

Chapter 9

- **Thomas Jefferson** favored _____ power of the national government and _____ power for local governments.
- Jefferson tried to cut federal _____ and reduce the national _____.
- Jefferson approached _____ about buying New Orleans, and Napoleon sold him the entire _____ for \$15 million.
- Meriwether _____ and William _____ were hired to explore the western region of North America. They brought back valuable information about the area and plant and animal specimens. They also found _____ through the Rocky Mountains and they established good relationships with _____.
- Zebulon _____ also explored the West, where he discovered _____'s Peak (14,400 feet elevation).
- France and England were fighting and they attacked American ships. Both countries passed laws against shipping goods to the other country, but Americans exported a huge amount of goods to both countries, which was good for the US economy. Unfortunately, around 500 American ships were seized by France and England too. Also, England was kidnapping US sailors and _____ them into service. Jefferson proposed an _____ of US exports to both countries, but it severely hurt the US economy.
- During **James Madison**'s administration, the US Congress declared war against _____ because they wouldn't allow them to trade freely with other countries (including France) and because they were kidnapping US sailors. The US wasn't prepared for the War of 1812. Battles were fought along US's northern border and on the high seas. The British attacked Washington, D. C. and burned down the _____ and other public buildings. This encouraged more Americans to join in the fight.
- _____ wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" as he watched the battle between the British and Americans at Fort _____ in Baltimore.
- _____ ("Old Hickory") soundly defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans, and the Americans and British signed a peace treaty to end the war.
- Americans benefitted from the war in several ways:
 1. They became recognized around the world as a _____ country.
 2. The war stimulated American _____.
 3. The war created a sense of national pride in America.
 4. The war stimulated _____ of the US because many Indian tribes had been defeated.

Chapter 10

- President Madison asked for protective _____ to be charged on inexpensive goods coming in from England. This made it cheaper for people to buy American products, and this helped the economy in the Northeast.
- **James Monroe** was elected President and he had a relatively smooth tenure as President.
- Land speculators in the West bought land with _____ money and created a financial panic with the banking system failed. This created a 6-year depression.
- Pioneers began moving west in large numbers because:
 1. Many Europeans had migrated to the US looking for opportunities
 2. The Indian threat had been greatly _____.
 3. People wanted to escape the depression and live off the land.
 4. Cotton production in the South was _____ and they needed more land.
 5. People wanted to own their own land.
- Four new states were added to the Union: I _____, M _____, I _____, and A _____. There were now 22 states.
- People wanted better _____ to the West, so the government used the tariffs on English goods to pay for them.
- The US and Britain signed an agreement that established the northern boundary of the US and _____ our border with Canada.
- Spain ceded _____ to the US after losing a battle lead by General Andrew Jackson.
- President Monroe's foreign policy, the _____ Doctrine, consisted of two parts:
 1. The US promised not to interfere in any _____ affairs that didn't concern them.
 2. He told Europe that they'd have a war if they ever tried to colonize the _____.
- Russia gave up its claim to the _____ Territory.
- _____ became an issue when new states wanted to enter the Union.
- The Republican Party split into the _____ Republicans (they supported nationalism) and the _____-Republicans (they supported states' rights).
- **John Quincy Adams**, son of President John Adams, was elected President.
- The country is becoming divided into three sections: _____, _____, and _____. Each area has different ideas about what is best for the US.

- President J. Q. Adams supported a higher _____ on goods and materials imported from England. The South didn't like this because it hurt their business. This stance cost Adams the re-election.

Chapter 11

- **Andrew Jackson** was elected President. He was a strong leader with a strong personality.
- Westward expansion continued and the US began offering Indians _____ in Oklahoma and Kansas if they would leave the land they occupied near the Appalachian Mountains. The movement of the Indians was called "The _____ of _____."
- The protective tariff was gradually lowered.
- Cheap loans from banks threatened the economy again. Jackson issued a law that said Western land could only be paid for with _____ or _____. This stopped the cheap loans, but caused a financial panic.
- **Martin Van Buren** was elected as President. Soon after he was elected, the _____ caused by Jackson's law about buying land hit the country. Many banks closed and unemployment was high.
- Van Buren urged Congress to establish an independent _____ system that would regulate the money flow in the US.
- Common citizens began exercising the right to vote. Voting rights were for _____ only.
- Political parties had to change their strategies to appeal to the "common man". Huge political organizations called " _____ " soon developed.
- **William Henry Harrison** was elected as President. He _____ 31 days after taking office.
- Vice President **John Tyler** became President. Tyler was from the South, and he _____ states' rights and _____ tariffs.
- Tyler's Secretary of State was Daniel _____. He negotiated with Britain regarding disputes along the US-Canada border.

List the first 10 Presidents of the US, in order.

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| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |