***United States History I***



***Westward Movement, Jacksonian America,   
Economic Development, & Sectionalism***

**Objective:** Summarize the impact of the westward movement on nationalism and democracy, including the expansion of the franchise, the displacement of Native Americans from the southeast and conflicts over states’ rights and federal power during the era of Jacksonian democracy as the result of major land acquisitions such as the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Treaty, and the Mexican Cession.

**The Louisiana Purchase**

1803 – Jefferson purchased Louisiana from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He sent Lewis and Clark to explore the Purchase (**WIN**) and to find a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Passage (**FAIL**).

Jefferson had doubts as to whether the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ permitted the federal government to purchase land, but he did it anyway.

****

**The War of 1812**

 **The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act (1807)**

*Economic Coercion* [INNEFECTIVE]

***THIS CURSED OGRABME!!!***

** Madison’s War Message**

1. Impressment of Sailors
2. Cutting off American Trade
3. Arming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the western frontier

****After the War of 1812, the U.S. continued to expand to the West, ushering in an era   
  
of **democracy** and the **common man.** Andrew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, was elected president in 1828. Jackson typified this era of the common man.

**Indian Removal**

**Trail of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:** Jackson approved of moving Native American tribes, such as the Cherokee, from the Southeast to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).   
  
*(Jackson had spent much of his military career fighting Indians.)*

**KEY TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/94/U.S._Territorial_Acquisitions.png | **1803** |
| **1845** |
| **1846** |
| **1848** |

**Objective** Explain how the Monroe Doctrine and the concept of Manifest Destiny affected the United States’ relationships with foreign powers, including the role of the United States in the Texan Revolution and the Mexican War.

**Monroe Doctrine (1823)**

**U.S. to Europe:**

**NO NEW \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Monroe Doctrine had little impact on European Powers at the time, but it is significant for U.S. foreign policy because it provided justification for later U.S. presidents (e.g., TR, Taft, and Wilson) to intervene in Latin America in the 20th century.

**Manifest Destiny *Sea to Shining Sea…***



**Texas and the Mexican War (1835-1848)**

Texas, a Mexican state, attracted many American colonists from the Southern United States. In 1835, after disputes with the Mexican government about dictatorship and slavery, Texas declared independence.

**1836: Texas asks to be *annexed* as a U.S. state**.

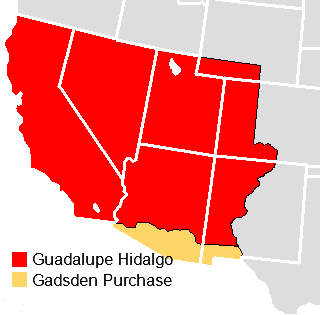
The U.S. ( accepts / refuses ) **Reasons: 1.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1844 Presidential Campaign: Texas annexation an issue**

James K. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wins. Americans supported annexation.

**1845: U.S. annexes Texas = War with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**AMERICA WINS BIG!!!**

**1848: Mexican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

***US gets land from Mexico***

States included: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The United States and Mexico became ( allies / adversaries ) as a result of the Mexican War.

Meanwhile, the U.S. compromised with Britain on the border of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Objective** Compare the economic development in different regions (the South, the North, and the West) of the United States during the early nineteenth century, including ways that economic policy contributed to political controversies.

**Antebellum means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” In U.S. History, *antebellum* describes the period from 18\_\_\_ to 18\_\_\_, between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Compromise and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**SECTIONALISM**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **NORTH** | **SOUTH** | **WEST** |
| **Economy** |  |  |  |
| **Political Leaders** |  |  |  |
| **Political Issues** |  |  |  |

**USHC 2.4** Compare the economic development in different regions (the South, the North, and the West) of the United States during the early nineteenth century, including ways that economic policy contributed to political controversies.

**ANTEBELLUM REFORM MOVEMENTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Movement** | **Key Figures** | **Information** |
| **Second Great Awakening** | **N/A** |  |
| **Abolitionism** |  |  |
| **Temperance** | **N/A** |  |
| **Women’s Rights** |  |  |

**Antebellum reform movements were strongest in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but did not catch on in the more traditionally-minded South.**

**The more aggressively Northerners criticized the institution of slavery, the more**

**the South \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.**