

Apush Chapter 9 Answers

Chapter 9 Guided Reading Notes

The Rise of Mass Politics

The Expanding Electorate

- No economic equality, but transformation of American politics to extend the right to vote to new groups
- State reforms generally peaceful but some instability
- Election laws favored planters and politicians from older counties, limited influence of newly settled western areas
- Everywhere women could not vote
- Originally electors chosen by legislature

The Legitimization of Party

- Higher levels of voter participation due to expanded electorate but also strengthening of party organization and loyalty
- 1820s/1830s saw permanent, institutionalized parties become desirable part of political process. Began at state level in NY w/ Martin Van Buren's factional "Bucktails". Party's preservation thru favors, rewards, patronage leaders goals
- Parties would check/balance one other, politicians forced 2 rep. wall of the ppl
- By late 1820s new idea of party spreading beyond NY, Jackson's 1828 election seemed to legitimize new system. By 1830s national 2-party system: anti-Jackson forces called Whigs, his followers called Democrats

"President of the Common Man"

- Democratic party embraced no uniform ideological position, committed to offer equal protection and benefits by assailing eastern aristocracy to extend opportunity to rising classes of the W + S, preserve white-male democracy thru subjugation of African Americans and Indians
- Jackson's first targets entrenched officeholders of fed govt, wanted to simplify official duties to make office more accessible. Removed nearly 1/5 of office-holders removed b/c misuse of govt funds or corruption
- Jackson's supporters embraced "spoils system", making right of elected officials to appt followers to office established feature of American politics
- Supporters worked to transform presidential nomination system- 1832 national party convention held to replace congressional caucus, considered democratic triumph b/c power from ppl and not aristocratic caucus
- Spoils system and convention limited power of entrenched elites (permanent officeholders, caucus elite), but neither really transferred true power to the people

"Our Federal Union"

Calhoun and Nullification

- Late 1820s many in SC came to see "tariff of abominations" as responsible for stagnation of state economy (really due to exhausted farmland unable to compete with new western lands). Some considered remedy thru secession
- Vice President Calhoun offered alternative in theory of nullification- idea like Madison and Jefferson's KY + VA Resolutions of 1798-1799. Argued fed govt created by states, therefore states final arbiter (not Congress or courts) of constitutionality. Convention could be held to null and void law within state

APUSH Chapter 9 Answers are an essential part of studying for the Advanced Placement United States History (APUSH) exam. Chapter 9 typically encompasses significant events and themes in American history from the post-Revolutionary War period to the early 19th century, focusing on the development of the United States as it transitioned from a confederation of states to a more centralized federal government. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the key concepts, events, and figures discussed in APUSH Chapter 9, and offer guidance on how to effectively study and prepare for questions related to this chapter.

Overview of APUSH Chapter 9

APUSH Chapter 9 often covers the period of the Federalist Era, focusing on the establishment of the new government, the struggles between different political factions, and the early challenges faced by the United States. This chapter can be broken down into several key themes:

1. The Formation of the New Government

After the ratification of the Constitution in 1788, the United States needed to establish a functioning government. Key points include:

- **The Bill of Rights:** One of the first acts of the new Congress was to adopt the Bill of Rights, which consisted of the first ten amendments to the Constitution. This was crucial for gaining support from Anti-Federalists who feared a strong central government.
- **Establishment of the Executive Branch:** With George Washington as the first president, the executive branch was formed, setting precedents for future administrations. The creation of the Cabinet also played a vital role in shaping the presidency.
- **Judiciary Act of 1789:** This act established the federal judiciary. The Supreme Court was formed, along with lower courts, ensuring that federal laws would be upheld.

2. Political Factions and the Rise of Parties

As the new government began to take shape, political factions emerged, leading to the formation of political parties. The two dominant parties were:

- **Federalists:** Led by figures like Alexander Hamilton, they supported a strong central government, a national bank, and close ties with Britain.
- **Democratic-Republicans:** Founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, this party advocated for states' rights, agrarian interests, and an alliance with France.

This ideological divide set the stage for fierce political battles and debates over the role of government in American life.

