

Unit 4: The Rise of America

FRQ Outlines

TR

Prompt: Although Americans perceived Manifest Destiny as a benevolent movement, it was in fact an aggressive imperialism pursued at the expense of others. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to American expansionism in the 1840's.

Re-written as a Question: In the 1840's, American expansionism was perceived as a benevolent movement but it was in fact an aggressive imperialism, to what extent was this statement valid?

Argument: American expansionism was an aggressive imperialism to a large extent. (Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: The exploration of their own nation	Area of Analysis #2: The forceful way America got land from Mexico	Area of Analysis #3: The removal of Native American from their land and homes
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Manifest Destiny Lewis and Clark expedition The Oregon Trail Patriotism Louisiana purchase Oregon Territory Erie Canal	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Mexican-American War Mexican Cession Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo Annexation Rio Grande Disputed Territory James K. Polk Spot Resolutions	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Trail of Tears Indian Removal Act Choctaws Worcester vs. Georgia Black Hawk War Seminole War

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though America was exploring their own nation, overall American expansionism was an aggressive imperialism to a large extent as seen in the forceful way in which they received land from Mexico and the removal of Native Americans from their own land and homes.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850

Re-written as a Question: to what extent did territorial expansion impact national unity between 1800 and 1850?

Argument: to a large extent territorial expansion had a great impact on national unity between 1800 and 1850

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Boosted national unity at first</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Spurred the slavery issue</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Created extreme sectionalism between the north and the south</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louisiana Purchase - Manifest Destiny - Agrarian Republicanism - Era of Good Feelings - Monroe Doctrine 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compromise of 1820 - Missouri Compromise - Wilmot Proviso - Popular sovereignty - Abolitionism - Fugitive Slave Law 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adams-Onis treaty - Mexican-American War/Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - Second Great Awakening - Annexation of Texas - Northwest ordinance - "King Cotton" - North favored tariff - Westward migration - Commercial agriculture-northeast to north west - National road

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Although it boosted national unity at first, territorial expansion actually caused disunity as seen in the way it spurred the slavery issue and how it created extreme sectionalism between the north and the south.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Explain the ways that participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840, and analyze the forces that led to those changes.

Re-written as a Question: How did political campaigns and elections in the United States change between 1815 and 1840?

Argument: There were many changes in the United States between 1815 and 1840 to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>End of Federalist party</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Era of Good Feelings</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Conflicts in government</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Election of 1816 Democratic- Republican The War of 1812 Hartford convention</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>James Monroe The American System Henry Clay John Quincy Adam Election of 1820 “Era of Good Feelings”</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Election of 1824 Spoils system Corrupt Bargain Henry Clay John Quincy Adams Republican Party Democratic Party Andrew Jackson Common Man “old hickory” Coffin Handbill Election of 1840 Log Cabin Campaign William Henry Harrison</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though there was an end of the Federalist Party, overall the Participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States was changed as seen in the Era of good feelings, and the conflicts in government between 1815 and 1840.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How did TWO of the following contribute to the reemergence of a two party system in the period 1820 to 1840?

Major political personalities States' rights Economic issues

Re-written as a Question: How did major political personalities and economic issues contribute to the reemergence of a two party system in the period 1820 to 1840?

Argument: They contributed to a two party system to a great extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>Election of 1824</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Age of the Common Man</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>Jackson's economic policies</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Quincy Adams • Henry Clay • House of Representatives • Andrew Jackson • Republicans • Corrupt bargain 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal male suffrage • Patronage • Spoils System • Jacksonian Democracy • Whigs • Election of 1828 • Coffin Handbill • Election of 1840 • Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign • William Henry Harrison • "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff of Abominations • "Nullies" • Force Bill • Bank War • Second National Bank • Pet banks

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though the election of 1824 did not include any political parties, overall the major political personalities and economic issues from 1820 to 1840 did contribute to the reemergence of a two party system to a great extent as seen in the Age of the Common Man and President Andrew Jackson's economic policies.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, Westerners, and Southerners in the period from 1845 to 1855?

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the different regional views of the New Englanders, Westerners, and Southerners in the period from 1845 to 1855?

