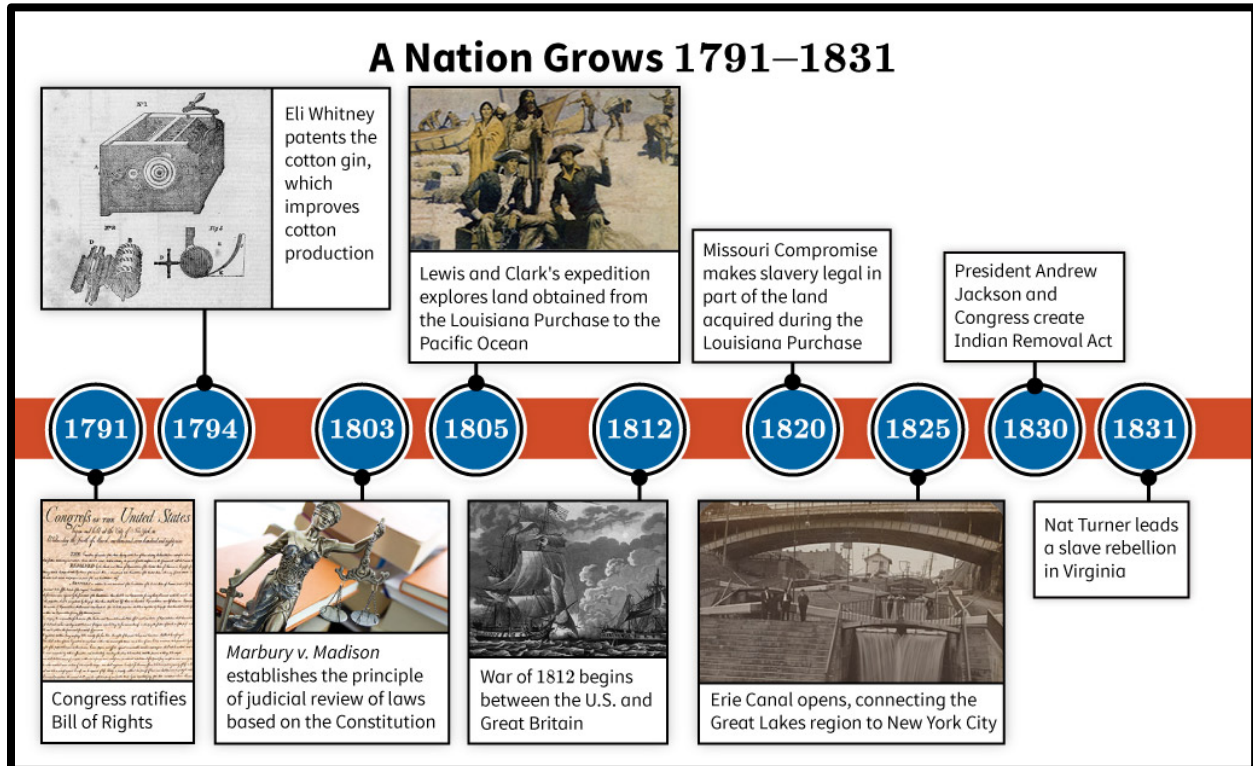


A Nation Grows 1791–1831



A Nation Grows U.S. History Unit Companion

Directions

- Complete the Prepare section before you begin a unit.
- Complete the Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes section as you work through each lesson.
- Complete the Unit Review sections before you take the cumulative assessment.

NOTE: Your teacher may require that you complete and submit this unit companion.

To complete this document, you must download and save the PDF. After downloading the PDF, open the Adobe® Acrobat Reader program on your computer, select File, and then Open. Locate and open the file saved on your computer's hard drive. Fill out the PDF in Acrobat Reader and select Save. It is not recommended to fill in the form while it is open within your internet browser; this can result in the loss of all entered information.



Prepare

Throughout the A Nation Grows unit, you will explore the following Essential Questions.



Unit Essential Questions

- What were the economic, domestic, and foreign policies of the presidents in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries?
- What were some of the political, social, and economic differences among the North, South, and West?
- How did westward expansion impact policies toward Native Americans?
- How did the institution of slavery affect the economies of the North and South?
- What were some of the reform movements in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- How did westward expansion affect the issue of slavery?

