

HIGH

of the Period

1607-1763
Colonial Period



- ★ **Act of Toleration** — an act passed in Maryland 1649 that granted freedom of worship to all Christians; although it was enacted to protect the Catholic minority in Maryland, it was a benchmark of religious freedom in all the colonies. It did not extend to non-Christians, however.
- ★ **Anne Hutchinson** — charismatic colonist in Massachusetts Bay who questioned whether one could achieve salvation solely by good works; she led the Antinomian controversy by challenging the clergy and laws of the colony. She was banished from Massachusetts in 1638 and was killed by Indians in 1643.
- ★ **Anglican Church** — Church of England started by King Henry VIII in 1533; the monarch was head of the church, which was strongest in North America in the Southern Colonies. By 1776, it was the second-largest church in America behind the Congregationalists.
- ★ **Bacon's Rebellion** — attack by frontiersmen led by Nathaniel Bacon against the Native Americans in the Virginia backcountry; when the governor opposed Bacon's action, Bacon attacked Jamestown, burned it, and briefly deposed the governor before the rebellion fizzled. This revolt is often viewed as the first strike against insensitive British policy, as a clash between East and West, and as evidence of the dangers of the indentured-servant system.
- ★ **Board of Trade and Plantations** — chief body in England for governing the colonies; the group gathered information, reviewed appointments in America, and advised the monarch on colonial policy.
- ★ **Congregationalists (Puritans)** — believed the Anglican Church retained too many Catholic ideas and sought to purify the Church of England; the Puritans believed in predestination (man saved or damned at birth) and also held that God was watchful and granted salvation only to those who adhered to His goodness as interpreted by the church. The Puritans were strong in New England and very intolerant of other religious groups.
- ★ **Dominion of New England** — attempt to streamline colonial rule by combining all the New England colonies under the control of one governor in 1688; it was dissolved after the Glorious Revolution in England when its sponsors were deposed.
- ★ **Edmund Andros** — autocratic and unpopular governor of the Dominion of New England; he was toppled from power and was caught while trying to make his escape dressed as a woman.
- ★ **First Great Awakening** — religious revival in the colonies in 1730s and 1740s; George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards preached a message of atonement for sins by admitting them to God. The movement attempted to combat the growing secularism and rationalism of mid-eighteenth century America.

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **Halfway Covenant** — Puritan response to the dilemma of what to do with the children born to nonchurch members as fewer and fewer Puritans sought full membership (visible sainthood) in the church; leaders allowed such children to be baptized, but they could not take communion, nor could nonchurch males vote in government/church affairs.
- ★ **Headright system** — means of attracting settlers to colonial America; the system gave land to a family head and to anyone he sponsored coming to the colony, including indentured servants. The amount of land varied from fifty to two hundred acres per person.
- ★ **House of Burgesses** — first popularly-elected legislative assembly in America; it met in Jamestown in 1619.
- ★ **Indentured servants** — mainstay of the labor needs in many colonies, especially in the Chesapeake regions in the seventeenth century; indentured servants were “rented slaves” who served four to seven years and then were freed to make their way in the world. Most of the servants were from the ranks of the poor, political dissenters, and criminals in England.
- ★ **Jonathan Edwards** — Congregational minister of the 1740s who was a leading voice of the Great Awakening; his *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God* attacked ideas of easy salvation and reminded the colonists of the absolute sovereignty of God.
- ★ **John Smith** — saved Jamestown through firm leadership in 1607 and 1608; he imposed work and order in the settlement and later published several books promoting colonization of North America.
- ★ **John Winthrop** — leader of the Puritans who settled in Massachusetts Bay in the 1630s; he called for Puritans to create “a city upon a hill” and guided the colony through many crises, including the banishments of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.
- ★ **Mayflower Compact** — written agreement in 1620 to create a body politic among the male settlers in Plymouth; it was the forerunner to charters and constitutions that were eventually adopted in all the colonies.
- ★ **Mercantilism** — economic doctrine that called for the mother country to dominate and regulate its colonies; the system fixed trade patterns, maintained high tariffs, and discouraged manufacturing in the colonies.
- ★ **Navigation Acts** — series of English laws to enforce the mercantile system; the laws established control over colonial trade, excluded all but British ships in commerce, and enumerated goods that had to be shipped to England or to other English colonies. The acts also restricted colonial manufacturing.
- ★ **Roger Williams** — Puritan who challenged the church to separate itself from the government and to give greater recognition of the rights of Native Americans; he was banished in 1635 and founded Rhode Island. (Critics called it Rogue Island.)



