

Name: _____

Period 4 In 10 Minutes!

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">Increased Democracy And Government Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergence of Political Parties<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Federalists vs. Democratic-Republicans (_____)▪ _____○ Democrats vs. Whigs (_____)▪ _____• The Supreme Court increased the power of the federal government over states<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____• Growth of market economy increased debates over role of government<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Often, people were loyal to their _____, NOT the nation▪ _____• The South identified with, and took pride in slavery - “_____” <p style="text-align: center;">Increased Democracy and New Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2nd Great Awakening:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Stressed the importance of achieving _____○ Inspired MANY _____ movements:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ _____, Women’s Rights (_____, 1848) Temperance, etc.• Restriction of African Americans’ (both free and slave) citizenship and rights<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Various emancipation plans: American Colonization Society• Resistance to democracy included:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Proslavery arguments - “Slavery as a positive Good”○ _____ - Intense hatred of foreigners, Know-Nothing Party, discrimination against Irish○ Antiblack sentiments in culture - Minstrel shows○ Restrictive anti-Indian policies - _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Emergence of New Cultures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New art, architecture, and literature emerged in America<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hudson River School - _____ paintings○ John James Audubon - Environment and birds• Religious groups and Women:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____ - believed in sexual equality, celibacy○ Mormons - moved to Utah to seek religious refuge○ Seneca Falls Convention - 1848▪ _____• Free and enslaved blacks respond to their conditions:	

- New family structures - _____ families
- Some became involved in abolitionism
 - _____ - *An Appeal to Colored Citizens of the World*
 - Advocated African Americans to resist oppression
 - _____ (1831)

Changes in Agriculture and Manufacturing

- New technological innovations increased efficiency and extended markets
 - Textile machines - Spinning Jenny, _____ production
 - Steam engines - boats could travel _____ the current
 - _____ - Eli Whitney, mass production of goods
 - Canals - _____ Canal, goods could be shipped further
 - _____ - Expanded rapidly in the 1840s, hurt canals
 - Telegraph - spread of information (1844 Democratic Convention)
 - Agricultural inventions - _____
- Production of goods began to replace semi subsistence farming
 - _____ System - farmers' daughters worked in factories in 8 hour shifts, lived in boarding houses, worked OUTSIDE the home

Regional Specialization

- Impacts of cotton:
 - Used in textile production in the _____
 - Depleted land, need for _____
- Government tried to create a unified national economy...
 - _____
 - However, the North and Midwest were more linked than the South
- Free and forced (Slaves and Native Americans) migration of people across the nation:
 - In part to gain _____ - cotton depleted land
- New _____ systems emerged
 - Unions - Commonwealth v. Hunt (1837) MA Supreme Court Ruling

Impacts of Market Revolution

- Canals and roads helped encourage westward expansion
- European immigrants settled in the:
 - East - Irish (_____)
 - Midwest (Germans, as farmers)
 - Why did immigrants leave Europe?
 - Economic hardships (_____), not enough land, and economic opportunities in the

US

- This helped increase interdependence between the _____
- The South remained distinctly different from the other regions
 - Relied on cotton exportation to make \$
- The Market Revolution changed life in the following ways:
 - Increased gap between _____
 - Emergence of middle and working classes
 - Separation between home and workplace - more goods were produced _____ the home
 - Helped change gender and family roles
- For many Americans, regional interests were more important than national concerns, as seen through:
 - Slavery - tensions _____ as time went on
 - National bank (BUS) - disliked in the South
 - Tariffs - favored in the _____ (manufacturing), disliked in the South
 - Internal Improvements - tariffs would pay the cost; favored out West (_____!)

US Increases Its Presence In The Western Hemisphere

- Post-LA Purchase, the US participated in several initiatives in the Western Hemisphere and Asia:
 - Negotiating the Oregon border - _____
 - Annexation of Texas - 1845 - helps lead to the Mexican-American War, tensions over _____
 - Monroe Doctrine - 1823 - Message to Europe to stay out of the _____, US will stay out of European affairs

Expansion and Its Effects

- Debates about new territories:
 - Slave/non-slave areas - usually in _____ fashion
- Resistance to increasing power of the federal government
 - Hartford Convention - Federalist grievances to the War of 1812, some urged _____
 - Nullification Crisis - issue over tariffs, South Carolina nullified the Tariffs of _____
- Those living on the frontier advocated expansion - War Hawks!
 - Impacts?
 - Conflicts with Natives
 - _____

Expansion and Slavery

- Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)
 - 3 parts:
 - _____
 - _____