You will learn about the following topics in the A Nation Grows unit:

- the expansion of the United States and the federal government
- the rise of manufacturing and new inventions
- changes in the United States political system
- economic and political differences between the North and South
- compromises on slavery to keep the union together

You will take a cumulative quiz and test over the content in this unit.



Lesson Summaries and Guided Notes

Each lesson is summarized on the following pages. Read the summary before a lesson to preview the most important information, including people, places, and events. Read the summary after a lesson to review the lesson content without rereading every word. As you complete each lesson, record information in the Guided Notes section. Some questions have been provided for you. You may also take notes on other important lesson information.

A New Nation Summary

In the early years of the United States, the new Constitution outlined the three branches of government, but many of the policies had yet to be set. The first presidents, members of Congress, and Supreme Court justices set these things into motion. As the nation grew with more territory, the government also expanded with federal powers. Major foreign and domestic policies, as well as political developments, occurred during the presidencies of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.

A New Nation Guided Notes	
How were the presidencies of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson an experiment? (slide 1)	The first presidencies of the United States under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson were an experiment because the Constitution had established some things explicitly, but there was room for interpretation in other things. The first presidencies established procedures that became traditions.
List some of the precedent-setting actions Washington and his Federalist supporters took. (slide 2)	
What was Alexander Hamilton's plan to jump-start American industry? (slide 3)	
What did Democratic-Republicans believe? (slide 4)	
Why did President Washington decide to use force against farmers during the Whiskey Rebellion? (slide 5)	
What did the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans think of the Reign of Terror? (slide 6)	

A New Nation Guided Notes

Why did the XYZ Affair turn American public opinion against France? (slide 7)	
How did the Alien and Sedition Acts give rise to the idea of nullification? (slide 8)	
What was decided in the Supreme Court case <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> ? What precedent was set with this decision? (slide 9)	
How did the slave rebellions in Haiti bring about the Louisiana Purchase? (slide 10 video)	
What tasks did President Jefferson hope the Corps of Discovery would accomplish? (slide 11 video)	
Why did President Jefferson call for the Embargo Act of 1807? (slide 12)	

Early Growth Summary

When James Madison, one of the framers of the Constitution, became president in 1804, he inherited the problems that came with the wars in Europe. Continuing tensions with Britain finally erupted into a new war in 1812. After the war, the economy was rapidly changing because of new manufacturing industries and reduced foreign trade. Banks were printing paper currency without the backing of gold or silver, which caused inflation. An inability of borrowers to repay debts caused a financial collapse and a depression. During this time period, growing immigration rates and competing economic interests in the North, South, and expanding West gave rise to increased sectionalism.

Early Growth Guided Notes	
When did the “The Star Spangled Banner” become the national anthem? (slide 1)	President Woodrow Wilson issued an executive order in 1916 that made “The Star Spangled Banner” the national anthem.
What were some causes of continuing tensions between the United States and Great Britain? (slide 2)	
What did Britain hope to gain by supporting Native American interests in the Great Lakes region? (slide 3)	
Along with peace between the United States and Britain, what else did the Treaty of Ghent confirm? (slide 4 text asset)	
What is the effect of a protective tariff? Why did Madison sign the Tariff of 1816? (slide 5)	
What caused inflation in the early 1800s? (slide 6)	

Early Growth Guided Notes

What caused the Panic of 1819? (slide 7)	
Which countries' actions prompted the Monroe Doctrine? (slide 8 video)	
How did industrialization affect the Market Revolution? (slide 9)	
What was the effect of interchangeable parts on manufacturing? (slide 10)	
How did Robert Fulton affect transportation? (slide 11 video)	
When was the Cumberland Road begun? Where was it located? (slide 12)	
Where did women workers live under the Lowell System? (slide 13)	
How did industrialization impact the working class? (slide 14)	
From which countries in Europe did most immigrants to the United States come in the first half of the 1800s? (slide 15 interactive)	

Jacksonian Democracy Summary

Beginning in the 1820s, reforms were put into place that changed the way American politics was conducted. These reforms moved power away from the wealthy elites and into the hands of more common people. This era also saw a rise in the sectionalism that pitted northern interests against southern interests surrounding the institution of slavery. After years of governing by Federalists and elite Virginians, Andrew Jackson, a “man of the people” was elected to the presidency. Jackson’s time in office was filled with controversies, such as the crisis over the Tariff of 1828, the unstable banking system, and the removal of Native Americans from their ancestral homelands. The country expanded into formerly held foreign territories, enabled by a war with Mexico and a gold rush in California.

