**Unit Topics and Essential Questions**

**Use the following unit topics to focus your studies of this unit, taking us from the year 1800 through 1848.**

**Unit Topics Chapters 11 - 12**

The peaceful transfer of power from one party to another

Changes and Developments of Party Positions

Expansion and the growth of Nationalism

The War of 1812

**Chapters 13 - 15**

The emergence of the second American party system

The emergence of the "Common Man" and expansion of democracy

Reform movements and the American character

Geographic and economic expansion

The Industrial Revolution comes to America

Rise of Sectionalism

Scientific and religious developments

**Chapters 16 – 19**

Slavery as an economic and social institution

The emergence of Sectionalism over issues of expansion and morality

**Essential Questions – Chapters 11 – 12**

1. Jefferson & Madison are republicans and opposed what they considered a concentration and abuse of power in the hands of the federalists in the Washington and Adams administrations. To what extent did Jefferson's and Madison's terms as President invalidate this position?

2. To what extent was the role of the Supreme Court mapped out by John Marshall different from the role envisioned for the court by the writers of the Constitution?

3. What were the political and economic consequences of the Louisiana Purchase?

4. What were the real causes of the War of 1812? What were the broad consequences of the War of 1812?

5. Discuss the role of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster in the events and issues of the period 1815-1824?

6. Why did the issue of admitting Missouri to the Union precipitate a major national crisis? Why did the North and South each agree to the terms of the Missouri Compromise?

**Chapters 13 - 15**

1. It could be said that Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were the fathers of the Civil War. Using these chapters and discussing events from the 1830s and 1840s, evaluate the validity of that statement.

2. In what ways and to what extent did the Jacksonian approach to Native American issues represent a continuation of a long-standing attitude toward the American Indian?

3. How did the extension of the franchise (the right to vote) during this period create a more "democratic" American society?

4. "The South grew, but it did not develop." By the 1840s this was true socially, politically, and economically. In what ways?

5. By the 1850s, Northern society was no longer able nor was it willing to make accommodations with Southern society. To what extent and in what ways was this true.

6. Why did Calhoun and the South see the Tariff of 1828 as such an “abomination” and raise threats of nullification over it?

7. What was the relationship between the evangelical revivals of the “Second Great Awakening” and the spread of American social reform movements and utopian ideas?

8. How did the first American feminists propose altering the condition of women, and what success did they have?

**Chapters 16 – 17**

1. Compare the attitudes and practices regarding slavery and race relations in the North and the South.

2. How did the reliance on cotton production and slavery affect the South economically, socially, and morally, and how did this reliance affect its relations with the North?

3. How did slavery affect the lives of African-Americans in the South and the North?

4. What led to the rise of the spirit of “Manifest Destiny” in the 1840’s, and how did that spirit show itself in the American expansionism of the decade?

5. What were the causes and consequences of the Mexican War?

6. How was the “Manifest Destiny” of the 1840’s – particularly the expansion into Texas and Mexico – related to the sectional conflict over slavery?