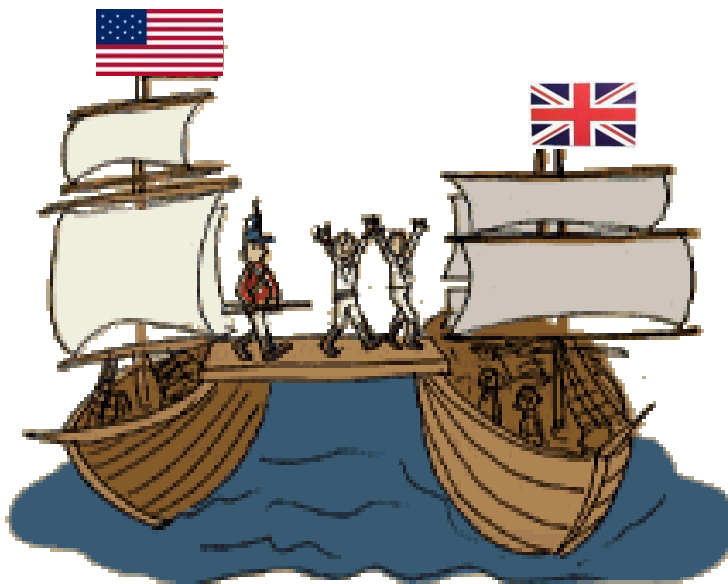


POLITICS AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN A GROWING NATION – USHC 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Objective: To examine major political and social changes in pre-Civil War America.

Causes of the War of 1812

- In 1803, _____ and _____ went to war, again.
- U.S. merchants wanted to _____ from the conflict by trading with _____ sides.
- Both countries _____ U.S. _____ sailing towards the _____ of their enemy.
- The British followed a strategy of impressment (_____) with U.S. _____ sailors as they attempted trade.



Embargo Act (1807)

- President Thomas _____ wanted to avoid war and promoted the _____ Act, which _____ U.S. ships from _____ with any country.
- All _____ and _____ were _____!
- This policy of isolationism _____ the U.S. _____!

War Hawks – members of Congress, led by _____ of Kentucky, that wanted to declare _____ on the British.

War Hawk’s Rationale for War

- I. _____ – Many Americans felt the _____ still treated the United States like a _____.
- II. _____ - revenge on Britain for seizing American ships.
- III. _____ - Clay wanted an excuse to _____ from Great Britain and _____ from Spain.
- IV. _____ **Attacks** - War Hawks felt that the British were _____ and instigating Native Americans against U.S. _____.



Washington, D.C is Attacked

- In 1814, the _____ set Washington, D.C. on fire, including the _____.
- The _____ of Ghent soon after ended the war without any meaningful territorial changes.

Battle of New Orleans

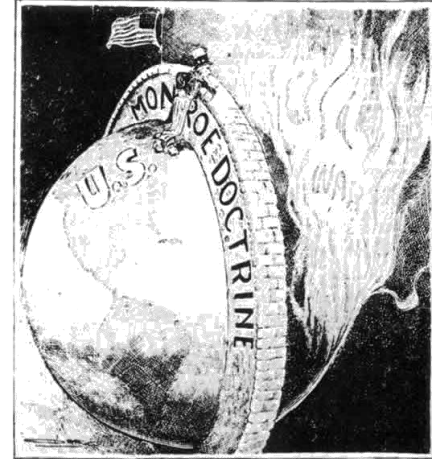
Led by Gen. Andrew _____, the U.S. _____ the British two weeks _____ the Treaty of Ghent was signed.

Casualties: Britain – _____; U.S. – _____



Monroe Doctrine

- North and South America should no longer be thought of as areas for _____.
- The _____ would not interfere with _____ affairs, and European countries should not _____ with the affairs of any nation in the _____ Hemisphere.



Monroe Doctrine Goals:

- To protect the _____ of new Latin American nations.
- To promote Nationalism - _____ or devotion to one's country.

The Indian Removal Act:

- In 1830, _____ passed the Indian _____ Act, which forced Native Americans to move to lands _____ of the Mississippi River.
- _____ began to take land belonging to the _____, in order to provide more land for cotton _____.
- The _____ sued the state of Georgia and won, as the _____ found the 1791 treaty to be legally binding.



