



PERIOD 4 1800-1848 TEST REVIEW

10-17%

HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 4?

Test Format for Paper APUSH Test 2021

Section 1A: Multiple Choice

55 multiple choice questions in 55 minutes, usually appearing in **sets of 3-4 questions** keyed to reading, interpreting, and analyzing texts, images, graphs, and maps.

1A

1B

Section 1B: Short Answer

Question 1 (1-2 secondary sources covering 1754-1980) and Question 2 (1 primary source covering 1754-1980) are required. Question 3/4 (1491-2001) allow student choice and do not include sources.

Section 2A: Document-Based Question

Focused on 1754-1980, the **DBQ** is a **one-hour essay response to 7 sources**.

2A

2B

Section 2B: Long Essay

Students choose from **3 options** to answer a **40 minute essay** about one of three periods (1491-1800), (1800-1898), or (1890-2001).

LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

CONTEXT

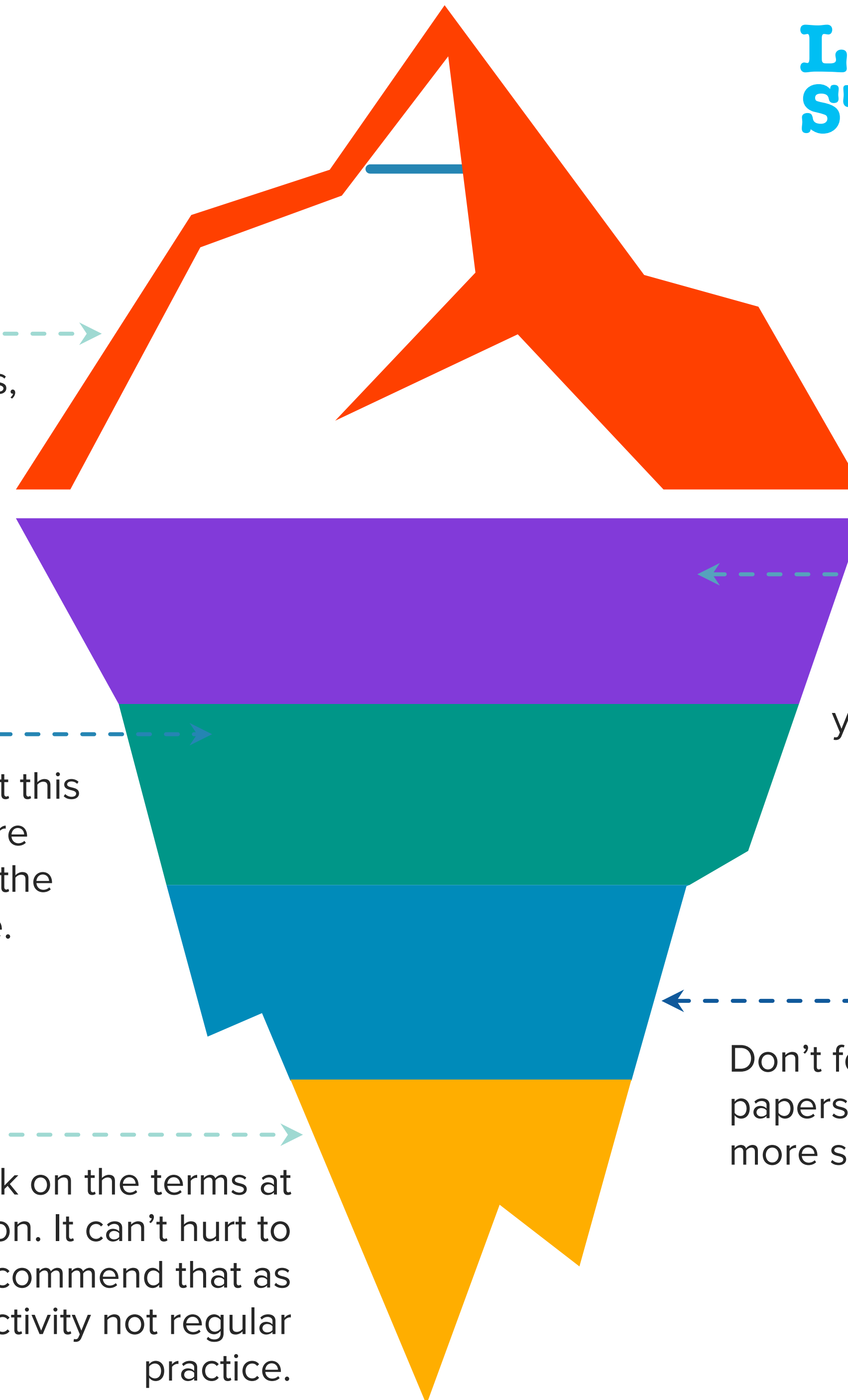
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.



THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS

BIG ARGUMENTS

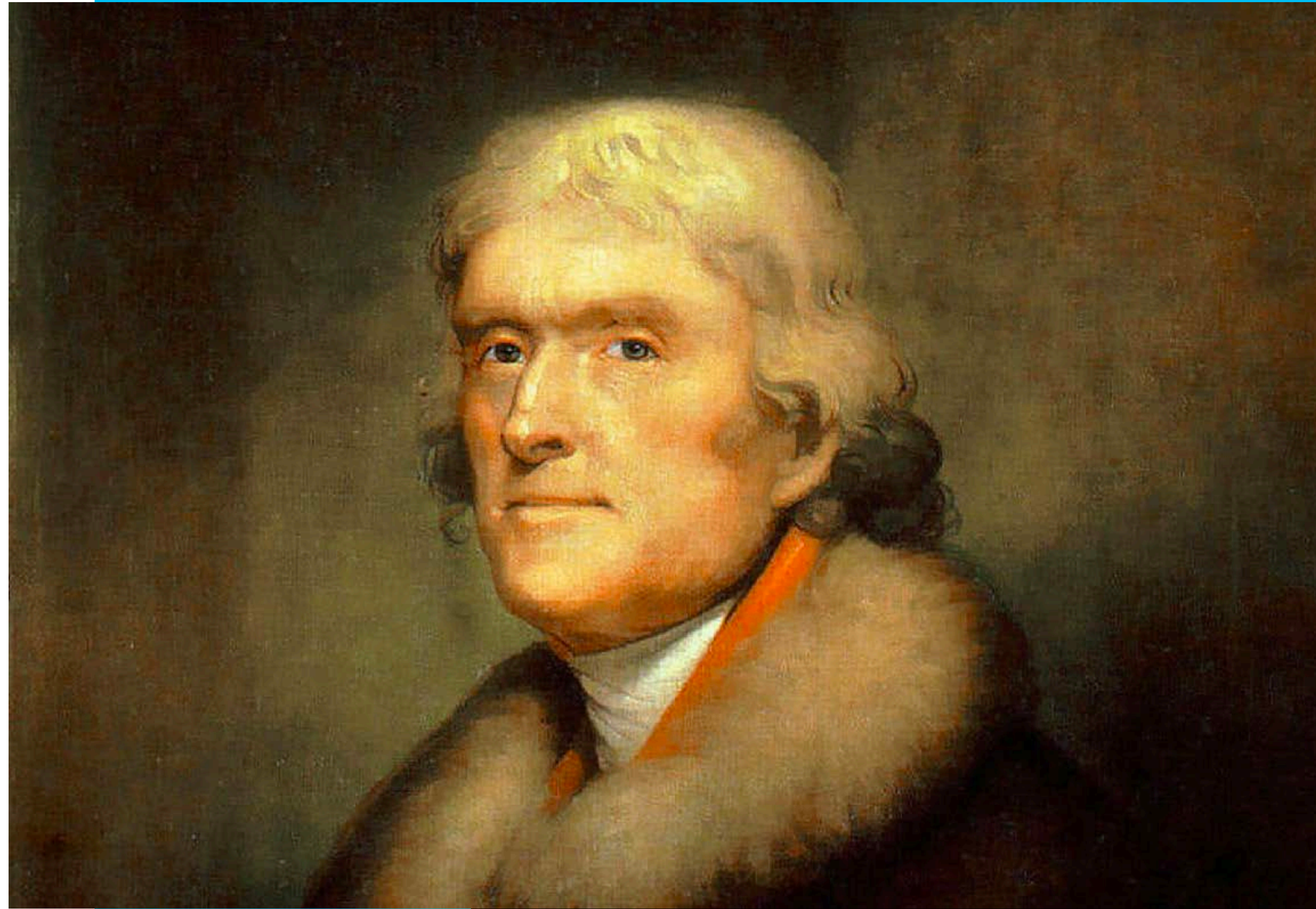
- ✓ The American government continued to be embroiled in sectional disputes over trade, slavery, and the role of the federal government.
- ✓ American expansionism (with a bicoastal vision) was in full force. In this era, the United doubled its size with the Louisiana Purchase and acquisition of Florida. The Monroe Doctrine establishes American interests in the entire hemisphere.
- ✓ The United States underwent an economic revolution as transportation and early forms of industrialism change the nature of American cities and life.
- ✓ The United States made fitful steps towards increased democracy. The Jacksonian era was marked by increased suffrage for white men.
- ✓ A unique American culture that borrowed from European culture emerges, centered on wilderness, religion, and self-reliance.
- ✓ As new states seek to enter the union, debates about slavery become the chief obstacle and force compromise.

