

Question	Notes	Extra Information/ Evidence
<b>Jefferson Administration</b>		
<b>What is the difference between loose and strict constructionism?</b>	<p>Loose constructionism allows for more expansive governmental power by way of the elastic clause.</p> <p>Strict Constructionism attempts to limit governmental authority by interpreting the Constitution more narrowly.</p>	<p>Federalists - loose</p> <p>Dem Reps- strict</p>
<b>What were the Barbary Wars?</b>		
<b>What was the Louisiana Purchase? Why was it controversial?</b>		
<b>Explain the significance of <i>Marbury v. Madison</i>?</b>	<p>Expanded the power of the Supreme Court (judicial branch) by setting a precedent for judicial review. Massive check on the legislative and executive branches.</p>	
<b>The Early Republic</b>		
<b>Explain the causes and effects of the War of 1812.</b>	<p>Causes: American suspicion of the British inciting Native American attacks on settlers; British policy of impressment</p> <p>Effects: Intense nationalism; Federalist opposition to war and calls for secession led to a decline in significance for the party and political dominance for the Democratic-Republicans</p>	<p>Monroe Presidency</p>
<b>Describe the American System?</b>	<p>Henry Clay's plan for uniting the national economy.</p> <p>3 parts: protective tariffs, 2nd national bank, and government funded roads, railroads and canals.</p>	<p>Cumberland Road, Erie Canal</p>

<b>What was the Missouri Compromise? Why was it passed?</b>	A new rule for future admission of slave and free states using the 36° 30' line. Missouri admitted as a slave state and Maine a free state in order to maintain a balance in the Senate.	
<b>What was the Monroe Doctrine?</b>	Foreign policy declaration that warned European states against further encroachment into or influence in the Americas	
<b>The Market Revolution</b>		
<b>Define the Market Revolution.</b>	linking of northern industries with western and southern farms which was created by advances in agriculture, industry, communication, and transportation	
<b>What new technologies contributed to economic growth?</b>	Cotton gin, spinning machine, interchangeable parts, steamboats, trains	
<b>How did the Market Revolution affect society and immigration?</b>	Increased wealth inequality, influx of immigration (especially to eastern cities), growing middle class, women working in factories (to a degree) but still limited by cult of domesticity	~2 million immigrants from 1820-1840, mostly Irish/German  Waltham-Lowell mills
<b>Age of Jackson</b>		
<b>What was the "corrupt bargain"?</b>	The contentious election of 1824 ended without a clear electoral winner and was decided by the House, of which Henry Clay presided over. Andrew Jackson was snubbed, despite being the most popular candidate.	
<b>How did the Election of 1824 rearrange the political parties?</b>	Democratic-Republicans split into Whigs and Democrats, led by Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, respectively.	Second Party System
<b>What prompted South Carolina to threaten secession?</b>	Tariff of Abominations (1828)  South Carolina claimed it was unconstitutional and but Jackson threatened to send troops down	Nullification  Force Bill

<p><b>How were Native Americans treated by the federal and state governments during the Jacksonian Era?</b></p>	<p>They were removed to the new "Indian Territory" through the violation of past treaties and Supreme Court ruling</p>	<p>Indian Removal Act  Worcester v Georgia Trail of Tears</p>
<p><b>Social Movements</b></p>		
<p><b>What was transcendentalism?</b></p>	<p>Philosophical movement that embraced man's relationship with nature and human perfectibility.</p>	<p>Ralph Waldo Emerson. Henry David Thorough, Brook Farm</p>
<p><b>What were utopian communities?</b></p>	<p>New societies founded by religious and/or reform-minded people who were influenced by European intellectuals and ideals of American democracy and equality.</p>	<p>Oneida Community Mormonism</p>
<p><b>What was the Second Great Awakening?</b></p>	<p>Democratizing revival of religious enthusiasm, affording regional Protestant identities.</p>	<p>Charles Grandison Finney, Mormonism, Millerites, Southern Baptists</p>
<p><b>List and describe the social reform movements during this time period.</b></p>	<p><u>Temperance</u> - against consumption of alcohol <u>Abolitionism</u> - end institution of slavery  <u>Women's Rights</u> - education equality, marriage rights, and suffrage</p>	<p>Garrison's <i>Liberator</i>, American Anti-Slavery Society Seneca Falls, Declaration of Sentiments  Asylum movement Dorothea Dix Public education Horace Mann</p>