

CHAPTER  
**2**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## DEMOCRACY, NATIONALISM, AND SECTIONALISM

**Focus Question:** What changes did Andrew Jackson bring to American political life?

*As you read, note the effects of Jackson's presidency.*

<b>Andrew Jackson's Presidency</b>	

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SECTION 1

**Section Summary**

**DEMOCRACY, NATIONALISM, AND SECTIONALISM**

**READING CHECK**

What is the spoils system?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *compelled* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *compelled*.

- forced
- recognized

**READING SKILL**

**Understand Effects** How did the Indian Removal Act affect the Cherokees?

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In 1824, Andrew Jackson ran for President. Jackson celebrated majority rule and the dignity of ordinary Americans. He rose at a time when national politics was becoming increasingly democratic. The 1820s saw a political shift in which any white man who paid a tax could vote in most states. Historians call this trend **Jacksonian democracy**. Although Jackson won the popular vote, the House of Representatives decided the election for John Quincy Adams.

In the election of 1828, Jackson triumphed over Adams. Once in office, Jackson replaced hundreds of government workers with Democratic activists. Jackson's foes denounced the **spoils system**, the practice of giving political jobs to party loyalists.

As President, Jackson urged Congress to pass the **Indian Removal Act** of 1830. This law sought to negotiate the peaceful exchange of Indian lands in the South for new lands in Indian Territory. In 1835, a small group of Cherokees signed an agreement with the government under which all Cherokees would leave the South. Though the majority of Cherokees protested, the federal government compelled 16,000 Cherokees to walk from the Southeast to Oklahoma along what came to be called the Trail of Tears.

Southerners benefited from Indian removal, but they opposed the federal government's adoption of protective tariffs. Jackson's Vice President, **John C. Calhoun** of South Carolina, violently opposed an especially high tariff in 1828. Calhoun championed **nullification**, the concept that states could overturn any federal law they deemed unconstitutional. The South Carolina government voted to nullify the tariff law and threatened to secede from the Union. Congress voted to give Jackson authority to use troops to enforce federal law in South Carolina. At the same time, Congress reduced the tariff and the crisis passed.

In 1832, Congress voted to renew the charter for the second Bank of the United States. Seeing the Bank as undemocratic and favoring a small number of rich investors, Jackson vetoed the renewal. Supporters of the Bank formed the Whig Party in 1832.

In 1836, voters elected Martin Van Buren to succeed Jackson. Soon after Van Buren took office, the economy suffered the **Panic of 1837**, the nation's worst economic depression to that time.

**Review Questions**

1. What was Jacksonian democracy?  
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2. How did Congress respond to South Carolina's vote to nullify the tariff law?  
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 SECTION 2

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**RELIGION AND REFORM**

**Focus Question:** How did the Second Great Awakening affect life in the United States?

A. As you read, note the main ideas relating to religion in the early 1800s.

**Religion in the Early 1800s**

<b>Second Great Awakening</b>	<b>Discrimination</b>	<b>Other Religious Movements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camp meetings</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

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**Note Taking Study Guide**

**RELIGION AND REFORM**

**Focus Question:** How did the Second Great Awakening affect life in the United States?

*B. As you read, note the problems faced by reformers and what they accomplished.*

Causes	Efforts to Reform	Results
Educating all Americans		

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**Section Summary**

**RELIGION AND REFORM**

In the early 1800s, a powerful religious movement known as the **Second Great Awakening** swept America. One of the most influential revivalists was **Charles Grandison Finney**. The Second Great Awakening profoundly influenced American life. Religious fervor spurred many Americans to work for a variety of social reforms.

Heightened religious awareness also led to the formation of new religious groups. In New York, **Joseph Smith** organized the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1830. Smith's followers, known as Mormons, faced frequent discrimination. After an angry mob murdered Smith, his successor, Brigham Young, led the Mormons to present-day Utah.

Members of the Roman Catholic Church also faced harsh discrimination in the early 1800s. Many Protestants believed that Catholics would choose loyalty to the Pope over loyalty to the United States. In Philadelphia, anti-Catholic feelings led to a violent riot.

Jewish people were discriminated against as well. In the 1840s, a large number of Jewish immigrants came to America to escape political unrest in Europe. Yet, many state constitutions barred Jews from holding office.