Jacksonian Democracy Guided Notes	
In the first years of its existence, who were the only voters in the United States? (slide 1)	The only voters were wealthy white males who owned property.
Why did the House of Representatives choose the president in 1824? (slide 2)	
Why did states’ rights advocates call a tariff passed in 1828 the Tariff of Abominations? (slide 3)	
What was the argument used by Jackson’s opponents against the spoils system? (slide 4)	
Why was there a crisis over the theory of states nullifying a tariff? What did people fear might happen if states could nullify a law? (slide 5)	
Why did President Jackson loathe the Second Bank of the United States? (slide 6)	

Jacksonian Democracy Guided Notes

Why was the American Whig party formed? Why did they give it that name? (slide 7)	
Why didn't the Supreme Court decision in <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i> protect the Cherokees from removal? (slide 8)	
How did the election of 1840 differ in style from the ones that came before? (slide 9)	
Why was Maine a part of the Missouri Compromise? (slide 10 interactive)	
What institution came to Texas with the Americans who settled in Texas? (slide 11)	
Why did Mexico forbid additional American immigration to Texas in 1830? (slide 12)	
What were some of the negative effects of Manifest Destiny? (slide 13)	
Why did some Americans object to going to war with Mexico? (slide 14)	
What groups of people suffered from ill treatment during the Gold Rush? (slide 15 video)	

The Effects of Slavery Summary

The institution of slavery in the United States had profound effects. It affected the people who were enslaved, people who enslaved them, and the people who benefited from slavery. Slavery had a profound effect on the economy of the United States, and for that reason was continued long after many people became convinced of its evils. The practice of slavery increased the sectional tensions within the country and became a divisive issue that resulted in geographic differences that would lead to civil war. Enslaved people developed ways to cope with their condition, establishing rich cultural traditions, many of which have been adopted by larger society.

The Effects of Slavery Guided Notes	
Why did enslaved people sing spirituals? (slide 1)	Spirituals were one form of oral traditions that enslaved people from Africa used to help establish cultural ties with each other. The spiritual "Go Down, Moses" was especially significant because it was about freeing enslaved people.
In what regions of the United States were the free states? The slave states? (slide 2)	
How did the invention of the cotton gin make life even harder for enslaved people? (slide 3 flipbook)	
What was the most important economic crop in the Deep South? (slide 4)	
What was the cause for the increase in the enslaved population in the South during the early to mid-1800s? (slide 5)	
What was the most lucrative industry in the North? How did it also depend on cotton and the institution of slavery? (slide 6)	

The Effects of Slavery Guided Notes

How did the abolition of the international slave trade affect the domestic slave trade? (slide 7)	
What were slave codes? Give some examples of slave codes enacted by colonies and then states. (slide 8)	
How did slave holders use paternalism as a false premise for justifying slavery? (slide 9)	
In what ways were free African Americans living in the North still discriminated against? (slide 10)	
Why might “trickster” folktales have been popular among enslaved people? (slide 11)	

Tumult and Transformations Summary

The years before the Civil War were known as the antebellum period. During this time, people made efforts to reform the problems in society. These reform movements worked not only to end the spread of slavery (or slavery altogether), but also to address issues such as women’s rights and the problems of alcohol consumption. A new type of evangelical religious fervor swept the nation as tent revivals became popular. More people than ever participated in the political process, although voting was still limited to white males. The literature of the time stressed individualism, self-reliance, and simplicity. It was a time of optimism and a sense that people could transform and perfect themselves and society as a whole.