Ideas to Ponder

After reviewing the chapter's summary, highlights, and your primary text, discuss the following with members of your study group.

- 1 In the early seventeenth century, what conditions in England "pushed" people towards the North American colonies?
- 2 What hardship did the early colonists in British North America face? How did these challenges shape the character of the people?
- 3 Why was there a labor shortage in the colonies? How did the English try to solve it?
- 4 What economic activities developed in the various regions? Compare and contrast economic life in New England, mid-Atlantic, and Chesapeake colonies.
- 5 Why were relations with Native Americans often so troubled and violent? Was the clash inevitable? Why or why not?
- 6 How did religious beliefs affect the development of the colonies from 1607 to 1763?
- 7 What patterns of political development emerged in the colonies? How were these similar to and different from English political life?
- 8 What signs of discontent emerged in the colonies in the seventeenth century? How did these conflicts affect the social and economic system of the British colonies?
- 9 Why did the slave system evolve in the middle of the seventeenth century?
- 10 Why did the Chesapeake colonies develop differently from the Carolinas and Georgia?
- 11 What was mercantilism? Why did it fall so lightly upon the colonists' daily lives?
- 12 How did the development of colonial assemblies in the eighteenth century set the stage for a "crisis of empire" in the 1770s?
- 13 What function did cities play in colonial development and life?
- 14 Why do you think no new colonies were settled after 1734 in British North America?
- 15 If you were a British official in the colonies in 1760, how would you describe colonial attitudes to the government in England?
- 16 How were colonial problems in 1760 different when compared to 1660's problems?

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

1763-1783
Revolutionary Period

★ **Battle of Saratoga** — a turning point of the Revolution in October 1777, when an army of 6,000 British soldiers surrendered in New York; the battle resulted from a British attempt to divide the colonies through the Hudson River Valley. The American victory convinced the French to ally with the colonies and assured the ultimate success of independence.

★ **Battle of Yorktown** — a siege that ended in October 1781 when Washington trapped 8,000 British soldiers on a peninsula in Virginia after a British campaign in the southern colonies; this defeat caused the British to cease large-scale fighting in America and to start negotiations, which eventually led to the colonies' independence.

★ **Ben Franklin** — America's leading diplomat of the time who served as a statesman and advisor throughout the Revolutionary era. He was active in all the prerevolutionary congresses and helped to secure the French alliance of 1778 and the Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Revolution in 1783.

★ **Boston Massacre** — confrontation between British soldiers and Boston citizens in March 1770. The troops shot and killed five colonials. American radicals used the event to roil relations between England and the colonies over the next five years.

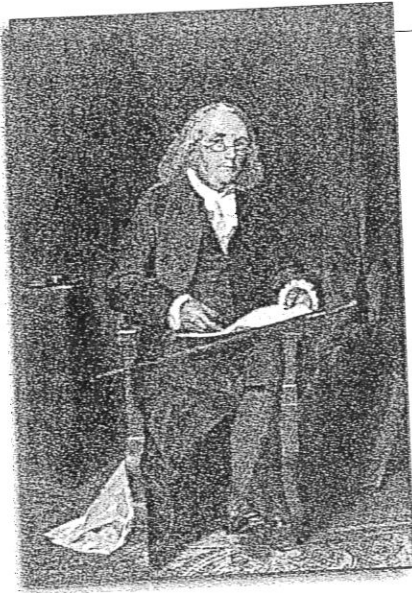
★ **Coercive Acts (1774)** — British actions to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party; they included closing the port of Boston, revoking Massachusetts's charter, trying all British colonial officials accused of misdeeds outside the colony, and housing British troops in private dwellings. In the colonies, these laws were known as the Intolerable Acts, and they brought on the First Continental Congress in 1774.

★ **Declaratory Act (1766)** — passed as the British Parliament repealed the Stamp Act; a face-saving action, it asserted Parliament's sovereignty over colonial taxation and legislative policies.

★ **George III** — king of England during the American Revolution. Until 1776, the colonists believed he supported their attempt to keep their rights. In reality, he was a strong advocate for harsh policies toward them.

★ **George Washington** — commander of the colonial army; while not a military genius, his integrity and judgment kept the army together. Ultimately, he was indispensable to the colonial cause.

