

# APUSH PERIOD 4 GUIDE

1800-1848

## KEY CONTENT

- Revolution of 1800
- 12th Amendment
- Judiciary Act 1801
- Louisiana Purchase
- Marshall Court, Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland
- Samuel Chase Impeachment
- Embargo Act 1807
- Macon's Bill No. 2
- War of 1812, Treaty of Ghent
- Hartford Convention
- Clay's American System (BIT)
- Era of Good Feelings
- Panics of 1819, 1837
- Tallmadge Amendment
- Missouri Compromise 1820
- Rush Bagot Treaty
- Treaty of 1818
- Adams Onis Treaty
- Monroe Doctrine
- Corrupt Bargain
- Spoils System, Kitchen Cabinet
- Bank War, Pet Banks, Specie Circular
- Tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828 (Tariff of Abominations), 1832, 1833, Force Bill
- Charles River Bridge Decision
- Maysville Road Veto
- "Divorce Bill" 1840
- Indian Removal Act, Cherokee Nation v. GA, Worcester v. GA, Trail of Tears,
- 2nd Great Awakening, Burned Over District, Charles Grandison Finney, Mormons
- Utopian Communities
- Temperance, Maine Law 1851
- Seneca Falls Convention, Cult of Domesticity, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony
- Education Reform - Horace Mann, Noah Webster
- Dorothea Dix, Prison Reform
- Market Revolution, Lowell System, Telgraph, Spinning Jenny
- Transportation Revolution - Conestoga, Erie Canal, Steamboat
- Regional Specialization
- Sectionalism

## KEY CONCEPTS

**Key Concept 4.1:** The United States began to develop a modern democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation's democratic ideals and change their society and institutions to match them.

**Key Concept 4.2:** Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.

**Key Concept 4.3:** The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation's foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

## MAIN IDEAS

- The nation's transition to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.
- While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
- Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.
- New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.
- The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.
- Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.
- Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
- The United States's acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

