

Chapter 11-13 Study Guide

Directions: Part 1 of the study guide is given to you in hopes that you will use this in preparation for the upcoming chapter exam. It is not required and will not be graded. It is expected that you will be able to give a statement of definition for each term and also provide a statement about the significance of each.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

[John Marshall/Defining Role of Supreme Court over 30 years]	John Calhoun
Henry Clay	William Harrison
Merriweather Lewis	
Andrew Jackson – War Hero, Hero of Common Man	
Tecumseh	
Thomas Jefferson – Know the “Two Jeffersons” – the strict and loose constructionist	
Martin Van Buren – Sub-treasury plan/Panic of 1837	
James Monroe – Era of Good Feelings post War of 1812	

Terms and Events

Judicial Review/ <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	“peculiar institution”
Judiciary Act of 1789/Powers granted	“Tariff of Abominations”
Louisiana Purchase Treaty/Constitutionality	nullification
War Hawks	[Bank of United States/Nicholas Biddle/Rechartering]
Non-Intercourse Act	“pet” bank
Hartford Convention	Whig Party/Second Party System
Treaty of Ghent	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>
American System	Trail of Tears
Panic of 1819	
Sectionalism	
Missouri Compromise	

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of key concepts of this chapter by answering the following questions in a paragraph of about 4-5 sentences for each.

1. Describe the basic conflicts between Federalists and Republicans over the judiciary and the important legal precedents that developed from these conflicts.
2. Explain the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
3. Describe the original intentions and actual results of Jefferson’s embargo and explain why it failed.
4. What was the significance of the Jeffersonian “Revolution of 1800” in relation to the new republican experiment and the fierce political battles of the 1790s? Consult ch. 10 as needed.
5. Explain the causes and effects of the war of 1812. To help guide your response, discuss the terms of the Treaty of Ghent and explain the long-term results of the War of 1812 for the USA at home and abroad, including your analysis regarding the increase in American nationalism.

7. Describe the major economic developments for the period after the War of 1812, including tariffs, finances, and the panic of 1819.
8. Describe the conflict over slavery that arose in 1819 and the terms of the Missouri Compromise that temporarily resolved it.
9. Describe the Monroe Doctrine and explain its real and symbolic significance for American foreign policy.
10. Indicate how the “corrupt bargain” of 1824 weakened Adams and set the stage for Jackson’s election of 1828.
11. Describe and explain the growth of the “New” or “Mass Democracy” in the 1820s. What brought it about? Explain how Jackson’s victory in 1828 was a victory for Mass Democracy.
12. Analyze the political innovations of the 1830s, including national conventions, the birth of the Whig party, and the second party system.
13. Describe the Tariff of Abominations and explain why it aroused such furor in the South.
14. Explain how and why Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States and indicate the political and economic effects of his action.
15. Describe Jackson’s policies toward the southeastern Indian tribes and newly independent Texas.
16. Describe how the Whigs effectively appropriated the popular campaign techniques of the New Democracy and used them to defeat the Democrats in 1840.
17. Assess the positive and negative results of Jacksonian democracy.

Part III Chronological Awareness

Directions: Place the following events in the correct chronological order. Provide the year of each event. Since the events are given to you in a sequence that is out of chronological order, please reorder the events correctly. In the event that one or more of the events listed below do not have a single year in which it took place, provide the appropriate date ranges. Please rewrite this list in the correct chronological order, providing the year of the event, occurrence, or trend.

1. Birth of the Whigs
2. Judiciary Act that allowed for “Midnight Judges”
3. Creation of the principle of Judicial Review
4. Quincy Adams selected President by the House
5. 36 degree 30 minutes line created in the Louisiana Territory
6. Louisiana sold to the United States
7. Embargo and Non-Importation
8. Nullification Crisis
9. Treaty of Ghent
10. Jackson Comes to Office
11. Creation of the American System

Part IV Multiple Choice Practice

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then circle the correct answer from the choices given.

