

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

Eli Whitney

Samuel F. B. Morse

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Henry David Thoreau

Charles G. Finney

Dorethea Dix

James K. Polk

John C. Fremont

Terms and Events

nativism

cult of domesticity

Clermont

Commonwealth v. Hunt

Second Great Awakening

Burned-Over-District

transcendentalism

Deism

Manifest Destiny

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

Wilmot Proviso

“54 40’ or fight”

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 movement and growth of America’s population in the early 19th century.
2. Describe the effects of Irish and German immigration on American society.
3. Explain the nature of early industrial labor and explain its effects on workers.
4. Describe the impact of new technology and transportation systems on American business and agriculture, particularly in expanding the market economy and creating a sectional division of labor.
5. Describe the effects of an increasingly specialized market economy on American society, including its impact on women and the family.
6. Describe the changes in American religion and their effects on culture and social reform.
7. Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period.
8. Explain the origins of American feminism and describe its various manifestations.
9. Analyze the American literary flowering of the early 19th century, especially in relation to transcendentalism and other ideas of the time.
10. Explain the spirit of “manifest destiny” that inspired American expansionism in the late 1840s.

11. Indicate how the issue of Oregon and Texas became central in the election of 1844 and why Polk's victory was seen as a mandate for "manifest destiny."
12. Describe how the dramatic American victory in the Mexican War led to the breathtaking territorial acquisitions of the whole Southwest.
13. Describe the consequences of the Mexican War, especially its effects on the slavery question.

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. Fulton's steamboat is launched
2. Permanent transatlantic cable started
3. Seneca Falls Convention and the *Declaration of Sentiments*
4. Second Great Awakening Begins
5. Eli Whitney invents Cotton Gin
6. Finney begins revivals in eastern cities
7. Polk defeats Clay in Manifest Destiny election
8. Erie Canal completed
9. USA annexes Texas
10. Order of the Star Spangled Banner formed
11. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

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. The Wilmot Proviso stipulated that
 - a. slavery should be prohibited in the lands acquired as a result of the Mexican War.
 - b. no lands should be annexed to the United States as a result of the Mexican War.
 - c. California should be a free state while the rest of the Mexican Cession should be reserved for the formation of slave states.
 - d. the status of slavery in the Mexican Cession should be decided on the basis of popular sovereignty.
 - e. the Missouri Compromise line should be extended through the Mexican Cession to the Pacific, lands north of being closed to slavery.
2. The Whig party turned against President John Tyler because
 - a. he was felt to be ineffective in pushing the Whig agenda through Congress.
 - b. he spoke out in favor of the annexation of Texas.
 - c. he opposed the entire Whig legislative program.
 - d. he criticized Henry Clay's handling of the Nullification Crisis.
 - e. he aggressively favored the expansion of slavery.

3. In coining the phrase “Manifest Destiny,” journalist John L. O’Sullivan meant that
 - a. the struggle for racial equality was the ultimate goal of America’s existence.
 - b. America was certain to become independent.
 - c. it was the destiny of the country to overspread the continent.
 - d. America must eventually become with all slave or all free.
 - e. America should seek to acquire an overseas empire

4. The slogan “Fifty-four forty or fight” had to do with
 - a. the so-called “Aroostook War,” involving a boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick.
 - b. the demand for the annexation of all of the Oregon country.
 - c. the demand for the readjustment of the boundary with Mexico.
 - d. the demand by free-soil Northerners that some limit be placed on the spread of slavery in the territories.
 - e. the demand by Southerners that the Missouri Compromise line be extended through the Mexican Cession.

5. Which of the following states the principle of Manifest Destiny?
 - a. The colonists were destined to leave the British empire because of the distance between the New World and England.
 - b. Women are biologically predestined to lives of child rearing and domestic labor.
 - c. America’s expansion to the West Coast was inevitable and divinely sanctioned.
 - d. The abolition of slavery in the United States was certain to come about, because slavery was immoral.
 - e. American entry into World War I was unavoidable and was in America’s long-term interests.

6. The Know-Nothing Party focused its efforts almost exclusively on the issue of
 - a. religious freedom
 - b. the right to bear arms.
 - c. the prohibition of alcohol.
 - d. women’s rights.
 - e. immigration.

7. Between 1820 and 1854, the greatest number of immigrants to the United States came from
 - a. France.
 - b. Russia.
 - c. Spain.
 - d. England.
 - e. Ireland.

8. All of the following were causes of the Mexican American War EXCEPT
 - a. American desire for California.
 - b. Mexican failure to pay debts and damages owed to the U.S.
 - c. U.S. annexation of the formerly Mexican held Republic of Texas.
 - d. Mexican desire to annex Louisiana.
 - e. the disputed southern boundary of Texas.

9. In the first half of the nineteenth century, Emerson, Thoreau, and others wrote about transcendentalism, which included all of the following beliefs EXCEPT that
- materialistic concerns should be challenged
 - the pursuit of material wealth was questionable.
 - self-reliance was essential
 - independent thinking was vital
 - organized institutions were important
10. The Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842
- forced the United States to give up the Mesabi iron range.
 - was concerned in part with joint Anglo-American efforts to suppress the African slave trade.
 - settled the dispute over the Oregon boundary.
 - was not ratified by the Senate.
 - led to a peaceful settlement of the border separating Canada and the United States in the Northeast.

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.