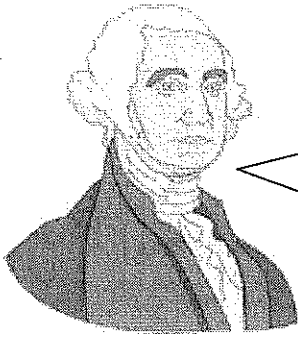


U.S. History Quarter 3 Study Guide

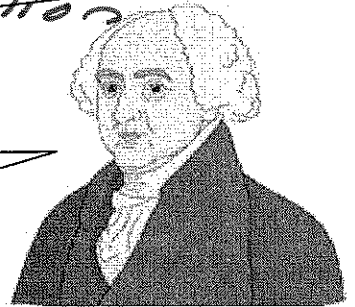
1. Using key terms from the word bank below, complete the speech bubbles with each president's foreign and domestic policies.

Set precedents for future presidents	White House was burned	Alien and Sedition Acts	Adams-Onis Treaty was signed and Florida added to the United States
Missouri Compromise	Louisiana Purchase	Monroe Doctrine	XYZ Affair
Built roads and canals	Manufacturing increased in the United States during War of 1812	Neutrality Proclamation	Faced challenge of paying off debt from the Revolutionary War
President during War of 1812	Embargo Act of 1807	Whiskey Rebellion	President during "Era of Good Feelings"



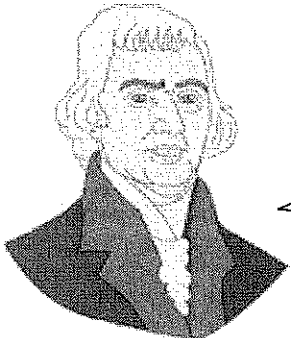
George Washington 1789-1797

• Set precedents for future presidents
 • Neutrality Proclamation
 • Faced challenge of paying off debt from Revolutionary War
 • Whiskey Rebellion



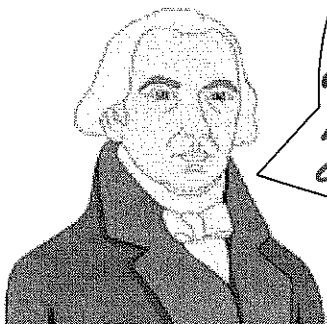
John Adams 1797-1801

• Alien & Sedition Acts
 • XYZ Affair



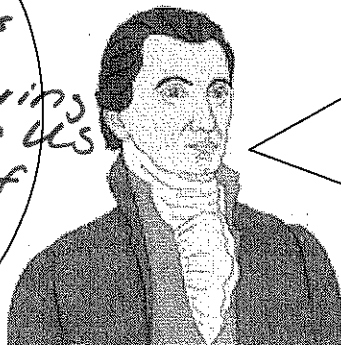
Thomas Jefferson 1801-1809

• Louisiana Purchase
 • Embargo Act of 1807



James Madison 1809-1817

• White House was burned
 • Built roads & canals
 • Manufacturing increased in US during War of 1812
 • President during War of 1812



James Monroe 1817-1825

• Adams-Onis Treaty was signed & Florida added to U.S.
 • Missouri Compromise
 • Monroe Doctrine
 • Built roads & canals
 • Era of Good Feelings

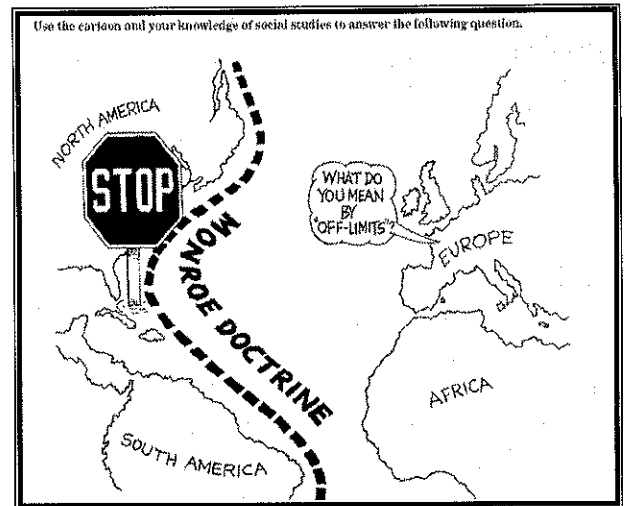
2. Read the following quote from Washington's Farewell Address and summarize in your own words using the space below.

