Aditya Patel

APUSH

Period 4

10/26/20

Chapter 8-12 Test

**Chapter 8**

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The years after the War of 1812 brought significant change to American society, solidifying the control of power in the States and sowed the seeds to the second party system in the United States. The Missouri Compromise pushed the conflict and argument over slavery further down the timeline and solidified the differences between the North and the South. Clay’s American System, and its Tariff of Abominations, intended to futurize the economy, did much the same thing, as Northerners supported it, while Southerners did not. As these states quarreled, the judicial branch made significant advances to increase their, and the federal government’s, power, with the McCulloch V Maryland ruling of 1819 stating that states cannot alter Federal laws. However, their power was tested in the Worcester V Georgia ruling, when the President just ignored the ruling and did not defend the Judicial Branches declarations. As the North and South divided, the federal government gained power, marking the early 1800s as an era of increased federal power.

**Chapter 10**

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These years also marked the start of the first Economic Revolution in America. The transportation system was completely overhauled by private enterprise and government together, moving from bad roads and rivers, to railroads, canals, and steamboats. The American cities began to grow significantly though immigration and natural population increase, birthing the Lowell System, where women worked as factory laborers in good condition. As this failed, more competitive industries hired cheap, unskilled immigrant labor, and resulted in National Trade Unions, as native-born workers tried to bargain for wages. These Unions failed in their early years due to strong opposition from enterprises and some of the public. After the failure of the Lowell System, the middle class grew, and the woman of the family increasingly did not need to work. This formed a Cult of Domesticity, and the idea that women should be guardians of the household and raise children. This economic revolution brought much change to America, and due to occurring in the north, brought more differences between the states.

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**Chapter 11**

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While the North’s economic revolution grew, the South was discovering their own economy. The rise of King Cotton, cotton’s dominance over the Southern economy, was due to the new, easier to grow seed varieties, and the widespread use of the cotton gin. Here, a new aristocracy grew, with the Planter Class at its head. This class had all the political and economic power and romanticized the “Chivalry” and “honor”, of the European middle ages. Underneath them were the Plain Folk, much more numerous in number but still subservient, in hopes of one day becoming part of the upper class. As many had family relations with the upper class, they supported the political interests of them. They did not often own slaves, leaving that to the Upper class. Life Under Slavery, was life under the “chivalrous” upper class, and driven by group systems, where supervisors monitored slave work all day. They were restricted by slave codes and when they rarely rebelled, they were retaliated against severely.

**Chapter 12**

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During the Antebellum Era, the culture of American society also shifted. Religion was having a revival. As the population shifted to factory work and daily life changed dramatically, men and women began to turn to art. The Romantic Movement of the era aspired to create a national cultural identity, and new art, literature, and visions of the future. The era also began the popularization of many reform movements. The abolition movement gained force during this time period. William Garrison began the movement with widespread publication of his newspaper, spreading ideas of abolition. As Blacks across the North joined, Frederic Douglas became the leader of the movement, spreading his story of slavery. These abolitionist movements were heavily supported by women looking to increase their own rights. This culminated in the Seneca Falls Convention, where the demands of these women grew, and ideas of suffrage and rights for women grew. These reforms began to define the era, and greatly changed the society for years to come.

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