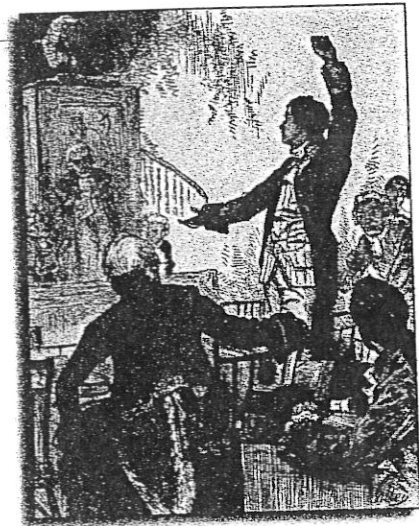
★ **John Dickinson** — conservative leader who wrote *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*; he advocated for colonial rights but urged conciliation with England and opposed the Declaration of Independence. Later, he helped write the Articles of Confederation.



HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **John Jay** — lead diplomat in negotiating the Treaty of Paris (1783); he secretly dealt with the British representatives at Paris and gained all of America's goals for independence despite the deviousness and meddling of France and Spain.
- ★ **John Locke** — English philosopher who wrote that governments have a duty to protect people's life, liberty, and property; many colonial leaders read his ideas and incorporated them into their political rhetoric and thinking.
- ★ **Loyalists (Tories)** — colonists who remained loyal to England; they often were older, better educated people who were members of the Anglican Church. The British hoped to use them as a pacification force but failed to organize them properly.
- ★ **Patrick Henry** — an early advocate of independence who was a strong opponent of the Stamp Act and great defender of individual rights; in 1775, he declared: "Give me liberty, or give me death."
- ★ **Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)** — Indian uprising in the Ohio Valley region that killed 2,000 settlers; as a result, the British sought peace with the Indians by prohibiting colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains (the Proclamation of 1763). The Americans saw this ban as an unlawful restriction of their rights and generally ignored it.
- ★ **Salutary neglect** — British policy before 1763 of generally leaving the colonies alone to conduct their own internal affairs; the abandonment of this policy after 1763 was a major factor leading to revolution and independence.
- ★ **Samuel Adams** — agitator and leader of the Sons of Liberty, who supported independence as soon as the British veered from salutary neglect; he was the primary leader of the Boston Tea Party and later a delegate to the Continental Congress.
- ★ **Seven Years War** — fought between England and France, 1756–1763; known as the French and Indian War in the colonies, it started in 1754, over control of the Ohio River Valley and resulted in France's withdrawal from North America. It was the impetus for Parliament's taxing policy that led to the American Revolution.
- ★ **Sons of Liberty** — street gangs that formed during the Stamp Act crisis to enforce the boycotts and prevent the distribution and sale of the tax stamps; they were the vanguard of the Revolution as they intimidated British officials with violence.
- ★ **Stamp Act (1765)** — a tax on over fifty items such as pamphlets, newspapers, playing cards, and dice; it set off a strong protest among the colonists, who claimed it was an internal tax designed only to raise revenue and therefore unlawful for Parliament to levy.
- ★ **Stamp Act Congress (1765)** — met in New York City to protest the Stamp Act; nine of the thirteen colonies petitioned the king and organized a boycott that eventually helped to force the repeal of the tax. This meeting and action was a major step to colonial unity and resistance of British authority.



Ideas to Ponder

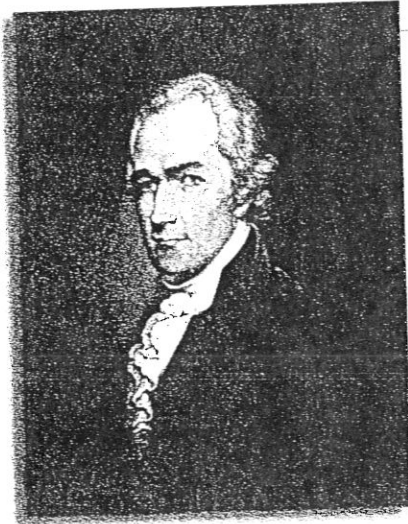
After reviewing the chapter's summary, highlights, and your primary text, discuss the following with members of your study group.

- 1 How did the British victory in the Seven Years War help bring on the American Revolution?
- 2 How did the colonial view of the nature of the British Empire evolve from 1763 to 1776?
- 3 In what ways did the Whig view of politics make the Revolution inevitable?
- 4 Which single action between 1763 and 1776 was most damaging to British-colonial relations? Defend your choice.
- 5 Despite the British legislative retreat between 1770 and 1776, how did events overtake British attempts to pacify the colonies?
- 6 Which three individuals were most responsible for the rupture between Britain and the colonies? Defend your answer.
- 7 Why did Britain believe the military phase of the revolt would be brief?
- 8 How did the British fail to use the Loyalists effectively during the American Revolution?
- 9 Militarily, why did the British fail to win the Revolution?
- 10 How could one argue that the Americans did not win their independence but rather that the British lost the colonies?
- 11 Why did France help the colonies? How did this motivation cause friction in 1783 between France and the fledgling United States?
- 12 What conflicting interests appeared among the nations in settling the Revolution in 1783?
- 13 In what ways was the Revolution revolutionary? In what ways was it not?
- 14 What impact did the Loyalists' exodus after the Revolution have in England and America?