...The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have as little political connection as possible...It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances, with any portion of the foreign world...
 -Washington's Farewell Address

Summarize the main ideas of the passage:

Stay out of foreign entanglements and stay neutral

3. Based on the cartoon, which of the following best explains the impact of the Monroe Doctrine?
- The United States would not allow foreign nations to form alliances
 - ☒ The United States would not allow further European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
 - The United States would protect the economic interests of Europe
 - The United States blocked trade between Europe and Africa



Differences Between the First Political Parties	
Federalists Leader: Alexander Hamilton Favored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule by the wealthy class • Strong federal government • Emphasis on manufacturing • Loose interpretation of the Constitution • British alliance • National bank • Protective tariffs 	Democratic-Republicans Leader: Thomas Jefferson Favored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule by the people • Strong state governments • Emphasis on agriculture • Strict interpretation of the Constitution • French alliance • State banks • Free trade

Analyzing Information Which leader would American business owners favor, and why?

4. Complete the graphic organizer below with causes and effects of the War of 1812.

War of 1812	
Causes (Page 313)	Effects (Page 317)
1. Impressment of US Citizens 2. Interference with American shipping 3. British support of Native American resistance	1. Increased American nationalism 2. Weakened Native American resistance 3. US manufacturing grew

5. Match the following Supreme Court cases with the correct description.

<u>C</u> Marbury v. Madison	A. Supreme Court ruled that the federal government had the power to set up a national bank due to the "necessary and proper" clause of the Constitution. It also declared that states do not have the power to tax the federal government.
<u>A</u> McCullough v. Maryland	B. Supreme Court ruled that the Native Americans could stay on their home lands in Georgia
<u>D</u> Gibbons v. Ogden	C. Court case that gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review. Judicial review gave the Court the power to check acts of the President and Congress and declare them unconstitutional.
<u>B</u> Worcester v. Georgia	D. Supreme Court ruled that interstate commerce (trade between states) could only be regulated by the federal government

6. Match the following terms with the correct description.

<u>E</u> Andrew Jackson	A. Supporters who helped in Jackson's election campaign were appointed to government jobs in place of existing officials
<u>I</u> Common Man	B. South Carolina (led by John C. Calhoun) threatened to secede (or leave the Union) over tariffs. Jackson threatened to send the Army to keep South Carolina from seceding.
<u>B</u> Nullification Crisis	C. The belief that the common people should control the government
<u>G</u> Closing of the Bank of the United States	D. This requirement for voting was removed during Jackson's election
<u>H</u> Trail of Tears	E. Hero during the Battle of New Orleans, 7 th President of the United States, Started the present day Democratic party
<u>C</u> Jacksonian Democracy	F. Tax on imported goods
<u>D</u> Owning property	G. Jackson opposed the Bank because he thought it was corrupt and refused to loan money to western farmers. Jackson moved the money from the National Bank to state banks greatly weakening its power.
<u>A</u> Spoils System	H. Jackson issued Indian Removal Act to force Indians from their home lands. Thousands of Indians died as they were forced to relocate to Oklahoma.
<u>F</u> Tariff	I. Average Americans who supported Jackson for president (Farmers, laborers, frontiersmen)

7. During the early 1800s, Southern farmers opposed a high protective tariff because it would result in which of the following?

A. Government control of farm prices

B. Higher prices on foreign goods

C. Lower railroad rates

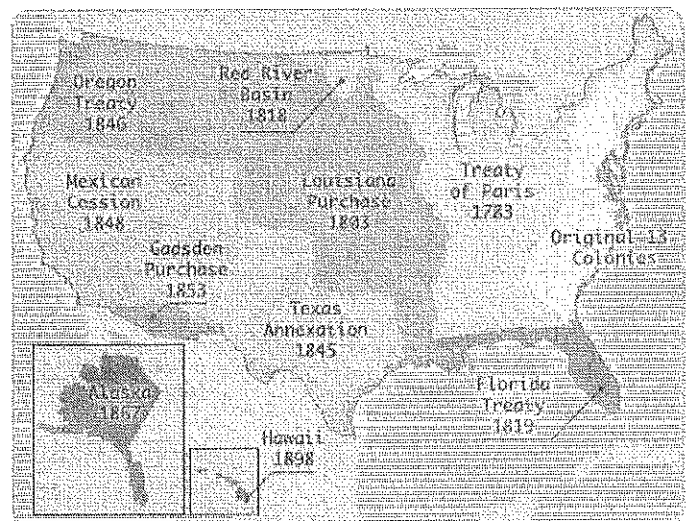
D. An end to slavery in the South

8. Complete the chart below for the innovations of the Industrial Revolution.

Name of Innovation	How did it affect life in the United States? (way of life, economy)
Factory System <i>Samuel Slater</i>	<i>Increased production at a cheaper cost, people worked in factories</i>
Cotton Gin <i>Eli Whitney</i>	<i>Demand for cotton increased - more slaves, more land</i>
Interchangeable Parts <i>Eli Whitney</i>	<i>Led to mass production (faster production of goods)</i>
Steel Plow <i>John Deere</i>	<i>Increased farming in the Midwest</i>
Steamboat <i>Robert Fulton</i>	<i>Improved transportation, cheaper and faster shipping</i>
Telegraph <i>Samuel Morse</i>	<i>Communication across long distances</i>
Erie Canal <i>Dewitt Clinton</i>	<i>Cheaper and faster shipping of goods to Midwest</i>
Transcontinental Railroad	<i>Connected the East and West, encouraged settlement westward</i>

