

the 1830s and 1840s***

Stirrings of Industrialization

Why did the cotton gin lead to an increase in slavery?

- Samuel Slater:
 - “Father of the _____”
- Eli Whitney:
 - Cotton Gin:
 - Drastically reduced time needed to separate cotton from _____
 - Led to a huge explosion of _____
 - Helped connect the agricultural South with textile north
 - _____:
 - Produced identical parts for weapons
 - Applied to other industries
 - “_____”
- Robert Fulton:
 - _____ – sailed **UP** the Hudson River, helped promote steamboat transportation
- Turnpikes:
 - Lancaster Turnpike:
 - _____
 - _____
 - Toll road – made \$ for corporations
 - Spurred the growth of other turnpikes
- State governments financed turnpikes into less populated areas

Jefferson the President

What’s the danger in having a large standing military?

- “We are all republicans, we are all federalists”
- “Revolution of 1800?”
 - Not really, many Federalists policies remained intact – not the _____
- _____:
 - Providing government _____ to party members and supporters
 - Jefferson widely used patronage in his second term
- Reducing the Federal Government:
 - Cut back on the _____ – fear of large standing armies
 - Problems with the Barbary States

What is judicial review?

- *Marbury v. Madison*
 - Jefferson refused to allow Marbury (Midnight judge appointed by Adams) to serve
 - Supreme Court stated Marbury was entitled to be judge, but they could _____
 - Supreme Court deemed part of the Judicial Act of 1789 unconstitutional
- Significance of *Marbury*?
 - Established _____

Samuel Chase was *not* impeached because he had.....

- Supreme Court can declare federal laws unconstitutional
- Judicial branch gains power
- Two Key Judges:
 - John Marshall:
 - Chief Justice of Supreme Court – increased power of the federal government
 - Samuel Chase:
 - Justice on the Supreme Court
 - Impeached (to bring charges against) because he was a _____
 - NOT removed from office
- Lesson of impeachment of Chase?
 - Impeachment would not _____

Doubling the National Domain

What were Livingston and Monroe instructed to buy?

- Treaty of San Ildefonso (1800):
 - France regained Louisiana Territory
- US wanted New Orleans:
 - _____
- Livingston and Monroe buy LA Purchase for \$15 million
- Was the purchase constitutional?
 - Under Jefferson's _____ interpretation, no
 - Jefferson argued his _____ power allowed him to
 - The LA Purchase caused Jefferson to switch from _____
- Ironically, the Federalists were against loose interpretation
 - Feared the new land would be made up of _____, which would limit Federalist powers
- Essex Junto:
 - Some New England Federalists wanted to _____
 - Attempted to lure _____
- Aaron Burr
 - Killed Hamilton in a duel – Hamilton helped keep Burr from becoming _____
 - Traveled to SW US, wanted to take over land from the Spanish

Expansion and War

- Berlin Decree:
 - France forbade European trade with GB; would capture _____
- Orders in Council:
 - All goods being traded with Europe must stop at _____
- Both violated the US' rights and neutrality
- ** _____ **

Why was the Embargo Act of 1807 unsuccessful?

What happened to Macon's Bill #1?

What two regions of the US did War Hawks come from?

Why were war hawks NOT from New England?

- British policy of searching US ships for deserters and forcing men into the navy
- Chesapeake-Leopard Affair:
 - Dealt with _____
 - British ship attacked a US ship, killing 3 and wounding 18
 - Helps lead to the.....
- Embargo Act of 1807:
 - Forbade trade to _____ foreign countries
 - Huge disaster
- Non-Intercourse Act (1809):
 - Re-opened trade _____ to France and England
 - Still a disaster
- Macon's Bill #2:
 - Promised to end embargo against the country that would respect America's rights
 - _____ agrees; embargo remains against Britain....
- General William Henry Harrison:
 - Governor of Indiana Territory
- _____:
 - Native American leader
 - Sought to unite all Native Americans
- Battle of _____:
 - _____ defeats Native Americans
 - Britain aided and encouraged the uprising
 - Resulted in increased American expansion

The War of 1812

- War Hawks:
 - Young Congressmen (mostly from South and West) that favored war with Great Britain
 - _____!
 - John C. Calhoun
- Must-know battle:
 - _____ – Jackson becomes a hero
 - Occurs after the war ends
- Treaty of Ghent:
 - Ends the War of 1812, neither side gained or lost anything
- _____ Convention:
 - NE Federalists had many grievances
 - Wanted to add an amendment, increase requirement to declare war
 - Some urged secession
 - This drastically hurt the Federalists since the country was experiencing a sense of _____!!!!