**CHAPTER 11: JEFFERSONIAN AMERICA**

**CHAPTER 12: THE 2nd WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE AND THE UPSURGE OF NATIONALISM**

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the significance of the person or term. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.

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| **Chapter 11****See Key Concept 4.1 / I**A) In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.  B) Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.  **See Key Concept 4.3 / I**A) Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine. B) Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations. **Chapter 12****See Key Concept 4.1 / I: (See A-D)****See Key Concept 4.2 / I:** C. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely  than either was linked to the South.  **See Key Concept 4.2 / III:**D. Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country. **See Key Concept 4.3 / I :**A. Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine. **See Key Concept 4.3 / II:**C. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.  |

1. Election of 1800, 12th Amendment, Was it a Revolution?, Jeffersonian vision for America

2. midnight judges, John Marshall, Marbury v. Madison, judicial review

3. Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark expedition

4. British Orders in Council, France Milan Decree

5. Chesapeake Affair & Embargo Act of 1807, Effects

6. Non-Intercourse Acts, Macon's Bill No. 2

7. War hawks (John C Calhoun & Henry Clay)

8. Tecumseh & the Prophet, William Henry Harrison and the Battle of Tippecanoe

9. War of 1812. Causes and Effects. Treaty of Ghent

10. Andrew Jackson and the Battle of New Orleans

11. Hartford Convention

12. "Era of Good Feelings", What was it? What conflict existed?

13. Henry Clay’s American System, Tariff of 1816, 2nd Bank of the U.S., Transportation

14. Panic of 1819

15. Transportation Revolution, Steamboats, Erie Canal, National Road

16. Missouri Compromise, Tallmadge Amendment

17. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, Rush-Bagot Treaty, British-American Convention, Adams-Onis Treaty

18. Marshall Court, Dartmouth College v. Woodward, McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden

19. Monroe Doctrine