**YOU MUST
REMEMBER
THIS**

KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN

JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION, PART 1

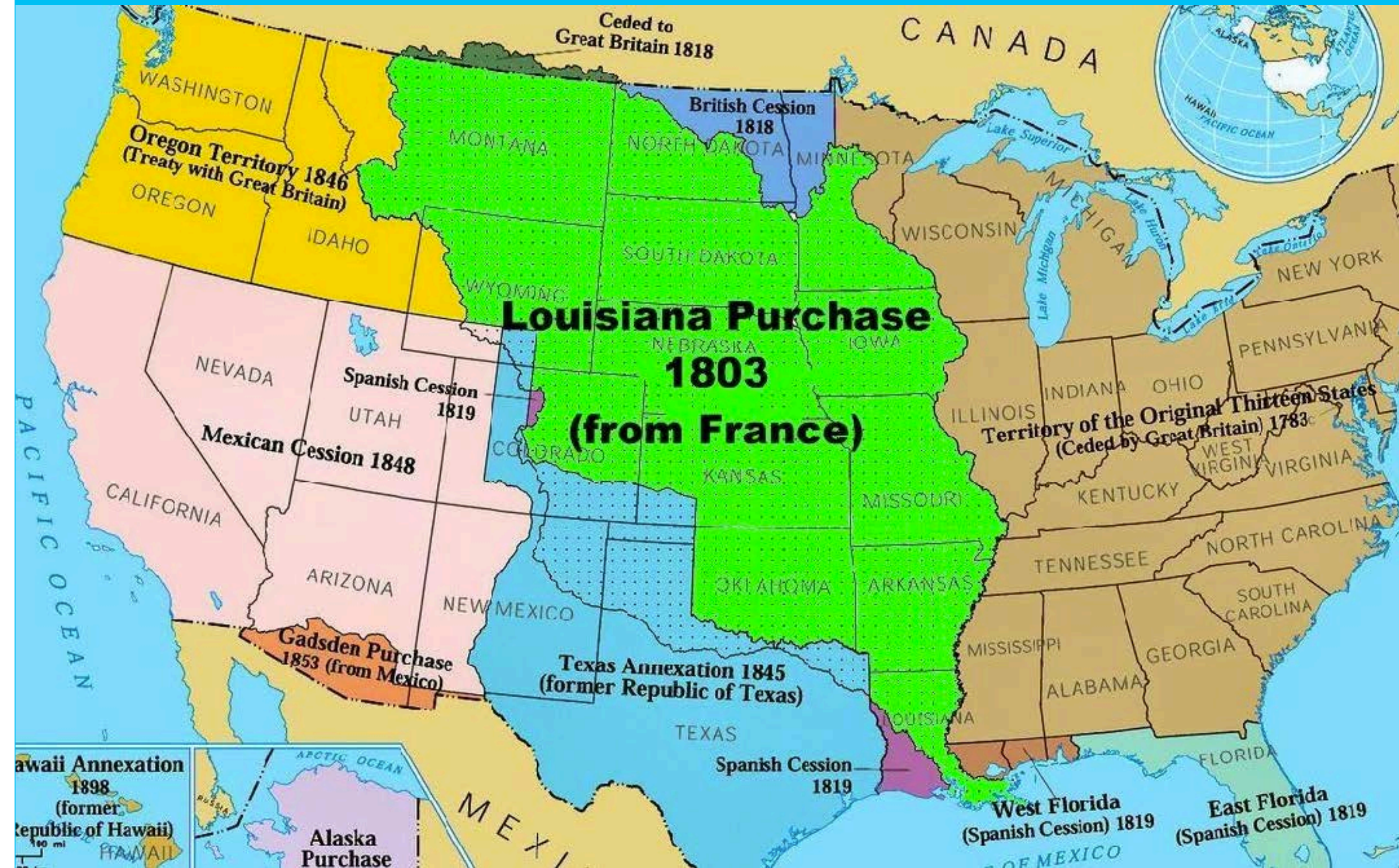
- Jefferson is first confronted with the appointment of the **midnight judges** at the end of the Adams Administration.
- Jefferson rolls back Federalist policy including the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- He leads the passage of the **12th Amendment**.
- His passage of the **Embargo Act** (1807) causes a collapse of American exports and a wave of **sectionalism** that saw New England states talk about secession.
- Commits the US to an expansionist policy without the structure of a strong federal state.



