

## **Chapter 10: A Changing Nation 1815-1840**

### **Section 1: Building National Identity**

- 1. It disappeared after President James Monroe's landslide election victory in 1816.**
- 2. You were to put an X on the chart next to the name the statement corresponded to.**
- 3. Calhoun would have supported slavery because he represented the South where slavery was important to the economy.**
- 4. Charter: A legal document giving certain rights to a person or company.**
- 5. Dumping: is selling goods in another country below market prices**
- 6. The British could produce cloth more cheaply because they had well established factories.**

**7. It stressed high tariffs to protect northern manufacturers, which would act as an incentive for northerners to buy more agricultural products from the West and South. The tariff would also provide more revenue for the federal govt., which could in turn be used to improve the countries transportation system/infrastructure.**

**8. Possible answers/Answers will vary**

**Yes, all regions would have benefited**

**No, The benefits to the manufacturers would have been greater and happened quicker than the benefits for the farmers**

**9. A. States could not interfere with federal institutions or violate federal laws.**

**B. They both strengthened the power of the federal govt. by ruling that states had no power to interfere with federal institutions.**

**9. The ruling of the supreme court in Dartmouth College v Woodward supported economic growth by protecting private contracts, the Court protected private businesses.**

**10. Contract: An agreement between 2 or more parties that can be enforced by law.**

11. **Capitalism**: the economic system in which privately owned businesses compete in a free market.
12. **Interstate Commerce**: Trade between 2 or more states
13. The Tariff of 1816 was issued to protect American manufacturers from the British practice of dumping after the War of 1812. The tariff put a tax on foreign textiles and other products. The tariffs were popular in the north but hated in the South.

## **Section 2: Dealing With other Nations:**

14. Spain realized it could not protect Florida, so it sold the territory to the U.S.. The treaty was called the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819.
15. **Ceded**: gave up
16. Miguel Hidalgo was a priest who led Mexico's struggle for independence from Spain. Though he was defeated Spain eventually recognized that it could not maintain its rule over Mexico.

- 17. Simon Bolivar was also known as “The Liberator”. He led an independence movement in the northern part of S.A. He led an army from Venezuela to Colombia he defeated the Spanish and became President of the independent Republic of Great Colombia.**
- 18. Adams said that cooperation between the 2 countries would make the U.S. see to be Britain’s junior partner.**
- 19. Possible Answer/Answers will vary      Yes, because it might seem to suggest that it would require Britain to enforce the doctrine.**
- 20. Cuba, Puerto Rico, British Honduras, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana**
- 21. President Monroe’s statement that the U.S. would not allow European nations to interfere with the independent nations in Latin America.**
- 22. Britain granted some self-government to Canada in order to stop rebellion and maintain Canada as a colony.**

## **SECTION 3: The Age of Jackson:**

- 23. “Old Hickory” Because of how hard he fought and he was seen as tough.**
- 24. It is what appeared to be a secret deal between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Clay told his supporters to vote for Adams who later made Clay his Secretary of State. This benefits Andrew Jackson.**
- 25. Henry Clay threw his support to John Quincy Adams. Then as President, Adams appointed Clay as his Secretary of State.**
- 26. Suffrage: The Right to vote**
- 27. Suffrage was extended to more white males and more voters could choose Presidential electors.**
- 28. All women, African American males and females whether enslaved or free, and Native Americans**
- 29. New ways for choosing Presidential candidates were established. Caucus and nominating conventions were established. Democrats, National Republicans, and Whigs**

- 30. Caucus: a meeting of members of a political party**
- 31. Nominating Conventions (Committee): large meetings of party delegates to choose candidates for office.**
- 32. Spoils System: the practice of rewarding government jobs to loyal supporters of the party that wins an election.**
- 33. Jackson believed that putting new people into govt. jobs furthered democracy.**
- 34. “to the victors belong the spoils [loot]”**

#### **SECTION 4: Indian Removal**

- 35. Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole**
- 36. 525 miles**
- 37. The Supreme Court ruled against Georgia. The Cherokees and the U.S. had signed treaties acknowledging that certain territories were theirs.**

- 38. Marshall said that the Cherokees had a right to their lands because they were a N-A tribe that had treaties with the United States. The State of GA could not violate federal laws and treaties.**
- 39. Jackson was determined that N-A be moved from the land white settlers wanted.**
- 40. The removals were not well planned, or prepared for, and the Choctaws and the Cherokees had to walk in winter conditions w/out enough tents, food, shoes, blankets. Many died of hunger, diseases, and col. The Cherokees had adapted to many white customs and claimed status as a separate nation.**
- 41. It did not provide enough food, tents, blankets, clothing and other supplies.**
- 42. “Trail of Tears”**
- 43. The owl represents the “flight” of the N-As**

## **SECTION 5: States’ Rights and the Economy:**

- 44. For: It helped businesses; it kept federal money safe; it issued a stable currency; it created confidence in U.S. banks**

**Against: It hurt farmers and small merchants; it restricted state banks; it helped the wealthy; it caused the Economic Crisis of 1819**

**45. A. Jackson is dressed like a king and he is stepping on the Constitution (a legal document) because he vetoed the bank bill.**

**B. No. The British supported their monarchy.  
Yes. The king had to uphold the law.**

**It could be either.**

**46. It states that any powers not specifically given to the federal govt. are reserved for the state govt.**

**47. Nullification: an action by a state that cancels a federal law to which the state objects.**

**48. As President, Jackson had to preserve the union so he could not support the right of states to nullify federal laws.**

**49. South Carolina Jackson issued the “proclamation to the People of S.C.” warning them against secession; Calhoun resigned as V.P.; Congress passed laws authorizing force to collect taxes, and also passed a higher tariff on textiles and iron.**

- 50. The federal govt. passed a new law raising tariffs on iron and textiles. A convention in S.C. said that the tariffs did not apply to that state.**
- 51. Webster opposed the idea that states had the right to nullify a federal law. John C. Calhoun argued that states did have this right.**
- 52. He meant that upholding states' rights was more important than holding the union together.**
- 53. The main cause was an economic crisis in Britain. Britain was buying less cotton. Martin Van Buren was President. No, came before from policies in place before his presidency.**