored a loose construction of the Constitution, and Hamilton favored a strict construction.

7. T F The first political rebellion against the new United States government was by frontier whiskey distillers who hated Hamilton’s excise tax on alcohol.

8. T F The first American political parties grew mainly out of the debate over Hamilton’s fiscal policies and U.S. foreign policy toward Europe.

9. T F Jefferson and his Republican Party followers turned against the French Revolution when it turned radically violent in the Reign of Terror.

10. T F President Washington believed that America was so powerful that it could afford to stay neutral in the great revolutionary wars between Britain and France.

11. T F John Jay’s unpopular treaty with Britain stirred outrage among many Americans and fueled the rise of Jefferson’s Republican Party.

12. T F Adams decided to seek a negotiated peace with France in order to unite his Federalist party and enhance his own popularity with the public.

13. T F The Alien Laws were a reasonable Federalist attempt to limit uncontrolled immigration into the United States and protect dangerous French revolutionaries from weakening American national security.

14. T F Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the common people were not to be trusted and had to be led by those who were wealthier and better educated.

15. T F The Jeffersonian Republicans generally sympathized with Britain in foreign policy, while the Hamiltonian Federalists sympathized with France and the French Revolution.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The body of advisers to the president, not mentioned in the Constitution, that George Washington established as an important part of the new federal government

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution that protected individual liberties

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The cabinet office in Washington’s administration headed by a brilliant young West Indian immigrant who distrusted the people

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Alexander Hamilton’s policy of paying off all federal bonds at face value in order to strengthen the national credit

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hamilton’s policy of having the federal government pay the financial obligations of the states

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Federally chartered financial institution set up by Alexander Hamilton and vehemently opposed by Thomas Jefferson

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Political organizations, not envisioned in the Constitution, and considered dangerous to national unity by most of the Founders

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Political and social upheaval supported by most Americans during its moderate beginnings in 1789, but the cause of bitter divisions after it took a radical turn in 1792

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Declaration by President Washington in 1793 that announced America’s policy with respect to the French Revolutionary wars between Britain and France

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Treaty following Miami Indians’ defeat in the Battle of Fallen Timbers that ceded Ohio to the United States but gave Indians limited sovereignty

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ International agreement, signed in 1794, whose terms favoring Britain outraged Jeffersonian Republicans

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scandal in which three French secret agents attempted to bribe U.S. diplomats, outraging the American public and causing the undeclared war with France

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Law passed by Federalists during the undeclared French war that made it a criminal offense to criticize or defame government officials, including the president

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The peace treaty courageously signed by President John Adams that ended the undeclared war with France as well as the official French-American alliance

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The doctrine, proclaimed in the Thomas Jefferson’s Kentucky resolution, that a state can block a federal law it considers unconstitutional

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ John Adams2. \_\_\_ Alexander Hamilton3. \_\_\_ Thomas Jefferson4. \_\_\_ James Madison5. \_\_\_ Supreme Court6. \_\_\_ Funding and assumption7. \_\_\_ Bank of the United States8. \_\_\_ Whiskey Rebellion9. \_\_\_ Federalists10. \_\_\_ Republicans11. \_\_\_ XYZ12. \_\_\_ Battle of Fallen Timbers13. \_\_\_ Alien and Sedition Acts14. \_\_\_ Bill of Rights15. \_\_\_ Washington’s Farewell Address | a. A protest by poor western farmers that was firmly suppressed by Washington and Hamilton’s armyb. Body organized by the Judiciary Act of 1789 and first headed by John Jayc. Brilliant administrator and financial wizard whose career was plagued by doubts about his character and his beliefs concerning popular governmentd. Political party that believed in the common people, no government aid for business, and a pro-French foreign policye. The second president of the United States, whose Federalist enemies and political weaknesses undermined his administrationf. Skillful politician-scholar who drafted the Bill of Rights and moved it through the First Congressg. Institution established by Hamilton to create a stable currency and bitterly opposed by states’ rights advocatesh. Hamilton’s aggressive financial policies of paying off all federal bonds and taking on all state debtsi. Harsh and probably unconstitutional laws aimed at radical immigrants and Jeffersonian writersj. General Anthony Wayne’s victory over the Miami Indians that brought Ohio territory under American controlk. Message telling America that it should avoid unnecessary foreign entanglements—a reflection of the foreign policy of its authorl. Secret code names for three French agents who attempted to extract bribes from American diplomats in 1797m. Washington’s secretary of state and the organizer of a political party opposed to Hamilton’s policiesn. Ten constitutional amendments designed to protect American libertieso. Political party that believed in a strong government run by the wealthy, government aid to business, and a pro-British foreign policy |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolutionary turmoil in France causes the U.S. president to urge Americans to stay out of foreign quarrels.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Envoys sent to make peace in France are insulted by bribe demands from three mysterious French agents.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ First ten amendments to the Constitution are adopted.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Western farmers revolt against a Hamiltonian tax and are harshly suppressed.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jefferson organizes a political party in opposition to Hamilton’s financial policies.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The need to gain support of wealthy groups for the federal government2. \_\_\_ Passage of the Bill of Rights3. \_\_\_ The need for federal revenues to finance Hamilton’s ambitious policies4. \_\_\_ Hamilton’s excise tax on western farmers’ products5. \_\_\_ Clashes between Hamilton and Jefferson over fiscal policy and foreign affairs6. \_\_\_ The French Revolution7. \_\_\_ The danger of war with Britain8. \_\_\_ Jay’s Treaty9. \_\_\_ The XYZ Affair10. \_\_\_ The Federalist fear of radical French immigrants | a. Led to the formation of the first two American political partiesb. Caused the Whiskey Rebellionc. Led Hamilton to promote the fiscal policies of funding and assumptiond. Guaranteed basic liberties and indicated some swing away from Federalist centralizinge. Led to imposition of the first tariff in 1789 and the excise tax on whiskey in 1791f. Aroused Jeffersonian Republican outrage at the Washington administration’s pro-British policiesg. Created bitter divisions in America between anti-Revolution Federalists and pro-Revolution Republicansh. Caused an undeclared war with Francei. Led Washington to support Jay’s Treatyj. Caused passage of the Alien Acts |

CHAPTER 11 The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800–1812

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain how Jefferson’s idealistic Revolution of 1800 proved to be more moderate and practical once he began exercising presidential power.

2. Describe the conflicts between Federalists and Republicans over the judiciary and how John Marshall turned the Supreme Court into a bastion of conservative, federalist power to balance the rise of Jeffersonian democracy

3. Describe Jefferson’s basic foreign-policy goals and how he attempted to achieve them.

4. Analyze the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.

5. Describe how America was gradually drawn into the turbulent international crisis of the Napoleonic Wars.

6. Describe the original goal of Jefferson’s embargo, and explain why it failed.

7. Explain why President Madison became convinced that a new war with Britain was necessary to maintain America’s experiment in republican government.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **lame duck** A political official during the time he or she remains in office after a defeat or inability to seek another term, and whose power is therefore diminished. “This body was controlled for several more months by the lame-duck Federalists. . . .”

2. **commission** The official legal authorization appointing a person to a public office or military position, describing the nature of the duty, term of office, chain of command, and so on. “When Marbury learned that his commission was being shelved by the new secretary of state, James Madison, he sued for its delivery.”

3. **writ** A formal legal document ordering or prohibiting some act. “. . . his Jeffersonian rivals . . . would hardly enforce a writ to deliver the commission. . . .”

4. **impeachment** The charging of a public official with major misconduct, with the penalty of removal from office if convicted of the charge. “Jefferson urged the impeachment of an arrogant and tart-tongued Supreme Court justice. . . .”

5. **pacifist** Characterized by principled opposition to all war and belief in nonviolent solutions to conflict. “A challenge was thus thrown squarely into the face of Jefferson—the non-interventionist, the pacifist. . . .”

6. **consulate (consul)** A place where a government representative is stationed in a foreign country, but not the main headquarters of diplomatic representation headed by an ambassador (the embassy). “The pasha of Tripoli . . . informally declared war on the United States by cutting down the flagstaff of the American consulate.”

7. **cede** To yield or grant something, often upon request or under pressure. (Anything ceded is a *cession*.) “Napoleon Bonaparte induced the king of Spain to cede to France . . . the immense trans-Mississippi region. . . .”

8. **precedent** In law and government, a decision or action that establishes a sanctioned rule for determining similar cases in the future. “At the same time, the transfer established valuable precedents for future expansion. . . .”

9. **secession** The withdrawal, by legal or illegal means, of one portion of a political entity from the government to which it has been bound. “Burr joined with a group of Federalist extremists to plot the secession of New England and New York.”

10. **conscription** Compulsory enrollment of civilians into the armed forces; a draft. “Impressment . . . was a crude form of conscription. . . .”

11. **broadside** The simultaneous firing of all guns on one side of a ship. “The British warship thereupon fired three devastating broadsides. . . .”

12. **embargo** A government order prohibiting commerce in or out of a port; an embargo may be applied to all goods or only to designated goods. “The hated embargo was not continued long enough or tightly enough to achieve the desired result. . . .”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**, where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F In the campaign of 1800, the Federalists criticized Jefferson’s governmental ideas but avoided attacking him personally.

2. T F An unexpected deadlock with Aaron Burr meant that Jefferson had to be elected by the House of Representatives.

3. T F As president, Jefferson attempted to exemplify his principles of democracy and equality by reducing formality and hierarchy in official Washington.

4. T F To carry out his Revolution of 1800, Jefferson directly overturned the Federalist tariff and Bank of the United States.

5. T F The case of *Marbury* v. *Madison* established the principle that the president could appoint but not remove Supreme Court justices.

6. T F Jefferson cut the size of the United States Army to twenty-five hundred men because he believed that a large standing army posed a danger of dictatorship and could embroil the nation in unnecessary foreign wars.

7. T F Jefferson’s envoys to Paris initially intended to buy only New Orleans and the immediate vicinity.

8. T F Jefferson’s deepest doubt about the Louisiana Purchase was that the price of $15 million was too high.

9. T F Lewis and Clark’s Corps of Discovery developed a rich scientific knowledge of the West and discovered an overland American route to the Pacific.

10. T F Former vice president Aaron Burr’s conspiracies to break apart the United States demonstrated the fragility of the American government’s control of the trans-Appalachian West.

11. T F The British precipitated a crisis with the United States by blockading American ports in order to prevent trade with Napoleon’s continental Europe.

12. T F After the *Chesapeake* affair, Jefferson could easily have declared war on Britain with the enthusiastic support of both Federalists and Republicans.

13. T F Instead of forcing Britain and France to respect American rights, as Jefferson hoped, the embargo crippled the American economy.

14. T F The Shawnee leaders Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa successfully organized a great Indian confederacy aimed at stemming white expansion and reviving Indian culture.

15. T F New Englanders initially supported the War of 1812 in order to stop the widespread British practice of impressing American sailors into the British navy.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hamiltonian economic measure repealed by Jefferson and Gallatin

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Term applied by historians to suggest the dramatic, unprecedented change that took place when the Republican Thomas Jefferson defeated the incumbent Federalist John Adams for the presidency

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Derogatory Republican term for Federalist judges appointed during the last hours of his term by President Adams

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Precedent-setting Supreme Court case in which Marshall declared part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The principle, established by Chief Justice Marshall in a famous case, that the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Action voted by the House of Representatives against Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Branch of military service that Jefferson considered least threatening to liberty and most necessary to suppressing the Barbary States

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sugar-rich island where Toussaint L’Ouverture’s slave rebellion disrupted Napoleon’s dreams of a vast New World empire

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Territory beyond the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, along the Columbia River, explored by Lewis and Clark

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Price paid by the United States for the Louisiana Purchase

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ American ship fired on by British in 1807, nearly leading to war between the two countries

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jefferson’s policy of forbidding the shipment of any goods in or out of the United States

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Militantly nationalistic western congressmen eager for hostilities with the Indians, Canadians, and British

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Battle in 1811, where General William Henry Harrison defeated the Indian forces led by Tenskwatawa (the Prophet), brother of the charismatic Shawnee chief Tecumseh

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Derisive Federalist name for the War of 1812 that blamed it on the Republican president

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Thomas Jefferson2. \_\_\_ Albert Gallatin3. \_\_\_ John Marshall4. \_\_\_ *Marbury* v. *Madison*5. \_\_\_ Samuel Chase6. \_\_\_ Sally Hemings7. \_\_\_ Napoleon Bonaparte8. \_\_\_ Robert Livingston9. \_\_\_ Toussaint L’Ouverture10. \_\_\_ William Clark11. \_\_\_ Aaron Burr12. \_\_\_ Sacajawea13. \_\_\_ James Wilkinson14. \_\_\_ Tecumseh15. \_\_\_ William Henry Harrison | a. Former vice-president, killer of Alexander Hamilton, and plotter of mysterious secessionist schemesb. Military leader who defeated Tecumseh’s brother, “the Prophet,” at the Battle of Tippecanoec. Swiss-born treasury secretary who disliked national debt but kept most Hamiltonian economic measures in effectd. American minister to Paris who joined James Monroe in making a magnificent real estate deale. Strong believer in strict construction, weak government, and antimilitarism who was forced to modify some of his principles in officef. Shawnee leader who organized a major Indian confederation against U.S. expansiong. Federalist Supreme Court justice impeached by the House in 1804 but acquitted by the Senateh. Shoshoni Indian who provided valuable guidance and assistance to Lewis and Clark as they crossed the Rocky Mountains.i. Young army officer who joined Jefferson’s personal secretary in exploring the Louisiana Purchase and Oregon countryj. Traitorous military governor of Louisiana who joined Aaron Burr’s conspiracy to break off parts of the southwest from the United Statesk. Ruling based on a midnight judge case that established the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutionall. One of Thomas Jefferson’s slaves at Monticello, whose affair with Jefferson has been confirmed by modern DNA evidencem. Gifted black revolutionary whose successful slave revolution indirectly led to Napoleon’s sale of Louisianan. French ruler who acquired Louisiana from Spain only to sell it to the United Stateso. Federalist Supreme Court justice whose brilliant legal efforts established the principle of judicial review |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ Rather than declare war after a British attack on an American ship, Jefferson imposes a ban on all American trade.

2. \_\_\_ President Adams appoints a host of midnight judges just before leaving office, outraging Republicans.