Argument: The Mexican War and the aftermath reflect to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
The idea of expanding continued from the united American view of Manifest Destiny in the Midwest (political and economic reasons)	Political and social concerns in the North over the expansion of slavery	Economic support for expansion of slavery in South
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James K. Polk - Henry Clay - War Hawk - Texas Annexation - Manifest Destiny - Election of 1844 - Oregon Treaty - Mexican-American War - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free Soil Party - Wilmot Proviso - Gag Rule - Slave Power - Plantation Owners - Abolitionists - William Lloyd Garrison - The Liberator - Harriet Beecher Stowe - Uncle Tom’s Cabin - Frederick Douglas - Conscience Whigs(anti-slavery Whigs) - Transcendentalists - Nathaniel Hawthorne - Ralph Waldo Emerson - Henry David Thoreau 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democrats - Popular Sovereignty - Zachary Taylor - James K. Polk - California - Slavery - Plantations - Tobacco/Corn - Fugitive Slave Law

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Manifest Destiny influenced continued expansion in the Midwest, overall, the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the different regional views to a large extent as seen in concerns over the expansion of slavery in the North and the economic support for slavery’s expansion by the South.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between 1790 and 1860? Respond with references to two of the following areas:

- Domestic
- Economic
- Political
- Social

Re-written as a Question: How did the roles of women change in American Society between 1790 and 1860 in social and political affairs?

Argument: large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Even though the domestic roles of women did not change	Area of Analysis #2: The social roles of women	Area of Analysis #3: political roles of Women (suffrage movement)
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine Beecher (pushed for female teachers however she still embraced the role of good homemaker for women) • Oneida Community (A group of socio-religious perfectionists who lived in New York. Practiced polygamy, communal property, and communal raising of children) • Cult Domesticity • Child-Centered Homes • Fertility Rate 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth Blackwell (First Women to receive a medical degree in the US) • Amelia Bloomer (objected to the long skirts of her day and took to wearing a shorter skirt with Turkish trousers) • Sarah and Angelina Grimke (Sisters who were leaders in the abolitionist movement) • Margaret Fuller (social reformer) • Lowell mills 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary Lyon • Dorthea Dix • Elizabeth Cady Stanson • Lucretia Mott • Susan B. Anthony • Lizabeth Blackwell • Seneca Falls • Decleration of Sentiments • Margaret Fuller

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the domestic roles of women did not change significantly between 1790-1860, overall the roles of women in American society changed to a large extent as seen in social and political transformations of women.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

Analyze the extent to which two of the following influenced the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840.

Jacksonian economic policy

Changes in electoral politics

Second Great Awakening

Westward movement.

Re-written as a Question:

How was the development of democracy influenced, between 1820 and 1840, by the Second Great Awakening and the Westward movement?

Argument:

(Include both position as well as extent)

I believe that the development was greatly affected by these two factors.

Area of Analysis #1: democratic ideals weren't fully being enforced then	Area of Analysis #2: The second great awakening	Area of Analysis #3: Westward Movement
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the Trail of Tears - slavery -Corrupt bargain- the spoils system -black codes - Tariff of Abominations -The force bill 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universal male suffrage - American temperance society- Cult of domesticity - salvation was possible for all/ people wanted a more active role in society - Abolitionism- Harriet Beecher Stowe= Uncles Toms cabin - Opening of asylums and orphanages- giving those who had special circumstances equal rights- Dorothea Dix 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manifest destiny - Indian removal act - increased individualism - promoted the idea of equal opportunity - The Frontier- the frontier thesis - The availability of more opportunities. - Gold rush - Pioneers - Specie circular- squatters

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though, many democratic ideals were not upheld or enforced at the time, overall democracy did significantly develop during 1820s and 1840s, as seen in the rise of the Second of the Second Great Awakening and also the Westward expansion.

Unit 4:
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: In what ways did developments in transportation bring about economic and social change in the United States in the period 1820 to 1860?

Re-written as a Question:
Already a question.

Argument:
Transportation did bring about economic and social changes in the U.S. to a great extent.

Area of Analysis #1: Religion influenced most Americans	Area of Analysis #2: More ways to trade	Area of Analysis #3: More settlement in the West.
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manifest Destiny - Jackson Turner’s “Frontier Thesis” - Second Great Awakening - Burned-Over District - Abolitions movements - Suffrage - Prison reforms 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - railroads - steamboats - Transportation Revolution - Pony Express - Mississippi River - Highways, turnpikes, roads developed - Steamboats - Hudson river - Erie Canal 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Panic of 1837 - Job search - Homestead act - Gold Rush - Preemption Act of 1830 - Trail of Tears - Indian Removal Act

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though religious developments from 1820 to 1860 played influential roles, overall transportation did bring about economic and social changes in the U.S. to a great extent as seen in the more ways good could be traded and more settlement in the West.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Explain the ways that participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States changed between 1815 and 1840, and analyze the forces that led to those changes.

