

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance for the United States in the 1780s.

1. Republic- Had the people vote for their representatives which made it possible for people to have more power and basically all the power.
6. checks and balances- has it so that one branch can't over power the others. If the president wanted to change something he needed to get the ok from the senate sometimes.
2. Articles of Confederation- had were the two levels of government has power the other did not have to make both of the two even in power.
7. electoral college- There was a group of people that the people of the nation had voted since the rich did not trust the poor and vice versa. Since they elected electors for each state the electors were able to pick the president.
3. Land Ordinance of 1785- was a law passed to make a plane for surveying land.
8. Federalist- were people who supported the constitution.
4. Shays's Rebellion- was a protest from the farmers that were in debt and this shocked every one, which made them think about why they couldn't govern themselves to the point where everyone is happy.
9. Antifederalist- were just people against the constitution.
5. James Madison- called for a meeting of other representatives for a convention.
10. Bill of Rights- were rights that the people of the nation would have no matter what happens.

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Experimenting with Confederation (pages 132–137)

1. Why did the new states prefer a republic rather than a democracy for their government?
Wanted it like a republic because with a democracy they thought put too much power in the hands of the uneducated masses.
2. Why did the states fear a strong central government?
They feared a strong central government for the reason basically for the chance of the government taking over them.
3. In what ways was the confederation too weak to handle the nation's problems?

They lacked national security and with Georgia having the same power as Massachusetts.

Drafting the Constitution (pages 140–144)

4. What issues and events led to the Constitutional Convention?

Was mainly the trade between states and their taxes.

5. In what ways did compromise play a critical role in the drafting of the Constitution?

So if the state had many people there were able to have more representatives. And even if they had more people all the states would have the same number of people in the senate.

6. Why was the slave trade an issue at the Constitutional Convention?

Because the states with many slaves wanted them counted as people so they could get more representatives.

7. Briefly explain the separation of powers established by the Constitution.

The Constitution separated the powers so the individual branches can concentrate and focus on one type of laws.

Ratifying the Constitution (pages 145–149)

8. What were the arguments for and against ratifying the Constitution?

Against the Constitution so the states would have more power. Along with people wanting the Constitution because it gave more power to the states and against it because it had a central government.

9. What was The Federalist and what effect did this publication have on ratification?

It was important because it was defending the Constitution with ratification was against.

10. Why did the states ratify the Constitution once a bill of rights was promised?

So that the people and states would have rights that they government could not change.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES In a chart like the one below, list the beliefs and goals of the Federalists and Antifederalists.

	Federalists	Antifederalists
Beliefs	Thought the Constitution was wonderful because it gave every state power.	That the Constitution was horrible because of the Central Government.

Goals	Have a central government so each state has less power than the state.	Not to have the central government and be more independent.
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2. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE How might the United States have developed if the Articles of Confederation had continued to provide the basis for government?

Each state would have virtually no power to go against the government if they wanted to.

3. MAKING INFERENCES In what ways was the land of the Northwest Territory distributed democratically?

Because only the willing and people with money really sent anyone there.

Article 1. The Legislature

1. Why does the legislative branch of the government represent the people most directly? What is the principal job of this branch?

The reason being is because the people of each state elects their own people for the legislature. The job of this branch is to have the ability to impeach the president.

2. Why are there more members of the House of Representatives than of the Senate?

Because the people from the representatives elects one of themselves to be a part of the Senate.

3. Name four powers Congress has.

Four of these powers are taxation, credit, commerce, money, naturalization, war, army, navy, militia along with others.

4. What powers are denied to Congress? to the states?

Congress was not allowed to influence export taxes, titles of nobility, habeas corpus, illegal punishment.

Article 2. The Executive

5. What is the main function of the executive branch?

Controls the terms of office, electoral college, salary along with others.

6. Who officially elects the president of the United States? Explain.

The electoral college is officially elects the president because no one that is a senator or representative or any one that holds a place in the office of trust or profit can pick.

7. How can the president lose his or her job before election time?

If they work and hold any office under the United States.

Article 3. The Judiciary

8. How are Supreme Court justices appointed?

The president and the senate has to agree.

