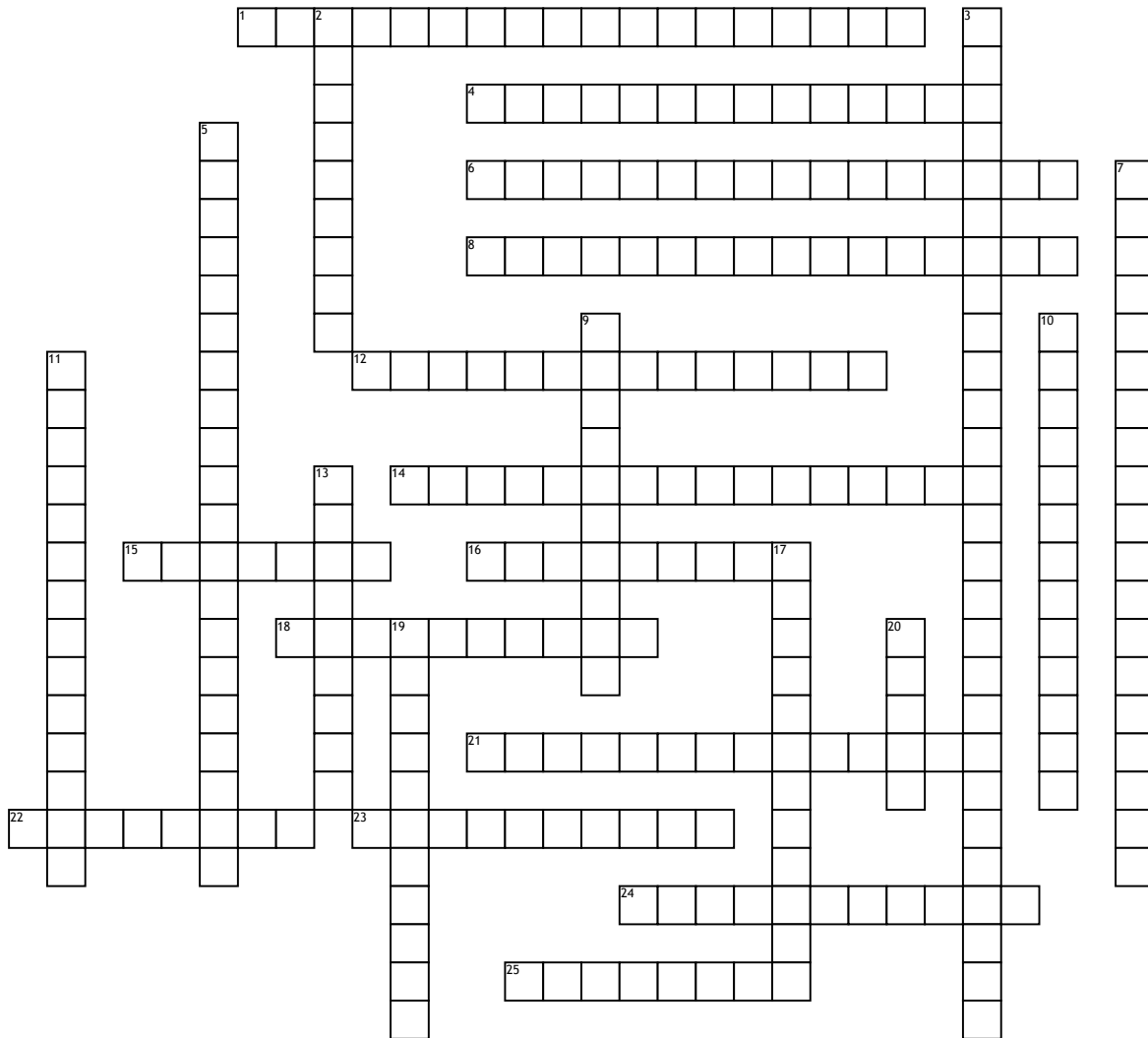


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Period 4



Across

- Entered Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state to maintain the balance of the Union.
- Europe will not colonize any land in the western hemisphere, and the United States will stay out of European affairs.
- Drastic shift in the economy where goods were no longer made in the home, but in factories.
- Act that removed all Native Americans east of the Mississippi to a reservation.
- Instead of casting two votes for President, each elector must pick a President AND a Vice President on his or her ballot.
- Established judicial review.
- Utopian society known for shaking as the felt the spirit of God in church services. The group died out due to forbidding sexual relations.
- Favored states rights, low tariffs, and federal restraint in social and economic affairs.

18. Movement in the 1840s that encouraged people to drink less alcohol.

- Supreme court decision that said the federal government can regulate interstate commerce.
- State banks that received deposits of federal money. This was when Jackson got rid of the national bank.
- He promoted the idea that all children should be educated in a common place regardless of social or economic class.
- Activist who helped improve the conditions of mental health patients.
- Showing xenophobic traits to foreigners.

Down

- settlers who claimed unoccupied land and started farms on them.
- Group that thought slavery was bad, and that blacks should recolonize to Africa
- A religious revival that inspired many moral and social reforms.

7. South Carolina adopted the ordinance to nullify the tariff acts and label them unconstitutional.

- Outlawed the sailing of American ships onto foreign ports. This was intended to protect American ships from impressment.
- Expanded the powers of the president. Advocated for white male suffrage, and popularized the spoils system in American politics.
- Henry Clay's plan to unify the economy. Included a second BUS, internal improvements, and tariffs
- Allowed the president to use military force against any state that resisted the protective tariff.
- the practice of a successful political party giving public office to its supporters.
- Result of federal money being moved into state banks. Caused an economic recession that lasted into the late 1840s.
- Favored a strong central government, higher tariffs, moral reform, and a national bank.