

A Second War for Independence

- Causes of the War of 1812:
 - British impressment
 - Embargo of 1807
 - Bad deal with Napoleon
- “War hawks”: Western members of Congress who were demanding we go to war
- The U.S. lost most of the early battles; the British burned D.C. to the ground

The Corrupt Bargain – Election of 1824- How many Candidates were there? _____ Which political party did they all represent? _____ What happens if there is no majority?

Take notes on the following topics:

- How Jackson was the champion of the common man- He was elected as President in 1828, and a lot of commoners voted for him.
 - Elements of Jacksonian Democracy

 - The Whigs

 - Nullification Crisis

 - Indian Removal

 - The Bank War

 - The spoils system
-

Coming to America- Early Immigration Issues

Irish-

- Mainly _____
- Moved to _____

Germans-

- Mainly _____
- Moved to _____

Nativism Rears Its Ugly Head

- Nativism: _____
 - WASPs in the United States (_____)
 - _____ /“Know-Nothings”
 - An example from modern day? _____
-

The Market Revolution- The growth of America’s industry

- _____
- Eli Whitney
 - _____
 - South expands slavery to meet demands
 - _____
 - North expands _____

The _____

- Introduced by _____
 - A strong banking system.
 - Set up a _____.
 - _____

Results of the American System (write down the results, and do a little sketch or insert a picture.)

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Manifest Destiny Analysis- Write down 5-7 key points from the painting. _____

Manifest Destiny- Common American _____.

Early Territorial Expansion

Missouri Compromise (1820) (Draw and label the line to the right)

- _____
 - Would _____ in Congress
- The Missouri Compromise:
 - Missouri admitted as a _____, Maine _____

Religious, Social, and Moral Reform- Becoming "Better" Americans

Reviving Religion

- The _____ grew as a _____ (believing too much in science, and letting greed and vice overcome their lives).
 - More widely spread than 1st G.A.
 - _____
 - Encouraged evangelicalism
 - _____
- Led by Charles Grandison Finney
- "Burned Over District": Area of NY that ran out of people to convert
- _____
- _____

Latter Day Saints (AKA: LDS, _____)

- _____
- Kicked out of NY
- _____
- Persecuted over religious and political practices (main issue: _____)

Social Reform Movements

Public Education

- _____
 - People questioned why their tax money was being spent on teaching another person's child

- Jacksonian Democracy began to change opinions

○ _____

- Teachers were ill-educated and ill-trained themselves

• _____

Changes to Higher Education

- 2nd Great Awakening spawned educational reform (_____)
- Higher education for women had been taboo
 - Were afraid _____
 - New colleges for women began opening; Mount Holyoke Seminary (1837)

The Reform Movement

- The reform movement sought to eliminate a multitude of sins:

• _____

- _____ were often the motivation behind these movements

- _____ and domesticity

An Age of Reform

- States gradually abolished debtors' prisons due to public demand. Criminal codes and penalties were softened in hopes of reforming the wrong-doer. The number of capital offenses was being reduced. Today's issues: _____

Dorothea Dix

- Conducted a statewide investigation of how Massachusetts cared for the insane poor. Unregulated and underfunded, this system produced widespread abuse.

"I proceed, Gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of Insane Persons confined within this Commonwealth, in cages, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed into obedience."

- Traveled the country, visiting different asylums; her _____ for the mentally ill. Today's issues: _____

Temperance Movement

- Reformers wanted to _____.
- _____, and ruined the good Christian name
- Reformers were largely women, clergymen, and members of Congress.
- The _____.

Women In Revolt

- _____
 - Led by _____
- "The Declaration of Sentiments" argued that all men *and women* were created equal
- It demanded female suffrage

Transcendentalism

- Transcendentalism: An intellectual movement that argued that knowledge transcends (rises above) just the senses.
 - Associated traits included self-reliance, self-culture, and self-discipline.
 - People were thought to reach an inner light and touch the "Oversoul" (something akin to God)

- _____: transcendentalist who believed that one should _____ his bodily _____ so as to gain _____.
- Spent two years living in the woods living off only what he could produce ("*Walden: Or Life in the Woods*").
- _____ – greatly influenced _____

Jackson's Democracy

- At his inauguration gala, he opened the White House doors so his supporters could celebrate.
- Many states _____
- _____
- Out of Jackson's popularity, the former Democratic-Republican party was renamed the Democratic party.

Nullification Crisis

- "Tariff of Abominations"
- John C. Calhoun wrote the "South Carolina Exposition" - _____ (void) the tariff; Congress passed a lower tariff
- Force Bill (AKA "Bloody Bill"): authorized the president to use force if necessary to collect the tariff.

Solving the "Indian Problem"

- _____
- In 1830, Congress passed the _____
- The _____ hoped to avoid removal by _____, education, religion, and agriculture.
- In the end this was not enough to protect the Cherokee; the Cherokee sued the government for their freedom
 - *Worcester v. Georgia* - Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Georgia law had no power to remove the Cherokee

Trail of Tears

- In 1838 and 1839, the Cherokee nation was forced to give up its lands east of the Mississippi River and to migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma.
- _____
 - The migrants faced hunger, disease, and exhaustion on the forced march.
 - Over _____ out of 15,000 of the Cherokees died.
- _____
- Whigs: A _____
 - Congress over the President
 - Modernization
 - Economic protectionism