9. What kinds of cases go before the Supreme Court? Why is the Court's decision whether to hear a case important?

Ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, and those which a state shall be a party, and the decision to hear a case is important since the supreme court is the highest court.

Article 4. Relations Among States

10. To extradite is to send a fugitive back to the state in which he or she is accused of committing a crime. How is this an example of relations among states?

Because the fugitive has to be taken from the state they were found in which could have different laws or different levels of severity.

Article 5. Amending the Constitution

11. How many states must ratify an amendment for it to become part of the Constitution? Why do you think it takes that many?

It takes two thirds of both houses out of seven states. The reason being is because for it to be taken out from the amendments will need most of the states to agree on it since the amendments is the most powerful rules.

Article 6. Supremacy of the National Government

12. How does Article 6 establish the supremacy of the Constitution?

The reason being that it controls validity of debts, the supreme law, and their level of loyalty to the constitution.

The Amendments

13. Does the First Amendment allow complete freedom of speech—the right to say anything you want at any time, anywhere? Explain your answer.

Yes, the reason being that as long as it is peaceful you can say anything anywhere.

14. What is the newest amendment? What protection does that amendment give to the American people?

The newest one is amendment 27 from 1992. Because since there is no law to pay for the services of senators and representatives until the election so it is good for the american people so the taxes don't get too high.

THINKING CRITICALLY

1. TAKING NOTES The powers of the federal government are separated among the three branches. Create a chart like the one below that shows how the Constitution's framers used checks and balances to ensure that no one branch of the government could become too much stronger than the others.

Executive	Legislative	Judicial
Terms of office Electoral college Time of election day Salary Oath to office Succession qualifications	Elections Number of representatives Vacancies Officers and impeachment	General authority Supreme court Trial by jury

All of the three branches together control the government and not one can overpower the other.

2. MAKING INFERENCES How does the Constitution reflect the fear of too strong a central government?

So none of the government can over power each other branch and that the people have a great deal of power the government cant take from them.

3. EVALUATING The Bill of Rights guarantees a defendant a speedy, public trial. Do you think it is being observed today? Explain.

Yes because there are being more and more trials.

4. ANALYZING MOTIVES Why did the framers make it so difficult to amend the Constitution? Do you agree or disagree with their philosophy? Explain.

I agree since the constitution contains many important laws and if it was easy then there would be a civil war so to speak if it was easy then the right to bear arms would have been taken and some people would fight to keep that right.

5. DEVELOPING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE The Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-sixth amendments give voting rights to specific groups. Why was it necessary for Congress to spell out these groups' rights in amendments?

So there is not kind of discrimination between the groups and hade to basically spell it out so there couldnt be one small thing that stops them from voting.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the new United States.

1. Alexander Hamilton- was the secretary of the treasury.
6. Louisiana Purchase- was very importantly connected to the United States because it brought a lot of land to continue expansion.
2. Cabinet- are the chief advisers which are the leader for the branches or anything like that.
7. Meriwether Lewis- ordered for a corp led by Lewis to go to collect scientific information.
3. Neutrality- is connected to the United States because if there's a treaty of two nations who are fighting, they cannot help them to save the treaties of both nations.
8. Embargo- for the reason to hurt Britain and other powers by not trading with them.
4. Alien and Sedition Acts- so that people who basically just came from Britain or other places would need more time in the country so they might change their minds.
9. Tecumseh- thought the only way to protect these fields was to make a confederacy of other Native American tribal nations.
5. John Marshall- is connected because he was appointed chief of the supreme court.
10. Andrew Jackson- is connected to the United States because he had won many battles against the Native Americans.

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Washington Heads the New Government (pages 182–187)

1. What were the first steps taken by the Washington administration in building a new government?

The first movements were making the judicial system.

2. Why did President Washington want both Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton to be among his closest advisers?

The reason he wanted them to be among his closest advisers because he trusted them.

3. Why was the Whiskey Rebellion a significant event in the early days of the new government?

To show the other colonists that there government has power.

Foreign Affairs Trouble the Nation (pages 190–196)

4. What were three major international issues at this time, and how did the United States respond to them?

The major international issues was one being the french revolution and the United States decided not to interfere because they were allies with the French and the British. Negotiations with the spanish to land west of the appalations so the United States could use the mississippi river to ship. And the XYZ Affair and they wanted 250,000 dollars to see the French foreign minister, the United States reacted to this by curating a navy and ordered to seize French ships.

