

Goal 2: U.S. History



An Emerging New Nation Test Study Guide

Section 1 – Life in the New Nation

1. What states received statehood between 1815 and 1850?
2. What major demographic (population) changes occurred in the U.S. from 1780 to 1830?
3. What term describes why Americans felt justified in expanding from one coast to another?
4. What were the major reasons Americans began moving west?
5. Before the major transportation innovations of the early 19th century, what was the most important geographic link between western states and the rest of the world?
6. What was the primary significance of the Erie Canal?
7. Who proved steamboats were practical as a means of commercial transportation?
8. What was the primary significance of steam power and canal building?
9. What invention increased southern planters' reliance on slaves?
10. What invention had the greatest impact on the lives of Native Americans? How?
11. What was the name of the treaty in which Spain ceded Florida to the U.S.?
12. What is the name of the treaty negotiated by John Quincy Adams that established the northern border of the U.S. at the 49th parallel and greatly demilitarized the Great Lakes?
13. What was the significance of the Battle of the Alamo in the Texas War for Independence?
14. For what reason did many Northerners oppose the annexation of Texas?
15. What attractive opportunities awaited American settlers in the Oregon Territory?
16. Settlers : Oregon : _____ : Trail of Tears
17. What was the primary reason the Mormons founded a permanent settlement in Utah, and who was their leader?
18. What was the major problem for the U.S. after the Mexican War?
19. What president was known as the most "expansionist" president for his acquisition of the Oregon Territory and the Mexican Cession?
20. Which territory completed the present-day boundaries of the continental U.S.?

21. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 stipulated that slavery could not be extended into any territory north of the 36°30' latitude except in what state?

Section 2 – The Market Revolution

22. During the 1830's, the _____ was more economically diverse than the _____.
23. What factors helped to create the conditions necessary for the Industrial Revolution of the New England states?
24. What were the three most significant contributions of Eli Whitney to the American economy?
25. Who was the father of the American factory system, a former skilled English textile worker before immigration to the U.S., and who built the first successful cotton mill in Rhode Island?
26. In the mid-1800's most American manufacturing was located in what region of the country?
27. Who did most of the work in the first textile mills in New England?
28. By the late 1820's, the economy of the North relied heavily upon industrial production while the economy of the South relied heavily upon agricultural production. Which of the two regions benefited most from trade with European manufacturers?
29. For what reasons did Southerners strongly defend slavery?
30. What was the most significant affect of the War of 1812 on American politics?
31. Why was the War of 1812 sometimes called the "Second War for American Independence?"
32. How did the War of 1812 affect the U.S.' relationship with European countries?
33. What is the difference between nationalism and sectionalism?
34. Between 1815 and 1850, what factors contributed to the rise of nationalism in the U.S.?
35. Henry Clay's proposal for the "American System" created an economic plan to help the nation by providing for what three specific developments?
36. In the period during which pride and national unity swept the country after the War of 1812, the nation developed a plan for developing the nation referred to as _____.
37. During the "Era of Good Feelings", what word best describes national politics and economics?
38. During the "Era of Good Feelings", which party controlled the government with little opposition? Who was the president?
39. What was the significance of each of the following Supreme Court cases:
- McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)—
 - Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)—
 - Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)—
40. In general, how did the decisions of the Marshall Supreme Court affect the power of the federal government?
41. What did the Monroe Doctrine say to European countries, and why was it significant?
42. Under what circumstances did John Quincy Adams win the presidential election of 1824?

