Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- the development of a modern democracy and national culture alongside efforts to match institutions to ideals; innovations accelerating the economy and changing society and identities; interest in foreign trade and expanding borders shaping foreign policy

2.2

- that the institutions did not match the ideals, which is what the period's reform movements addressed

2.3

(a)

- it strengthened national identity and sharpened regional identity

(b)

- U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders

3.1 A

- national and regional identities

3.2 A

- they did not match

3.3

(a)

- the same trade network ties regions together and specialises them differently

(b)

- specialised regions develop divergent interests, which become the political divisions of period 5

3.4

(a)

- for example: most states dropped property requirements, giving the vote to nearly all white men, and Jackson's election in 1828 drew far more voters

(b)

- for example: young women worked in the Lowell textile mills; middle-class women were expected to keep a separate domestic sphere

(c)

- for example: the temperance and abolition movements, inspired by the Second Great Awakening's call to reform society