Tumult and Transformation Guided Notes	
What led some antebellum Americans to believe they could make the world a better place? (slide 1)	Religious enthusiasm gave people the hope that they could make the world a better place.
What idea did the ministers of the Second Great Awakening reject? (slide 2)	
Why did people create utopian communities? (slide 3)	
What were some transcendentalist beliefs? (slide 4)	
What was the largest reform movement of the antebellum era? What was its goal? (slide 5)	
What were the goals of reformer Dorothea Dix? (slide 6)	
Explain the approach of the gradualists to ending slavery. (slide 7)	

Tumult and Transformation Guided Notes

What was the purpose of the Liberty Party? Who founded it? (slide 8)	
Describe how abolitionists Frederick Douglass and David Walker differed in their approaches to ending slavery. (slide 9)	
How was the Underground Railroad used to aid enslaved people? (slide 10)	
What were the effects of the Stono rebellion and Nat Turner's rebellion? (slide 11)	
What issues concerned women in the antebellum period? (slide 12)	
What document was signed at the Seneca Falls Convention? Whom did it concern? (slide 13)	
Why did many women reformers turn their efforts to abolition? (slide 14)	

Compromises and Conflict Summary

From the very beginning of the United States, the issue of slavery caused conflict. The founders made compromises between pro- and anti-slavery forces in order to ratify the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Even after the founding documents were written and the arguments were resolved, the issue of slavery was not actually settled. As the country expanded to the West, each new territory became a battleground over the issue of slavery. Would the new territory become a slave or a free state? Either one would upset the delicate balance between the North and South. Each new territory meant new compromises had to be reached. The issue came to a violent head in the Kansas Territory and in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, where violence broke out that foreshadowed the coming civil war.

Compromises and Conflict Guided Notes	
What were some of the compromises over slavery that had already been reached by 1820? (slide 1)	Compromises included the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which decreed no slavery above the Ohio River but allowed it in the South; the Constitution, which had included the Three-Fifths Compromise about how to count residents in the South; and the Missouri Compromise, which included a rule about which new territories could and could not have slavery.
What was the general attitude of northerners and southerners toward tariffs? (slide 2)	
What eventual states were added to the United States as a result of the Mexican Cession? (slide 3 map)	
What was the slavery platform of the Free-Soil Party? (slide 4)	
What were the different elements of the Compromise of 1850? (slide 5 interactive)	
Why was the Fugitive Slave Act met with so much resistance in the North? (slide 6)	

Compromises and Conflict Guided Notes

How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act specify the issue of slavery would be settled? (slide 7)	
What was the goal of the border ruffians? (slide 8)	
Why was the American Party called the “Know-Nothing Party”? (slide 9)	
What did Chief Justice Taney state about African American citizenship in his majority ruling in the <i>Scott v. Sandford</i> case? (slide 10 text asset)	
What was the main topic of the Lincoln-Douglas debates? What did each person argue? (slide 11)	
What were the attitudes toward John Brown in the North and South? Why were they different? (slide 12 link to John Brown’s Raid)	



Unit Review – Key Words

Describe the following key words from the A Nation Grows unit. Your descriptions should be as detailed as possible. Include names, dates, and relevant facts related to each key word. Be sure to explain why each person or term is important.

Remember to download and save this PDF before writing.

A New Nation

Key Word	Description
Alexander Hamilton	Hamilton was a leader among the Federalists. He was President George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury. He argued for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. He also supported taxes to pay off debt, as well as tariffs on imports.
Alien and Sedition Acts	
Bank of the United States	
cabinet	
Democratic-Republicans	
Embargo Act of 1807	
excise tax	
Federalist Party	
French Revolution	
impressment	
John Marshall	

Key Word	Description
judicial review	
Judiciary Act of 1789	
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions	
Lewis and Clark Expedition	
Louisiana Purchase	
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	
neutrality	
Non-Intercourse Act of 1809	
nullification	
Reign of Terror	
tariff	
Whiskey Rebellion	
XYZ Affair	
yeoman farmer	

Early Growth

Key Word	Description
agrarian	An agrarian society is one that is primarily a farming or agricultural society. The South was more agrarian than the North, meaning that its economy was based on farming rather than industrialization.
anthem	
cotton gin	
Eli Whitney	
immigrant	
industrialization	
inflation	
interchangeable parts	
James Madison	
James Monroe	
Lowell System	
manufacturing	
Market Revolution	
middle class	

Key Word	Description
Monroe Doctrine	
nativism	
Panic of 1819	
protective tariff	
pull factor	
push factor	
Robert Fulton	
Samuel Morse	
Samuel Slater	
Second Bank of the United States	
specialize	
speculator	
Tecumseh	
telegraph	
Treaty of Ghent	
urbanization	

