**Chapter 15 Questions**

1. What did reformers promote?
2. How did religion of new age differ from colonial days?
3. What was Deism?
4. What was a spin-off of Deism?
5. What did Unitarians’ believe?
6. What did growing liberalism in religion in the 1800s bring?
7. What was the influence of the Second Great Awakening?
8. Who were Peter Cartwright and Charles Grandison Finney and what did they preach?
9. Where did the Mormon Church originate and why were they persecuted?
10. Why did the Mormon’s in Utah eventually collide with the U.S. Government?
11. Why was the “shrine of public education,” an imperfect shrine?
12. What did the reforms of Horace Man promote?
13. What were Noah Webster and William McGuffey’s contributions?
14. Why did the name for prisons change during the early 19th century?
15. What were the perceived strengths and weaknesses of women in the 19th century?
16. What was significant about the Woman’s Rights Conventions in 1848 at Seneca Falls?
17. Why did women put their movement on hold starting in the 1850s?
18. Why did the Utopian communities that emerged in the 19th century eventually collapse?
19. What was the strange transformation that occurred in the Oneida Community?
20. The Shaker Communities founded by Mother Ann Lee were religious communal communities that lasted for years. What spelled their demise?
21. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared “if the medicines were thrown into the sea, humans would be better off and the fish worse off.” What does this quote signify about the state of medicine in the first half of the 19th century?
22. Why did American painters have a difficult time practicing their craft in this country?
23. The Hudson River school devoted their talent not to portraits of wealthy people, but rather to what?
24. What gave genuine American literature a strong boost?
25. What influences shaped transcendentalism?
26. How did transcendentalists dispute John Locke and his popular idea that all knowledge comes to the mind through the senses?
27. What concrete beliefs did the doctrine of transcendentalism spawn?

**Chapter 17 Questions**

1. Although William Henry Harrison won the 1840 presidential election,, who were the real leaders of the Whig Party?
2. What happened to Harrison that crushed the plans of the Whig Party leaders?
3. Why is it unfair to consider John Tyler a Whig president?
4. Explain what happened when Speaker of the House Henry Clay pushed a bill through Congress ending the independent treasury system?
5. What happened next, when Clay pushed a bill through to create a new BUS?
6. What did the Whig Party do to President Tyler?
7. What was the “Third War with England”?
8. What was the Caroline incident?
9. How was the Maine Dispute resolved?
10. Why did Britain want to see Texas remain independent?
11. What were the campaign platforms of Polk and the Democratic Party in 1844?
12. How and why did President Tyler have Texas annexed?
13. Who were the four countries that at one time had a claim on the Oregon territory?
14. Who had the better claim, especially to the land north of the Columbia River? Why?
15. By 1845, what were the boundaries of the Oregon territory that were truly in dispute between the U.S. and England?
16. How does the phrase, “54’ 40’ or fight” signify one of the main issues in the 1844 presidential election?
17. What campaign tactic probably cost Henry Clay the election of 1844?
18. What was notable about the electoral and popular vote counts in the election of 1844?
19. Why was President Polk willing to accept the 49th parallel?
20. How did President Polk try to fulfill his promise to acquire California from the Mexican government?

**Chapter 18 Questions**

1. Who were the two groups (one in the South and one in the North) whose extreme positions threatened to divide the nation unless their message could be softened by more moderate voices?
2. To avoid controversy the Whigs and Democrats chose to follow what strategy in the presidential elections during the Antebellum Period?
3. Who was the Democratic candidate for president in the election of 1848?
4. What was his solution to the newly acquired territories and whether slavery should be allowed there?
5. What was the fatal error of this policy?
6. Why did the discovery of gold in California further complicate the national issue of slavery?
7. Politically and economically speaking, in 1850 the South was relatively well off. Why?
8. What were Clay’s solutions to the California dilemma?
9. What were John Calhoun’s concerns and his suggestion?
10. Senator William Seward from N.Y. represented and spoke for the Young Guard who were less than willing to compromise. What was his reference to a “higher law” than the Constitution, and how did it affect his political career and the fate of the nation?
11. What was fortuitous about Zachary Taylor’s sudden death in 1850 for those who favored compromise?
12. What were the conditions of the Fugitive Slave Law?
13. What was the impact in the North of the new Fugitive Slave Law? (Quote on p. 407)
14. Why was the Fugitive Slave Law an appalling blunder on the part of the South?
15. What mistake did the Whig Party make in the election of 1852?
16. What was the legacy that the Whig Party left to the nation?
17. Who was William Walker, and what did he do?
18. Now that the U.S. possessed California, they looked to the Far East for trade. What countries in particular?
19. What was the Ostend Manifesto, and what did it do to southern plans to acquire Cuba?
20. What happened once the secret Ostend Manifesto leaked out?
21. Why was a transcontinental railroad considered critical for the country?
22. What allowed the South to argue, very persuasively, for a southern route for the transcontinental railroad?
23. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854? What compromise did it repeal?
24. How did Stephen Douglas, the author of the act, convince the south to support it?
25. What were the consequences of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?