5. How did the United States manage to stay out of war during this period?

By not helping either Britain or the French since they had and alienchip with both sides since if they helped both they would be killing themselves and if they helped one the other would break the alliance up and probably start a war with the United States.

6. How did the expanding nation deal with Native Americans?

The Nations just attacked them.

Jefferson Alters the Nation's Course (pages 197–201)

7. What were some of the accomplishments of Jefferson's first administration?

Making the presidency more simple and make the nation's power smaller by cutting down the army.

8. How did the Louisiana Purchase change the United States?

The Louisiana purchase about doubled the size of the united states.

The War of 1812 (pages 202–205)

9. What events led to the War of 1812?

Blocking exports from britain, the british impressing people at sea, finding out that britain was giving weapons to the Native Americans is what lead to the war.

10. What did the Treaty of Ghent accomplish?

It limited the amount of warships on the great lakes, and to stop fighting.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. CONTRASTING Create a chart listing some of the more important differences in the beliefs and goals of the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans. Whose ideas appeal to you more?

Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
Were pro british and wanted to join them again Ware more British like clothes	Were similar to being found being like the french after the revolution Were more of an informal way

More democratic-republican because they don't wear powdered wigs and were against britain.

2. HYPOTHESIZING What if you had been your current age in 1800? What might have been some of the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in this period? Write two paragraphs describing what you like and dislike about the U.S. at that time. Provide examples from the text in your answer.

I would be more active and probably a hard worker. Like being in the unexplored and living peacefully. Might get into the army or close. I would be a hard worker but as a disadvantage if i get a cut or a broken leg im preaty much dear. Much easier to die badke thane.

Would have land and probably a farmer but not smart enough to understand what i'm doing the first year. Food would be harder to get but at the same time easier since there was more wildlife but no refrigerators or coolers.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its significance during the early 19th century.

1. Eli Whitney- was able to make the musket able to be put together basically any one even farmers.
7. spoils system- was when appointees were replaced with friends.
2. Industrial Revolution- was able to mass produce muskets and other mass production of items.
8. Trail of Tears- was significant because it forced many native americans to a 800 mile trip which killed many to a land that was inferior to the land they were on originally.
3. John Quincy Adams- believed that national interests before the interests of other countries.
9. Bank of the United States (BUS)- was significant because it was more government led than the private and more stable.
4. nationalism- is significant because it put the country over local matters.
5. Missouri Compromise- was significant because it complete the slaveholders and the free state to not argue about boundaries and gave each party there place to do what they did.
10. Whig Party- was important because it combined everyone that Jackson's policies angered and wanted to change those things.
6. Andrew Jackson- was of importance because he appealed more towards the population.

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Regional Economies Create Differences (pages 212–218)

1. What key changes in technology and methods of organizing manufacturing spurred the Industrial Revolution?

When Whitney made interchangeable parts is what made it easier to make so they just mass produced those parts and then just moved to other objects.

2. How did people in the Northeast, the South, and the West react to the Tariff of 1816?

The Northeasteners thought of it as a good thing since their economy was mainly from manufacturing. The West and the South dislike it because they did not have a strong manufacturing complex.

Nationalism at Center Stage (pages 219–223)

3. Cite two ways in which the Gibbons v. Ogden decision set the stage for future Supreme Court rulings.

That if one state allows something but involves another it has to be brought up to the federal government. And helped ensure that the supreme court will organize interstate things.

4. Why did conflict arise when Missouri requested admission into the Union?

The reason being is that it was half and half free state and slave owner.

The Age of Jackson (pages 224–229)

5. What changes occurred in the voting population and in voting patterns between the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828?

There were fewer land requirements to vote so more people could vote without having as much land.

6. What alternatives did Jackson have in shaping a policy to tackle the problem of Native Americans?

Since he thought the Native Americans could not assimilate with the states. And since he did not think they could he thought of just taking them out.