THOMAS JEFFERSON

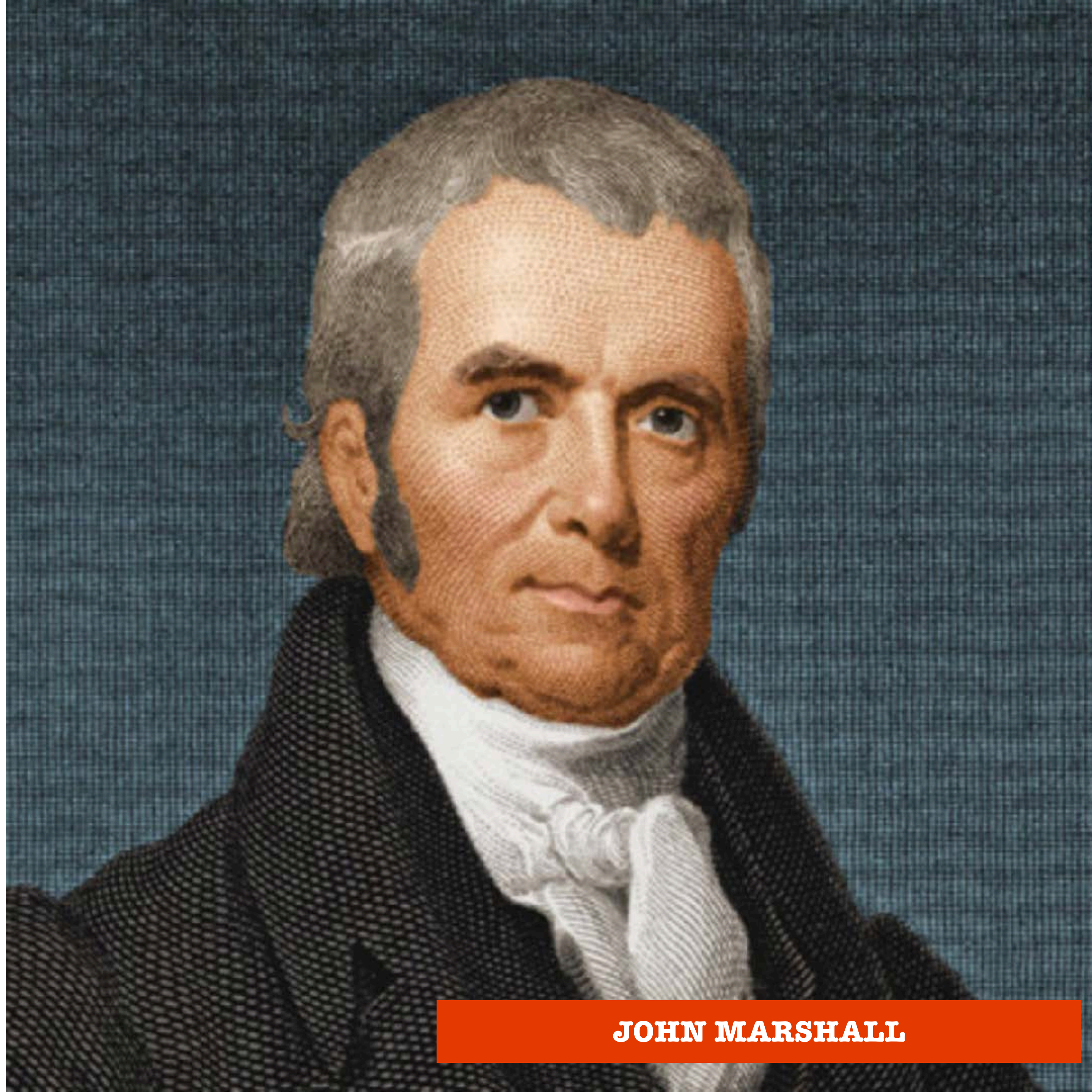
JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION, PART 2

- The **Louisiana Purchase** saw the US claim all of the territory from New Orleans to Montana for \$15 million dollars, doubling the size of the country.
- Kicks off the **Lewis and Clark Expedition** that began American claims to a bicoastal empire.
- **Napoleonic wars** entangle the US with Britain and France, with some armed naval conflict between the US and British forces.
- Americans are challenged by the **Barbary Pirates**, who demanded massive tribute from American shipping after the Revolutionary War.