- In the U.S. what happens in presidential elections where no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes?
44. The person most responsible for ending the "Era of Good Feelings" and taking the nation down the road of sectionalistic disaster was _____.
 45. What were the key issues that began to disrupt feelings of Nationalism during the 1820's and the 1830's?
 46. By 1828, the tariff had become a sectional issue. High tariffs harmed what section the most?
 47. What change in American politics enabled Andrew Jackson to win the election of 1828?
 48. The practice of replacing many federal jobholders with political appointees whenever a new administration assumes office is known as the _____.
 49. What new political party did Andrew Jackson create, and how would his political philosophy best be described?
 50. The Tariff of Abominations was a name given to a protective tariff by Southerners who thought the federal government was showing favor to _____.
 51. What key issue caused the Nullification Crisis of 1832-1833?
 52. The Tariff of Abominations led _____ of South Carolina to devise the theory of _____, which promoted the idea of _____.
 53. With what bill did Andrew Jackson threaten to use the military against South Carolina if state authorities chose to nullify a federal law requiring them to pay taxes (tariffs) on foreign imports?
 54. What group of people is most closely associated with the "Trail of Tears"?
 55. In the case of *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the United State Supreme Court made what decision?
 56. What president is best known for "The Age of the Common Man" and the violation of Native American rights?
 57. Why did President Jackson kill the Bank of the United States?
 58. What political party arose in opposition to Andrew Jackson? Why?

Section 3 – Religion and Reform

59. What idea did the religious movement of the 2nd Great Awakening emphasize?
60. How were Jacksonian Democracy and the Second Great Awakening similar?
61. How did the religious movements influence social reform in the 1830's and 1840's?
62. What religious and intellectual shift led to the social reform movements of the 1800's?
63. What were the basic tenets (ideas) of the Transcendentalists?
64. Who were the leading Transcendentalists?
65. How did Henry David Thoreau feel about the role of government in the lives of Americans?

What do Henry David Thoreau, Mohandas (Mohatma) Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr. have in common?

67. What was the goal of the Temperance Movement?
68. Who was the leader of education reform, and what significant changes did he pioneer?
69. Who is the person most responsible for reform in prisons and mental institutions?
70. On what idea was the Utopian Movement based?
71. The movement to end slavery, called the _____, was started by _____.
72. What did the American Colonization Society attempt to do?
73. What was the significant contribution of William Lloyd Garrison to the anti-slavery movement?
74. Who was the nation's most influential African American abolitionist?
75. What two significant divisions among abolitionists hindered the movement's progress?
76. What was the Underground Railroad?
77. Who was the agent of the Underground Railroad who was nicknamed "the Moses of her people"?
78. In what reform movements were women most involved? Why?
79. What reform movement climaxed with the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments?
80. What was the most daring and controversial goal of the women's rights movement?
81. Who was the leading pioneer in the campaign for women's suffrage?
82. Who is the woman famous for traveling around the country speaking out for abolition and women's rights?
83. What was the most important result of the abolitionist and other reform movements in the mid-1800's?

Section 4 – The Coming of the Civil War

84. What controversy ensued from the Wilmot Proviso?
 85. How did the admission of California as a state create controversy? How did the Compromise of 1850 settle it?
 86. What part of the Compromise of 1850 favored the North? Which part favored the South?
 87. What Southerner was most concerned about the north gaining "the exclusive power of controlling the Government"?
 88. What was the most popular anti-slavery statement in the antebellum (pre-Civil War) period? Who wrote it, and why was it so significant?
 89. Other than slavery, what were some significant differences between the North and the South?
 90. How did Stephen Douglas propose to resolve the issue of slavery in the western territories with the Kansas-Nebraska Act and why did it please many Southerners?
 91. What two factors brought an end to the Whig Party in the 1850's?
- What two new political parties arose in the 1850's, and what were their primary goals?

93. What was the principle issue in the conflict know as "Bleeding Kansas"?
94. What significant ruling did the Supreme Court make in the controversial *Dred Scott v. Sanford* decision?
95. What was the central issue in the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, and what opinion did each take in the debate?
96. What did Lincoln mean when he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand"?
97. What was the significance of John Brown's Raid and his eventual execution on charges of treason?
98. How did the little-known Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, win the election of 1860?
99. What event prompted the lower Southern states to secede from the United States in 1861? Why?
100. When and where did the Civil War begin, and what did the fighting there prove?