Key Word	Description
War Hawks	
War of 1812	
working class	

Jacksonian Democracy

Key Word	Description
Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819	This treaty decided the boundary between the United States and Spain. Because some land in Florida remained in Spain’s control, many expansionists did not think the treaty went far enough; they wanted the entire peninsula as part of the United States.
Alamo	
American System	
Andrew Jackson	
Battle of San Jacinto	
California gold rush	
empresario	
expansionism	
Five Civilized Tribes	
General Antonio López de Santa Anna	

Key Word	Description
Henry Clay	
Indian Removal Act	
James K. Polk	
John Quincy Adams	
Manifest Destiny	
Mexican Cession	
Missouri Compromise	
Panic of 1837	
Sam Houston	
Specie Circular	
spoils system	
Tariff of Abominations	
Trail of Tears	
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	
Whig Party	
<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	

The Effects of Slavery

Key Word	Description
antebellum	Antebellum refers to the period before the Civil War, from about 1820 through the 1850s.
Brer Rabbit	
cash crop	
domestic slave trade	
folktale	
gang-labor system	
King Cotton	
manumission	
paternalism	
plantation economy	
sabotage	
Second Middle Passage	
slave auction	
slave codes	
slave patrol	

Key Word	Description
spiritual	

Tumult and Transformation

Key Word	Description
abolitionist	An abolitionist is one who wants to abolish something. In the time when slavery was legal, the term <i>abolitionist</i> referred to a person who actively worked to end slavery.
American Colonization Society	
David Walker	
Frederick Douglass	
gradualists	
Harriet Tubman	
Henry David Thoreau	
immediatists	
Liberty Party	
Nat Turner's rebellion	
Second Great Awakening	
Seneca Falls Convention	
Stono rebellion	

Key Word	Description
temperance movement	
transcendentalism	
Underground Railroad	
utopian community	
William Lloyd Garrison	

Compromises and Conflict

Key Word	Description
Bleeding Kansas	After the Nebraska-Kansas Act, which allowed people to vote for or against slavery in the new territory, pro-and anti-slavery forces clashed in violent episodes.
border ruffians	
Compromise of 1850	
Dred Scott	
Free-Soil Party	
John Brown	
Kansas-Nebraska Act	
Know-Nothing Party	
Lincoln-Douglas debates	

Key Word	Description
popular sovereignty	
Republican Party	
Wilmot Proviso	



Unit Review – Key Questions

Before the unit assessment, answer the following key questions. Each question contains a tip to help you locate the material in the course. You may want to add your own note about the location of the information. Write the answers in your own words, and test your memory of each answer by covering the answer column while quizzing yourself. Remember that some content may be presented in a multimedia presentation, graphic, or other resource. Refer to the transcripts or text versions for written versions of that content.

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
What country did the United States owe money to after the Revolutionary War? What problem did this cause? (A New Nation)	The United States owed money to France for its support during the Revolutionary War. Britain was at war with France and did not want the United States to repay its debts to France. This made it difficult for the United States to establish positive diplomatic relationships with Britain or France.
What were some of the important events that occurred during the presidencies of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson? (A New Nation)	
Why was the Second Bank of the United States created? What effect did it have on the economy? (Early Growth)	
How was the manufacturing industry affected by immigration from Ireland and Germany? (Early Growth)	
What was the Trail of Tears? Why did it happen? Where did the surviving Cherokees go? (Jacksonian Democracy)	

Key Question / Location	Answer in your own words
Why was the acquisition of the Oregon Territory important to the United States? (Jacksonian Democracy)	
How did slavery affect the economy in the North and in the South during the early to mid-1800s? (The Effects of Slavery)	
How were lives of enslaved people different in the Upper South and the Deep South during the early to mid-1800s? (The Effects of Slavery)	
What reform movements were active during the early to mid-1880s? What problems were these movements trying to solve? (Tumult and Transformation)	
Who were the transcendentalists? What did they believe? (Tumult and Transformation)	
What were the provisions of the Compromise of 1850? (Compromises and Conflict)	
What was at issue in the Supreme Court case of <i>Scott v. Sandford</i> ? (Compromises and Conflict)	