States' Rights and the National Bank (pages 230–235)

7. What measures was Jackson willing to take in response to South Carolina's threat to secede in 1832?

To hang Calhoun and march with an army at them.

8. Why did Jackson oppose the Bank of the United States?

The reason being that there were no taxes on the money that could be helping taxpayers.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES Create a continuum similar to the one below, labeled with compromise at one end and confrontation at the other. Mark where you think Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and John C. Calhoun would fall on the continuum. Support your ratings by citing historical events in which these men played critical roles.

Compromise	Henry Clay	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun	Confrontation
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2. HYPOTHESIZING What do you think would have happened if the Indian Removal Act of 1830 had not been passed, and Native Americans had remained on their lands? Use evidence to support your answer.

The Natives would still never gain their original status but there would be more and would probably integrate more into the colonies.

3. ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES Read the quotation from John C. Calhoun. How does his choice of words reflect issues of the time? Explain your response.

It reflected because they were not that big or as organized as a nation. Almost every state was looking after itself and not the better of the nation.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance during the mid-19th

century. 1. Second Great Awakening- was significant because it insisted people could try not to go to hell by improving their society and themselves.

6. Frederick Douglass- was important because he gave a first hand experience of what being a slave is like.

2. Revival- was important because it made people look into their soul and think about what they could do to better themselves.

7. Elizabeth Cady Stanton- because Stanton and Mott held a convention for women's rights.

3. Ralph Waldo Emerson- was important because people believed that living a simple life was good and valued nature, emotion and imagination.

8. temperance movement- stopped the use of alcohol which was a problem because of drunk people.

4. Abolition- was important because it was to outlaw slavery.

9. Strike- was important since stopped work until their demands were made.

5. William Lloyd Garrison- was an important person because he published papers about abolition.

10. National Trades' Union- it was significant because industries which was impotent because if the organization could trade money between each other or just keep the bank out of it more often.

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions. Religion Sparks Reform (pages 240–245)

1. What new religious ideas set the stage for the reform movements of the mid-19th century? It came from revivalism since it was to the public of an event and didn't want traditional religion.

2. How did Dorothea Dix contribute to reform?

That a person can change.

Slavery and Abolition (pages 248–253)

3. How did William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and David Walker each propose ending slavery?

Garrison made papers, Walker made a magazine, and Douglass was an escaped slave that was able to help the other two in how being a slave was.

4. What steps did white Southerners take to suppress slave revolts?

Tighten the laws on African Americans by not letting them preach, or able to read and others.

Women and Reform (pages 254–258)

5. What was the cult of domesticity?

It is woman that were condemned to housework and child care.

6. What was the purpose of the Seneca Falls Convention?

Was a convention for women's rights.

The Changing Workplace (pages 259–265)

7. How did working conditions in the Lowell textile mills present new opportunities and new hazards?

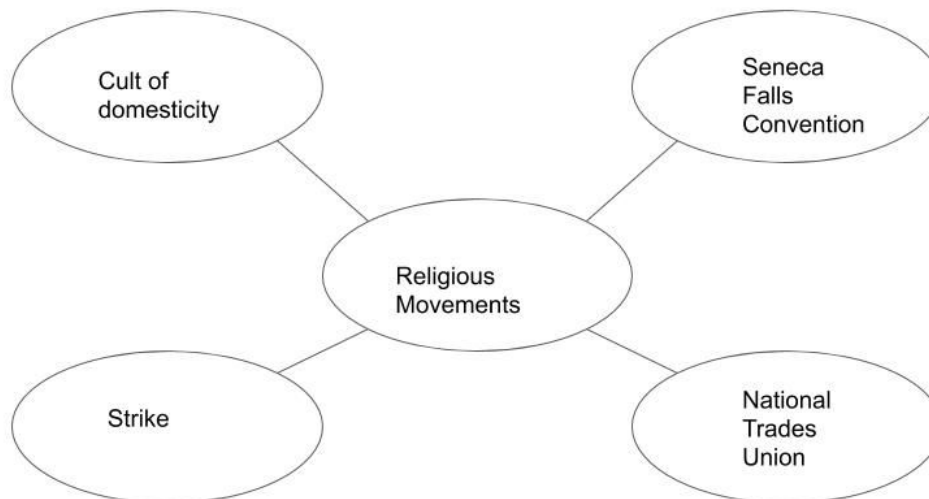
New opportunities for friends and communities. New hazards was getting stuck in machinery or just too much hard work and break bones and things like that.

