Chapter 9 Discussion Questions, Key Terms, People, Events, and Places

Answer the following in your notebooks. Use the question as the stem of your response.

1. The text says that in 1800 few people would have predicted that America would become a continental nation. Why is this true? Who were America’s rivals?
2. What drove America’s push for continental expansion?
3. Why was America’s economy in 1800 so thoroughly local in its orientation? What

changes were occurring at that time that led it to become a national economy? What

geographic areas developed as manufacturing centers, food centers, etc.?

1. Thomas Jefferson is spoken of as a “Republican Agrarian.” What does that mean? Why

did he believe that America could maintain itself as an agricultural republican society?

1. What were Jefferson’s domestic goals? How thoroughly did he achieve them?
2. What were the Jeffersonian’ foreign policy goals? Why did they support continental

expansion? What sorts of problems did this lead to? How did the War of 1812 come out

of this?

1. How did Indians respond to American expansionism? Was there an alternative to the

conflict that resulted?

1. In what ways was America becoming less of a localized nation and more of a nation with

a national identity and national economy?

1. Why was there so much political conflict during the so-called “Era of Good Feelings?” Is

this the result of the collapse of the old party system?

Key Terms- Know these terms.

1. **Marbury v. Madison:** *Supreme Court decision of 1803 that created the precedent of judicial review by ruling as unconstitutional part of the Judiciary Act of 1789.*
2. **Embargo Act:** *Act passed by Congress in 1807 prohibiting American ships from leaving for any foreign port.*
3. **pan-Indian military resistance movement:** *Movement calling for the political and cultural unification of Indian tribes in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Led by warrior Tecumseh.*
4. **War Hawks:** *Members of Congress, predominantly from the South and West, who aggressively pushed for a war against Britain after their election in 1810.*
5. **War of 1812:** *War fought between the United States and Britain from June 1812 to January 1815 largely over British restrictions on American shipping.*
6. **Battle of New Orleans:** *Decisive American War of 1812 victory over British troops in January 1815 that ended any British hopes of gaining control of the lower Mississippi River Valley.*
7. **nullification:** *A constitutional doctrine holding that a state has a legal right to declare a national law null and void within its borders. First proposed by Madison and Jefferson in 1798.*
8. **Treaty of Ghent:** *Treaty signed in December 1814 between the United States and Britain that ended the War of 1812.*
9. **Era of Good Feelings:** *The period from 1817 to 1823 in which the disappearance of the Federalists enabled the Republicans to govern in a spirit of seemingly nonpartisan harmony.*
10. **American System:** *The program of government subsidies favored by Henry Clay and his followers to promote American economic growth and protect domestic manufacturers from foreign competition. Supported by both Madison and Monroe in 1815-25.*
11. **Second Bank of the United States:** *A national bank chartered by Congress in 1816 with extensive regulatory powers over currency and credit*
12. **Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817:** *Treaty between the United States and Britain that effectively demilitarized the Great Lakes by sharply limiting the number of ships each power could station on them.*
13. **Transcontinental Treaty of 1819:** *Treaty between the United States and Spain in which Spain ceded Florida to the United States, surrendered all claims to the Pacific Northwest, and agreed to a boundary between the Louisiana Purchase territory and the Spanish Southwest.*
14. **Monroe Doctrine:** *Declaration by President James Monroe in 1823 that the Western Hemisphere was to be closed off to further European colinization and that the United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of European nations.*
15. **Missouri Compromise:** *Sectional compromise in Congress in 1820 that admitted Missori to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state and prohibited slavery in the northern Louisiana Purchase territory.*

Keep a running list of all of events, people, and places of significance as you read the chapter.

Events People Places