

Period 4	
John Q. Adams (Democratic-Republican)	Democratic-Republican who was elected as the 6 th president of the United States as part of the "Corrupt Bargain" in which Henry Clay gave his electoral college votes to Adams to defeat Andrew Jackson.
Santa Ana	Mexican General in the Mexican American War. United States would win the war and gain access to California as well as the rest of the Southwest through the Mexican Cession.
Susan B. Anthony	Women suffragist who along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton established the National Women Suffragist Association.
Lyman Beecher	Important Calvinist during the Second Great Awakening that believed that predestination was not real in that all men and women had the "free will" to build a spiritual connect with God and to get into Heaven.
Nicholas Biddle	President of the Second National Bank.
John C. Calhoun	Congressman from the state of South Carolina who was a staunch supporter of States' Rights in regards to the issue of slavery. Responsible for the Nullification Crisis during the Jackson Presidency.
Henry Clay	Close ally with John Quincy Adams. Believed in big government ideas and supported the National Bank. Gave his votes to JQA.
James Fenimore Cooper	Political writer responsible for the work Last of the Mohicans.
Dorothea Dix	Important female in the Women's Rights Movement. Aimed at reforming prisons during the mid 19 th Century. Worked to create asylums for the mentally ill most importantly women who were ill and placed in the same prisons as men.
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Transcendentalist writer who was responsible for highlighting some of the moral issues that were going on during the time of the 19 th Century, such as slavery, new market issues, and the role that God plays in society.
Charles Finney	Evangelist who believed in revivalism and reform of the church. Fought for the belief that God had made man a moral free agent who could choose salvation. Accelerated the Second Great Awakening.
William Lloyd Garrison	White abolitionist who wanted to get rid of slavery based on a moral standpoint. Founded the American Anti-Slavery Society and the

	Newspaper called <i>The Liberator</i> .
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Related to John Hathorne the judge involved in the Salem Witch Trial, Hawthorne is best known for his work <i>The Scarlett Letter</i> which detailed the life of Esther Prynne who was outed in her community as an adulterer.
Washington Irving	Author responsible for <i>Rip Van Winkle</i> and <i>The Legend of Sleepy Hollow</i>
Andrew Jackson (Democrat)	7 th President of the United States. General in the War of 1812 and was responsible for the victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1814. Known for being the first Democratic President and focused on the common “white” man. Believed in state banks rather than the national bank. Also responsible for the Cherokee Trail of Tears. Parallel Presidency with Thomas Jefferson in terms of how they interpret the role of the Federal government.
Francis Cabot Lowell	Industrialist who built Machinery based off of models he drew from touring plants in England. He was able to convince young women from farms to leave their homes to work in the factories, providing them room and board as well as curfews and regular church attendance.
James Monroe (Democratic-Republican)	5 th President of the United States. Known for the Era of Good Feelings. Also came up with the Monroe Doctrine.
Napoleon	Sold Louisiana Territory to Thomas Jefferson to focus on the Haitian Revolution. Haiti was a major sugar producer and was France’s wealthiest colony.
Toussaint L’Ouverture	Known as the George Washington of Haiti, Led the successful Haitian Revolution. He was tricked into a “meeting” with Napoleon in France where he was captured and exiled from the island. Haiti still was able to gain independence and fight off other European invasions.
James K. Polk (Democrat)	11 th President of the United States. “Young Hickory” Followed the strict stances that Jackson took. President during the Mexican American War and was able to get the Mexican Cession of the Southwest. He was responsible for getting England to give us the Oregon Territory 54-40 or Fight. He did not seek a second term.
Samuel Slater	Industrialist who brought over British technology and innovation to the United States which led to our Industrial Revolution.

Joseph Smith	Father of Mormonism, Created the Church of Latter Day Saints. These individuals were not accepted in their communities in the East so after his death the Mormon followers established the LDS in the Utah Territory and was led by Brigham Young.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	Women suffragist who along with Susan B. Anthony established the National Women Suffragist Association.
Roger Taney	One of the member of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet" who help him make policy decisions aimed at tearing apart the American System that Clay and other Federalist types promoted. "Part of Jackson's Spoils System."
Tecumseh	Native American Leader who was known for commanding his troops during Tecumseh war against the United States. He aligned the Shawnee with Britain to protect his land from further expansion by the US Government.
Henry David Thoreau	Transcendentalist who was inspired by Emerson. Wrote several books and essays most popular was "Civil Disobedience".
Nat Turner	Revered as a preacher, He claimed to have visions to liberate slaves throughout VA. His slave revolts led to mass violence against slave masters and their families. He was killed and his rebellion led to even harsher slave codes for African Americans.
Gen. Zachary Taylor (Whig)	Virginian who was the 12 th President of the United States. Known as Old Rough and Ready: He was a General in the Mexican American War and was a supporter of keeping the Union together. Although he was a strong supporter of slavery, Taylor did not tolerate any form of succession of the U.S. asking CA and NM to draft for statehood. Led to the Compromise of 1850, one of the precursors to the Civil War
John Tyler (Whig)	Virginian; 10 th President of the United States. Seen as a weak minded president and was primaried in his own party where he was not able to seek reelection as a Whig. He is credited for the annexation of Texas.
Martin Van Buren (Democrat)	8 th President of the United States; First President to be born in the "United States of America". Had to deal with the Panic of 1837 which was one of the first major economic disasters of the US.
Daniel Webster	New Hampshire Politician who was credited in

	voting against tariffs and conscription of state militiamen to fight in the War of 1812. He was also a supporter of the compromise of 1850 which was unsuccessful in preventing the Civil War.
Walt Whitman	Poet who was inspired by the works of Emerson as a Transcendentalist. He was a volunteer nurse during the Civil War and he was considered to align with the Free Soil Movement who saw slavery as immoral only because it was a disruption to the working white male class in the United States.
Eli Whitney	Creator of the Cotton Gin which made it extremely easy to separate seed from cotton. Led to a Cotton Boom and with cotton of course comes slaves. Led to even harsher treatment for African Americans on the plantations.
Brigham Young	One of the many successors of the LDS after Joseph Smith's death. Many Mormons followed him to the Salt Lake City Utah where the Mormon faith is still prevalent and important.