

Chapter Assessment

Terms and People

1. Who was **Eli Whitney**? What were his main contributions to American society?
2. What was the **Tariff of 1816**? Why did Congress pass the tariff?
3. What was the **Monroe Doctrine**? How effective was this doctrine initially?
4. Define **caucus**. How did the use of caucuses change with the expansion of democracy?
5. Who were the **Whigs**? What policies did they support?

Focus Questions

The focus question for this chapter is **How did nationalism and sectionalism affect the United States from the early 1800s to the mid-1800s?** Build an answer to this big question by answering the focus questions for Sections 1 through 4 and the Critical Thinking questions that follow.

Section 1

6. How did transportation developments and industrialization affect the nation's economy?

Section 2

7. How did the North and South differ during the first half of the 1800s?

Section 3

8. How did domestic and foreign policies reflect the nationalism of the times?

Section 4

9. What changes did Andrew Jackson represent in American political life?

Section 5

10. What major political issues emerged during the 1830s?

Critical Thinking

11. **Explain Causes** What led to the rise of nativism in the United States in the early to mid-1800s?
12. **Categorize** Categorize and explain the factors that led to less industrial growth in the South than in the North.
13. **Make Generalizations** What domestic policies did the Marshall Court favor?
14. **Synthesize Information** How did nationalism influence domestic and foreign affairs?
15. **Draw Conclusions** Many called Andrew Jackson the "People's President." How accurate was this nickname? Explain your answer.
16. **Analyze Information** Was Jackson's refusal to uphold the Supreme Court's decision in the debate over the Cherokees a legitimate use of the system of checks and balances? Explain.
17. **Make Inferences** The Whigs supported a strong federal government to manage the economy. Could the same statement be said about the Jacksonian Democrats?

Writing About History

Writing a Research Report In this chapter, you learned about the sectionalism and nationalism that shaped the United States in the time period after the War of 1812 to the mid-1800s. Choose one of the following specific topics related to the chapter: steamboats on the Mississippi River; the Erie Canal; the Lowell mills; Irish immigration; James Fenimore Cooper; the First Seminole War; the Choctaw, Chickasaw, or Cherokee Indians. Do research at the library and online to gather additional information about the topic. Write a research report based on your findings.

Prewriting

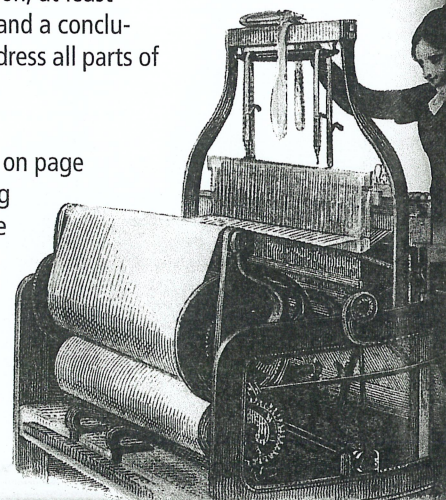
- Review your notes and the chapter to identify links between your research topic and the contents of the chapter.
- Make a list of key ideas you want to address in your report.
- Research additional sources to gather facts. Organize your ideas and sources on note cards by topic and subtopic.

Drafting

- Write a thesis statement that reflects the main idea of your research report.
- Make an outline that breaks down the topics and subtopics.
- Write an introduction, at least three paragraphs, and a conclusion. Be sure to address all parts of your outline.

Revising

- Use the guidelines on page SH14 of the Writing Handbook to revise your report.



Document-Based Assessment

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine guided American foreign policy, to greater and lesser extents, throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. Use your knowledge of the Monroe Doctrine and Documents A, B, C, and D to answer questions 1 through 4.

Document A

In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. . . . With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

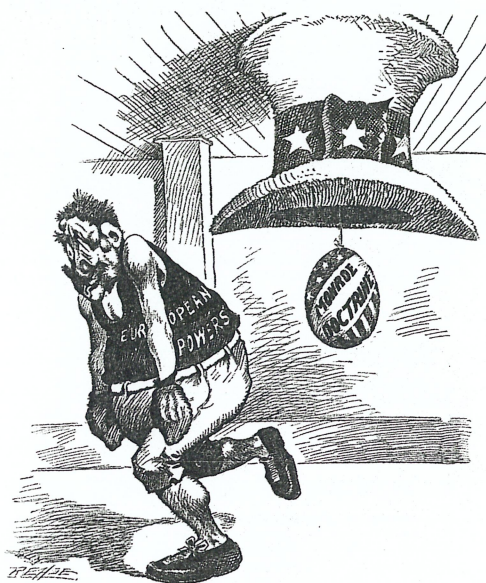
—James Monroe, address to Congress, December 2, 1823

Document B

The question presented by the letters you have sent me, is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. . . . Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with [this side of the] Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe.

—Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Monroe, October 24, 1823

Document C



AND IT LOOKED EASY, TOO.

—Political cartoon, 1850s

Document D

Monroe essentially declared that the United States would not tolerate intervention in the Americas by European nations. Monroe also promised that the United States wouldn't interfere with already established colonies or with governments in Europe. In one sense, this declaration was an act of isolationism, with America withdrawing from the political tempests of Europe. . . . On the positive side, the Doctrine marked what might be called the last step in America's march to independence, which had begun in the Revolution and moved through post-independence foreign treaties, the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, and the postwar agreements.

—Kenneth Davis, historian

- In Document A, Monroe describes European actions in the Americas as
 - dangerous.
 - unlawful.
 - necessary.
 - amicable.
- Which of the following statements most accurately summarizes Thomas Jefferson's ideas as expressed in Document B?
 - He supported the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - He supported just one of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - He quietly opposed the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.
 - He vigorously opposed the principles of the Monroe Doctrine.
- Which documents assert that the Monroe Doctrine had become a success?
 - Documents A and B
 - Documents B and C
 - Documents C and D
 - Documents D and A
- Writing Task** Did the Monroe Doctrine express a policy of isolationism? Use your knowledge of American history and specific evidence from the primary sources above to explain your answer.