QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER ELEVEN

1. What was the Philadelphia Working Men’s Society? Why was it “significant” and what limits did it set?

2. What does the author mean by: “Westward expansion, however, became a nationalizing force.”? How did this expansion affect the voting public?

3. What political changes did the elections of 1824 and 1828? Reflect??

4. Describe the part each of the following played in the transportation revolution: the Cumberland Road, the Erie Canal, “Fulton’s Folly:* and the early railroads. What were some of the positive and negative results of this revolution?

5. What factors were involved in the nullification crisis? How did Jackson respond?
6. What was Jackson’s Indian removal policy and how did it affect the Cherokee nation? What was involved in Jackson’s “Bank War” and what were its economic and political results?

7. Describe the major components and features of the 2nd American Party system. Why did the Whig victory of 1840 turn into a “loss?”

8. What were some of the main features of the new national culture that began to develop during this period? What did the “print revolution”, Washington Irving, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the Hudson River School contribute to this culture?

TERMS TO KNOW

DeWitt Clinton  
“Fulton’s Folly”*  
“Martin Van Buren  
Albany Regency  
Virginia Dynasty  
“Age of the Common Man”  
“Old Hickory”  
Clay, Calhoun, Webster  
Maysville Road veto  
Erie Canal  

Dartmouth College Case  
Gibbons v. Ogden  
Limited liability  
Steel plow, reaper  
Nullification crisis  
“Tariff of Abominations”  
Indian Removal Acts  
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia  
“Trail of Tears”  
Nicholas Biddle  

Anti-Masonic Party  
“Pet banks”  
2nd American Party System  
Whigs and Democrats  
“Tippecanoe and Tyler too”  
Bank Veto message  
States’ rights  
Ralph Waldo Emerson  
Hudson River school  
Washington Irving