## United States History

**Unit #2 - Bare Bones**

Jeffersonian Democracy, Early Nationalism, &

Age of Jackson (1801—1845)

SSUSH 6C – SSUSH10D

**Grade = \_\_\_\_/100 Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Complete the following questions from each of the “standards” on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to write or type out the questions (in bold) and write your answers out in full sentences or bulleted points. Each question is worth three points each.

**Content Domain II: New Republic through Reconstruction (1801—1877)**

**SSUSH6 c-e**

1. What was the **Northwest Ordinance**?
2. How did President Thomas Jefferson use diplomacy in obtaining the **Louisiana Purchase** from France in 1803?
3. What was the significance of the **Lewis & Clark Expedition** (known as the **Corps of Discovery**) between 1804—1807?
4. What were the major **causes of the War of 1812**?
5. Explain the **significance of the War of 1812** on United States nationalism and relationship with Britain.
6. How did **national infrastructure** improve following after 1816 in the area of transportation?
7. How did the construction of the **Erie Canal** change regional migration patterns?
8. What gave **rise of New York City** as the nation’s largest urban center?
9. Explain the diplomacy of **James Monroe** and the significance of the **Monroe Doctrine** (written by his Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams**).

**SSUSH7 a-d**

1. Identify the causes of the **Industrial Revolution**?
2. What two inventions by **Eli Whitney** led to the Industrial Revolution in the United States?
3. Explain the three primary reasons for the **westward growth** of the United States (including the concept of **manifest destiny**).
4. Define the **popular political culture** of the nineteenth century.
5. Explain the principles of **Jacksonian Democracy**.
6. How did the policies of President **Andrew Jackson** cause a surge in **American nationalism** in the 1830s?
7. Explain how the **Tariff of 1828** (also known as the Tariff of Abominations) was the primary cause of the **Nullification Crisis**.
8. How did **John C. Calhoun** continue the crisis of nullification through **sectionalism** and **states’ rights**?

**SSUSH8 a-e**

1. What was the significance of the **Missouri Compromise of 1820**?
2. How did **John C. Calhoun** continue the crisis of nullification through **sectionalism** and **states’ rights**?

**United States History**

**Unit #2- Bare Bones**

Reform & Westward Expansion (1818—1850)

SSUSH7c - 8

 **Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Complete the following questions from each of the “standards” on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to write or type out the questions (in bold) and write your answers out in full sentences or bulleted points. Each question is worth three points each.

**Content Domain II: New Republic through Reconstruction (1801—1877)**

**SSUSH7 a-e**

1. Explain the three primary reasons for the **westward growth** of the United States (including the concept of **manifest destiny**).
2. How did the **Second Great Awakening** affect the rise of the **reform movements** of the mid-nineteenth century?
3. Explain the role of **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** in the fight for women’s suffrage and at the **Seneca Falls Conference** in 1848?
4. Identify the primary issue and impact of the following reform movements:
* **Temperance**
* **Abolition**
* **Public School**

**SSUSH8 a-e**

1. Identify the following abolitionist leaders:
* **William Lloyd Garrison**
* **Frederick Douglass**
* **Sara & Angelia Grimke**
1. Why was **slavery the most significant political issue** of the era?
2. Who was **Nat Turner** and what was the significance of his raid in 1831?
3. Identify the significant events which caused the **Mexican-American War** (1846—1848)?
4. Explain the results of the war with Mexico and the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo**.
5. What impact did the **Wilmot Proviso** have on national politics and the **issue of slavery**?
6. Explain the five major points in the **Compromise of 1850**. How did it avoid a civil war in 1850?

**United States History**

**Unit #2- Bare Bones**

Antebellum Era, Civil War, & Reconstruction (1850—1877)

SSUSH9A – SSUSH 10E

 **Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Complete the following questions from each of the “standards” on a separate sheet of paper. Be sure to write or type out the questions (in bold) and write your answers out in full sentences or bulleted points. Each question is worth three points each.

**Content Domain II: New Republic through Reconstruction (1801—1877)**

**SSUSH8 c - e**

**SSUSH9 a-d**

1. Explain the **Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854**. How did it lead to tensions between the North and South?
2. Define the term **popular sovereignty**. How it led to the conflict known as **Bleeding Kansas** in the mid-1850s.
3. Explain the impact of the **Dred Scott Decision** in 1857.
4. Who was **John Brown**? What was the significance of his **raid at Harper’s Ferry** (Virginia) in 1859?
5. What was the significance of the **1860 presidential election**?
6. How did the **attack on Fort Sumter** lead to the **American Civil War** (1861—1865)?
7. Describe President Lincoln's efforts to preservation of the United States through the **Gettysburg Address** (1863) and his **Second Inaugural Address** (1865).
8. Explain the major differences between the North and the South in 1860 in the following areas:
* **Population**
* **Manufacturing Resources**
* **Exports**
* **Views of Tariffs**
* **Food Production**
* **Railroads**
1. What is **habeas corpus**? How did President Abraham Lincoln use it to control resistance to the war effort in the North?
2. Explain the significance of the **Emancipation Proclamation**. Why did President Abraham Lincoln pass it in 1863?
3. Describe the role of the following **leaders of the Civil War**:
* **Abraham Lincoln**
* **Jefferson Davis**
* **Ulysses Grant**
* **Robert E. Lee**
* **William T. Sherman**
* **Thomas "Stonewall” Jackson**
1. Identify the **significance of the following Civil War Battles**:
* **Fort Sumter**
* **Antietam**
* **Gettysburg**
* **Vicksburg**
* **Atlanta**

**SSUSH10 a-e**

1. Identify the significance of **Presidential Reconstruction** under **President Abraham Lincoln** and **President Andrew Johnson**.
2. Identify the role of the **Radical Republicans** in **Congressional Reconstruction**.
3. Identify the following Reconstruction Amendments:
* **Thirteenth Amendment**
* **Fourteenth Amendment**
* **Fifteenth Amendment**
1. What **gains were made for blacks during Reconstruction** (include the significance of **Morehouse College**, founded in Atlanta – 1867)
2. What role did the **Freedmen's Bureau** serve in the South following the end of the Civil War?
3. Define the terms **carpetbagger** and **scalawag** and the role each group played in Reconstruction.
4. Analyze the significance of **President Andrew Johnson** and his **impeachment**.
5. What was the significance of **black codes**?
6. Why was the **Ku Klux Klan** formed and what tactics did the organization use in the South?
7. Describe the results of the **presidential election of 1876**.
8. Explain the **Compromise of 1877**. How did it formally end Reconstruction in the South?