3. \_\_\_ The foreign difficulties of a French dictator lead him to offer a fabulous real estate bargain to the United States.

4. \_\_\_ After four years of naval war, the Barbary state of Tripoli signs a peace treaty with the United States.

5. \_\_\_ A deceitful French dictator and aggressive western Congressmen maneuver a reluctant president into a war with Britain.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ Jefferson’s moderation and continuation of many Federalist policies2. \_\_\_ Adams’s appointment of midnight judges3. \_\_\_ Marshall’s ruling in *Marbury* v. *Madison*4. \_\_\_ The Barbary pirates’ attacks on American shipping5. \_\_\_ France’s acquisition of Louisiana from Spain6. \_\_\_ Napoleon’s foreign troubles with Britain and Santo Domingo7. \_\_\_ The Louisiana Purchase8. \_\_\_ British impressment of American sailors and anger at American harboring of British deserters9. \_\_\_ French compliance with Macon’s Bill No. 210. \_\_\_ Western war hawks’ fervor for acquiring Canada and removing resisting Indians | a. Made operational the isolationist principles of Washington’s Farewell Addressb. Aroused Jeffersonian hostility to the Federalist judiciary and led to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801c. Forced Madison to declare a policy of nonimportation that accelerated the drift toward ward. Led to an aggressive and deadly assault on the American ship *Chesapeake*e. Created stability and continuity in the transition of power from one party to anotherf. Caused Harrison’s and Jackson’s military ventures and contributed to the declaration of war in 1812g. Established the principle of judicial review of laws by the Supreme Courth. Made Americans eager to purchase New Orleans in order to protect their Mississippi River shippingi. Led to a surprise offer to sell Louisiana to the United States for $15 millionj. Forced a reluctant Jefferson to send the U.S. Navy into military action |

CHAPTER 12 The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism, 1812–1824

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain why the War of 1812 was so politically divisive and poorly fought by the United States.

2. Describe the crucial military developments of the War of 1812, and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land.

3. Identify the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, and outline the short-term and long-term results of the War of 1812.

4. Describe and explain the burst of American nationalism that followed the War of 1812.

5. Describe the major political and economic developments of the period, including the death of the Federalist Party, the so-called Era of Good Feelings, and the economic depression that followed the Panic of 1819.

6. Describe the furious conflict over slavery that arose in 1819, and indicate how the Missouri Compromise at least temporarily resolved it.

7. Indicate how John Marshall’s Supreme Court promoted the spirit of nationalism through its rulings in favor of federal power.

8. Describe the Monroe Doctrine and explain its real and symbolic significance for American foreign policy and for relations with the new Latin American republics.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **regiment**  In earlier American military organization, a medium-sized military unit, larger than a company and smaller than a brigade or division. “Among the defenders were two Louisiana regiments of free black volunteers. . . .”

2. **mediation** An intervention, usually by consent of the parties, to aid in *voluntarily* settling differences between groups or nations by offering possible compromise solutions. (**Arbitration** involves a *mandatory* settlement determined by a third party.) “Tsar Alexander I of Russia . . . proposed mediation between the clashing Anglo-Saxon cousins in 1812.”

3. **armistice** A temporary stopping of warfare by mutual agreement, sometimes in preparation for an actual peace negotiation between the parties. “The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Christmas Eve in 1814, was essentially an armistice.”

4. **dynasty** A succession of rulers in the same family line; by extension, any system of succession in power by those closely connected to one another. “This last clause was aimed at the much-resented ‘Virginia Dynasty.’ . . .”

5. **reaction (reactionary)** In politics, extreme conservatism, looking to restore the political or social conditions of some earlier time. “. . . the Old World took the rutted road back to conservatism, illiberalism, and reaction.”

6. **protection (protective)** In economics, the policy of stimulating or preserving domestic producers by placing barriers against imported goods, often through high tariffs. “The infant industries bawled lustily for protection.”

7. **raw materials** Products in their natural, unmanufactured state. “Through these new arteries of transportation would flow foodstuffs and raw materials. . . .”

8. **internal improvements** The basic public works, such as roads and canals, that create the infrastructure for economic development. “Congress voted . . . for internal improvements.”

9. **intrastate** Something existing wholly within a single state of the United States. (**Interstate** refers to movement between two or more states.) “Jeffersonian Republicans . . . choked on the idea of direct federal support of intrastate internal improvements.”

10. **depression** In economics, a severe and very prolonged period of declining economic activity, high unemployment, and low wages and prices. “It brought deflation, depression, [and] bankruptcies. . . .”

11. **boom**In economics, a period of sudden, spectacular expansion of business activity, high employment, and rising prices. “The western boom was stimulated by additional developments.”

12. **wildcat bank** An unregulated, unstable, speculative bank that issues paper bank notes without sufficient capital to back them. “Finally, the West demanded cheap money, issued by its own ‘wildcat’ banks. . . .”

13. **peculiar institution** Widely used nineteenth-century euphemistic term for the institution of American black slavery. “If Congress could abolish the ‘peculiar institution’ in Missouri, might it not attempt to do likewise in the older states of the South?”

14. **demagogic (demagogue)** Concerning a leader who stirs up the common people by appeals to raw emotion and prejudice, often for selfish or irrational ends. “. . . Marshall’s decisions bolstered judicial barriers against democratic or demagogic attacks on property rights.”

15. **contract** In law, an agreement in which each of two or more parties binds themselves to perform some act in exchange for what the other party similarly pledges to do. “. . . the legislative grant was a contract . . . and the Constitution forbids state laws ‘impairing’ contracts.”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F The Americans developed a brilliant strategy for conquering Canada that failed only when the British successfully defended Fort Michilimackinac on Lake Michigan.

2. T F Two bungling American military commanders in the War of 1812 were Oliver Hazard Perry and William Henry Harrison.

3. T F After defeating Napoleon in 1814, Britain began sending thousands of crack veteran troops to North America in order to crush the upstart United States.

4. T F New Englanders opposed the War of 1812 because they believed that Canada should be acquired by peaceful negotiation rather than war.

5. T F The most effective branch of the American military in the War of 1812 proved to be the U.S. Army.

6. T F The most humiliating American defeat of the War of 1812 occurred when the British captured and burned the city of Baltimore.

7. T F Andrew Jackson’s victory at the Battle of New Orleans enabled the United States to resist British demands and achieve at favorable peace settlement in the Treaty of Ghent.

8. T F The British agreed to a status quo peace treaty at Ghent largely because they were tired of war and worried about a potentially dangerous France.

9. T F The Hartford Convention’s flirtation with secession during the War of 1812 left a taint of treason that contributed to the death of the Federalist party.

10. T F Even though the War of 1812 was a military and diplomatic draw, it set off a burst of patriotic enthusiasm and heightened nationalism in the United States.

11. T F Because of its wildcat banking practices and land speculation, the West was hit especially hard in the panic of 1819.

12. T F The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri to the Union as a free state, in exchange for the admission of Louisiana as a slave state.

13. T F John Marshall’s Supreme Court rulings generally defended the power of the federal government against the power of the states.