JOHN MARSHALL AND SUPREME COURT

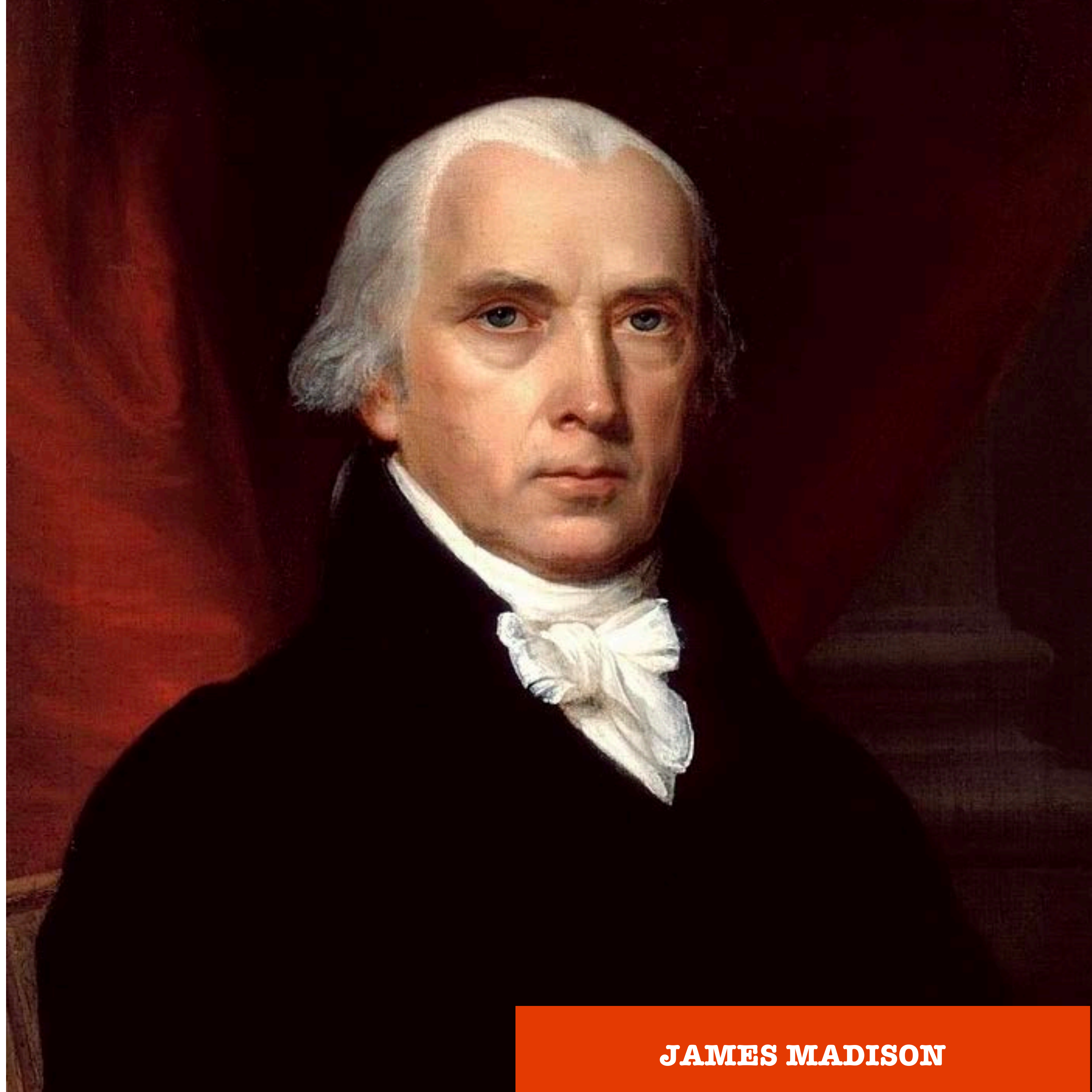
- **John Marshall** (an Adams appointee) becomes the nation's most important Supreme Court Chief Justice:
 - **Marbury v. Madison (1803)**
 - Establishes the principle of **judicial review**
 - Greatly expands the power of the Court as the third branch of government.
 - **McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)**
 - When Maryland tried to break the national bank there, the SC affirmed it, establishing the primacy of the **elastic clause** and a **loose construction** of the Constitution.