Rewritten as a Question: In what ways did participation in political campaigns and elections in the United States change between 1815 and 1840 and what forces led to those changes?

Argument: Overall, participation in elections changed to a great extent, and it was led by social and economic changes.

Area of Analysis #1: Political Campaigns Mised Voters	Area of Analysis #2: Impact of Economic Growth on Electoral Politics	Area of Analysis #3: Impact of social developments on elections
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Era of Good Feelings • Almanacs, tracts, buttons, effigies, and rallies used for campaigns • “corrupt bargain” • hard cider campaign • presidency of John Tyler • Age of Common Man • Coffin Bill • Dualism 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial and Market revolutions • Panic of 1837 • hard currency (specie circular) • Technological inventions • Corrupt bargain and spoils system • Panic of 1819 • Protective tariffs • 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolitionism • Freedom of the press • democratization of the voting process • Second great awakening • American renaissance • Crime • Freedom of the press • Technology • Free education • Secularism •

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the majority of the political campaigns misled voters, overall participation in political campaigns and elections changed between 1815 and 1840 to a large extent as seen in the impact of economic growth on electoral politics and the impact of social developments on elections.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Historians have traditionally labeled the period after War of 1812 the “Era of Good Feelings.” Evaluate the accuracy of this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism. Confine your response to the time period 1815 – 1825.

Re-written as a Question: How accurate was this label, considering the emergence of nationalism and sectionalism, during the time period 1815-1825?

Argument: The label the “Era of Good Feelings” after the War of 1812 was accurate to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: Growing Sectionalism	Area of Analysis #2: Growing Economy	Area of Analysis #3: Political Consensus
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>North:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implied powers • Industrial • Tariff of Abominations • Force Bill <p>South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported Tariff of 1816 • Opposed Tallmadge Amendment • Missouri Compromise • Tariff of Abominations • Nullification Crisis 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay’s American system • National Road • National Bank • Industrialization • Slater’s Mill System • Lowell factory system • Erie Canal • Steamboats <p>South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eli Whitney • Cotton Gin • McCormick Reaper • Continued Slave System 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>Nationalism</p> <p>War of 1812</p> <p>Treaty of Ghent</p> <p>Hartford Convention</p> <p>End of Federalist Party</p> <p>Democratic-Republican Party Dominance</p> <p>James Monroe</p> <p>Election of 1816</p> <p>Election of 1820</p> <p>Henry Clay</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there was growing sectionalism between the North and the South from 1815 to 1825, the label “Era of Good Feelings” was accurate to a large extent as seen in the country’s growing economy and continued political consensus in the period.

Unit 4: The Rise of America
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic views of human nature and society. Assess the validity of this statement in reference to reform movements of THREE of the following areas:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Education | Utopian experiments |
| Temperance | Penal Institutions |
| Women's Rights | |

Re-written as a Question: To what extent is the statement, "American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic views of human nature and society" valid in the case of temperance, women's rights, and penal institutions?

Argument: The statement is invalid to a large extent because overall the reform movements represented pessimism.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1:</p> <p>By Getting People To Become Abstinent To Alcohol This Showed How America Was Trying To Keep Everyone Safer.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2:</p> <p>Women Were Repressed</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3:</p> <p>People With Mental Problems Were Put In Asylums and Penal Institutions</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Temperance Movement ✓ Woman's Christian Temperance Union ✓ American Society of the of Temperance ✓ Second Great Awakening 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cult of Domesticity ✓ Universal Male Suffrage ✓ Susan B. Anthony ✓ Sectionalism ✓ Seneca Falls Convention ✓ Lucretia Mott ✓ Suffrage 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dorothea Dix ✓ Eastern Lunatic Asylum ✓ Prison Reform ✓ Louis Dwight

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the Temperance Movement reflected an optimistic view of America's potential, overall the statement is invalid to a large extent because the reform movements primarily reflected the pessimistic views of human nature and society as seen in the way women's rights were limited and the continued problems in penal institutions.