14. T F Secretary of State John Quincy Adams successfully acquired both Oregon and Florida for the United States.

15. T F Newly independent Latin Americans were thankful to the United States for the Monroe Doctrine, which declared that there could be no more European colonialism in the Americas.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ One of the Great Lakes where Oliver H. Perry captured a large British fleet

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Stirring patriotic song written by Francis Scott Key while being held aboard a British ship in Baltimore harbor

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Jackson’s stunning victory over invading British forces that occurred after the peace Treaty of Ghent had already been signed

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gathering of antiwar New England Federalists whose flirtation with secession stirred outrage and contributed to the death of the Federalist party

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Post-War of 1812 treaty between Britain and the United States that limited the naval arms race on the Great Lakes

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Highly intellectual magazine that reflected the post-1815 spirit of American nationalism

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Henry Clay’s ambitious nationalistic proposal for a federal banking system, higher tariffs, and internal improvements to help develop American manufacturing and trade

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Somewhat inappropriate term applied to the two Monroe administrations, suggesting that this period lacked major conflicts

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Once-prominent political party that effectively died by 1820

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Major water transportation route financed and built by New York State after President Madison vetoed federal funding

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Line designated as the future boundary between free and slave territories under the Missouri Compromise

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court ruling that defended federal power by denying a state the right to tax a federal bank

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Supreme Court case in which Daniel Webster successfully argued that a state could not change the legal charter of a private college once granted

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Northwestern territory occupied jointly by Britain and the United States under the Anglo-American Convention of 1818

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A presidential foreign-policy proclamation that grandly warned European nations against colonization or interference in the Americas, even though the United States could not really enforce such a decree

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Stephen Decatur2. \_\_\_ Treaty of Ghent3. \_\_\_ Rush-Bagot agreement4. \_\_\_ Hartford Convention5. \_\_\_ Henry Clay6. \_\_\_ James Monroe7. \_\_\_ Washington Irving8. \_\_\_ Missouri Compromise9. \_\_\_ John Marshall10. \_\_\_ John Quincy Adams11. \_\_\_ George Canning12. \_\_\_ Andrew Jackson13. \_\_\_ Daniel Webster14. \_\_\_ Russo-American Treaty of 182415. \_\_\_ Tsar Alexander I | a. Admitted one slave and one free state to the Union, and fixed the boundary between slave and free territoriesb. Military commander who exceeded his government’s instructions during an invasion of Spanish territoryc. The leading voice promoting nationalism and greater federal power in the United States Senate during the 1820sd. Aristocratic Federalist jurist whose rulings bolstered national power against the statese. Eloquent Kentucky spokesman for the American System and key architect of the Missouri Compromise in the U.S. Senatef. Nationalistic secretary of state who promoted American interests against Spain and Britaing. Agreement between the United States and one of the European great powers that fixed the southern boundary of that nation’s colony of Alaska.h. American naval hero of the War of 1812 who said, “. . . our country, right or wrong!”i. One of the first nationalistic American writers to achieve literary recognition in Europej. British foreign secretary whose proposal for a joint British-American declaration led to the unilaterally declared Monroe Doctrinek. Gathering of antiwar delegates in New England that ended up being accused of treasonl. President whose personal popularity contributed to the Era of Good Feelingsm. Agreement that simply stopped fighting and left most of the war issues unresolvedn. 1817 agreement that limited American and British naval forces on the Great Lakeso. Russian ruler whose mediation proposal led to negotiations ending the War of 1812 |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A battle over extending slavery finally results in two new states and an agreement on how to handle slavery in the territories.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A major water route is completed across New York State.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Infant American manufacturers successfully press Congress to raise barriers against foreign imports.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rather than follow a British diplomatic lead, President Monroe and Secretary Adams announce a bold new policy for the Western Hemisphere.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spain cedes Florida to the United States.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ An unpopular war ends in an ambivalent compromise that settles none of the key contested issues.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ American lack of military preparation and poor strategy2. \_\_\_ Oliver H. Perry’s and Thomas Macdonough’s naval successes3. \_\_\_ Tsar Alexander I’s mediation proposal4. \_\_\_ The Hartford Convention5. \_\_\_ Canadians’ successful defense of their homeland in the War of 18126. \_\_\_ The Rush-Bagot agreement7. \_\_\_ The rising nationalistic economic spirit after the War of 18128. \_\_\_ The disappearance of the Federalists and President Monroe’s appeals to New England9. \_\_\_ Overspeculation in western lands10. \_\_\_ Cheap land and increasing westward migration11. \_\_\_ The deadlock between North and South over the future of slavery in Missouri12. \_\_\_ The Missouri Compromise13. \_\_\_ John Marshall’s Supreme Court rulings14. \_\_\_ The rise of European reactionary powers and the loss of Spain’s colonial empire15. \_\_\_ The Monroe Doctrine | a. Inspired a new sense of Canadian nationalismb. Contributed to the death of the Federalist party and the impression that New Englanders were disloyalc. Produced a series of badly failed attempts to conquer Canadad. Reduced armaments along the border between the United States and Canada and laid the groundwork for “the longest unfortified boundary in the world”e. Caused the economy to collapse in the panic of 1819f. Angered Britain and other European nations but had little effect in Latin Americag. Fueled demands in Congress for transportation improvements and the removal of the Native Americansh. Upheld the power of the federal government against the statesi. Created a temporary one-party system and an “Era of Good Feelings”j. Produced the Missouri Compromise, which admitted two states and drew a line between slave and free territoriesk. Aroused American and British fears of European intervention in Latin Americal. Aroused southern fears for the long-term future of slaverym. Inspired a new Bank of the United States and the protectionist Tariff of 1816n. Eventually led to the beginnings of peace negotiations at Ghento. Reversed a string of American defeats and prevented a British-Canadian invasion from the north |

CHAPTER 13 The Rise of a Mass Democracy, 1824–1840

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe and explain the growth of Mass Democracy in the 1820s.

2. Indicate how the alleged corrupt bargain of 1824 and Adams’ unpopular presidency set the stage for Jackson’s election in 1828.

3. Analyze the celebration of Jackson’s victory in 1828 as a triumph of the New Democracy over the more restrictive and elitist politics of the early Republic.

4. Describe the political innovations of the 1830s, especially the rise of mass parties, Jackson’s use of the presidency to stir up public opinion, and indicate their significance for American politics and society.

5. Describe Jackson’s policies of westward expansion, his relations with the new Republic of Texas, and his harsh removal of the southeastern Indian nations on the Trail of Tears.

6. Explain Jackson’s economic and political motives for waging the bitter Bank War, and show how Jacksonian economics crippled his successor Van Buren after the Panic of 1837.

7. Describe the different ways that each of the new mass political parties, Democrats and Whigs, promoted the democratic ideals of liberty and equality among their constituencies.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **deference** The yielding of one’s opinion to the judgment of someone else, usually of higher social standing. “The deference, apathy, and virtually nonexistent party organizations of the Era of Good Feelings yielded to the boisterous democracy. . . .”

2. **puritanical** Extremely or excessively strict in matters of morals or religion. “The only candidate left was the puritanical Adams. . . .”

3. **mudslinging** Malicious, unscrupulous attacks against an opponent. “Mudslinging reached new lows in 1828. . . .”

4. **spoils** Public offices or other favors given as a reward for political support. “Under Jackson the spoils system . . . was introduced on a large scale.”