8. Describe the two waves of U.S. immigration in the mid-1800s.

Immigrants from Europe consisting of grman or irish people. The second wave was irish immigrants.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES Use a diagram similar to the one shown below to list the various reform movements that grew out of early-19th-century religious movements.



2. EVALUATING What was the most important reform of this period? Support your answer with references to the text.

The women rallying to get more rights.

“Despite such limits, women actively participated in all the important reform movements of the 19th century.”

3. INTERPRETING MAPS Look at the map on page 261. From the pattern of industries shown on the map, what conclusions can you draw about the kinds of industries that were the first to develop in the West? Support your answer with references to the text.

I saw timber was the first to developed since you did not need as many tools as it does in other things like coal and whatnot. But with what I could find in the text it would be the textile industries.

“Textiles led the way, but other areas of manufacture also shifted from homes to factories.”

4. SYNTHESIZING What means did the abolitionists use to try to convince the public that slavery should be abolished?

Convinced the public through papers.

TERMS & NAMES

For each term or name below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the expansion of the U.S. in the mid-19th century.

1. Samuel F. B. Morse- was very important because he brought the ability to instantly talk with someone over long distances.
6. Alamo- was important because it weakened the Mexican army.
2. Manifest Destiny- was important because it made people want to expand more.
7. Sam Houston- led the army leading to the defeat of Santa Anna.
3. Oregon Trail- was important to the expansion because it made a well known route and set up schools to convert Native Americans to Catholicism.
8. Republic of Texas- was important because it then started amassing an army and thus was able to take control of the area around it and defend themselves.
4. Brigham Young- had people go past the borders to start settling.
9. James K. Polk- was important because he thought he could get New Mexico, California along with Texas into the Union.
5. Antonio López de Santa Anna- was important because he was the leader of Mexico at the time.
10. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo- was important because it let New Mexico, California and others to be under American control.

MAIN IDEAS Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

The Market Revolution (pages 274–279)

1. What inventions and technological advancements changed lives as part of the market revolution?

The electromagnetic telegraph.

2. How did the inventions and innovations of the mid-19th century encourage various regions to specialize in certain industries?

The reason being that faster income of resources means they can specialize in singular products and become the best at it.

Manifest Destiny (pages 280–285)

3. Why was the concept of Manifest Destiny of particular appeal to Americans in the 1840s? Because it brought new land to the Americas and with new land new opportunities.

4. What were the factors that drew settlers west during the first half of the 19th century?

Land and cheap lumber along with some others being more expensive and start businesses or farms.

Expansion in Texas (pages 288–292)

5. What made Americans want to settle in Texas?

The offer of cheap land from Mexico.

6. What were the major events that led to Texas joining the Union?

Mexico getting angry and a tension between slave and non-slave states.

The War with Mexico (pages 293–299)

7. What developments caused the United States to go to war with Mexico?

The constant instability of the Mexican government along with the whole Texas taken away from Mexico from them rebelling made the representative of Mexico out of the states.

8. What effect did the gold rush have on the growth of California?

Brought a huge influx of people from the population starting at 1,000 or so jumped up to 44,000 in just two years and had a diverse group of people.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. USING YOUR NOTES What were America's goals and ideals during this period of expansion and economic change? Draw a chart in which you list goals from the period, how they were achieved, and in what ways their effects were positive or negative.

Goal	How achieved	Positive/negative effects
Texas	Revelation of the Texan people.	More land but started a war with Mexico.

2. INTERPRETING MAPS Review the map on pages 286–287. In what ways would this map have been helpful to settlers following the Oregon Trail to a new home? Explain your answer. It would have helped them in because you would then know where to go for good resting spots and whatnot.

3. ANALYZING EFFECTS What was the impact of the new methods of communication during this period? Use details from the text to support your response.

Made manufacturing easier and shipping was faster.

“And, as new communication links began to put people into instant communication with one another, new transportation links carried goods and people across vast regions.”