

US History and Government 11
Chapter 5—Homework
Nationalism and Sectionalism

Name: _____ **Period:** _____

Directions: Read pages 111 to 136 carefully, several times. Then define the vocabulary words.

Interchangeable parts:

Frederick Douglass:

Erie Canal:

Indian Removal Act (1830):

John Brown:

Bank of the United States:

Tariff Act (1816):

Compromise of 1850:

Factory system:

Spoils System:

Lowell Mills:

Tariff of Abomination:

What was the status of Free Black in antebellum North?

William Lloyd Garrison:

Horace Mann:

Popular Sovereignty:

Nativist:

"A Woman's Touch:"

Sojourner Truth:

Nullification:

Eli Whitney:

Scott v. Sandford (Sanford) (1857):

Denmark Vesey:

Henry "Box" Brown:

Declaration of Sentiments:

Worcester v. Georgia (1832):

Dorothea Dix:

Uncle Tom's Cabin:

Part B: True and False

Directions: Read pages 111 to 136 carefully, several times. Then answer the following True and False question. You will also give the page in the text that you found the answer.

28. () (p.) A large group of women met in the home of Elizabeth Cady Stanton to write the *Declaration of Sentiments*. The document accused the United States government of many offenses against women.

29. () (p.) In 1828, Andrew Jackson (D-TN) used an executive order to end the practice of barring voters on the basis of property ownership.

30. () (p.) Not only did South Carolina, in 1832, claim the right to nullify a Federal law, it even threatened to secede from the union, if there was an attempt to force South Carolina to obey.

31. () (p.) Andrew Jackson (D-TN) ordered the removal of the Cherokee Nation even though Chief Justice John Marshall had ordered him not to do so.

32. () (p.) The Seneca Fall Convention (1848) was a clear example of the “*reforming spirit*” of the “*Age of Jackson*”.

33. () (p.) New York and Massachusetts were the first states to establish a system of free and compulsory elementary schools. By 1850, New York extended its system through the 12th grade.

34. () (p.) Both Horace Mann and Dorothea Dix worked tirelessly to improve the conditions suffered by the nations mentally ill. These reforms were engineered by local “temperance” societies found around the United States.

35. () (p.) Prior to the “*Age of Jackson*”, an education was usually for the sons of wealthy and Read pages 111 to 136 carefully, several times privileged families. Most schools such as Harrisville Central were private and charged tuition.

36. () (p.) The crisis surrounding the issue of tariffs and the right of the sovereign State of South Carolina to nullify them was finally settled, after Andrew Jackson (D-TN) resorted to military force to make South Carolina obey.

37. () (p.) President Jackson faced five separate crises during his two terms in the White House. They ranged from the XYZ crisis to his crisis with the Bank of the United States.

Part C: Map Work

Directions: Label on this map the major components agreed upon by the United States Congress in establishing the Compromise of 1850.