5. **denominations** In American religion, the major branches of Christianity, organized into distinct church structures, such as Presbyterians, Baptists, Disciples of Christ, etc. “. . . many denominations sent missionaries into Indian villages.”

6. **evangelical** In American religion, those believers and groups, usually Protestant, who emphasize personal salvation, individual conversion experiences, voluntary commitment, and the authority of Scripture. “The Anti-Masons attracted support from many evangelical Protestant groups. . . .”

7. **hard money** Metal money or coins, as distinguished from paper money. (The term also came to mean reliable or secure money that maintained or increased its purchasing power over time. **Soft money**, or paper money, was assumed to be inflationary and to lose value.) “. . . a decree that required all public lands to be purchased with ‘hard’ . . . money.”

8. **usurpation** The act of seizing, occupying, or enjoying the place, power, or functions of someone without legal right. “Hatred of Jackson and his ‘executive usurpation’ was its only apparent cement in its formative days.”

9. **favorite sons** In American politics, presidential candidates who are nominated by their own state, primarily out of local loyalty, without expectation of winning. “Their long-shot strategy was instead to run several prominent ‘favorite sons’ . . . and hope to scatter the vote so that no candidate could win a majority.”

10. **machine** A hierarchical political organization, often controlled through patronage or spoils, where professional politicians can deliver large blocs of voters to preferred candidates. “As a machine-made candidate, he incurred the resentment of many Democrats. . . .”

11. **temperance** Campaigns for voluntary commitment to moderation or total abstinence in the consumption of liquor. (Prohibition involved instead *forcible* legal bans on the production or consumption of alcohol.) “. . . the Arkansas Indians dubbed him ‘Big Drunk.’ He subsequently took the pledge of temperance.”

12. **populist** A political program or style focused on the common people, and attacking perspectives and policies associated with the well-off, well-born, or well-educated. (The Populist Party was a specific third-party organization of the 1890s.) “The first was the triumph of a populist democratic style.”

13. **divine right** The belief that government or rulers are directly established by God. “. . . America was now bowing to the divine right of the people.”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F The last election based on the old elitist political system was the four-way presidential campaign of 1824 involving Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams.

2. T F Henry Clay disproved the charge of a corrupt bargain between himself and President Adams by refusing to accept any favors from the new administration.

3. T F President Adams lost public support by promoting strong nationalistic principles in a time of growing support for sectionalism and states’ rights.

4. T F Andrew Jackson became a great popular hero as president because he continued to live the same life of frontier toughness and simplicity as his followers.

5. T F The election campaign of 1828 was notable for the well-formulated debates between Andrew Jackson and President Adams on the issues of the tariff and removal of the barriers to political equality and democracy.

6. T F Jackson’s victory in 1828 represented the triumph of the West and the common people over the older elitist political system.

7. T F The Jacksonians practiced their belief that because all citizens were equal, anyone could hold public positions without particular qualifications.

8. T F South Carolina’s fierce opposition to the Tariff of Abominations reflected an underlying fear that enhanced federal power might be turned against the institution of slavery.

9. T F Andrew Jackson used mediation and compromise rather than threats of force to persuade South Carolina to back away from its nullification of the tariff laws.

10. T F The powerful Cherokees of the southeastern United States fiercely resisted white efforts to alter their traditional culture and way of life.

11. T F When the Supreme Court ruled against the state of Georgia and in favor of southeastern Indians’ rights, Jackson defied the Supreme Court’s rulings and ordered the Cherokees and other southeastern tribes forcibly removed to Oklahoma.

12. T F Jackson successfully used his veto of the bill to recharter the wealthy Bank of the United States to politically mobilize the common people of the West against the financial elite of the East.

13. T F The Whig party was united by its principles of states’ rights, western expansionism, and opposition to the role of evangelical Christianity in politics.

14. T F A primary source of tension between settlers in Texas and the Mexican government was Mexico’s abolition of slavery and prohibition of slave importation.

15. T F William Henry Harrison’s background as an ordinary frontiersman born in a log cabin enabled Whigs to match and exceed the Democrats’ appeal to the common man in the campaign of 1840.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New, circus-like method of nominating presidential candidates that involved wider participation but usually left effective control in the hands of party bosses

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Small, short-lived third political party that originated a new method of nominating presidential candidates in the election campaign of 1831–1832

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Contemptuous Jacksonian term for the alleged political deal by which Clay threw his support to Adams in exchange for a high cabinet office

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Jackson’s popular nickname, signaling his toughness and strength

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The arrangement under which public offices were handed out on the basis of political support rather than qualifications

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scornful southern term for the high Tariff of 1828

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Theory promoted by John C. Calhoun and other South Carolinians that said states had the right to disregard federal laws to which they objected

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The “moneyed monster” that Clay tried to preserve and that Jackson killed with his veto in 1832

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ritualistic secret societies that became the target of a momentarily powerful third party in 1832

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Religious believers, originally attracted to the Anti-Masonic party and then to the Whigs, who sought to use political power for moral and religious reform

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Any twoof the southeastern Indian peoples who were removed to Oklahoma
 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The sorrowful path along which thousands of southeastern Indians were removed to Oklahoma

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conflict of 1832 in which the Sauk and Fox Indians of Illinois and Wisconsin were defeated by federal troops and state militias.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Economic crisis that precipitated an economic depression and doomed the presidency of Martin Van Buren

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Popular symbols of the flamboyant but effective campaign the Whigs used to elect “poor-boy” William Henry Harrison over Martin Van Buren in 1840

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ John C. Calhoun2. \_\_\_ Henry Clay3. \_\_\_ Nicholas Biddle4. \_\_\_ Sequoyah5. \_\_\_ John Quincy Adams6. \_\_\_ David Crocket7. \_\_\_ Moses Austin8. \_\_\_ Sam Houston9. \_\_\_ Osceola10. \_\_\_ Santa Anna11. \_\_\_ Martin Van Buren12. \_\_\_ Black Hawk13. \_\_\_ William Henry Harrison14. \_\_\_ Whigs15. \_\_\_ Democrats | a. Cherokee leader who devised an alphabet for his peopleb. Political party that generally stressed individual liberty, the rights of the common people, and hostility to privilegec. Seminole leader whose warriors killed fifteen hundred American soldiers in years of guerrilla warfared. Former Tennessee governor whose victory at San Jacinto in 1836 won Texas its independencee. Mexican general and dictator whose large army failed to defeat Texas rebelsf. Former vice president, leader of South Carolina nullifiers, and bitter enemy of Andrew Jacksong. Political party that favored a more activist government, high tariffs, internal improvements, and moral reformsh. Original leader of American settlers in Texas who obtained a huge land grant from the Mexican governmenti. A frontier hero, Tennessee Congressman, and teller of tall tales who died in the Texas War for Independencej. “Old Tippecanoe,” who was portrayed by Whig propagandists as a hard-drinking common man of the frontierk. Jackson’s rival for the presidency in 1832, who failed to save the Bank of the United Statesl. The “wizard of Albany,” whose economically troubled presidency was served in the shadow of Jacksonm. Talented but high-handed bank president who fought a bitter losing battle with the president of the United Statesn. Aloof New England statesman whose elitism made him an unpopular leader in the new era of mass democracyo. Illinois-Wisconsin area Sauk leader who was defeated by American regulars and militia in 1832 |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ South Carolina threatens nullification of federal law and backs down in the face of Andrew Jackson’s military threat.

