Chapter 7 The Young Nation Grows notes

Lesson 1 Washington Takes Office

Washington chose one person called a secretary to run departments in the Executive Branch.

Cabinet – group of advisors to help the president govern the country

political party – group of people who have the same beliefs about government

-followers of Jefferson and Hamilton became the first

Jefferson and Hamilton disagreed on how the government should run the country and the type of economy it should have.

Washington opened a national bank to build a strong U.S. economy.

Tariffs – taxes on imported goods

New capital city = new nation

Lesson 2 Jefferson and the Louisiana Purchase

People felt there was not enough fertile land in East.

-looked for land west of Appalachian Mountains

pioneer – someone who settles a new place before others

frontier – the edge of settlement

Napoleon wanted to sell the Louisiana Territory to pay for a war with Britain

Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of U.S.

Lewis and Clark goals:

1. Find water route to Pacific

2. Meet and learn about Native Americans

3. Study land, plants, and animals

interpreter – translates what people are saying

-Sacagawea

Journey paved the way for future explorers and settlers

Lesson 3 The War of 1812

France and Britain fighting

-U.S. wanted to stay neutral

-Both countries were threatening American shipping

impressments – the act of capturing men for military service

Causes of War of 1812:

1. British navy attacking U.S. ships

2. Some Americans wanted to take over Canada

Battle at Ft. McHenry

-Francis Scott Key saw flag still flying

-Inspired to write poem – became Star Spangled Banner

-Anthem – song of praise

After war, Americans felt more confidence and pride.

-proved we could stand up against more powerful nation on Earth

nationalism – pride in the nation

Lesson 4 Native Americans and the Trail of Tears

foreign policy – actions of a government taken in relation to other governments and nations

Monroe Doctrine – warning to Europeans not to try to colonize the Americas

Seminoles were attacking settlers

-Monroe sent Andrew Jackson to Florida to stop them

suffrage – the right to vote

1820’s – all white men could vote

-Jackson benefited from this because it allowed ordinary people to vote for him

1830 – Indian Removal Act

-Native Americans in Southeast had to move west of Mississippi River

-Indian Territory – Oklahoma

-Seminoles fought U.S. Army

-lost and had to move to Indian Territory

-cause the Trail of Tears – journey of Native American groups to Indian Territory

Lesson 5 Women and African Americans Fight for Freedom

Irish Potato Famine – potatoes failed to grow

famine – severe food shortage

-to escape famine many Irish people immigrated to U.S.

cotton gin – could clean as much cotton in one day as 50 people by hand (manual method)

-cotton became profitable

abolition – fight to end slavery

Sojourner Truth – abolitionist and former slave who also fought for women’s rights

reform – improve society

Women promoted temperance – stop drinking alcohol and education for girls

Seneca Falls Convention – main message – women should have same rights as men