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

New Nation
1783-1801

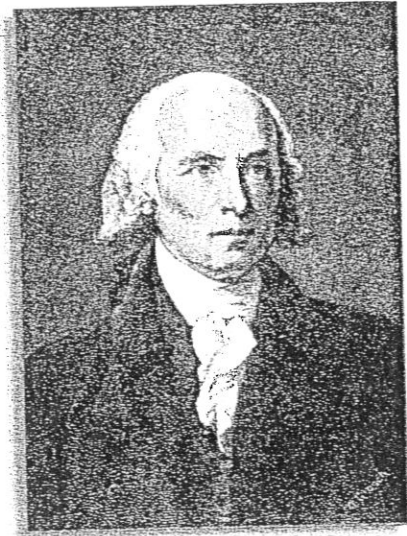


- ★ **Alexander Hamilton** — strong nationalist, first secretary of the treasury; he supported a strong central government and was founder of the Federalist Party.
- ★ **Alien and Sedition Acts** — series of acts designed to suppress perceived French agents working against American neutrality; the acts gave the president power to deport “dangerous” aliens, lengthen the residency requirement for citizenship, and restrict freedoms of speech and press.
- ★ **Annapolis Convention** — meeting held at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1786 to discuss interstate commerce; only five states sent delegates, but Alexander Hamilton used the forum to issue a call for the states to meet the next spring to revise the Articles of Confederation. The Annapolis Convention was a stepping-stone to creation of the Constitution.
- ★ **Anti-Federalists** — persons who opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the states; in general, they feared the concentration of power the Constitution would place in the national government.
- ★ **Democratic Republican Party** — political party led by Thomas Jefferson; it feared centralized political power, supported states’ rights, opposed Hamilton’s financial plan, and supported ties to France. It was heavily influenced by agrarian interests in the southern states.
- ★ **Farewell Address** — presidential message in which Washington warned the nation to avoid both entangling foreign alliances and domestic “factions” (political parties); the ideas of the address became the basis of isolationist arguments for the next 150 years.
- ★ **Federalist Papers** — eighty-five essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay and published in newspapers to convince New York to ratify the Constitution; taken together, they are seen as a treatise on the foundations of the Constitution.
- ★ **Federalist Party** — political party led by Alexander Hamilton; it favored a strong central government, commercial interests, Hamilton’s financial plan, and close ties to England. Its membership was strongest among the merchant class and property owners.
- ★ **Federalists** — persons who favored ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the states; they are not to be confused with the later Federalist Party.
- ★ **Great Compromise** — broke the impasse at the Constitutional Convention over congressional representation. Congress would consist of two houses—seats in the lower assigned according to each state’s population and states having equal representation in the upper chamber.

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **James Madison** — strong nationalist who organized the Annapolis Convention, authored the Virginia Plan for the Constitution, and drafted the constitutional amendments that became the Bill of Rights; he was also a founding member of the Democratic Republican Party.
- ★ **Jay's Treaty (1794)** — agreement that provided England would evacuate a series of forts in U.S. territory along the Great Lakes; in return, the United States agreed to pay pre-Revolutionary War debts owed to Britain. The British also partially opened the West Indies to American shipping. The treaty was barely ratified in the face of strong Republican opposition.
- ★ **Loose constructionist** — person who believes that the "elastic clause" of the Constitution (Article 1, Section 8, paragraph 18) gives the central government wide latitude of action; loose constructionists hold that even powers not explicitly set forth in the Constitution may be exercised if it is "necessary and proper" to carry out powers that are specifically stated.
- ★ **New Jersey Plan** — offered by William Paterson to counter the Virginia Plan; it favored a one-house of Congress with equal representation for each state. It maintained much of the Articles of Confederation but strengthened the government's power to tax and regulate commerce.
- ★ **Northwest Ordinance (1787)** — the major success of Congress under the Articles of Confederation that organized the Northwest Territory for future statehood; the law provided territorial status for a region when its population reached 5,000. At 60,000, the territory could petition for statehood with the same rights as existing states. It set into law the procedure for expanding the nation that eventually led to the admission of many other new states. Also, by outlawing slavery in the Northwest Territory, it represented the first action by the national government against that institution.
- ★ **Pinckney's Treaty (1795)** — agreement with Spain that opened the Mississippi River to American navigation and granted Americans the right of deposit in New Orleans; Spain agreed to the treaty because it feared that Jay's Treaty included an Anglo-American alliance.
- ★ **Shays's Rebellion** — an uprising in western Massachusetts between August 1786 and February 1787 that closed the courts and threatened revolution in the state; the central government's inability to suppress the revolt reinforced the belief that the Articles of Confederation needed to be strengthened or abandoned.
- ★ **Strict constructionist** — person who interprets the Constitution very narrowly; a strict constructionist believes that a power not explicitly stated in the Constitution could not be exercised by government. Historically, strict constructionists have hoped to restrict authority of the central government and preserve states' rights.
- ★ **Thomas Jefferson** — first secretary of state, who led opposition to the Hamilton/Washington plan to centralize power at the expense of the states; after founding the Democratic Republican Party to oppose these plans, Jefferson was elected vice president in 1796 and president in 1800.



HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **Three-Fifths Compromise** — agreement at the Constitutional Convention that broke the impasse over taxation and representation in the House of Representatives; the delegates agreed to count slaves as three-fifths of a person for both. This formula had been used in 1783 to make financial assessments among the states under the Articles.
- ★ **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions** — reaction against the Sedition Act; written by Madison for Virginia and Jefferson for Kentucky, they stated that when the national government exceeded its powers under the Constitution, the states had the right to nullify the law. Essentially, the resolutions held that the Constitution was a compact among the states and they were its final arbiter.
- ★ **Virginia Plan** — Edmund Randolph's and James Madison's proposal for a new government that would give Congress increased taxing and legislative power; it called for two houses of Congress—an elected lower house and an upper house appointed by the lower house. Because seats in Congress would be apportioned according to the states' populations, this plan was favored by the large states.
- ★ **Whiskey Rebellion** — uprising in western Pennsylvania in 1794 over an excise tax levied on whiskey; farmers saw the tax as an unjust and illegal levy, like the Stamp Act. President Washington crushed the rebellion with overwhelming force and thereby demonstrated the power of the new government to maintain order and carry out the law.
- ★ **XYZ Affair** — diplomatic effort by President John Adams to soothe the French, who were upset over Jay's Treaty and American neutrality in their conflict with Britain; three American delegates to France were told they must offer a bribe before any negotiations could begin. They refused, and the humiliation heightened tensions between the two countries and set off war hysteria in the United States.



Ideas to Ponder

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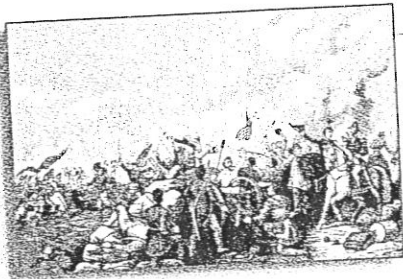
- 1 How did the Articles of Confederation reflect America's political experiences of the previous twenty years?
- 2 Who were the supporters of the Articles of Confederation throughout the 1780s? Why did they support them?
- 3 What groups opposed the Articles? Why?
- 4 Was the Constitution a betrayal of the American Revolution? Why or why not?
- 5 Why did the Federalists triumph over the Anti-Federalists in the ratification struggle?
- 6 What factors were most important in creating political factions (parties) in the 1790s?
- 7 Why did the Federalist Party go into decline after 1795?
- 8 How did the Federalists look to the future economically but to the past politically?
- 9 How did Hamilton's financial plan have both an economic and a political agenda?
- 10 As the 1790s unfolded, how did George Washington show himself to be a Federalist?
- 11 How did the United States follow its self-interest in the French and English struggle of the 1790s?
- 12 In what ways did John Adams help ensure a Republican victory in 1800?

