

# Review Packet for Chapters 11 and 12

U.S. History



Review Packet

## **Vocabulary for Chapter 11, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4** (Pages 330-351)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Capital	B. Creole	C. Interchangeable Parts
D. Sectionalism	E. Turnpike	F. Urbanization

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Money that investors supply in order to build a business.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The movement of people from farms to the city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A toll road built by a private company.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Loyalty to a person's state or region instead of loyalty to the nation as a whole.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A person born in Latin America to Spanish parents.

## **Chapter 11, Section 1** (Pages 330-335)

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Visitors to Lowell, Massachusetts called it a model factory town because the community was composed of "beautiful men and women, so gorgeous that they could all make a living modeling". \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Although factory work was often tedious and hard, many women valued the economic freedom they got from working in the mills. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In Lowell and elsewhere, mill owners hired mostly former boy band singers. They did this because they could pay these workers half of what they would normally pay others. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Though cities were filthy and full of diseases, they also had attractions. Football games, jazz concerts and talking pictures created an air of excitement. Jobs were also available for people looking for work. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Chapter 11, Section 2 (Pages 337-341)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. American roads improved dramatically in the early 1800's. Private companies built smooth roads called turnpikes that Americans could pay to travel on. Corduroy roads, made out of logs, were built to allow travel through swamps. In 1806, Congress approved the building of a road called the National Road to help American settlers travel into the West.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The invention of steamboats in the 1800's revolutionized travel, but other advancements also allowed Americans to travel faster by water. Henry Shreve developed a flat-bottomed steamboat that could carry heavy loads along shallow rivers. Americans also built canals like the Erie Canal. These canals created vital economic links between western military forts and factories that made guns, ammunition and cannons.

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## **Chapter 11, Section 3 (Pages 342-346)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Federalist Party had disappeared by 1820. There were fewer political conflicts at this time because there was only one political party in America. This created a time period of national unity called the "Era of Super-Duper Happy Fun Times".

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\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Henry Clay's wanted to promote economic growth for all sections. His program, known as the American System, called for high tariffs, which would help northern factories. Northerners would then have the money to buy farm products from the West and the South. Next, Congress would use the money from tariffs to build statues of Elvis in the South. The plan failed because Congress never spent the money to make improvements in the South.

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## **Chapter 11, Section 4 (Pages 348-351)**

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The United States wanted to gain possession of Florida for a few reasons, but the main reason was that white southerners were worried about disturbances across the border. Creek and Seminole Indians in Florida sometimes raided settlements in Georgia and sheltered escaped slaves. Americans wanted these rebels dealt with. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams worked out a treaty with Spain to buy Florida for \$5 million. This treaty became known as the Gator-Swamp Treaty of 1821.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 11. President Monroe made a bold foreign policy statement, in which he declared that the United States would not interfere in the affairs of European nations, but that the U.S. would not tolerate European interference in the Western Hemisphere. This statement is called the Stay Off My Lawn Proclamation.

### **Vocabulary for Chapter 12, Sections 1, 2, 3** (Pages 360-374)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Kitchen Cabinet	B. Majority	C. Mudslinging
D. Nullification	E. Spoils System	F. Suffrage

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The right to vote.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The practice of rewarding supporters with government jobs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A group of unofficial advisors to President Jackson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The idea that each state has the right to cancel federal laws they consider unconstitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The use of insults and lies to attack an opponent's reputation during a political campaign.

### **Chapter 12, Section 1** (Pages 360-364)

**Fill in the Blank:** Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

- 1. During the 1820's, more people gained the right to vote. Some of the first states to give voting privileges to white males without property were in the West. In these states, any white man over the age of \_\_\_\_\_ could vote.
- 2. Most Americans knew Andrew Jackson as a military hero from the Battle of New Orleans. Although he was a land owner and a slave owner, many saw him as a \_\_\_\_\_ . Jackson had been born in a log cabin, and his parents were poor farmers.
- 3. No clear winner emerged from the election of 1824. Andrew Jackson won the popular vote but no candidate won a majority. The House of Representatives had to decide the election winner and Henry Clay urged the House to vote for John Quincy Adams. After Adams became President, he named Clay his Secretary of State. Jackson accused Adams and Clay of making a " \_\_\_\_\_ " and stealing the election.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

4. American politics changed in the 1820's and 30's. People who supported John Quincy Adams and his programs for national growth called themselves National Republicans but they later became known as \_\_\_\_\_. Jackson and his supporters called themselves \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Chapter 12, Section 2** (Pages 365-368)

5. President Jackson saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States as undemocratic. Although Congress created the institution, it was run by wealthy, powerful men. Jackson felt that these men only helped other rich people and didn't care about regular Americans.

### **Chapter 12, Section 3** (Pages 370-374)

6. Vice President John C. Calhoun claimed that a state had the right to nullify a federal law that it considers unconstitutional. Calhoun's home state of \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Nullification Act in 1832 and threatened to secede (leave) from the Union if anyone challenged the act. In response, President Jackson threatened to use the U.S. military to attack the state. Eventually, Calhoun cooperated and the Nullification Act was repealed.
7. The campaigns of the election of 1840 reflected a new sort of politics. Candidates from both political parties competed for votes with \_\_\_\_\_, banquets, entertainment and speeches. Both Whigs and Democrats engaged in more mudslinging than ever.

### **"Removal and Resistance" Notes** (Not in the book)

**True or False** If a statement is true, write a "T" to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an "F" to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall wrote decisions regarding the court cases between the Cherokee tribe and the state of Georgia. In one decision, Marshall proclaimed that tribes are "domestic dependent nations" within the United States. This meant that tribes actually had a certain amount of sovereignty (power to rule themselves) rather than simply being a conquered people. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no right to enforce its laws within tribal land. The Cherokee had won their court case. President Harrison, however, ignored the court and allowed the tribe to be removed to the West. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The U.S. army dragged 15,000 Cherokee people from their homes and forced them to march over a thousand miles to Oklahoma along the Trail of Tears. Conditions were often freezing, and many people were without blankets or shoes. In the end, over 200 Cherokee people died on the death march. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Choctaw tribe resisted the United States for 41 years before they were finally defeated by the Americans. Most members of the tribe were removed to the West but many remained in Florida and never signed a treaty. \_\_\_\_\_