

Name :

Date:

Period :

A Changing Nation Study Guide KEY

Test is on _____. This study guide is due when you come in for the test FOR A GRADE.

The test will consist of 50 questions and will be done on Scantron. You will have access to a study guide key prior to the test.

Monroe Doctrine Notes:

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| 1. What happened at the Convention of 1818? <u>The border between Canada and the U.S. was clearly defined.</u> |
| 2. Describe the Adams-Onis Treaty. <u>Spain ceded Florida to the U.S.</u> |
| 3. Describe the Monroe Doctrine: What did we tell European Nations and what did we agree to do as well?
<u>We told European Nations to stay out of the Americas by not establishing new colonies or reestablish old colonies in Latin America. We agreed to stay out of Europe's affairs.</u> |

Chapter 10 (America Textbook)

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| 4. Why was the Monroe Presidency known as the "Era of Good Feelings"?
<u>A sense of national unity during Monroe's Presidency following the War of 1812.</u> |
| 5. What dominated the first term of President James Monroe? <u>Concern with foreign affairs (hence the Monroe Doctrine)</u> |
| 6. Define the term nationalism. <u>Pride and loyalty for one's country.</u> |
7. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer for the important Political figures:

Who?	Represented?	Wanted?
Henry Clay	Western	American System: high tariffs and public works system
Daniel Webster	Northern	High tariffs
John C. Calhoun	Southern	Ideas of States Rights

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| 8. List one positive effect of the establishment of the Second Bank and explain why it was needed in the first place. <u>It controlled the money supply and lent money to states. States were giving out too many loans.</u> |
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9. In the Supreme Court decision *Gibbons v. Ogden* the court ruled that Congress has to regulate commerce between states (interstate commerce).

10. The Monroe Doctrine provided protection against European nations expanding in the Americas.

11. What was the main reason that Spain decided to sell Florida to the United States?
They did not want to defend Florida.

12. At the time of the War of 1812, Spain controlled more territory in the Americas than any other European country.

13. The election of 1824 marked an important change in American politics because for the first time
- nominating conventions were used to choose a candidate for office.
 - the state legislatures chose the presidential electors.
 - free African American men were allowed to vote in most states.
 - citizens voted for the presidential electors in most states.**

14. Why did John Quincy Adams become President after the election of 1824?
- Adams was more popular than Andrew Jackson.
 - Adams received the majority of electoral votes.
 - The House of Representatives chose Adams to be President.**
 - Jackson received fewer popular votes than Adams.

15. The caucus and conventions systems have the fact that they both nominate candidates for election in common.

16. Fill in the blanks with the important events during the Age of Jackson

Year	Event
1824- 1828 <u>John Q. Adams' Presidency</u>	Burdened by the charges of a <u>secret Deal</u> Lacked the <u>political</u> skills to push items through Congress.

17. List the similarities between white settlers and the Cherokee.

Written language, farms and businesses, schools

18. Describe the outcome of *Worcester v. Georgia*.

Between GA and the Cherokee Nation - treaties between the US and Cherokees must be honored.

19. Describe the Trail of Tears (Who? What? Why? Where? When?)

The forced removal of Cherokees to Oklahoma because of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

20. What tribe stayed and fought before being forced to leave their land? Where?

The Seminoles in Florida.

21. Describe the duties of the Second Bank of the US.

It controlled the money supply and lent money to states.

22. What is the Tenth Amendment? Any powers not given to the federal government automatically go to the states.

23. Define nullification: when a state cancels a federal law because the state objects to the law
24. Who did Jackson want to succeed him as President? Martin Van Buren

Chapter 13 (North Carolina: A Proud State in Our Nation)

25. Why was North Carolina once called the "Rip Van Winkle" State?
NC was not progressing with the rest of the country in the early 1800s.
26. Define individualism: the idea that one person's needs are more important than the group.
27. What factors contributed to the Impact of Isolation in NC in the early 19th Century? (List 3)
1. People lived far apart
2. Lack of good roads
3. Few towns and little trade
- ***27 and 28 were combined (error on your copies of the study guide)
28. What was not important in NC, despite being laid out on the Constitution?
Public schools/education
29. NC's economy was based on one crop and slave labor. Why did many North Carolinians migrate out of the state? To seek better opportunities, COTTON was the crop!
30. Who was Archibald Murphey? A NC reformer who held many public offices.
31. Describe NC's Literary Fund A fund established by Murphey to help with public education.
32. Define constitutional reform and tell why it was needed.
Constitutional reform means to change a constitution. It was needed to get us out of our "Rip Van Winkle" period
33. Define the Whig Party and its significance to North Carolina in 1834?
Formed by people from Western and Northeastern NC and supported the new state Constitution of 1835.
34. List all of the reform efforts that Murphey devoted his time and energy.
Literary fund, public education, canals, roads
35. North Carolina General Assembly created the state's first what in 1839.
The first common school law (for public schools)
36. What economic condition occurred after the war that created debt for the farmers?
A recession.
37. Explain the Constitutional Convention of 1835
Many positive reforms but the right to vote was taken away from free black men and Native Americans.
38. What were the goals of the Constitutional Convention of 1835?
Reforms to educate the population, make travel easier in the state, less isolation
39. Who is David Reid? A NC governor, helped the Whig Party to its end (demise)
40. Who is Nathaniel Macon? A NC politician, supporter of states' rights and limited government involvement.
41. Who is William Gaston? A member of the Whig Party, supported suffrage for free blacks, wrote "The Old North State".

America: Chapter 13 Westward Expansion

42. What is Manifest Destiny? Belief that Americans should spread liberty and self-government (democracy) across the continent (Atlantic to Pacific).
43. Define Creole: children of Spanish settlers (peninsulares)

44. Define Mestizo: <u>mixed race people of European, Native American, and/or African descent.</u>
45. Who were the Mountain Men? <u>Northwest Fur Trappers</u>
46. Describe the Oregon Trail (length, time of year to travel, hazards): <u>Over 2000 miles, had to leave in the spring to beat the winter, disease and accidents killed many travelers</u>
47. What raised the status of women in the West? <u>They were relied upon for their labor so they were well-respected. They had hard lives but gained respect for their work.</u>
48. Where were women first given suffrage? <u>Wyoming Territory</u>
49. What happened at the Alamo? <u>Santa Anna attacked Texan soldiers.</u>
50. Which Americans supported the War with Mexico? Why? <u>Westerners and Southerners because they wanted to expand and gain more land.</u>
51. What treaty ended the Mexican-American War? <u>Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</u>
52. What states were ceded to the US in the treaty to end the Mexican-American War? <u>California, Nevada, Idaho</u>
53. What 3 issues divided the Mormons and the Federal Government? 1. <u>The Mormon Church controlled elections</u> 2. <u>The Mormon Church supported Mormon businesses</u> 3. <u>Polygamy</u>
54. Who were the "forty-niners"? <u>People who went to California to mine gold.</u>
55. Describe the difficulties faced by Chinese immigrants during this time. <u>They experienced prejudice and were hired for the worst, lowest-paying jobs.</u>