US History Mid-Term Exam (20% of Semester 1 Grade)
50% → M/C & Matching
50% → Essay

US History Mid-Term Essay choices

Choose ONE (1) of questions to answer. You may bring an outline use the day of the exam

1. To what extent was the Constitution a “Radical” departure from the Articles of Confederation.

2. Analyze the contribution of TWO (2) of the following in helping establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution.

   George Washington
   John Adams
   Thomas Jefferson


4. The Jacksonian Period (1824-1848) has been celebrated as the era of the “common man.” To what extent did the period live up to its characterization? Consider TWO of the following in your response.
   a. Economic development
   b. Politics
   c. Reform movements

5. Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tension between 1820 & 1860.
# ESSAY RUBRIC

1. **Thesis**
   - Well developed and clearly focused (8-9)
   - Clear and adequate (5-7)
   - Confused, limited, or missing (2-4)
   - No thesis, provides inappropriate response (0-1)

   Score _______

2. **Critical Thought**
   - Strong interpretation and analysis (8-9)
   - Limited analysis, mostly descriptive (5-7)
   - Limited or no understanding of the question (2-4)
   - Shows a complete lack of understanding (0-1)

   Score _______

3. **Written Expression**
   - Word choice is mature, voice is discernible, tone is purposeful, sentences are varied by both length, type and punctuation (8-9)
   - Word choice is MOSTLY mature, voice is discernible, tone is purposeful, sentences are varied by both length, type and punctuation (5-7)
   - Word choice is SOMEWHAT mature, voice is discernible, tone is purposeful, sentences are varied by both length, type and punctuation (2-4)
   - Word choice is RARELY mature, voice is discernible, tone is purposeful, sentences are varied by both length, type and punctuation (0-1)

   Score _______

4. **Writing Style**
   - Organized well with INTRO, BODY, CONCLUSION (8-9)
   - Acceptable organization and writing (5-7)
   - Weak organization and/or poorly written (2-4)
   - May be incomprehensible (0-1)

   Score _______

5. **Surface Error Level**
   - No errors or errors are insignificant (8-9)
   - May contain minor errors (5-7)
   - May contain major errors (2-4)
   - Has substantial factual errors (0-1)

   Score _______

6. **Evidence/Facts**
   - Abundant, appropriate, dealing with all aspects of question (8-9)
   - Uses some factual information (5-7)
   - Superficial or missing supporting facts (2-4)
   - Little or no evidence (0-1)

   Score _______

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**FINAL SCORE**

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Unit 1: Colonial America (1492-1754)

Characteristics of early exploration and settlements in the New World

1. **New England** was settled by Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution in Europe. They formed a “covenant community” based on the principles of the **Mayflower Compact** and Puritan religious beliefs and were often intolerant of those not sharing their religion. They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of direct democracy through town meetings.

2. The **Middle Atlantic** region was settled chiefly by English, Dutch, and German-speaking immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity.
3. **Virginia** and the other **Southern colonies** were settled by people seeking **economic opportunities**. Some of the early Virginia settlers were “cavaliers” i.e., English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England. Poor English immigrants also came seeking better lives as small farmers or artisans and settled in the Shenandoah Valley or western Virginia, or as **indentured servants** who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World.

4. **Jamestown**, established in 1607 by the **Virginia Company of London** as a business venture, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The Virginia **House of Burgesses**, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World. It has operated continuously and is known today as the **General Assembly of Virginia**.

**Interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American Indians**

1. The explorations and settlements of the English in the American colonies and Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to **violent conflicts** (Land Control) with the American Indians. The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell **victim to diseases** carried from Europe.

2. By contrast, **French** exploration of Canada did not lead to large-scale immigration from France, and relations with native peoples were generally **more cooperative**.

3. The growth of an **agricultural economy** based on large landholdings in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of **slavery** in the New World. The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco **plantations**.
**Economic characteristics of the Colonial Period**

1. The **New England** colonies developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and eventually, manufacturing. The colonies prospered, reflecting the Puritans’ strong belief in the values of hard work and thrift (Protestant work ethic).

2. The **middle colonies** of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware developed economies based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading. Cities such as New York and Philadelphia began to grow as seaports and/or commercial centers.

3. **Southern colonies** developed economies in the eastern coastal lowlands based on large plantations that grew “cash crops” such as tobacco, rice, and indigo for export to Europe. Farther inland, however, in the mountains and valleys of the Appalachian foothills, the economy was based on small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading.

4. A strong belief in private ownership of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life everywhere.

**Social characteristics of the colonies**

1. **New England’s colonial** society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans’ belief in the connection between religion and government. Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.

2. The **middle colonies** were home to multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance, including Quakers in Pennsylvania, Huguenots and Jews in New York, and Presbyterians in New Jersey. These colonies had more flexible social structures and began to develop a middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs (business owners), and small farmers.

3. **Virginia and the other Southern colonies** had a social structure based on family status and the ownership of land. Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to Britain than did those in the other colonies. In the mountains and valleys further inland, however, society was characterized by small subsistence farmers, hunters, and traders of Scots-Irish and English descent.
4. The “Great Awakening” was a religious movement that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of evangelical religions, such as Methodist and Baptist, and challenged the established religious and governmental orders. It laid one of the social foundations for the American Revolution.

Political life in the colonies
1. New England colonies used town meetings (an “Athenian” (direct democracy) model) in the operation of government.

2. Middle colonies incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.

3. Southern colonies maintained stronger ties with Britain, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures.

The development of indentured servitude and slavery
1. The growth of a plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale. Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by indentured servants, who were often poor persons from England, Scotland, or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.

2. Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be satisfied by the forcible importation of African slaves. Although some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (the “Middle Passage”).

3. The development of a slavery-based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies eventually led to conflict between the North and South and the American Civil War.
Colonial America Maps to Know
Unit 2: American Revolution (1754-1783)

The ideas of John Locke
1. The period known as the “Enlightenment” in Europe during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers. John Locke was an Enlightenment philosopher whose ideas, more than any other’s, influenced the American belief in self-government. Locke wrote the following:

2. All people are free, equal, and have “natural rights” of life, liberty, and property that rulers cannot take away.

3. All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a “social contract” among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of “ordered liberty.”

4. Government’s powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people’s natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it.

5. Locke’s ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.

Thomas Paine and Common Sense
1. Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as Common Sense that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England.

2. Common Sense was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain.
The Declaration of Independence

The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine. Jefferson wrote:

— “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

— “That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”

— “That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government....”

1. Jefferson then went on to detail many of the grievances against the King of England that Paine had earlier described in *Common Sense*.

The key principles of the Declaration of Independence increased political, social, and economic participation in the American experience over a period of time.

1. **Political participation (equality)**
   – Extending the franchise
   – Upholding due process of law
   – Providing free public education

2. **Social participation (liberty)**
   – Abolishing slavery
   – Extending civil rights to women and other groups

3. **Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)**
   – Regulating the free enterprise system
   – Promoting economic opportunity
   – Protecting property rights
Anglo-French rivalry leading to conflict with the colonies
1. The rivalry in North America between Britain and France led to the French and Indian War, in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains.

2. As a result of the war, Britain took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included
   – Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
   – new taxes on legal documents (the “Stamp Act”), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.
   – (No Taxation without representation)

The beginning of the American Revolution
1. Resistance to British rule in the colonies mounted, leading to war: Proclamation of 1763
2. New Taxes & (Son of Liberty/(No Taxation without representation)
3. The Boston Massacre took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators
4. The First Continental Congress was called, to which all of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives—the first time most of the colonies had acted together.
5. The Boston Tea Party leads to Intolerable Acts.
6. Olive Branch Petition reject by England
7. War began when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at Lexington and Concord.
Differences among the colonists
The colonists were divided into three main groups during the Revolution:

1. **Patriots**
   - Believed in complete independence from Britain
   - Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian **Patrick Henry** (“Give me liberty, or give me death!”)
   - Provided the troops for the American Army, led by Virginian **George Washington**

2. **Loyalists (Tories)**
   - Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties
   - Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks

3. **Neutrals**
   - The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible

**Revolutionary War timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexington &amp; Concord (Mass)</td>
<td>April 1775</td>
<td>War began when the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olive Branch Petition</td>
<td>May 1775</td>
<td>List colonial Grievances. Professed American loyalty to England Ignored by England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunker Hill (Mass)</td>
<td>June 1775</td>
<td>1/6 of all British officers killed in war die here. Only battle in long siege of Boston. England takes control of Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration of Independence</td>
<td>July 1776</td>
<td>2nd Continental Congress issues formal declaration of separation from British. (Jefferson) (Locke/Paine influence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Alliance</td>
<td>Oct 1777</td>
<td>Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah (GA)</td>
<td>Dec 1778</td>
<td>Beginning of British push in the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston (SC)</td>
<td>Dec 1779</td>
<td>British gain control of South with victory here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorktown (VA)</td>
<td>Oct 1781</td>
<td>Cornwallis surrenders to Washington as French and American forces trap British on peninsula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty of Paris</td>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Formally end the Revolutionary War &amp; establishes the original border from Atlantic Ocean to Mississippi River</td>
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Factors leading to colonial victory in Revolutionary War

1. Diplomatic
   - **Benjamin Franklin** negotiated a **Treaty of Alliance** with France.
   - The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.