- However, President Andrew _____ allowed the state of Georgia to continue to seize Cherokee land.
- Jackson stated, "John _____ (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) has made his decision. Now let him enforce it."
- In 1838, forced at _____ by the U.S. Army, the Cherokee marched from Georgia to a reservation in _____.
 - Thousands of Cherokees died on the journey, which became known as the "Trail of Tears".

The Missouri Question

_____ were against adding Missouri to the union as a _____ state because it would disrupt the balance of power in _____ between slave and free states.

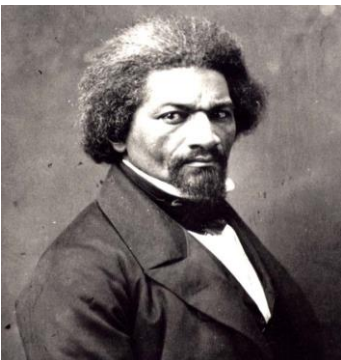
Missouri Compromise

- _____ was admitted to the union as a slave state, and _____ was admitted as a free state.
- An imaginary line was drawn across the _____ border of Missouri at the latitude 36°30'N.
- _____ was allowed in the part of the _____ Purchase south of 36°30'N.
- Slavery was _____ north of 36°30'N, *except* for _____.

Sectionalism – _____ to a state or section rather than to the whole _____.

Balance of Free and Slave States (1821)

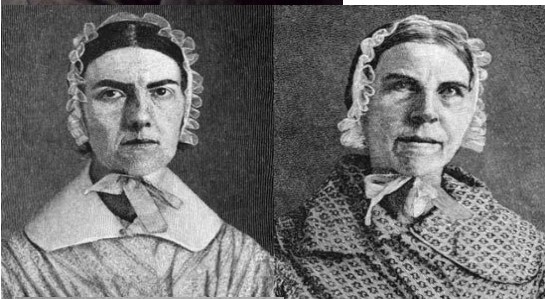
Free States	Slave States
MAINE (1820)	MISSOURI (1821)
Illinois (1818)	Alabama (1819)
Indiana (1816)	Mississippi (1817)
Ohio (1803)	Louisiana (1812)
Vermont (1791)	Tennessee (1796)
Rhode Island	Kentucky (1792)
New York	Virginia
New Hampshire	North Carolina
Massachusetts	South Carolina
Connecticut	Maryland
New Jersey	Georgia
Pennsylvania	Delaware



Abolitionists – people who wanted to end _____ in the U.S.

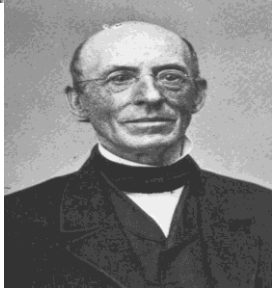
Frederick Douglass

- An escaped slave, Douglass _____ against _____ throughout the U.S. and Great Britain.
- Douglass also started the anti-slavery _____ *The North Star*.



Angelina and Sarah Grimké

- The Grimké sisters, daughters of a _____ South Carolina slaveholder, gave lectures throughout the U.S. on the evils of _____.



William Lloyd Garrison

- An _____ who started the anti-slavery newspaper the *Liberator*.



Underground Railroad – secret _____ of people who helped _____ slaves reach freedom in the North or Canada

• Harriet _____ lead over 300 slaves to freedom.

World Antislavery Convention – London, England (1840)

• Motivated by _____ treatment of women at the convention, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton decided to hold a _____ rights convention.

Discrimination Against Women

• Women could not _____ or hold political office.
• A husband controlled his wife's _____ and _____.

Famous Abolitionists AND Women’s Rights Activists



Top Left:
Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Top Right:
Lucretia Mott

Bottom Left:
Sojourner Truth

Bottom Right:
Grimke Sisters



Seneca Falls Convention – Seneca Falls, NY (1848)

- Delegates at the _____ demanded the following:
- Equality for women at _____, _____, and in _____.
- the right to _____.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the