Period 4 Definitions

a. Federalists

Political party created in the 1790s. Led by Alexander Hamilton, the Federalists favored a stronger national government. Supported primarily by the bankers and moneyed interests.

b. Democratic-Republicans

Political Party created in the 1790s. Led by Thomas Jefferson, the Democratic-Republicans favored limited government and state’s rights. Supported primarily by the "common man"

c. Election of 1800 (Revolution of 1800)

Election that led to a peaceful transfer of power from the Federalist Party to the Democratic- Republican Party.

d. Hartford Convention, 1814

Meeting of Federalists during the War of 1812 in which anti-war Federalists threatened to secede from the Union. The convention was generally viewed by some as treasonous and
the Federalist Party began to die out.

e. Essex Junto

A group of Federalists originating in Essex County, Massachusetts, who opposed going to war against the British in the War of 1812. Supported the Hartford Convention, which led to the demise of the Federalist Party.

f. Era of Good Feelings, 1816-1824

A political era characterized by nationalism and one-party control of the nation. The decline of the Federalist Party and the end of the War of 1812 gave rise to a time of political cooperation. The Era of Good Feelings is associated with the presidency of James Monroe

g. Midnight judges

Federalist judges appointed by John Adams between the time he lost the election of 1800 and the time he left office in March 1801.

h. John Marshall

Appointed to the Supreme Court by John Adams in 1801, he served as chief justice until 1835. His legal decisions gave the Supreme Court more power, strengthened the federal government and protecting private property.

i. Marbury v. Madison, 1803

Supreme Court decision that declared a section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional and established the principle of judicial review.

j. Judicial review

The power of the Supreme Court to review the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress.

k. McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

A Supreme Court decision that upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. In writing that the state of Maryland did not have the right to tax the federal bank, John Marshall wrote, "The power to tax is the power to destroy"

l. Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

Supreme Court decision stating that the authority of Congress is absolute in matters of interstate commerce.

m. Louisiana Purchase, 1803

The U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for $15 million, doubling the size of the U.S. and giving the U.S. full control of the Mississippi River.

n. Albert Gallatin

Treasury secretary under Thomas Jefferson who favored limited government and reduced the federal debt by cutting spending.

o. Embargo Act, 1807

In order to pressure Britain and France to accept neutral trading rights, Jefferson issued a government-ordered ban on international trade. The Embargo went into effect in 1808 and closed down virtually all U.S. trade with foreign nations.

p. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-1806

Expedition to explore the Louisiana Territory led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

a. South Carolina Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833

After South Carolina declared a federal tariff null and void, President jackson obtained a Force Bill to use military action against South Carolina. The crisis ended with a compromise to lower tariffs over an extended time.

b. Daniel Webster

Massachusetts political leader who advocated a strong Union and thought the doctrine of nullification was a threat to the Union.

c. John C. Calhoun

South Carolina political leader who defended slavery as a positive good and advocated the doctrine of nullification, a policy in which a state could nullify federal law.

d. *\**American System, 1815

Henry Clay's proposal to make the U.S. economically self-sufficient. The American System called for protective tariffs, internal improvements at federal expense, and the creation of a Second Bank of the United States.

e. debates over the tariff and internal improvements

Northerners generally favored higher tariffs and internal improvement at federal expense.
Southerners generally opposed higher tariffs and internal improvements at federal
expense.

f. Talmadge Amendment, 1819

An amendment to a statehood bill for Missouri that would have banned slavery from Missouri. The amendment created a deadlock in Congress that led to the Missouri Compromise.

g. \* Missouri Compromise, 1820

Law proposed by Henry Clay admitting Missouri to the U.S. as a slave state and Maine as a free state. The law also banned slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of latitude 36°30'.

a. War Hawks

Members of Congress from the West and South elected in 1810 who wanted war with Britain in the hopes of annexing new territory and ending British trade with the Indians of the Northwest.

b. War of 1812,1812-1815

War between the U.S. and Great Britain caused primarily by the British violation of American neutral rights on the high seas. The war ended with an agreement of "status quo ante" (a return to how things were before the war).

c. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819

Treaty between the U.S. and Spain that ceded Florida to the U.S.

d. \*Monroe Doctrine, 1823

President Monroe's unilateral declaration that the Americas would be be closed to further European colonization. The doctrine also stated the U.S. would not allow European interference in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

e. Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842

Treaty between the U.S Great Britain that established the border between Canada and northeastern Maine.

a. Samuel Slater

Known as the "Father of the American Industrial Revolution," Slater brought British textile technology to the United States

b. Cyrus McCormick

Developed the mechanical reaper in 1831, a machine that revolutionized farming by increasing crops yields and decreasing the number of field hands needed for the harvest.

c. John Deere

Invented the steel plow in 1837, which revel utionized farming, The steel plow broke up soil without the soil getting stuck to the plow (as happened with older
wooden plows).

d. anthracite coal mining

Coal mines in Pennsylvania produced anthracite, which became the most popular fuel for heating homes in the northern United States until the 1950s when it was replaced by oil and gas burning heating systems.

e. \*interchangeable parts

Parts that were identical and which could be substituted for one another. Developed by Eli Whitney for the manufacturing of muskets.

 f. Eire Canal, 1817-1825

A 350-mile canal built by the state of New York that stretched from Buffalo to Albany. The canal revolutionized shipping in New York.

g. turnpikes

A road in which tolls were collected at gates set up along the road.

h. National Road (Cumberland Road), 1811

First significant road built in the U.S. at the expense of the federal government. The road stretched from the Potomac River to the Ohio River.

 i. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828

First steam railroad commissioned in the U.S.

 j. \*market economy

Economic system based on the unregulated buying and selling of goods and services. Prices are determined by the forces of supply and demand.

a. Lowell system

A method of factory management that evolved in the textile mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, which were owned by the Boston Manufacturing Company and named in honor of the company's founder, Francis Lowell. The Lowell system was the first example of a planned automated factory.

b. Baldwin Locomotive Works

A company located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that built railroad locomotives.

c. National Trades' Union, 1834

The first national association of trade unions. (A trade union was a worker's organization in which members worked in a specific trade or craft)

a. Panic of 1819

Financial panic that began when the Second Bank of the U.S. tightened credit and
recalled government loans.

b. Panic of 1837

Economic collapse caused primarily by President Jackson's destruction of the Second Bank of the United States.

c. Second Bank of the United States, 1816

Privately-owned bank that operated as both a commercial bank and fiscal agent for
the U.S. government. The Second Bank of the U.S was established in 1816 under a
charter that was supposed to last twenty years.

d. Tariff of 1816

The first protective tariff in U.S. history. The tariff was designed primarily to help
America's textile industry.

e. Tariff of Abominations, 1828

A tariff with such high rates that it set off tension between northerners and southerners over tariff issues.

f. \*Whig Party

Political Party created in 1834 as a coalition of anti-Jackson political leaders.

g. Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, 1833

President Jackson, who thought the Bank of the U.S. represented special interests at the expense of the common man, ordered federal deposits placed in state banks ("pet" banks) to deplete the funds of the national bank.

h. \*Democrats

Political party that brought Andrew Jackson into office in 1829. Democrats supported
Jeffersonian ideas of limited government, drawing its support from the "common man."

i. \*Andrew Jackson

Leader of the Democrats who became the seventh President of the United States (1829-1837)

j. \*Henry Clay

Leader of the Whig Party who proposed an "American System" to make the United States economically self-sufficient. Clay worked to keep the Union together through
political compromise.

k. Indian Removal Act, 1830

Law that provided for the removal of all Indian tribes east of the Mississippi and the purchase of Indian lands for resettlement.

