

★ Guided Reading Activity 2-1

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks In the space provided, write the word or words that best complete the sentence. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

1. In 1789 Congress created three executive departments: _____, _____, and _____, along with the office of the Attorney General.
2. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, which were ratified in 1791, are called _____.
3. By 1794 Congress had solidified into two political parties. Hamilton led the _____, and Madison and Jefferson led the _____.
4. With the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court asserted its right of _____, the power to decide whether laws are constitutional.
5. The American victory in the War of 1812 destroyed the _____ because it had strongly opposed the war. A wave of post-war _____ swept James Monroe and the Republican Party into office.
6. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, Chief Justice _____ upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States when he wrote that the _____ gave the federal government the power to collect _____, to borrow _____, to regulate _____, and to raise armies and navies.
7. In the _____, the president declared that the American continents should no longer be viewed as open to colonization.
8. The first steps towards a transportation revolution came in 1806 when Congress funded the _____, a major east-west highway.
9. _____ offered a more efficient and cheaper way to move goods, and the _____ helped settle the West and expand trade among the different regions.
10. The _____, which brought large-scale manufacturing and organized workforces in factories, transformed the economy and the society of the United States.
11. In 1832 Samuel F.B. Morse perfected the _____ and developed _____.
12. Hoping to gain higher wages or shorter workdays, some factory workers began to organize in _____.
13. Eli Whitney's invention of the _____ in 1793 caused cotton production in the South to soar.
14. One of the many indignities that enslaved persons had to endure was the law banning them from learning to _____.

★ **Guided Reading Activity 2-2**

DIRECTIONS: Using Headings and Subheadings Locate each heading below in your textbook. Then use the information under the correct subheading to help you write each answer.

I. The Resurgence of Sectionalism

- A. What were the results of the Missouri Compromise? _____

- B. What enabled more white males to gain the right to vote throughout the first decades of the 1800s? _____

- C. In President Jackson’s view, how did the spoils system strengthen democracy? _____

- D. How did Vice President Calhoun justify nullification? _____

- E. How did President Jackson’s views towards Native Americans differ from the Supreme Court’s views? _____

- F. What was the Trail of Tears? _____

- G. What did the Whigs want to accomplish? _____

II. The Reform Spirit

- A. What was the Second Great Awakening? _____

- B. What were three new religious groups that flourished in the early 1800s? _____

- C. What was the goal of temperance groups? _____

- D. How did society view women in the early 1800s? _____

- E. What shocking idea did Elizabeth Cady Stanton propose at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848? _____

- F. Why did some Northerners object to abolitionism? _____

SECTION 2-2

★ Guided Reading Activity 2-3

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Read the section and complete the outline below. Refer to your textbook to fill in the blanks.

I. Manifest Destiny

- A. Most Americans believed in _____—the idea that the nation was meant to spread to the Pacific.
- B. As overland traffic increased on the Oregon Trail, the California Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail, the _____ came to resent the threat that settlers posed to their way of life.
- C. The statehood of _____ was a key issue in the presidential race of 1844.

II. Slavery and Western Expansion

- A. The idea that Americans settling in new territories should be able to decide for themselves if they wanted to permit slavery was called _____.
- B. In 1849 Southerners feared that if California entered the Union as a free state, the slaveholding states would become a _____ in the Senate.
- C. The _____ was an informal but well-organized network of abolitionists that helped thousands of enslaved persons to flee North.

III. The Crisis Deepens

- A. The _____ enraged opponents of slavery because it reopened the territories to slavery and made obsolete the balance maintained by the _____.
- B. One of the goals of the _____, which formed during the congressional elections of 1854, was to keep slavery from spreading into new territories.
- C. People's fears that immigrants would take away jobs enabled the American Party, or _____, to win many seats in Congress and state legislatures in 1854.

IV. The Union Dissolves

- A. Abraham Lincoln was unpopular in the South because he believed that _____ was morally wrong and opposed its spread into _____ territories.
- B. A series of proposed constitutional amendments called _____ was an effort to appease the South by guaranteeing slavery where it already existed.
- C. The seceding states declared themselves to be a new nation called the Confederate States of America, known as the _____, and chose _____ to be president.

★ **Guided Reading Activity 2-4**

DIRECTIONS: Recording **Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How** Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. How did Confederate President Jefferson Davis react to Lincoln's plan to resupply Fort Sumter?

2. How did Lincoln prevent Maryland from seceding? _____

3. Who received an offer to command Union troops, and **why** did he refuse? _____

4. What advantage did the South gain by having most of the nation's military schools?

5. What advantages did the North have over the South? _____

6. How did the Civil War differ from past wars? _____

7. Why was Antietam such a crucial victory for the North? _____

8. Who was freed by the Emancipation Proclamation; and **who** was not? _____

9. How were the economies of the North and South affected by the war? _____

10. Why was the capture of Vicksburg an important victory for the North? _____

11. How was Gettysburg the turning point of the war? _____

12. What is the Thirteenth Amendment, and when did the House of Representatives pass it?

13. Where did Lee surrender to Grant, and **what** terms did Grant guarantee? _____

14. What were some unresolved questions facing the South after the Civil War? _____

★ **Guided Reading Activity 2-5**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling Facts Read the section and answer the questions below. Refer to your textbook to write the answers.

1. What was the condition of the South at the end of the Civil War? _____
2. What was the purpose of Reconstruction? _____
3. What were the three goals of the Radical Republicans? _____

4. Why did Lincoln block the Wade-Davis Bill with a pocket veto? _____

5. What were the tasks of the Freedmen's Bureau? _____

6. What was Johnson's restoration program? _____

7. What was the purpose of the Civil Rights Act of 1866? _____

8. Why did the Radical Republicans introduce the Fourteenth Amendment, and to whom did it grant citizenship? _____

9. What did the Fifteenth Amendment declare? _____

10. Who were carpetbaggers, and how did they get their name? _____

11. When African Americans gained the right to vote, how did they become involved in politics? _____

12. What did some Southern opponents of Reconstruction do to undermine Republican rule? _____

13. What helped end Reconstruction? _____

14. What was the "New South" advocated by Southern leaders? _____

SECTION 2-5