One reformer who turned her religious ideals into action was **Dorothea Dix**. After discovering that patients suffering from mental illnesses were housed along with hardened criminals, Dix campaigned for humane hospitals for people with mental illnesses. Her work led directly to the creation of the first modern mental hospitals.

Religious motivation also played a key role in the **temperance movement**, the campaign to curb alcohol use. Temperance workers blamed many of the problems plaguing industrial America on the widespread use of alcohol.

Other reformers sought to improve education by working to establish free, tax-supported **public schools**. The most influential leader of the public school movement was **Horace Mann**. He argued for state oversight of local schools, standardized school calendars, and adequate school funding. He also worked to establish training to create a body of well-educated teachers.

**Review Questions**

1. Why did Catholics face harsh discrimination in the early 1800s?

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2. What changes did Horace Mann work for?

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**READING CHECK**

Who was Joseph Smith?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *successor* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences.

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**READING SKILL**

**Understand Effects** Describe one effect of the Second Great Awakening.

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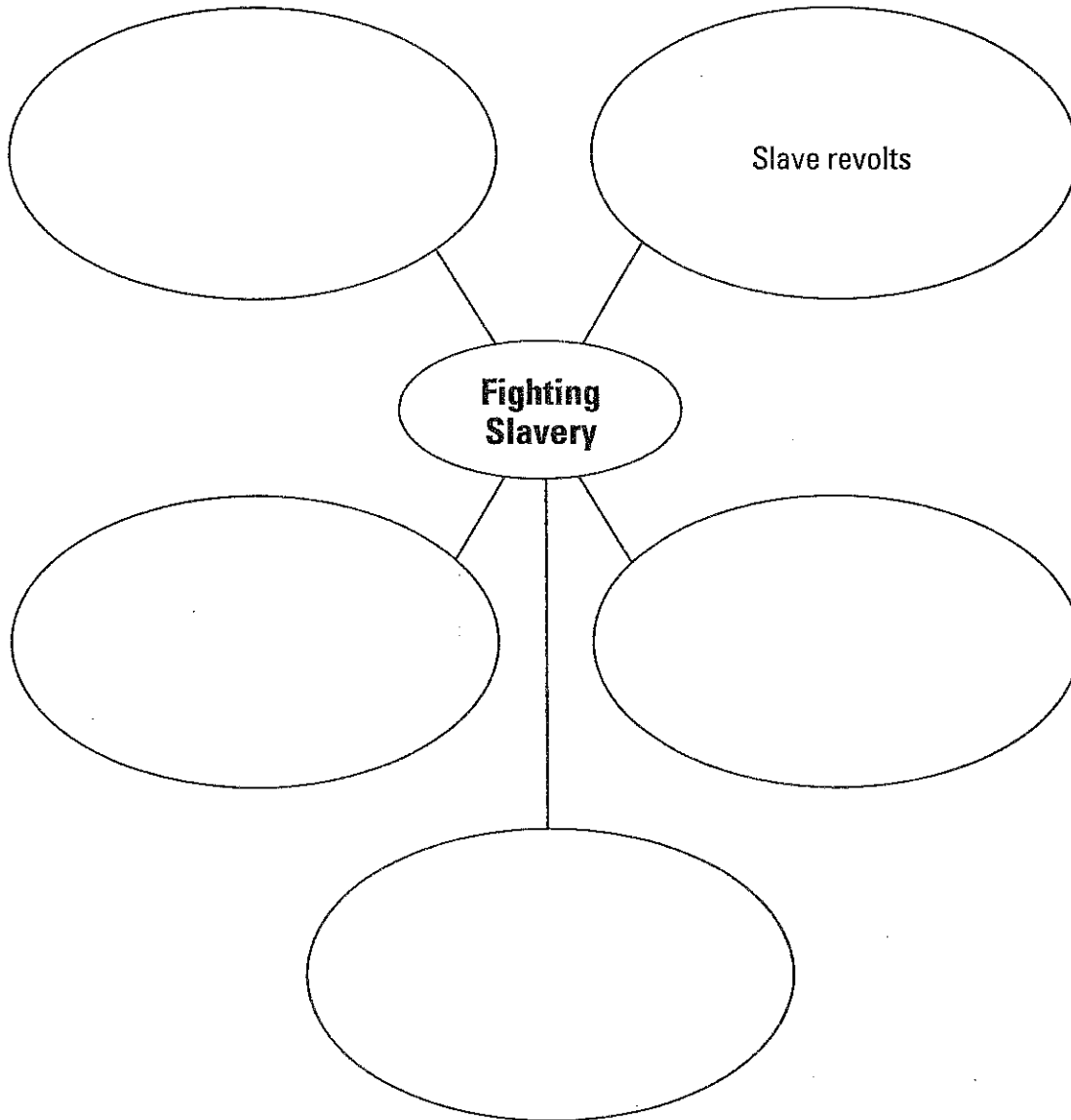
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SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT**