I. Black Hawk

Sauk leader who brought his people back to their land in Illinois after their removal. Black Hawk was captured in 1832 after U.S. troops massacred his followers.

m. Worcester v. Georgia, 1832

A Supreme Court ruling that declared a state did not have the power to enforce laws on lands that were not under state jurisdiction, john Marshall wrote that the state of Georgia did not have the power to remove Indians.

n. Trail of Tears, 1838

Forced march of the Cherokee people from Georgia to Indian Territory in the winter of 1838. Thousands of Cherokees died.

o. Seminole Wars, 1814-1819,1835-1842

The Seminole of Florida opposed removal and resisted U.S. troops.

p. Tecumseh

Shawnee leader who established an Indian confederacy that he hoped would be a barrier to white expansion. Defeated at the Battle o!Tippecanoe in 1811 by U.S. forces led by General William Henry Harrison.

a. neoclassicism

Revival in architecture and art in the late 1700s and early 1800s that was inspired by Greek and Roman models.

b. Hudson River School, 1825-1875

The first native school of painting in the U.S Attracting artists who were rebelling against neoclassicism, Hudson River artists painted primarily landscapes.

c. transcendentalism

Philosophical and literary movement that believed God existed within human beings and nature. Transcendentalists believed intuition was the highest source of knowledge.

d. Ralph Waldo Emerson

Philosopher, writer, and poet who became a central figure in the American transcendentalist movement.

e. Henry David Thoreau

Writer and naturalist. With Ralph Waldo Emerson, he became America's
best known transcendentalist.

f. John James Audubon

Naturalist and painter who became well-known·tor his attempt to document all types of American birds.

g. slave music

Music created by slaves for the purpose of religion, work, and recreation. Slave music became the foundation for later styles of music known as gospel, jazz, and blues.

a. \*Second Great Awakening

An upsurge in religious activity that began around 1800 and was characterized by emotional revival meetings. The Second Great Awakening led to several reform movements designed to make life better in this world.

b. Charles Finney

Presbyterian minister who is credited with starting the Second Great Awakening and is known as the "Father of Modern Revivalism." Finney advocated the abolition of slavery and equal education for women and African Americans.

c. Dorothea Dix

Pioneer in the movement for special treatment for the mentally ill.

d. Horace Mann

Massachusetts educator who called for publicly funded education for all children.

a. cult of domesticity

A 19th century belief that a woman's proper role in life was found in domestic pursuits (raising children, taking care of a home).

b. James Forten

African American businessman from Philadelphia who advocated racial integration and equal rights during the Jeffersonian era.

c. American Colonization Society, 1817

Organization established to end slavery gradually by helping individual slave owners liberate their slaves and then transport the freed slaves to Africa.

d. American Anti-Slavery Society

Abolitionist society founded by William Lloyd Garrison. Included Frederick Douglass as a significant leader of the society.

e. William Lloyd Garrison

Radical abolitionist in Massachusetts who published The Liberator, an antislavery newspaper

f. \*Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

The first convention in the United States advocating women's rights. Held in Seneca Falls, NY.

g. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Advocate of women's rights, including the right to vote, who organized (with Lucretia Mott) the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls, NY.

h. Temperance

The moderation or abstention in the use of alcohol gained many supporters in the early 1800s.

i. American Temperance Society1826, Boston

First national organization to protest the abuse of alcohol. They demanded the "total" abstinence and pressured churches to expel members who condoned alcohol.

j. Utopian communities

Idealistic reform movement based on the belief that a perfect society could be created on Earth. Significant Utopian experiments were established at New Harmony, Indiana, Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and Oneida Community in New York.

a. Sojourner Truth

Former slave (freed in 1827) who became a leading abolitionist and feminist.

b. Liberty Party, 1840

First antislavery political party in the United States.

c. Elijah Lovejoy

Abolitionist leader who was killed in Alton, Illinois, by a proslavery mob attacking his
newspaper press to keep him from publishing.

d. Richard Allen

African American minister who established the first independent African American denomination in the United States, the African Methodist Episcopalian Church.

e. David Walker

African American who wanted slaves to rebel against their own masters. Walker relied on sailors and ship's officers sympathetic to the abolitionist cause to transfer his message to southern ports.

f. Frederick Douglass

Former slave who became a significant leader in the abolitionist movement. Known for his great oratorical skills.

a. Cotton Belt

Southern region of the United States where cotton was the most important cash crop.

b. Mason-Dixon Line

The boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland that marked the division between free and slave states before the Civil War.