HIGH

lights of the Period

Jeffersonian Era
1801-1825

- ★ **Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)** — also known as the Florida Purchase Treaty and the Transcontinental Treaty; under its terms, the United States paid Spain \$5 million for Florida, Spain recognized America's claims to the Oregon Country, and the United States surrendered its claim to northern Mexico (Texas).
- ★ **American System** — set of proposals by Henry Clay that called for a national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements; their goal was American economic self-sufficiency.
- ★ **Andrew Jackson** — U.S. general who defeated the Native Americans at Horseshoe Bend and commanded the victory over the British at New Orleans; he became a national hero as a result of his record in the War of 1812 and later rode that fame to the presidency.
- ★ **Battle of New Orleans** — a major battle of the War of 1812 that actually took place after the war ended; American forces inflicted a massive defeat on the British, protected the city, and propelled Andrew Jackson to national prominence.
- ★ **Chesapeake-Leopard Affair** — incident in 1807 that brought on a war crisis when the British warship *Leopard* attacked the American warship *Chesapeake*; the British demanded to board the American ship to search for deserters from the Royal Navy. When the U.S. commander refused, the British attacked, killing or wounding 20 American sailors. Four alleged deserters were then removed from the *Chesapeake* and impressed. Many angry and humiliated Americans called for war.
- ★ **Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)** — case in which the Supreme Court prevented New Hampshire from changing Dartmouth's charter to make it a public institution; the Court held that the contract clause of the Constitution extended to charters and that contracts could not be invalidated by state law. The case was one of a series of Court decisions that limited states' power and promoted business interests.
- ★ **Embargo Act (1807)** — law passed by Congress stopping all U.S. exports until British and French interference with U.S. merchant ships stopped; the policy had little effect except to cause widespread economic hardship in America. It was repealed in 1809.
- ★ **Fletcher v. Peck (1810)** — Supreme Court case that established the Court's power to invalidate state laws contrary to the Constitution; in this case, the Court prevented Georgia from rescinding a land grant even though it was fraudulently made.



HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **Gibbon v. Ogden (1824)** — landmark case in which the Supreme Court struck down a New York law that granted a monopoly to certain steamboats operating between New York and New Jersey; the ruling expanded the powers the Constitution gave Congress to regulate interstate commerce. It was another of the cases during this period whereby the Supreme Court expanded federal power and limited states' rights.
- ★ **Hartford Convention** — meeting of New England state leaders in 1814; among other things, the delegates called for restrictions on embargoes and limits on presidential tenure. The end of the war brought an end to the gathering, but it was later branded as unpatriotic and helped bring on the collapse of the Federalist Party.
- ★ **Henry Clay** — a leading American statesman from 1810 to 1852; he served as a member of Congress, Speaker of the House, senator, and secretary of state and made three unsuccessful presidential bids. He was known as the Great Compromiser for his role in the compromises of 1820, 1833, and 1850.
- ★ **Impressment** — the forceful drafting of American sailors into the British navy; between 1790 and 1812, over ten thousand Americans were impressed, the British claiming that they were deserters from the Royal navy. This was the principle cause of the War of 1812.
- ★ **John Marshall** — Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1801–1835; arguably America's most influential Chief Justice, he authored Court decisions that incorporated Hamilton's Federalist ideas into the Constitution. He also established the principle of judicial review, which gave the Court equality with the other branches of government.
- ★ **Louisiana Purchase** — an 828,000-square-mile region purchased from France in 1803 for \$15 million; the acquisition doubled the size of the United States and gave it control of the Mississippi River and New Orleans. Jefferson uncharacteristically relied on implied powers in the Constitution (loose construction) for the authority to make the purchase.
- ★ **Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)** — modified embargo that replaced the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809; this measure reopened trade with both Britain and France but held that if either agreed to respect America's neutrality in their conflict, the United States would end trade with the other.
- ★ **Marbury v. Madison (1803)** — court case that established the principle of judicial review, which allowed the Supreme Court to determine if federal laws were constitutional. In this case, the Court struck down part of the Judiciary Act of 1789, which the justices believed gave the Court power that exceeded the Constitution's intent.
- ★ **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)** — Supreme Court case in which the Court established the supremacy of federal law over state law; in this case, the Court set aside a Maryland law that attempted to control the actions of the Baltimore branch of the Second National Bank by taxing it. By preventing Maryland from regulating the Bank, the ruling strengthened federal supremacy, weakened states' rights, and promoted commercial interests.



HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period



President James Monroe

- ★ **Missouri Compromise (1820)** — settlement of a dispute over the spread of slavery that was authored by Henry Clay; the agreement had three parts: (1) Missouri became the twelfth slave state; (2) to maintain the balance between free states and slave states in Congress, Maine became the twelfth free state; (3) the Louisiana territory was divided at 36° 30', with the northern part closed to slavery and the southern area allowing slavery. This compromise resolved the first real debate over the future of slavery to arise since the Constitution was ratified.
- ★ **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** — issued to counter a perceived threat from European powers to the newly-independent nations of Latin America; it proclaimed: (1) no new colonization in the western hemisphere; (2) existing colonies would not be interfered with; and (3) the United States would not interfere in European affairs. It became the cornerstone of U.S. Latin American policy for the next century.
- ★ **Non-Intercourse Act (1809)** — replaced the embargo policy by allowing American trade with all countries *except* Britain and France; like the Embargo Act, this attempt to use American trade as an instrument of foreign policy failed. British and French interference with U.S. shipping continued and the Non-Intercourse Act was repealed in 1810.
- ★ **Panic of 1819** — severe depression that followed the economic boom of the post-War of 1812 years; the Second National Bank, trying to dampen land speculation and inflation, called loans, raised interest rates, and received the blame for the panic. All this helped divide the commercial interests of the East from the agrarian interests of an expanding West.
- ★ **Second Bank of the United States** — national bank organized in 1816; closely modeled after the first Bank of the United States, it held federal tax receipts and regulated the amount of money circulating in the economy. The Bank proved to be very unpopular among western land speculators and farmers, especially after the Panic of 1819.
- ★ **Treaty of Ghent (1815)** — agreement that ended the War of 1812 but was silent on the causes of the war; all captured territory was returned and unresolved issues such as ownership of the Great Lakes were left to future negotiation.
- ★ **War Hawks** — young Congressmen in the 12th Congress from the South and West who demanded war with Britain; led by Henry Clay and John Calhoun, they hoped to annex Canada, defend U.S. maritime rights, and end troubles with Native Americans in the Trans-Appalachian West.

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

Ideas to Ponder

After reviewing the chapter's summary, highlights, and your primary text, discuss the following with members of your study group.

- 1 How did Jeffersonian Republicans try to follow the ideals of 1776 when they came to power?
- 2 In what ways did President Jefferson modify his political philosophy to address opportunities and problems?
- 3 How did the Louisiana Purchase change America's future?
- 4 How did the United States attempt to avoid war with Europe from 1800 to 1812?
- 5 Given America's policy of neutrality from 1793 to 1812, was war inevitable?
- 6 What factors hindered America's military preparedness before the War of 1812?
- 7 Could one argue the War of 1812 was a senseless waste of resources and men? Why or why not?
- 8 In what ways did the War of 1812 benefit America?
- 9 How did the division in the country hurt the war effort?
- 10 How was the "Era of Good Feelings" a misnomer?
- 11 In what ways was John Marshall America's most influential Chief Justice?
- 12 How did sectionalism enter American politics between 1819 and 1821?
- 13 How can one make the case that John Quincy Adams deserves the title of America's greatest secretary of state?
- 14 In what ways were the seeds of the Market Revolution of the 1830s planted after the War of 1812?
- 15 Which U.S. leader made the greatest contribution to American nationalism from 1801 to 1824? Defend your choice.

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

Age of Jackson
1828–1848

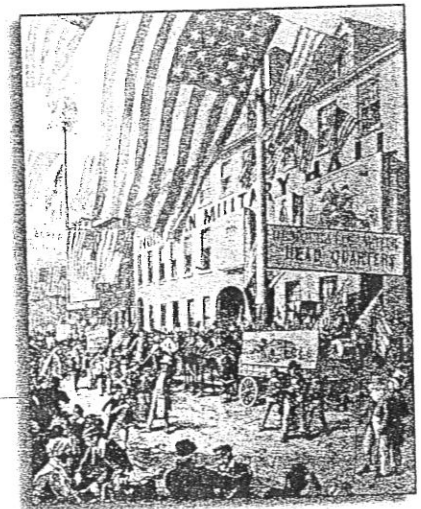


- ★ **Corrupt Bargain** — agreement between presidential candidates Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams during the disputed election of 1824; Clay threw his support to Adams in the House of Representatives, which decided the election, and in return, Adams appointed Clay secretary of state. Andrew Jackson, who had a plurality (but not a majority) of the popular and electoral votes, believed he had been cheated out of the presidency.
- ★ **Daniel Webster** — noted orator, constitutional lawyer, senator, secretary of state, and major spokesman for nationalism and the union in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s.
- ★ **Democratic Party** — the modern-day, major political party whose antecedents can be traced to the Democratic Republican Party of the 1790s and early 1800s; it was born after the disputed election of 1824, in which the candidates—all Democratic Republicans—divided on issues and by sections. Supporters of Andrew Jackson, outraged by the election's outcome, organized around Jackson to prepare for the election of 1828. After that election, this organization became known as the Democratic Party.
- ★ **Exposition and Protest** — document secretly written by Vice President John Calhoun in support of nullification; calling on compact theory, he argued the tariff of 1828 was unconstitutional and that South Carolina could lawfully refuse to collect it.
- ★ **"His Accidency"** — nickname given to John Tyler in 1841 by his opponent when he assumed the presidency upon the death of William Henry Harrison; the first vice president to succeed to the presidency, his nickname reflected his conflict with the Whig party leaders over rechartering the National Bank, raising the tariff, and supporting internal improvements at government expense.
- ★ **Indian Removal Act (1830)** — gave the president authority to negotiate treaties with southeastern tribes and to trade their land in the east for territory in the west; it also provided money for land transfer and relocation of the tribes.
- ★ **John C. Calhoun** — vice president under both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson; he wrote *Exposition and Protest* and led the nullification fight in 1832 and 1833. As senator and vice president, he was the leading voice for southern states' rights from 1828 to 1850.
- ★ **John Quincy Adams** — son of President John Adams and secretary of state who helped purchase Florida and formulate the Monroe Doctrine and president who supported an activist government and economic nationalism; after Jackson defeated his bid for a second term in 1828, he continued to serve America as a member of Congress.

HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

- ★ **Market Revolution** — the process that took place in nineteenth-century America in which an economy dominated by small farms and workshops was transformed into an economy in which farmers and manufacturers produced for a distant cash market; it was also characterized by the emergence of a permanent “working class.” These changes had significant consequences for American social institutions, religious practices, political ideology, and cultural patterns.
- ★ **Martin Van Buren** — senator, vice president, and president of the United States; the Panic of 1837 ruined his presidency, and he was voted out of office in 1840. He later supported the Free Soil Party.
- ★ **Nullification** — theory that the states created the Constitution as a compact among them and that they were the final judge of constitutionality of federal law; the doctrine held that states could refuse to obey or enforce federal laws with which they disagreed. The theory was first presented in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798) and reappeared in *Exposition and Protest* (1828).
- ★ **Panic of 1837** — a major depression that lasted from 1837 to 1844; crop failures, European financial troubles, and the Specie Circular all contributed to the crash, which helped ruin the presidency of Martin Van Buren.
- ★ **Pet banks** — financial institutions friendly to Andrew Jackson’s administration that received federal funds when he vetoed the Second National Bank’s recharter in 1832 and removed all government deposits from it.
- ★ **Specie Circular (1836)** — a federal government action to dampen inflation brought on by land speculation following the closure of the Second National Bank; Jackson issued an order requiring payment for public lands only in gold or silver. This action contracted credit, caused overextended banks to fail, and precipitated the Panic of 1837.
- ★ **Spoils system** — practice of appointing people to government positions as a reward for their loyalty and political support; Jackson was accused of abusing this power, yet he only removed about 20 percent of office holders during his tenure.
- ★ **Tariff of Abominations** — name given to a high tariff passed in 1828; after years of steadily rising duties, this tariff raised rates on certain goods to an all-time high, leading to the nullification crisis of 1832.
- ★ **Trail of Tears (1838)** — the removal of some 18,000 Cherokees, evicted from lands in southeastern United States and marched to Indian Territory (Oklahoma); nearly 25 percent of the people perished from disease and exhaustion during the trip.
- ★ **Whigs** — political party formed in 1832 in opposition to Andrew Jackson; led by Henry Clay, it opposed executive usurpation (a strong president) and advocated rechartering the National Bank, distributing western lands, raising the tariff, and funding internal improvements. It broke apart over the slavery issue in the early 1850s.



HIGHLIGHTS

of the Period

Ideas to Ponder

After reviewing the chapter's summary, highlights, and your primary text, discuss the following with members of your study group.

- 1 How did the election of 1824 bring an end to the Era of Good Feelings?
- 2 How did the election of Andrew Jackson represent the rise of the common man?
- 3 In what ways did the Jacksonians have a narrow view of democracy?
- 4 How did the spoils system support the ideas of Jacksonian democracy?
- 5 Why did Jackson want to remove Native Americans from the southeastern states?
- 6 How did Jackson refine the meaning of states' rights during his presidency?
- 7 What events helped alienate John C. Calhoun from Andrew Jackson?
- 8 In what way was the Webster-Hayne debate about a larger issue than land policy?
- 9 How did the struggle over the Second National Bank symbolize the ideals of Jacksonian democracy?
- 10 How were women and African Americans left out of the democratization of the 1830s?
- 11 How did the Whig Party project a clearer view of America's economic future than the Democrats?
- 12 How was Martin Van Buren's relationship with Andrew Jackson both a blessing and a curse?
- 13 How did John Tyler disappoint both the Democrats and the Whigs?
- 14 What lasting outcomes on American politics did John Tyler have?