**Focus Question:** What methods did Americans use to oppose slavery?

**A.** *As you read, summarize the ways people fought slavery.*



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SECTION 3

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT**

**Focus Question:** What methods did Americans use to oppose slavery?

B. Use the chart below to contrast the different opinions held by abolitionists and people who opposed abolition.

<b>Debate Over Slavery</b>	
<b>Against</b>	<b>For</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolitionists believed that slavery was immoral.</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaveholders argued that slavery formed the basis of the South's economy.</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

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**Section Summary**

**THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT**

**READING CHECK**

Who led one of the most famous slave revolts?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *inevitable* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *inevitable*.

- certain
- avoidable

**READING SKILL**

**Summarize** What were William Lloyd Garrison's views toward slavery?

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In the mid-1800s, some reformers tried to help the enslaved African Americans of the South. The most basic necessities of life were barely adequate for most enslaved African Americans. Most spent their lives laboring at backbreaking tasks. While the miserable conditions took an inevitable toll, most enslaved people maintained their hope and dignity through family traditions and religion.

Many enslaved people fought back against their oppressors. Resistance often took the form of sabotage, such as breaking tools or outwitting overseers. Sometimes, resistance became violent. The best-known slave revolt took place under the leadership of **Nat Turner**. Turner and his followers killed nearly 60 people before they were captured and executed.

Northern opponents of slavery, both black and white, risked their lives to help slaves escape to freedom through a loosely organized network known as the **underground railroad**. One of the most courageous conductors was **Harriet Tubman**, who made almost two dozen trips into the South, guiding hundreds of slaves to safety.

By the early 1800s, a growing number of **abolitionists** began to speak out. **William Lloyd Garrison** published an antislavery newspaper, *The Liberator*. Garrison advocated immediate emancipation and the extension of full political and social rights to African Americans. Although **Frederick Douglass** was born into slavery, he escaped to the North and became a powerful speaker at abolitionist meetings.

Women played key roles in most antislavery societies. **Angelina and Sarah Grimké**, daughters of a southern slaveholder, moved north to join the abolitionist movement.

In Massachusetts, writer and philosopher **Henry David Thoreau** spent a night in jail when he refused to pay a tax he felt supported slavery. Later, he wrote "Civil Disobedience," suggesting that people had the right to disobey laws they felt were unjust. The idea of **civil disobedience** would influence future leaders.

Despite the growing call of abolitionists, most Americans continued to oppose abolishing slavery. Defenders of slavery argued that slavery was necessary because it formed the foundation of the South's economy. The issue of slavery would soon prove to be a major factor in the division of the country.

**Review Questions**

1. What was the underground railroad?

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2. Why did many Americans oppose the abolition of slavery?

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**CHAPTER 2**  
**SECTION 4**

**Note Taking Study Guide**  
**THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT**

**Focus Question:** What steps did American women take to advance their rights in the mid-1800s?

*As you read, record the causes and effects of the birth of the women's rights movement.*

**Effects**

- 
- 

**Events**

- Birth of women's rights movement
- 
- 

**Causes**

- Limited rights
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-

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**READING CHECK**

Which two women helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *procuring* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle any words or phrases in the paragraph that help you figure out what *procuring* means.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**  
 What were the effects of the Seneca Falls Convention?

