**USH Unit 2 Vocabulary “Expansion and Reform”**

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| **2.01** |  |
| **Cherokee** | Native Americans forced to move West- many were from North Carolina and Georgia |
| **Indian Removal Act** | Law allowed the government to remove the Cherokee and several other tribes out of the southeast United States |
| **Worchester v. Georgia** | Cherokee sued in the Supreme Court over the Indian Removal Act- Justice John Marshall ruled in favor of the Cherokee- they could stay on their land |
| **Trail of Tears** | President Andrew Jackson ignored the order of Worchester v. Georgia and forced the Native Americans to march 800 miles to live on reservations in Oklahoma- over 1/4 of the Native Americans died |
| **Lewis and Clark Expedition** | Exploration of the Louisiana Purchaseterritory- led to a rapid migration of settlers to the pacific Northwest |
| **Oregon Trail** | Path Lewis and Clark took out West |
| **Missouri Compromise** | Kept the balance of free and slave states in the union  |
| **General Santa Anna** | Led Mexico in a victory over Texan settlers at the Alamo |
| **Sam Houston** | Led settlers against Mexico at the Alamo |
| **The Alamo** | Battle between Mexico and Texan settlers- Mexico won |
| **Annexation** | To be made a part of |
| **James Polk** | Won presidential election in the Fall of 1844 due to his support for the annexation of Texas and Oregon |
| **John Tyler** | As president in the spring of 1844 won the annexation of Texas into the Union |
| **54-40 or Fight** | Slogan used to demand Britain agree to allow the U.S. to claim part of the Oregon territory up to the 54-40 latitude line |
| **Manifest Destiny** | The idea that God wanted the United States to expand and own territory to the Pacific Ocean |
| **Gold Rush of 1849** | In 1849 People from all over the world rushed to California to strike it rich |
| **49ers** | Nickname for people who rushed to California to strike it rich |
| **Compromise of 1850** | Allowed California to enter the United States as a free state |
| **2.02** |  |
| **Nationalism** | Pride in your nation |
| **Neoclassical Architecture** | The architecture of the new nation **-** it imitated the styles of Ancient Greece and Rome |
| **Alex de Tocqueville** | French writer who praised the United States in his book “Democracy in America” as a place where poor men can grow to be rich |
| **Noah Webster** | Wrote the first American dictionary that created a distinct American language by modifying British spelling, usage and pronunciation of words |
| **Hudson River School of Artists** | First group of US artists that developed an American style of art that reflected the adventurous spirit of the United States |
| **Knickerbocker School** | Produced writer that focused on American themes- Washington Irving, Edgar Allen Poe, James Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne  |
| **Transcendentalism** | A movement that encouraged individualism and self-reliance more than religious faith |
| **Ralph Waldo Emerson** | Transcendental essayist and poet |
| **Henry David Thoreau** | Transcendental writer and philosopher |
| **2.03** |  |
| **Sectionalism** | Loyalty to a section of the country rather than the country as a whole |
| **Cotton Kingdom** | Nickname for the South |
| **Interchangeable Parts** | Eli Whitney’s idea that spread to other industries and became the basis for industrial development in the northern United States |
| **Industrial Revolution** | Replacing human labor with machines |
| **Plantation System** | Large farms using slaves to produce cotton and other crops |
| **Factory System** | Using factories to make products- usually used immigrant labor  |
| **Erie Canal** | Provided a new shipping route from Lake Erie to the Hudson River in New York |
| **Robert Fulton** | Invented the steam powered boat |
| **Samuel Morse** | Invented the telegraph which united the country through transcontinental communication |
| **Cyrus McCormick** | Invented the reaper which made it easier to harvest wheat |
| **Natives** | People opposed to immigration to protect the interests of native born citizens |
| **Know-Nothings** | A secret society called formed to oppose immigration |
| **Abolition Movement**  | Called for the end of slavery |
| **2.04** |  |
| **Monroe Doctrine** | Said the United States would not tolerate European countries interfering in American affairs |
| **Henry Clay** | John Q. Adam’s Secretary of State- proposed the American System  |
| **American System** | Proposal from Henry Clay to give the federal government more power |
| **Tariff** | Tax on imports |
| **Tariff of 1816** | Government raised prices on foreign goods to encouraged people to buy American products |
| **Gibbons v. Ogden** | Supreme Court Ruled Congress controls interstate commerce |
| **Second Bank of the U.S.** | Government chartered the bank to help stabilize the economy and hold government money  |
| **Panic of 1819** | Nation’s first economic depression |
| **Nat Turner** | Led a slave rebellion where 160 people were killed- led to Slave Codes |
| **Slave Codes** | Laws that restricted the conduct and activities of slaves |
| **Election of 1824** | John Q. Adams won- election influenced by sectional differences |
| **Corrupt Bargain** | Nickname Jackson gave the agreement Henry Clay made with John Q. Adams- Clay support him for president- Adams made him Secretary of State  |
| **Tariff of Abominations** | Nickname given to J.Q. Adams’ tariff that made imports more expensive and Northern products more competitive- hurt the South |
| **Andrew Jackson** | President who supported the common man |
| **Jacksonian Democracy** | Nickname given to Andrew Jackson’s form of democracy that supported the common man |
| **Suffrage** | The right to vote |
| **Spoils System** | Andrew Jackson’s policy of giving government jobs to friends and family  |
| **South Carolina Nullification Crisis** | South Carolina threatened to leave the union over tariffs that hurt Southern farmers |
| **John C. Calhoun** | South Carolina senator who said states could refuse to enforce any laws they saw as unconstitutional- got the idea from the Virginia Kentucky resolutions |
| **Exposition and Protest** | Pamphlet written by John C. Calhoun stating that states could refuse to enforce any laws they saw as unconstitutional |
| **Secede** | To leave the Union |
| **Compromise of 1833** | Ended the South Carolina Nullification Crisis that threatened to break apart the Union over the issue of tariffs |
| **McCulloch v. Maryland** | Supreme Court ruled that Congress had the power to create a bank under the necessary and proper clause of the Constitution |
| **Pet Banks** | Jackson created these state banks to hold money removed from the national bank |
| **Panic of 1837** | When “pet banks” gave more loans than the available amount of gold to support the loans- caused inflation |
| **Whig Party** | New name of National Republicans- sectional differences kept them from winning the election of 1836- Van Buren won |
| **Election of 1840** | Whig William Henry Harrison won as an abolitionist- died one month after becoming president |
| **2.05, 2.06** |  |
| **Second Great Awakening** | Encouraged a personal commitment to God through Jesus Christ - taught that through the good work of believers society could be changed for the better |
| **Reform Movements** | Social causes intended to change society for the better |
| **Horace Mann** | Fought for education reform |
| **Dorothea Dix** | Fought for prison and mental illness reform |
| **Rehabilitation** | To make better |
| **Prison Reform** | Changing how prisoners are treated and their conditions of prisons |
| **Abolitionists Movement** | Fought to end slavery |
| **William Lloyd Garrison** | Former slave who began an anti-slavery newspaper called The Liberator |
| **Sarah and Angelina Grimke** | White Southern sisters who opposed slavery- their family owned slaves |
| **Frederick Douglas** | Former slave who escaped, educated himself and a famous abolitionists speaker |
| **David Walker** | Born a free black man in North Carolina- moved North and fought for abolition as a writer- wrote “Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World” |
| **Temperance Movement** | Fought to end the sale of alcohol |
| **Leaders of Women’s Rights Movement** | Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth |
| **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** | Organized the first Women’s Rights Convention |
| **Seneca Falls Conference** | Location of first Women’s Rights Convention |
| **Susan B. Anthony** | Famous activist in Women’s Rights Movement and Temperance Movement |
| **Sojourner Truth** | Former slave- famous activist in Abolition and Women’s Rights Movement- “Ain’t I a Woman” speech |
| **Utopian Communities** | Communities that were perfect socially and politically |
| **Famous Utopian Communities** | New Harmony, Oneida, Brook Farm |