

The Uneasy Missouri Compromise

- _____ = Free, _____ = Slave
- Balance between free and slave states at _____
- **36°30'**: everything above would prohibit slavery
 - Most of US above that line
 - Helps contribute to _____ differences
- MO Compromise lasted for 34 years

John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

- ***John Marshall _____ the power of the federal government***
- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - MD tried to tax a branch of the _____; Marshall does not allow it
 - Marshall declares the BUS _____
- *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821)
 - Supreme Court is allowed to review decisions of _____ courts.
 - Again, federal government more powerful than states
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
 - NY grants monopoly to boat company on Hudson (involving trade between NY and NJ)
 - Marshall says _____! _____ has sole control over interstate trade
- *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
 - States cannot "impair" contracts
 - Supreme Court can invalidate state laws conflicting with Constitution
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
 - Issue over NH trying to change charter of college
 - Marshall says the charter was a contract and "the Constitution protected contracts against state encroachments"
- Marshall helped fuel _____!!!!

Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida

- Treaty of 1818:
 - Set the northern limits of Louisiana purchase at _____ parallel
- Florida Purchase Treaty of 1819
 - Spanish ceded Florida, US gives up claims to _____

Monroe and His Doctrine

- **Monroe Doctrine** (1823)
 - US warns all of Europe to
 1. Not colonize Latin America
 2. Not intervene in Latin America
 - In return, US would _____ of European affairs

What is the difference between interstate and intrastate trade?

- Reinforces nationalism
- Europe is angry, L.A. indifferent
- Doctrine has more of an impact in _____

Who is the author of the Monroe Doctrine? _____