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In the early 1800s, American women lacked many basic legal and economic rights. However, the drive to reform American society created by the Second Great Awakening provided new opportunities for women. Many joined reform groups sponsored by their churches. Women played leading roles in the great reform movements of the day, such as the temperance movement and the abolition movement. One of the most effective abolitionist lecturers was **Sojourner Truth**, a former slave who entranced audiences with her powerful speeches and arguments.

In the 1820s and 1830s, the Northeast was industrializing. This provided the first real economic opportunity for women outside the home. Thousands of young women went to work in the new mills and factories. By 1830, a few women's labor unions had formed.

In the 1830s, many urban middle-class northern women were freed from the burdens of housekeeping, giving them more time to think about the society in which they wanted to raise their children. Also, as more women became involved in the abolitionist movement, they began to see their own social restrictions as being comparable to slavery. They began to call for increased rights of their own.

Women's rights reformers began to publish their ideas in pamphlets and books. In 1848, **Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** helped organize the nation's first Women's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York. Often called the **Seneca Falls Convention**, the meeting attracted hundreds of men and women. The delegates adopted a **Declaration of Sentiments**, which called for greater educational opportunities for women, as well as for the right of women to control their own wages and property.

The Seneca Falls Convention marked the beginning of the **women's rights movement**, the campaign for equal rights for women, in the United States. It also inspired women such as **Susan B. Anthony**, whose involvement in the temperance and abolition movements motivated her to work for greater rights for women as well. Anthony focused most of her efforts on procuring suffrage, or the right to vote. By the mid-1800s, American women had laid the foundation for a future in which equality seemed a real possibility.

**Review Questions**

- How did industrialization affect women's rights?  
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- Explain how the abolitionist movement impacted the women's rights movement.  
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**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 5**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**MANIFEST DESTINY**

**Focus Question:** What were the causes and effects of territorial expansion?

*As you read, record the main ideas relating to westward expansion.*

**I. Looking Westward**

**A. Americans Seek New Land**

1. Southwest belongs to Mexico.

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

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**II.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**III.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_

**IV.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**V.** \_\_\_\_\_

**A.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**B.** \_\_\_\_\_

**C.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**Section Summary**  
**MANIFEST DESTINY**

**READING CHECK**

What discovery in 1848 led to a mass migration to California?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *commencing* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *commencing*.

- remaining
- beginning

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Main Ideas** How did the idea of Manifest Destiny influence expansionists?

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By 1830, the United States had grown to include the Louisiana Purchase and Florida. Americans who favored territorial growth, known as **expansionists**, began to covet the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, Texas, and California. In an 1845 editorial, journalist John L. O'Sullivan expressed the idea that the United States was destined to own most or all of North America. The phrase **Manifest Destiny** became a rallying cry for expansionists.

American merchants and traders had already begun moving westward, blazing the Santa Fe Trail, the California Trail, and the **Oregon Trail**. Commencing in the spring, the journey covered nearly 2,000 miles over five months. Between 1840 and 1860, about 260,000 Americans crossed the continent to settle on the West Coast.

Americans had also begun to settle in Texas in the 1820s. In return for cheap land grants, settlers had to agree to become Mexican citizens. When Antonio López de Santa Anna seized power in Mexico in 1834, Texans, who wanted more control over their own affairs, rebelled. A year later, Texas declared its independence. For the next decade, a border war persisted between Texas and Mexico.

In December 1845, Congress narrowly voted to annex Texas as a slave state. President **James K. Polk** endorsed the Texan claim to the land south and west of the Nueces River. The Mexicans refused to recognize the annexation. When a Mexican patrol clashed with U.S. soldiers, killing eleven, Congress declared war on Mexico.

In this one-sided war, the United States won every major battle. In February 1848, the defeated Mexicans made peace in the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**. The victors kept New Mexico and California, as well as secured the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of Texas. In 1853, the United States obtained another 29,640 square miles from Mexico in the **Gadsden Purchase**.

In 1848, workers found flecks of gold in the American River east of Sacramento. The news quickly spread to the East. By 1849, about 80,000 Americans were headed for California in a mass migration known as the **California Gold Rush**. The new Californians wanted to enter the Union quickly. When California applied for statehood, it renewed a heated debate over slavery between the North and South.

**Review Questions**

1. What did the United States gain in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?  
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2. Why did Texans rebel when Santa Anna seized power in Mexico?  
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