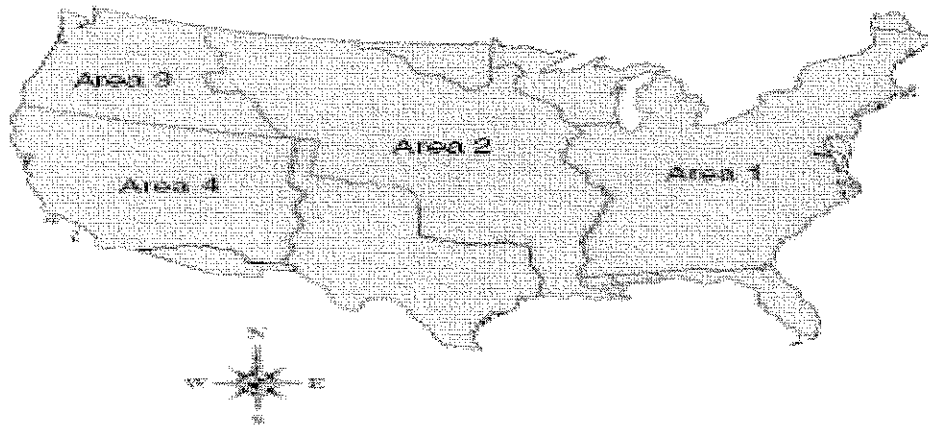
9. Define Manifest Destiny:

Belief that it is America's destiny to expand from Atlantic to Pacific



10. Use the map below to answer the following questions.

The United States: 1789–1853



- 1) Which area on the map was acquired by the United States as a result of the Mexican-American War? **4**
- 2) Which area on the map includes the original 13 colonies and the land that was ceded to the United States by Great Britain following the American Revolution? **1**
- 3) Which area on the map was purchased from France in 1803 and gave the United States control of the Mississippi River? **2**
- 4) Which area on the map includes the Oregon Territory? **3**

11. In the space below, list the major reasons why each group of people moved west.

Farmers- *Moving for land
Homestead Act - Free land*

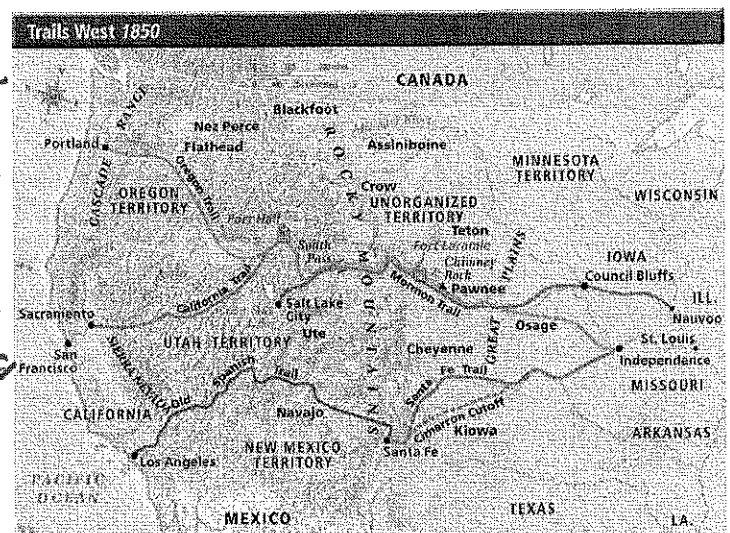
Cowboys- *Herding cattle
from Texas to
Kansas*

49ers- *Gold discovered
in California. Gold
rush begins in 1849*

Mormons- *Moving to
escape religious
persecution. Found
Utah for religious freedom*

Railroad Workers-

*Irish and Chinese immigrants
find jobs working on railroad*



12. Complete the chart below about American Reformers by filling in the missing information.

American Reformers

Goal	Leaders	Impact in the United States
Reforms for the mentally ill	<i>Dorothea Dix</i>	Improved treatment of the mentally ill. People with mental illness were placed in hospitals and treated as patients, not criminals.
<i>Prison reform</i>	Dorothea Dix	Improved prison conditions and stopped treatment of debtors as criminals.
Stop Alcohol Abuse	Temperance Movement	<i>Wanted to limit or end drinking. Several states banned alcohol.</i>
Improve Education	<i>Horace Mann</i>	By the 1850s, most northern states set up free tax-supported elementary schools.
<i>Free enslaved people</i>	Abolitionist movement—Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, the Grimke Sisters, and Harriet Tubman	Demanded that slavery be abolished in the U.S. and backed it up with courageous actions (such as Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad)
Women's Rights	Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, and Susan B. Anthony	<i>Seneca Falls Convention - women demanded equality & right to vote</i>