2. \_\_\_ A strange four-way election puts an icy New Englander in office amid charges of a corrupt bargain.

3. \_\_\_ A campaign based on hoopla and “log cabins and hard cider slogans” demonstrates that both Whigs and Democrats can effectively play the new mass-party political game.

4. \_\_\_ A northern Mexican province successfully revolts and seeks admission to the United States.

5. \_\_\_ Despite attempting to follow white patterns of civilizing, thousands of American Indians are forcibly removed from their homes and driven across the Mississippi River.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The growth of American migration into northern Mexico2. \_\_\_ The demand of many whites to acquire Indian land in Georgia and other states3. \_\_\_ The Anti-Masonic Party4. \_\_\_ The failure of any candidate to win an electoral majority in the four-way election of 18245. \_\_\_ The alleged corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay for the presidency in 18246. \_\_\_ President Adams’s strong nationalistic policies7. \_\_\_ The high New England–backed Tariff of 18288. \_\_\_ Andrew Jackson’s war against Nicholas Biddle and his policies9. \_\_\_ Jackson’s belief that any ordinary American could hold government office10. \_\_\_ The Panic of 1837 | a. Brought many evangelical Christians into politics and showed that others besides Jackson could stir up popular feelingsb. Provoked protests and threats of nullification from South Carolinac. Aroused popular anger and made Jackson’s supporters determined to elect him in 1828d. Laid the foundations for the spoils system that fueled the new mass political partiese. Threw the bitterly contested election into the U.S. House of Representativesf. Laid the basis for a political conflict that resulted in Texas independenceg. Caused widespread human suffering and virtually guaranteed Martin Van Buren’s defeat in 1840h. Fueled the political pressures that led Andrew Jackson to forcibly remove the Cherokees and othersi. Aroused the bitter opposition of westerners and southerners, who were increasingly sectionalistj. Got the government out of banking but weakened the American financial system |

CHAPTER 14 Forging the National Economy, 1790–1860

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the growth and movement of America’s population in the early nineteenth century.

2. Describe the largely German and Irish wave of immigration beginning in the 1830s and the reactions it provoked among native Americans.

3. Explain why America was relatively slow to embrace the industrial revolution and the factory.

4. Describe the early development of the factory system and Eli Whitney’s system of interchangeable parts.

5. Outline early industrialism’s effects on workers, including women and children.

6. Describe the impact of new technologies, including transportation and communication systems, on American business and agriculture.

7. Describe the development of a continental market economy and its revolutionary effects on both producers and consumers.

8. Explain why the emerging industrial economy could raise the general level of prosperity, while simultaneously creating greater disparities of wealth between rich and poor.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **caste** An exclusive or rigid social distinction based on birth, wealth, occupation, and so forth. “There was freedom from aristocratic caste and state church. . . .”

2. **nativist** One who advocates policies favoring native-born citizens and displays hostility or prejudice toward immigrants. “The invasion of this so-called immigrant ‘rabble’. . . inflamed the prejudices of American ‘nativists.’ ”

3. **factory** A large establishment for the manufacturing of goods, including buildings and substantial machinery. “The factory system gradually spread from England—‘the world’s workshop’—to other lands.”

4. **trademark** A distinguishing symbol or word used by a manufacturer on its goods, usually registered by law to protect against imitators. “. . . unscrupulous Yankee manufacturers . . . learned to stamp their own products with faked English trademarks.”

5. **patent** The legal certification of an original invention, product, or process, guaranteeing its holder sole rights to profits from its use or reproduction for a specified period of time. “For the decade ending in 1800, only 306 patents were registered in Washington. . . .”

6. **liability** Legal responsibility for loss or damage. “The principle of limited liability aided the concentration of capital. . . .”

7. **incorporation** The organization of individuals into an institutional entity with legally defined privileges and responsibilities. “Laws of ‘free incorporation’ were first passed in New York in 1848. . . .”

8. **labor union** An organization of workers—usually wage-earning workers—to promote the interests and welfare of its members, often by collective bargaining with employers. “They were forbidden by law to form labor unions. . . .”

9. **strike** An organized work stoppage by employees in order to obtain better wages, working conditions, and so on. “Not surprisingly, only twenty-four recorded strikes occurred before 1835.”

10. **capitalist** An individual or group who uses its accumulated funds or private property to produce goods or services for profit in a market. “It made ambitious capitalists out of humble plowmen. . . .”

11. **turnpike** A toll road. “The turnpikes beckoned to the canvas-covered Conestoga wagons. . . .”

12. **posterity** Later descendants or subsequent generations. “He installed a powerful steam engine in a vessel that posterity came to know as the *Clermont*. . . .”

13. **productivity** In economics, the relative efficiency in the production of goods and services, measured in terms of the quantity of goods or services produced by workers in a certain length of time. “The principle of division of labor . . . spelled productivity and profits. . . .”

14. **barter** The direct exchange of goods or services for one another, without the use of cash or any other medium of exchange. “Most families . . . bartered with their neighbors for the few necessities they could not make themselves.”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F American frontier life was often plagued by poverty and illness.

2. T F Even as they often despoiled nature, Americans celebrated the spectacular American landscape and wilderness as a defining element of national culture and identity.

3. T F The growing cheapness and speed of transatlantic steamships made the United States the preferred destination for European immigrants.

4. T F The primary cause of nativist hostility to Irish immigrants was their frequent involvement in fights and street gangs.

5. T F The early industrial revolution was greatly advanced by Eli Whitney’s introduction of the system of interchangeable parts.

6. T F Early labor unions made very slow progress, partly because the strike weapon was illegal and ineffective.

7. T F Most married women in the early nineteenth century worked only part-time and contributed their income to the support of their families.

8. T F The child-centered family developed in the early nineteenth century partly because Americans deliberately limited the number of their children.

9. T F The Erie Canal greatly lowered the cost of Midwestern agricultural products in the markets of eastern big cities and even Europe.

10. T F The railroad gained quick acceptance as a safer and more efficient alternative to waterbound transportation.

11. T F In the sectional division of labor that developed before the Civil War, the South provided corn and meat to feed the nation, the Midwest produced industrial goods and textiles, and the Northeast supplied financial and communications services.

12. T F The growth of the market economy increasingly undermined the family’s role as a self-sufficient producing unit and made the home a place of refuge from work.

13. T F By 1850, permanent telegraph lines had been stretched across both the Atlantic Ocean and the North American continent.