1. President Jackson's Specie Circular stipulated that
 - a. inefficient employees of the federal government should be immediately dismissed from office regardless of party affiliation.
 - b. federal government deposits should be withdrawn from the Bank of the United States.
 - c. no federal funds should be spent on internal improvements.
 - d. paper money should not be accepted in payment for federal government lands sold.
 - e. the government would use force if necessary to collect the tariff in South Carolina.
2. The doctrine of nullification stated that
 - a. legal immigrants may be deported when they fall into a state of destitution.
 - b. congress may overrides an executive order with a two-thirds majority vote.
 - c. the government may take control of a bank if its cash reserves fall below a certain percentage of its total deposits.
 - d. municipal and country governments may rescind licenses granted by the state.
 - e. a state may repeal any federal law that it deems unconstitutional.
3. Which of the following does NOT accurately describe the Missouri Compromise of 1820?
 - a. It provided a method for counting slaves among state populations when determining the size of states' Congressional delegations.
 - b. It allowed Missouri to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.
 - c. It created the free state of Maine from Massachusetts.
 - d. One of its purposes was to maintain the equal representation of free states and slave states in the Senate.
 - e. It included a northern border in the Louisiana Territory above which slavery was prohibited.
4. Andrew Jackson supported all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. Indian removal.
 - b. the right of nullification.
 - c. the removal of federal deposits from the Bank of the United States.
 - d. annexation of new territory.
 - e. use of the presidential veto power.
5. Supporters of the Whig party included all of the following groups EXCEPT
 - a. supporters of Clay's American System.
 - b. new immigrants, such as Germans and the Irish.
 - c. westerners who wanted federal funds for internal improvements.
 - d. reformers concerned about immorality and vice
 - e. advocates of a national bank.
6. President Jackson's Maysville Road veto dealt with
 - a. federally funded internal improvements.
 - b. foreign policy.

- c. the power of the Second Bank of the United States relative to that of other financial institutions.
 - d. the efficiency and honesty of government employees.
 - e. the purchase of government land with paper money.
7. The major issue in Jackson's campaign for re-election was the?
- a. stationing of federal troops in South Carolina.
 - b. recharter of the Bank of the United States.
 - c. gag rule.
 - d. Maysville Road veto.
 - e. the spoils system.
8. The Panic of 1819 was the result of a speculative boom in the economy that ran for a number of years before the panic. All of the following were causes of that speculative boom EXCEPT
- a. increasing world prices for American farm produce.
 - b. a land boom.
 - c. easy credit from state wildcat banks.
 - d. tight credit from the Bank of the United States.
 - e. the ability to buy western lands on the installment plans.
9. The issuance of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 was prompted by
- a. the Russian annexation of Alaska
 - b. President Monroe's hope of increasing his popularity with the American people.
 - c. the fear that the monarchies of Europe might intervene in Latin America to restore Spanish colonial rule.
 - d. continuing British intervention in Latin American affairs.
 - e. a request from the nascent American republics for assistance from the USA.
10. The congressional election of 1810 was significant because it
- a. greatly increased the size of the Republican party.
 - b. brought in a number of peace advocates.
 - c. added a number of young, western, anti-British representatives to Congress.
 - d. gave rise to a new political party.
 - e. witnessed a revival of the Federalist party in the East and the West.

Note: Incomplete study guides will receive a 10 point penalty. This will not be allowed to be made up via a redo. Organize your time and work on your study guide a little bit at a time. Substantially incomplete study guides will be graded, but considered late, and only allowed to be redone up to 25 points.

Study Guide Grading Rubric. 50 points.

20 points Review Questions. 4 questions will be selected from those above. Each will be worth 5 points.

10 points. Multiple Choice: This section is worth 10 points. 1 point will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points – Chronology – This section is worth 10 point. Points will be deducted for each incorrect response.

10 points. Overall completion. 10 points will be awarded for completion of all questions and parts.