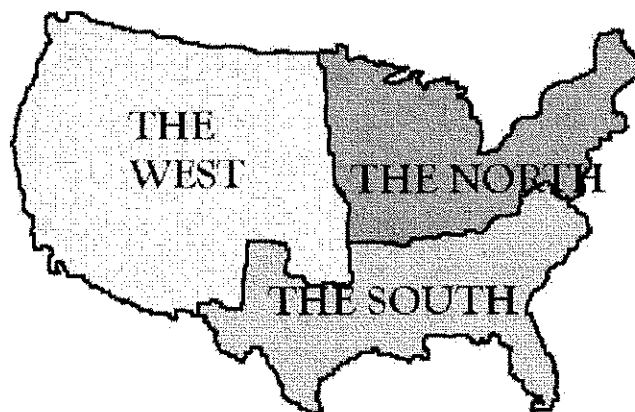
Causes of the Civil War

Sectionalism – The North, South, and West each developed its own unique way of life. People in each section felt loyalty towards their own section rather than to the country as a whole.

North – Rise of factory system. Became a center of manufacturing and industry in the United States. Wanted the government to raise taxes on imported goods (tariffs) and protect their trade.

South – Agriculture and slavery dominated the South's economy. Plantation agriculture (especially cotton) based on slave labor. Wanted the government to protect slavery and opposed tariffs.

West – People worked on small farms. Wanted the government to keep funding transportation improvements like roads and canals and keep providing land at cheap prices.

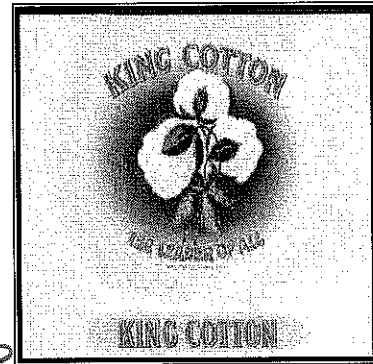


13. In the spaces below, list the region of the United States (North, South, West) depicted in each image.

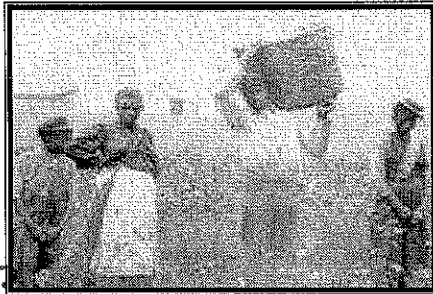
West



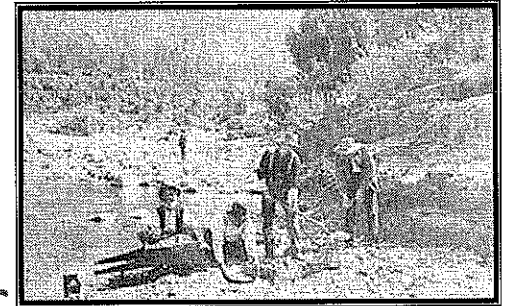
South



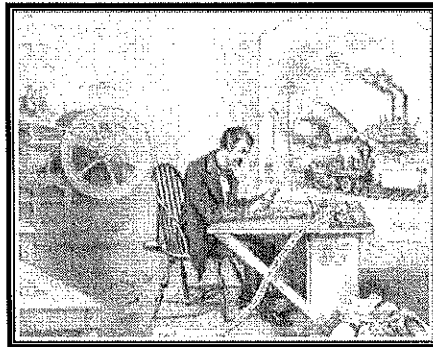
South



West



North



North



14. Complete the chart below.

Compromise	Viewpoint of North	Viewpoint of South	Effect / Significance
Missouri Compromise (1820)	Want to stop the spread of slavery	Want to extend slavery West	Missouri = slave state Maine = Free state Every new state North of 36° line would be free
Compromise of 1850	Want to stop the spread of slavery	Want to extend slavery West	1) California = Free 2) NM & TX border dispute resolved 3) Western territories would decide free/slave 4) slave trade banned in Washington DC
Fugitive Slave Law (1850)	Against	For	Runaway slaves must be returned to owners
Kansas Nebraska Act (1854)	Against	For	The territories of Kansas & Nebraska get to choose if they want to be free or slave
Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)	Against	For	Court ruled that slaves can be taken within any state in Union