

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

DATE: _____

Vocabulary

Chapter 2 Section 1

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to fill in the blanks for the following sentences with words from the Word Bank. You will not use all of the words.

Word Bank

Jacksonian Democracy
1824 Presidential
Henry Clay
Election

Spoils System
Indian Removal Act
Second Seminole War
Trail of Tears

John C. Calhoun
Nullification
Secession
Panic of 1837

1. A time when national politics became more democratic is called the “Era of _____.”
2. The House of Representative chose John Quincy Adams as president to bring an end to the _____ election because no candidate received a majority of electoral votes.
3. Party workers and supporters were given political jobs in what is called the _____, when their candidate was elected.
4. The _____ sought to exchange lands in Oklahoma for lands in the South.
5. The Indian tribes in Northern Florida fought unsuccessfully to remain on their land from 1835 to 1842 in what was called the _____.
6. The forced relocation in 1838 of Cherokee Indians from their tribal lands is called the _____.
7. _____ was Vice President to Andrew Jackson who opposed a high tariff and led the group which claimed states could nullify and act of congress.
8. The concept of _____ was held by many southerners who felt that a state could disregard any law of the federal government it felt violated the Constitution.
9. _____ means to remove or withdraw one’s (a state’s) participation in the union.
10. The economic depression in the 1830s was called the _____ and was considered the worst to that time in the United States.

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Vocabulary

Chapter 2 Section 2

DIRECTIONS: Match the items in the left column with the correct item in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. ____ Doretha Dix | A. A leading proponent of public school movement and leader in the educational structure in Massachusetts. |
| 2. ____ Joseph Smith | B. A champion of human treatment for mentally ill people in the mid 1800s. |
| 3. ____ Charles Grandison Finney | C. Took over as President of the Mormon Church and moved it to Utah in the 1840s. |
| 4. ____ Brigham Young | D. A major religious figure in the Second Great Awakening. |
| 5. ____ Horace Mann | E. Founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in 1830 in New York. |

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide if the statements below are true or false. If the statement is false, supply the missing word or phrase.

6. T / F The African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) was organized in the 1816 by African-American Charles Finney to minister to Blacks in the Methodist Church. _____
7. T / F A city founded by the Mormons in Western Illinois was Nauvoo. _____.
8. T / F The Great Awakening was a religious revival movement of the early 1800s that began on the Kentucky frontier and swept southward. _____
9. T / F The Sabbath controversy was a desire by religious reformers to have congress ban all commerce on Sunday. _____.
10. T / F The Niagara Conference was a campaign in the United States to have alcohol banned for sale as a drink. _____.
11. T / F Maine laws was a direct A reference to Maryland which was the first state to pass restrictions on the sale of alcohol. _____.
12. T / F The push for tax-payer supported public schools where the children of the community would be educated so they could make decisions as a citizen of a democracy began in the 1830s and 1840s. _____.

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Vocabulary

Chapter 2 Section 3

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to decide which of the paired statements is true. Circle the correct answer and draw a line through the answer that is false.

1. Nat Turner was an African-American slave who led a rebellion in August of 1831 in Virginia.
Nat Turner was an African-American slave who led a rebellion in August of 1831 in Alabama
2. The Underground Railroad was a network of small railroads that slaves could travel on.
The Underground Railroad was a network of safe places a slave could stay.
3. Harriet Tubman was an African-American women who worked to help blacks escape from the south.
Harriet Tubman was an African-American who worked to help blacks escape from the south.
4. An abolitionist was a person who advocated the abolishment of tariffs.
An abolitionist was a person who advocated the abolishment of slavery.
5. Influential Boston printer William Lloyd Garrison printed an antislavery paper.
Influential Boston printer William Lloyd Garrison printed a pro-slavery paper.
6. The African-American slave who escaped from slavery, Fredrick Douglas fought for the abolishment of slavery and fought for the abolishment of slavery.
The African-American slave who escaped from slavery, John Brown fought for the abolishment of slavery.
7. Henry David Thoreau argued for civil disobedience to laws that were unjust
Henry David Thoreau argued for civil obedience and vocal protest to laws that were unjust
8. The American Slavery Society printed pamphlets and distributed literature supporting the abolishment of slavery.
The American AntiSlavery Society printed pamphlets and distributed literature supporting the abolishment of slavery.
9. Dorthea Dix moved north and advocated for the abolitionists.
Angelina and Sarah Grimke moved north and advocated for the abolitionists.
10. The House of Representatives passed a “Gag Rule” that would not allow the debating of tariffs in the chamber.
The House of Representatives passed a “Gag Rule” that would not allow the debating of abolition in the chamber.

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Vocabulary

Chapter 2 Section 4

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in your textbook to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark out the incorrect words.

1. One of the first women to advocate for equality for women. (Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, or Angelina Grimke).
2. She was a former African-American slave who advocated for the abolishment of slavery. (Sojourner Truth, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Lucretia Mott).
3. She was an early advocate of women's rights and was a founder of two Anti-Slavery Societies. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, or Susan B. Antrhony).
4. Was one of the major organizers of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton:, Susan B. Anthony, or Sojourner Truth).
5. First convention for women focusing on equal rights. (Niagara Falls, Seneca Falls, or Niagara Falls)
6. The _____ was a model for the Declaration of Sentiments which called for more rights for women. (Declaration of Independence, The Constitution,, or the Mayflower Compact)
7. This movement began at Seneca Falls Convention and would focus on equal rights for women (Abolishment, Women's Rights, or Temperance)
8. She was involved in both the Temperance and Abolitionist Movements. (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, or Susan B. Antrhony).
9. The right to vote. (ballot, suffrage, or universal manhood suffrage).
10. This law, passed by New York, was the first law gave women many rights over property. (Married Women's Property Act:, Property Act for Women, or the Women and Property Act).