3. Economic Policies and Challenges

Hamilton's financial policies were crucial in stabilizing the new nation's economy. Key aspects include:

- Assumption of State Debts: Hamilton proposed that the federal government assume state debts from the Revolutionary War to establish creditworthiness.
- Creation of the National Bank: The establishment of the Bank of the United States was designed to stabilize the economy and facilitate government revenue.
- Tariffs and Excise Taxes: To fund the government, Hamilton introduced tariffs on imported goods and excise taxes on domestic products, which generated revenue but also sparked opposition.

4. Foreign Affairs and Domestic Issues

The young nation faced numerous foreign challenges, including:

- The French Revolution: The American response to the French Revolution was divided. Federalists tended to support Britain, while Democratic-Republicans favored France.
- The Jay Treaty (1794): This treaty aimed to resolve outstanding issues between the U.S. and Britain but was met with controversy and opposition from Jeffersonians.
- Domestic Insurrections: The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 highlighted tensions between rural farmers and the federal government, showcasing the challenges of enforcing federal laws.

Study Strategies for APUSH Chapter 9

To effectively prepare for questions related to Chapter 9 on the APUSH exam, consider the following study strategies:

1. Create Detailed Notes

Taking comprehensive notes during lectures or while reading the textbook can help solidify your understanding of key concepts. Organize your notes by themes, such as government formation, political parties, and foreign relations.

2. Utilize Primary Sources

Engaging with primary documents from this period, such as the Federalist Papers, Washington's Farewell Address, and the Bill of Rights, can provide valuable insights into the beliefs and motivations of historical figures.

3. Form Study Groups

Collaborating with peers can enhance your understanding of the material. In study groups, you can discuss key events, quiz each other on important figures, and clarify any confusing concepts.

4. Practice Multiple-Choice Questions

Familiarize yourself with the format of APUSH exam questions by practicing multiple-choice questions related to Chapter 9. This will help you get comfortable with the style and pacing of the actual exam.

5. Review Past AP Exam Essays

Analyzing past essay prompts can provide insight into how Chapter 9 is often tested. Focus on crafting strong thesis statements and supporting arguments using evidence from the chapter.

Key Figures and Events in Chapter 9

Understanding the key figures and events is crucial for mastering APUSH Chapter 9. Here is a list of important individuals and events to remember:

- **George Washington** - The first President of the United States, who set many precedents for the office.
- **Alexander Hamilton** - The first Secretary of the Treasury, known for his financial policies.
- **Thomas Jefferson** - The first Secretary of State and leader of the Democratic-Republican Party.
- **John Adams** - The second President, a Federalist who faced challenges from the opposition.

- **The Bill of Rights** - The first ten amendments to the Constitution, ensuring individual liberties.
- **The Whiskey Rebellion** - A significant uprising against federal taxation that tested the power of the new government.
- **The Jay Treaty** - A controversial treaty with Britain that sparked significant political debate.

Conclusion

In conclusion, understanding APUSH Chapter 9 is vital for grasping the early years of the United States and the challenges it faced as a new nation. By focusing on the formation of the government, the emergence of political parties, economic policies, and foreign relations, students can develop a well-rounded understanding of this crucial period in American history. Utilizing effective study strategies and familiarizing oneself with key figures and events will not only aid in mastering the material but will also enhance performance on the APUSH exam.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main themes discussed in APUSH Chapter 9?

APUSH Chapter 9 primarily discusses the rise of the market economy, the Second Great Awakening, and the impacts of transportation and communication innovations in the early 19th century.

How did the transportation revolution affect American society according to APUSH Chapter 9?

The transportation revolution, highlighted in APUSH Chapter 9, facilitated westward expansion, improved trade and commerce, and contributed to the growth of cities, ultimately transforming American society and its economy.

What role did the Second Great Awakening play in shaping American culture as outlined in APUSH Chapter 9?

The Second Great Awakening played a significant role in shaping American culture by promoting religious fervor, encouraging social reforms, and inspiring movements such as abolitionism and women's rights as discussed in APUSH Chapter 9.

Which innovations are key to understanding the industrial changes in APUSH Chapter 9?

Key innovations discussed in APUSH Chapter 9 include the cotton gin, steam engine, and telegraph, which all contributed to the industrial growth and economic transformation of the United States during this period.

What connections can be drawn between APUSH Chapter 9 and the emergence of American nationalism?

APUSH Chapter 9 connects to the emergence of American nationalism through the promotion of economic independence, the expansion of territory, and the development of a national identity, driven by the innovations and social movements of the time.

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