Chapter 11 Questions:

1. Why is the Election of 1800 called a “revolution”?
2. How did the Election of 1800 spell the beginning of the end of the Federalist

Party? (They will fully die out after the War of 1812.) Know this SD: Alien and

Sedition Acts, France, the relationship of Adams and Hamilton, elitism,

westerners.

1. What did Jefferson believe about the common man?
2. What was the significance of Marbury v. Madison (1803)? How did it help define the court system as the third equal branch of

government?

1. Why did Jefferson have mixed feelings about making the Louisiana Purchase? Who agreed with the Purchase and who disagreed with it? Why is this ironic?
2. What dangers confronted America from England and France, and how did

Jefferson choose to handle the situations? Was he successful or not? Know this SD: impressments, *Chesapeake,* Embargo Act of 1807, Non-Intercourse Act (1809).

1. Who are some of the War Hawks, and how did they battle Native Americans and

the British? Know this SD: Henry Clay, Tecumseh, pan-Indian Alliance, Kentucky, William Henry Harrison, Tippecanoe.

Chapter 12 Questions:

1. What regions of the country wanted to go to war in 1812 and which didn’t? Why? Know this SD: war hawks, Tecumseh, Harrison, Tippecanoe
2. What were the effects of the War? Know the following SD: Treaty of Ghent, New England “Blue Light” Federalists, Harford Convention ideas, nationalism, American industry.
3. Describe the new American nationalism in terms of culture and American identity. Know especially the following SD: James Fennimore Cooper, Washington Irving,
4. Describe how the following represent the new nationalism following the War of 1812: National Bank, Tariff of 1816, “American System,” Erie Canal. How did these developments contribute to sectionalism?
5. How can each of the following be seen as representative of sectionalism? Tallmadge Amendment, Missouri Compromise. How was the Missouri Compromise a victory of nationalism?
6. Describe how each of the following cases decided by John Marshall’s Supreme Court helped the causes of nationalism and federalism and made the judicial branch the legitimate and equally powerful third branch of government: *McCullough v. Maryland, Cohens v. Virginia, Gibbons v. Ogden, Fletcher v. Peck,*
7. How did Oregon and Florida become part of the US? Know this SD: 1818 Treaty, Andrew Jackson, Florida Purchase Treaty.
8. What were the ideas of the Monroe Doctrine? How did it impact American foreign policy and our relationships with other nations?

Chapter 13

1. How can the years, 1824-1840, be considered the “Era of the Common Man”? Know the following: Andrew Jackson, universal white male suffrage, Jeffersonian vs. Jacksonian Principles, Bank of the US, voter turnout, strategies of candidates trying to win elections.
2. What were the events of the Corrupt Bargain of 1824? SD: Adams, Clay, Jackson
3. How did the Election of 1828 represent the Era of the Common Man in its appeal to the average (and perhaps uneducated) voter?
4. Why was Jackson criticized as “King Andrew I”: SD: American System, national bank, veto, “Spoils system, Whigs?
5. How did the tariff issue contribute to sectionalism? Know this SD, tariff of abominations, Charleston Slave Rebellion (1822), “South Carolina Exposition,” John Calhoun, Tariff of 1832, Henry Clay’s Compromise, and Force Bill /
6. Why did Andrew Jackson fight to kill the National Bank starting in 1832, and what happened to the banking system in America: SD: Henry Clay, *McCulloch v.* *Maryland*, wildcat banks, “pet banks,” Nicholas Biddle and “Biddle’s Panic,”?
7. Were the Black Hawk and the Seminoles successful as they tried to resist Removal?
8. How did the Cherokee use the American court system to try to save their land? Were they successful? Know this SD: US Supreme Court rulings, “He’s made his decision, now let him enforce it,” Indian Removal Act (1830), Oklahoma.
9. Describe how Texas went from being part of Spain to being part of Mexico, to being its own independent country, to almost being part of the US: Stephen Austin, “GTT,” Mexico’s abolition of slavery in 1830, Santa Ana, “Lone Star State,” Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, 1837 decision to deny annexation.
10. Describe the birth of the Whigs: why did they come about and what did they stand for? Know this SD: Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, “American System,” the Bank of the US, nullification
11. How did the Whigs steal the Democrats’ common-man image in the Election of 1840 and successfully elect William Henry Harrison to the presidency?