Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit IV: Growth & Division

After the War of 1812, a new spirit of nationalism took hold in American society. A new national bank was chartered, and Supreme Court decisions strengthened the federal government. New roads and canals helped connect the country. Industry prospered in the North, while an agricultural economy dependent on slavery grew strong in the South. Regional differences began to define political life.

As the country moved further into the 1800s, reform became the key theme of the 1830s and 1840s. Political reform came with the growth of popular democracy. President Jackson’s election symbolized the new power of common citizens. For many Americans, social or religious reform was a goal. Some wanted to end slavery, while others wanted to expand education or women’s right. Throughout this period, sectional rivalries grew more bitter.

We will study Unit Four in six sections, with two quizzes – one after the first three sections and another after the second three sections. The unit sections are as follows:

1. American Nationalism
2. Industry v. Cotton
3. Growing Sectionalism
4. Jacksonian America
5. The Spirit of Reform
6. The Abolitionist Movement