14. T F The advances in manufacturing and transportation decreased the gap between rich and poor in America.

15. T F In the 1830s, new legal and governmental policies prohibiting chartered business monopolies encouraged competition and aided the market economy.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ New York Democratic machine organization that exemplified the growing power of Irish immigrants in American politics

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Semisecret Irish organization that became a benevolent society aiding Irish immigrants in America

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Liberal German refugees who fled failed democratic revolutions and came to America

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Popular nickname of the secretive, nativist American Party that gained considerable, temporary success in the 1850s by attacking immigrants and Catholics

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The transformation of manufacturing that began in Britain about 1750

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Whitney’s invention that enhanced cotton production and gave new life to black slavery

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Principle that permitted individual investors to risk no more capital in a business venture than their own share of a corporation’s stock

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Major European exposition in 1851 that provided a dazzling showcase for the American inventions of Samuel Morse, Cyrus McCormick, and Charles Goodyear

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Massachusetts Supreme Court decision of 1842 that overturned the widespread doctrine that labor unions were illegal conspiracies in restraint of trade

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Term for the widespread nineteenth-century cultural creed that glorified women’s roles as wives and mothers in the home

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cyrus McCormick’s invention that vastly increased the productivity of the American grain farmer

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The only major highway constructed by the federal government before the Civil War (eitherof the two names for the highway are acceptable)

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The name of Robert Fulton’s first steamship that sailed up the Hudson River in 1807

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clinton’s Big Ditch that transformed transportation and economic life across the Great Lakes region from Buffalo to Chicago

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Short-lived but spectacular service that carried mail from Missouri to California in only ten days

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Samuel Slater2. \_\_\_\_ Maria Monk3. \_\_\_\_ Samuel Colt4. \_\_\_ Eli Whitney5. \_\_\_ Elias Howe6. \_\_\_ Samuel F.B. Morse7. \_\_\_ Catharine Beecher8. \_\_\_ Know-Nothings9. \_\_\_ *Commonwealth* v. *Hunt*10. \_\_\_ Cyrus McCormick11. \_\_\_ Robert Fulton12. \_\_\_ Cyrus Field13. \_\_\_\_ Roger Taney14. \_\_\_ Molly Maguires15. \_\_\_ DeWitt Clinton | a. Inventor of the mechanical reaper that transformed grain growing into a businessb. Weapons manufacturer whose popular revolver used Whitney’s system of interchangeable partsc. New York governor who built the Erie Canald. Inventor of a machine that revolutionized the ready-made clothing industrye. Supreme Court justice whose ruling in the Charles River Bridge case opened chartered monopolies to competitionf. Agitators against immigrants and Roman Catholicsg. Wealthy New York manufacturer who laid the first temporary transatlantic cable in 1858h. Escaped nun whose lurid book *Awful Disclosures* became an anti-Catholic best seller in the 1830si. Immigrant mechanic who initiated American industrialization by setting up his cotton-spinning factory in 1791j. Painter turned inventor who developed the first reliable system for instant communication across distancek. Developer of a folly that made rivers two-way streams of transportationl. Prominent figure who helped turn teaching into a largely female professionm. Radical, secret Irish labor union of the 1860s and 1870sn. Yankee mechanical genius who revolutionized cotton production and created the system of interchangeable partso. Pioneering Massachusetts Supreme Court decision that declared labor unions legal |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ First telegraph message—“What hath God wrought?”—is sent from Baltimore to Washington.

2. \_\_\_ Industrial revolution begins in Britain.

3. \_\_\_ Telegraph lines are stretched across Atlantic Ocean and North American continent.

4. \_\_\_ Major water transportation route connects New York City to Lake Erie and points west.

5. \_\_\_ Invention of cotton gin and system of interchangeable parts revolutionized southern agriculture and northern industry.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The open, rough-and-tumble society of the American West2. \_\_\_ Natural population growth and increasing immigration from Ireland and Germany3. \_\_\_ The poverty and Roman Catholic faith of most Irish immigrants4. \_\_\_ Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin5. \_\_\_ The passage of general incorporation and limited-liability laws6. \_\_\_ The early efforts of labor unions to organize and strike7. \_\_\_ Improved western transportation and the new McCormick reaper8. \_\_\_ The completion of the Erie Canal in 18259. \_\_\_ The development of a strong east-west rail network10. \_\_\_ The replacement of household production by factory-made, store-bought goods | a. Made the fast-growing United States the fourth most populous nation in the Western worldb. Opened the Great Lakes states to rapid economic growth and spurred the development of major citiesc. Encouraged western farmers to specialize in cash-crop agricultural production for eastern and European marketsd. Made Americans strongly individualistic and self-reliante. Aroused nativist hostility and occasional riotsf. Bound the two northern sections together across the mountains and tended to isolate the Southg. Aroused fierce opposition from businesspeople and guardians of lawh. Enabled businesspeople to create more powerful and effective joint-stock capital venturesi. Transformed southern agriculture and gave new life to slaveryj. Weakened many women’s economic status and pushed them into a separate sphere of home and family |

CHAPTER 15 The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790–1860

## A. Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Describe the widespread revival of religion in the early nineteenth century and its effects on American culture and social reform.

2. Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period, identifying which were most successful and why.

3. Explain the origins of American feminism, describe its essential principles, and summarize its early successes and failures.

4. Describe the utopian and communitarian experiments of the period, and indicate how they reflected the essential spirit of early American culture despite their small size.

5. Identify the most notable early American achievements in science, medicine, the visual arts, and music, and explain why advanced science and culture had difficulty taking hold on American soil.

6. Analyze the American literary flowering of the early nineteenth century, especially the transcendentalist movement, and identify the most important writers who dissented from the optimistic spirit of the time.

## B. Glossary

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms.

1. **polygamy** The practice of having two or more spouses at one time. (More specifically, **polygyny** is marriage two or more wives; **polyandry** is marriage to two or more husbands.) “Accusations of polygamy likewise arose and increased in intensity.”

2. **theocracy** Literally, rule by God; the term is often applied to a state where religious leaders exercise direct or indirect political authority. “. . . the community became a prosperous frontier theocracy and a cooperative commonwealth.”

3. **zealot** One who is carried away by a cause to an extreme or excessive degree. “But less patient zealots came to believe that temptation should be removed by legislation.”

4. **utopian** Referring to any theoretical plan that aims to establish an ideal social order, or a place founded on such principles. “Bolstered by the utopian spirit of the age, various reformers . . . set up more than forty [cooperative] communities. . . .”

5. **communistic** Referring to the economic theory or practice in which the means of production are owned by the community as a whole. “. . . various reformers . . . set up more than forty communities of a . . . communistic nature.”

6. **communitarian** Referring to the belief in or practice of the superiority of community life or values over individual life, but not necessarily the common ownership of material goods. “. . . various reformers . . . set up more than forty communities of a . . . ‘communitarian’ nature.”

7. **free love** The principle or practice of open sexual relations unrestricted by law, marriage, or religious constraints. “It practiced free love (‘complex marriage’). . . .”

8. **eugenic** Concerning the improvement of the human species through selective breeding or genetic control. “It practiced . . . the eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring.”

9. **coitus reservatus** The practice of sexual intercourse without the male’s release of semen. “It practiced . . . birth control through ‘male continence’ or *coitus reservatus*.”

10. **classical** Specifically, in Western civilization, the culture of ancient Greece and Rome, and the artistic or cultural values presumed to be based on those ancient principles; more generally, any cultural form whose value has been established and recognized over time. “He brought a classical design to his Virginia hilltop home, Monticello. . . .”

11. **mystical** Referring to the belief in the direct apprehension of God or divine mystery, without reliance on reason or human comprehension. “These mystical doctrines of transcendentalism defied precise definition. . . .”

12. **nonconformist** One who refuses to follow established or conventional ideas or habits. “Henry David Thoreau . . . was . . . a poet, a mystic, a transcendentalist, and a nonconformist.”

