**Across**

3) Originally, it ran 363 miles from where Albany meets the Hudson River to where Buffalo meets Lake Erie, and is an example of the transportation revolution.

5) James Monroe’s policy of opposing European colonialism in the Americas beginning in 1823 that established the United States as the principle power there.

7) A 19th-century political philosophy in the United States that espoused greater democracy for the common man

11) This man’s invention spelled doom for horse-drawn plows

14) This act of congress ordered Native American tribes to vacate their homelands and relocate to western reservations

16) More than 4000 Cherokee perished on this forced move to Oklahoma

19) A tariff to protect and promote American industry; a national bank to foster commerce; and federal subsidies for "internal improvements" to develop profitable markets for agriculture.

20) A practice in which a political party, after winning an election, gives government civil service jobs to its supporters, friends, and relatives as a reward for working toward victory

22) The act by states to ignore federal laws

23) The first major peacetime financial crisis in the United States.

24) This man’s invention made cotton King.

25) A political party active in the middle of the 19th century that emerged in the 1830s as the leading opponent of Jacksonians, pulling together former members of the National Republican and the Anti-Masonic Party.

**Down**

1) The political struggle that developed over the issue of re-chartering the Second Bank of the United States during the presidency of Andrew Jackson

2) The belief that Henry Clay persuaded congress to elect John Quincy Adams over Andrew Jackson in return for Clay being made Secretary of State in the election of 1824

4) The four year period of James Monroe’s presidency

6) National roadway Congress funded in 1811 connecting Maryland in the east to Illinois in the west.

8) This hero of the War of 1812 was elected because of his love of the “common man”

9) Andrew Jackson’s vice president who advocated for state's rights, slavery, and limited government.

10) The Kentucky legislator who was known by the nickname, The Great Compromiser

12) This slave fostered a rebellion in Charleston in 1822 that led to his execution and much harsher slave laws in the South.

13) Young women recruited to work in the Massachusetts textile factories pioneered by Francis Cabot Lowell

15) Legislation that provided for the admission to the United States of Maine as a free state along with Missouri as a slave state.

17) This man’s invention allowed travel in both directions on rivers and canals.

18) A financial crisis partly caused by the economic policies of President Jackson, who created the Specie Circular by executive order and refused to renew the charter of Second Bank of the United States.

21) State laws to limit movement of slaves and to define them as property

**Word Bank: Erie Canal • Monroe Doctrine • Jacksonian Democracy • John Deere • Indian Removal Act • Trail of Tears • American System • Spoils System • Nullification • Panic of 1819**

**• Eli Whitney • Whigs • Bank War • Corrupt Bargain • Era of Good Feelings • Cumberland Road**

**• Andrew Jackson • John C Calhoun • Henry Clay • Denmark Vesey • Lowell Girls • Missouri Compromise • Robert Fulton • Panic of 1837 • Slave Codes**