2. Military
   - **George Washington**, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.
   - Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the **Battle of Yorktown**, which ended the war with an American victory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revolutionary Era People</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin</td>
<td>He were persuaded the French to support the colonists in the Revolutionary war and sign a Treaty of Alliance in 1778.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Adams</td>
<td>Helped organize the Sons of Liberty. He is believed to have lead the Boston Tea Party. He served in the Continental Congress throughout the Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>He was general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, &amp; his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George III</td>
<td>Became King of England in 1760, and reigned during the American Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>A delegate from Virginia at the Second Continental Congress and wrote the Declaration of Independence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquis de Lafayette</td>
<td>French major general who aided the colonies during the Revolutionary War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Cornwallis</td>
<td>British commander during the Revolutionary war. Surrendered to G. Washington at Yorktown.</td>
</tr>
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Unit 3: Creating the Constitution (1783-1789)

The Articles of Confederation
- American political leaders, fearful of a powerful central government like Britain’s, created the Articles of Confederation, adopted at the end of the war.

- Provided for a weak national government
- Gave Congress no power to tax or regulate commerce among the states
- Provided for no common currency
- Gave each state one vote regardless of size (Equal Representation)
- Provided for no executive or judicial branch

Constitutional Convention Key issues and their resolutions
1. Made federal law the supreme law of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to govern themselves

2. Congressional Representation
   - New Jersey Plan (Small State Plan): Gave each state one vote regardless of size (Equal Representation)
   - Virginia Plan (Large State Plan/James Madison): Representation in Congress based on states population. Also called for the Separation of Power (Dividing gov’t in to 3 Branches) & Checks & Balance system
   - (Great Compromise/Connecticut Compromise: Roger Sherman) Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population. (Mix of VA Plan & NJ Plan)

3. Placated the Southern states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives

4. Avoided a too-powerful central government by establishing three co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial (Separation of Power) —with numerous checks and balances among them

5. Limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the Constitution
**Key leaders**

1. **George Washington**, president of the Convention
   – Washington presided at the Convention and, although seldom participating in the debates, lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings.

2. **James Madison**, “Father of the Constitution”
   – Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious notes of the proceedings—the best record historians have of what transpired at the Constitutional Convention.
   – At the Convention, he authored the “**Virginia Plan**,” which proposed a federal government of three separate branches (legislative, executive, judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.
   – He later authored much of the **Bill of Rights**.

3. **Virginia Declaration of Rights** (George Mason)
   – Reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments

4. **Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom** (Thomas Jefferson)
   – Outlawed the established church—that is, the practice of government support for one favored church

**Bill of Rights**

1. **James Madison** consulted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom when drafting the amendments that eventually became the United States Bill of Rights.

2. **Federalists** advocated the importance of a **strong central government**, especially to promote economic development and public improvements (*The Federalist Papers*). Today, those who see a primary role for the federal government in solving national problems are heirs to this tradition. The leading Virginia **proponents** of ratification of the constitution were **George Washington and James Madison**.

3. **Anti-Federalists** feared an overly powerful central government destructive of the rights of individuals and the **prerogatives of the states**. Today, the more conservative thinkers echo these concerns and champion liberty, individual initiative, and free markets. The leading Virginia **opponents** of ratification of the constitution were **Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry (Give me Liberty of give me Death)** and **George Mason**

4. The leading Virginia opponents of ratification were **Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry (Give me Liberty of give me Death)** and **George Mason**; the leading Virginia proponents of ratification of the constitution were George Washington and James Madison.
**Unit 4: The Young Republic (1789-1824)**

**The Supreme Court**
1. Key decisions by the Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall of Virginia

2. John Marshall increased the power of the federal government/limited power of states
   - established the power of the federal courts to declare laws unconstitutional ("judicial review"—*Marbury v. Madison*)
   - Prohibited the states from taxing agencies of the federal government ("the power to tax is the power to destroy"—*McCulloch v. Maryland*).
   - a broad national view of economic affairs set forth in *Gibbons v. Ogden* are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court’s authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.