13. **nonviolence** The principle of resolving hostilities or managing conflict without resort to physical force. “His writings . . . inspired the development of American civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr.’s thinking about nonviolence.”

14. **urbane** Sophisticated, elegant, cosmopolitan. “Handsome and urbane, he lived a generally serene life. . . .”

15. **providential** Under the care and direction of God or other benevolent natural or supernatural forces. “. . . he lived among cannibals, from whom he providentially escaped uneaten.”

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle **T**; where it is false, circle **F**.

1. T F The Second Great Awakening reversed the trends toward religious indifference and rationalism of the late eighteenth century.

2. T F The religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening occurred almost entirely in rural frontier communities.

3. T F The Mormon church migrated to the Utah frontier to escape persecution and to establish its tightly organized cooperative social order without persecution.

4. T F The primary purpose for establishing taxpayer-supported free public schools was to educate all citizens for participation in democracy, without regard to wealth.

5. T F Most practical, hard-working Americans disliked highly educated intellectuals and writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson.

6. T F Many early American reformers were middle-class idealists inspired by evangelical Protestantism.

7. T F The key role of women in American reform movements was undergirded by a growing feminization of the churches that spawned many efforts at social improvement.

8. T F The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was considered most radical for issuing the demand for women’s right to vote.

9. T F Many of the prominent utopian communities of early nineteenth century involved communal ownership of property and sexual practices different from the conventional norm.

10. T F Advances in medicine and science raised the average life expectancy of Americans to nearly 60 years by 1850.

11. T F The Knickerbocker group of American writers sharply criticized the militant nationalism and western expansionism that followed the War of 1812.

12. T F Although it rejected most Americans’ materialism and focus on practical concerns, transcendentalism strongly reflected American individualism, love of liberty, and hostility to formal institutions and authority.

13. T F Ralph Waldo Emerson taught the doctrines of simple living and nonviolence, while his friend Henry David Thoreau emphasized self-improvement and the development of a uniquely American scholarship.

14. T F The works of Walt Whitman, such as *Leaves of Grass*, revealed his love of democracy, the frontier, and the common people.

15. T F The fiction of Edgar Allan Poe and Herman Melville reflected most Americans’ optimism and belief in social progress and reform.

## C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Liberal religious belief, held by many of the Founders such as Paine, Jefferson, and Franklin, that stressed rationalism and moral behavior rather than Christian revelation while retaining belief in a Supreme Being

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Religious revival that began on the frontier and swept eastward, stirring an evangelical spirit in many areas of American life

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The tworeligious denominations that benefited mostfrom the evangelical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ revivals of the early nineteenth century

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Religious group founded by Joseph Smith that eventually established a cooperative commonwealth in Utah

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Area of western New York state where frequent, fervent religious revivals produced intense religious controversies and numerous new sects

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Memorable 1848 meeting in New York where women made an appeal based on the Declaration of Independence

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Evangelical college in Ohio that was the first institution of higher education to admit blacks and women

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Short-lived intellectual commune in Massachusetts based on “plain living and high thinking”

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Jefferson’s stately self-designed home in Virginia that became a model of American architecture

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Long-lived communal religious group, founded by Mother Ann Lee, that emphasized simple living and prohibited all marriage and sexual relationships

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Philosophical and literary movement, centered in New England, that greatly influenced many American writers of the early nineteenth century

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The doctrine, promoted by American writer Henry David Thoreau in an essay of the same name, that later influenced Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr.

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Walt Whitman’s originally shocking poetic masterpiece that embraced sexual liberation and celebrated America as a great democratic experiment

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Herman Melville’s great but commercially unsuccessful novel about Captain Ahab’s obsessive pursuit of a white whale

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Popular nineteenth-century musical entertainments that featured white actors and singers with painted black faces

## D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_ Dorothea Dix2. \_\_\_ Brigham Young3. \_\_\_ Elizabeth Cady Stanton4. \_\_\_ Lucretia Mott5. \_\_\_ Emily Dickinson6. \_\_\_ Charles Grandison. Finney7. \_\_\_ Amelia Bloomer8. \_\_\_ John Humphrey Noyes9. \_\_\_ Mary Lyon10. \_\_\_ Louisa May Alcott11. \_\_\_ James Fenimore Cooper12. \_\_\_ Ralph Waldo Emerson13. \_\_\_ Walt Whitman14. \_\_\_ Edgar Allan Poe15. \_\_\_ Herman Melville | a. Leader of a radical New York commune that practiced complex marriage and eugenic birth controlb. Bold, unconventional poet who celebrated American democracyc. The “Mormon Moses” who led persecuted Latter-Day Saints to their promised land in Utahd. Influential evangelical revivalist of the Second Great Awakeninge. New York writer whose romantic sea tales were more popular than his dark literary masterpiecef. Pioneering women’s educator, founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary in Massachusettsg. Female reformer who promoted short skirts and trousers as a replacement for highly restrictive women’s clothingh. Second-rate poet and philosopher, but first-rate promoter of transcendentalist ideals and American culturei. Eccentric genius whose tales of mystery, suffering, and the supernatural departed from general American literary trendsj. Quietly determined reformer who substantially improved conditions for the mentally illk. Reclusive New England poet who wrote about love, death, and immortalityl. Leading feminist who wrote the “Declaration of Sentiments” in 1848 and pushed for women’s suffragem. A leading female transcendentalist who wrote *Little Women* and other novels to help support her familyn. Path-breaking American novelist who contrasted the natural person of the forest with the values of modern civilizationo. Quaker women’s rights advocate who also strongly supported abolition of slavery |

## E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. \_\_\_ A leading New England transcendentalist appeals to American writers and thinkers to turn away from Europe and develop their own literature and culture.

2. \_\_\_ A determined reformer appeals to a New England legislature to end the cruel treatment of the insane.

3. \_\_\_ A gathering of female reformers in New York declares that the ideas of the Declaration of Independence apply to bothsexes.

4. \_\_\_ Great evangelical religious revival begins in western camp meetings.

5. \_\_\_ A visionary from New York state creates a controversial new religion.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cause | Effect |
| 1. \_\_\_ The Second Great Awakening2. \_\_\_ The Mormon practice of polygamy3. \_\_\_ Women abolitionists’ anger at being ignored by male reformers4. \_\_\_ The women’s rights movement5. \_\_\_ Unrealistic expectations and conflict within perfectionist communes6. \_\_\_ The Knickerbocker and transcendentalist use of new American themes in their writing7. \_\_\_ Henry David Thoreau’s theory of civil disobedience8. \_\_\_ Walt Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass*9. \_\_\_ Herman Melville’s and Edgar Allan Poe’s concern with evil and suffering10. \_\_\_ The Transcendentalist movement | a. Created the first literature genuinely native to Americab. Captured, in one long poem, the exuberant and optimistic spirit of popular American democracyc. Caused most utopian experiments to decline or collapse in a few yearsd. Inspired writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fullere. Aroused hostility and scorn in most of the male press and pulpitf. Made their works little understood in their lifetimes by generally optimistic Americansg. Aroused persecution from morally traditionalist Americans and delayed statehood for Utahh. Inspired a widespread spirit of evangelical reform in many areas of American lifei. Led to expanding the crusade for equal rights to include womenj. Inspired later practitioners of nonviolence like Gandhi and King |