**Start of Political Parties**
1. George Washington’s presidency ended in the late 1790s, the first political parties emerged from the conflict in Washington’s Cabinet from Alexander Hamilton’s Finical Plan & the proposed creation of a Bank of the United States:

2. The **Federalists**, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, believed in a strong national government and industrial economy and were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.

3. The **Democratic Republicans**, led by Thomas Jefferson, believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.
4. Controversy over the Federalists’ support for the Bank of the United States, the **Jay Treaty**, and the undeclared war on France contributed to the emergence of an organized opposition party, the **Democratic-Republicans**, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

5. The presidential **election of 1800**, won by Thomas Jefferson, was the first American presidential election in which power was **1st peacefully transferred from one political party to another.**

**Expansion resulting from the Louisiana Purchase and War of 1812**

1. Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge **Louisiana Territory** from France, which **doubled the size of the United States** overnight.

![Map of the United States, 1803](image)

- He authorized the **Lewis and Clark expedition** to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River.
  - **Sacajawea**, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator.

![Lewis and Clark expedition](image)

2. British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of **War of 1812.**
3. Federalists opposed Madison’s war resolution, talked of secession, and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

4. The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain. (Adam-Onis Treaty)

5. The **Missouri Compromise (1820)** drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the **36-30 line** and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line. Maine was created as a free state (Henry Clay)

6. The **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** stated the following:

   – The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.
   – Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.
   – The United States would regard as a threat to her own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
   – The United States would not interfere in European affairs.
Unit 5: Antebellum America (1824-1860)

Age of Andrew Jackson

1. The changing character of American politics in “the age of the common man” was characterized by

2. heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males

3. the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues

4. a changing style of campaigning

5. increased voter participation.

6. Andrew Jackson personified the “democratic spirit” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).

7. The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

Bank of the United States

1. Distrusting the bank as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite, Jackson vetoed the rechartering of the bank in 1832.

2. Jackson’s bank veto became the central issue in the election of 1832, as Henry Clay, the National Republican candidate, supported the bank.

3. Jackson’s re-election brought an end to the bank, as Jackson withdrew government money and deposited it in state “Pet” banks.

4. His actions caused a major economic depression, resulting in the Panic of 1837.
**Jackson Terms:**
1. **Aristocracy**: A government in which power is given to those believed to be best qualified
2. **Aristocrat**: A member of an aristocracy
3. **Presidential veto**: Power granted to the President to prevent passage of legislation
4. "**Spoils System**": A practice of using public offices to benefit members of the victorious party
5. **Panic of 1837**: The economic situation that resulted from reckless speculation that led to bank failures and dissatisfaction with the use of state banks as depositories for public funds

**Sectional tensions caused by competing economic interests**
1. The **industrial North** favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.
2. The **agricultural South** opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.

**Sectional tensions caused by westward expansion**
1. As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between “free” and “slave” states.
2. The **Missouri Compromise (1820)** drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.
3. In the **Compromise of 1850**, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would **decide slavery on their own**.

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**COMPROMISE OF 1850**

- **Free states and territories**
- **Slave states**
- **Open to slavery by popular sovereignty, compromise of 1850**
4. The **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854** repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not ( "popular sovereignty" ).

![Map of the United States showing territorial expansion](image)

This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the **birth of the Republican Party** that same year to oppose the spread of slavery.

**Impact on the American Indians**

1. The belief that it was America’s “Manifest Destiny” to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.
2. During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the “Trail of Tears,” when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.

### Sectional tensions caused by debates over the nature of the Union

1. South Carolinians (VP John C. Calhoun/South Carolina Exposition) argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).

2. President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.

### Sectional tensions caused by the institution of slavery

1. Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.


3. **Fugitive slave** events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.
The westward movement and economic development
1. American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm.

2. The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.

3. Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in the Deep South.

4. American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans’ eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.

5. The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico. (Treaty of Guadelupe-Hidalgo)

Manifest Destiny MAP to Know
Causes of the Civil War
1. Sectional disagreements and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery into the territories, and the nature of the Union (states’ rights theory)
2. Northern abolitionists versus Southern defenders of slavery
3. United States Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case
4. Publication of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
5. Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s & formation of Republican Party platform
6. A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories (Compromise of 1850, Wilmot Proviso, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lecompton Constitution)
7. Election of President Lincoln causes South Carolina Secession & Confederate States of America
The women’s suffrage movement
1. At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.

2. Seneca Falls Declaration

3. Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women’s suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war.