JOHN MARSHALL

JAMES MADISON

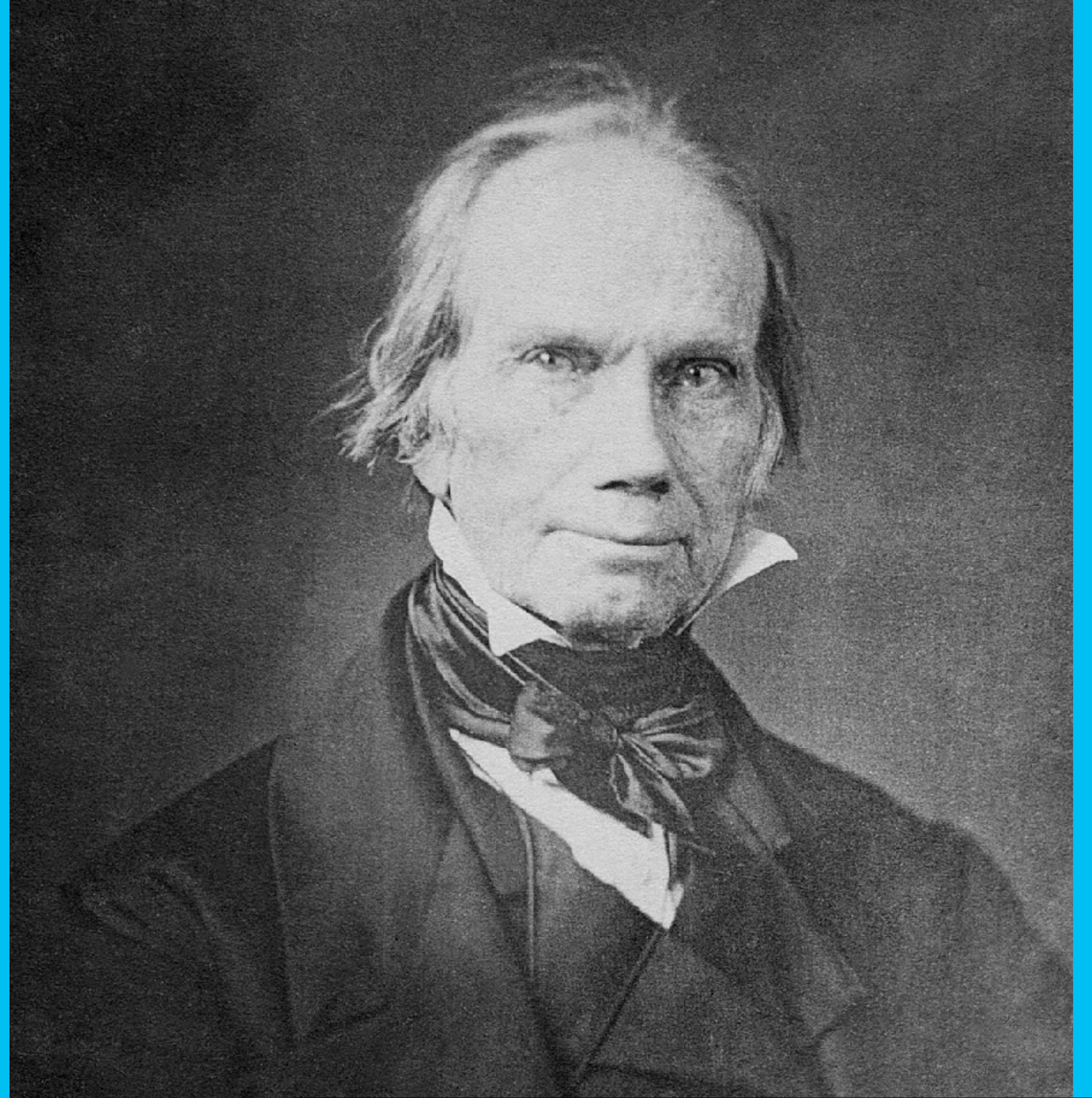
- Under his administration, the **War Hawks**, led by **Henry Clay** and **Calhoun**, press for war against American Indians and Britain.
- Americans wage war against the **Shawnee Confederation**, led by **Tecumseh and the Prophet**. American victory breaks the Indian threat in the Old Northwest.
- The War Hawks turn their sights on Canada, angry about **British impressment** of American sailors and **eager to exploit Britain's focus on Napoleon**.
- **The War of 1812** exposed American weakness as a military power. D.C. was burned by British forces.
- **Andrew Jackson** emerges as an American military hero.
- The **Hartford Convention** was another potential secessionist movement in New England.



JAMES MADISON

HENRY CLAY'S AMERICA SYSTEM

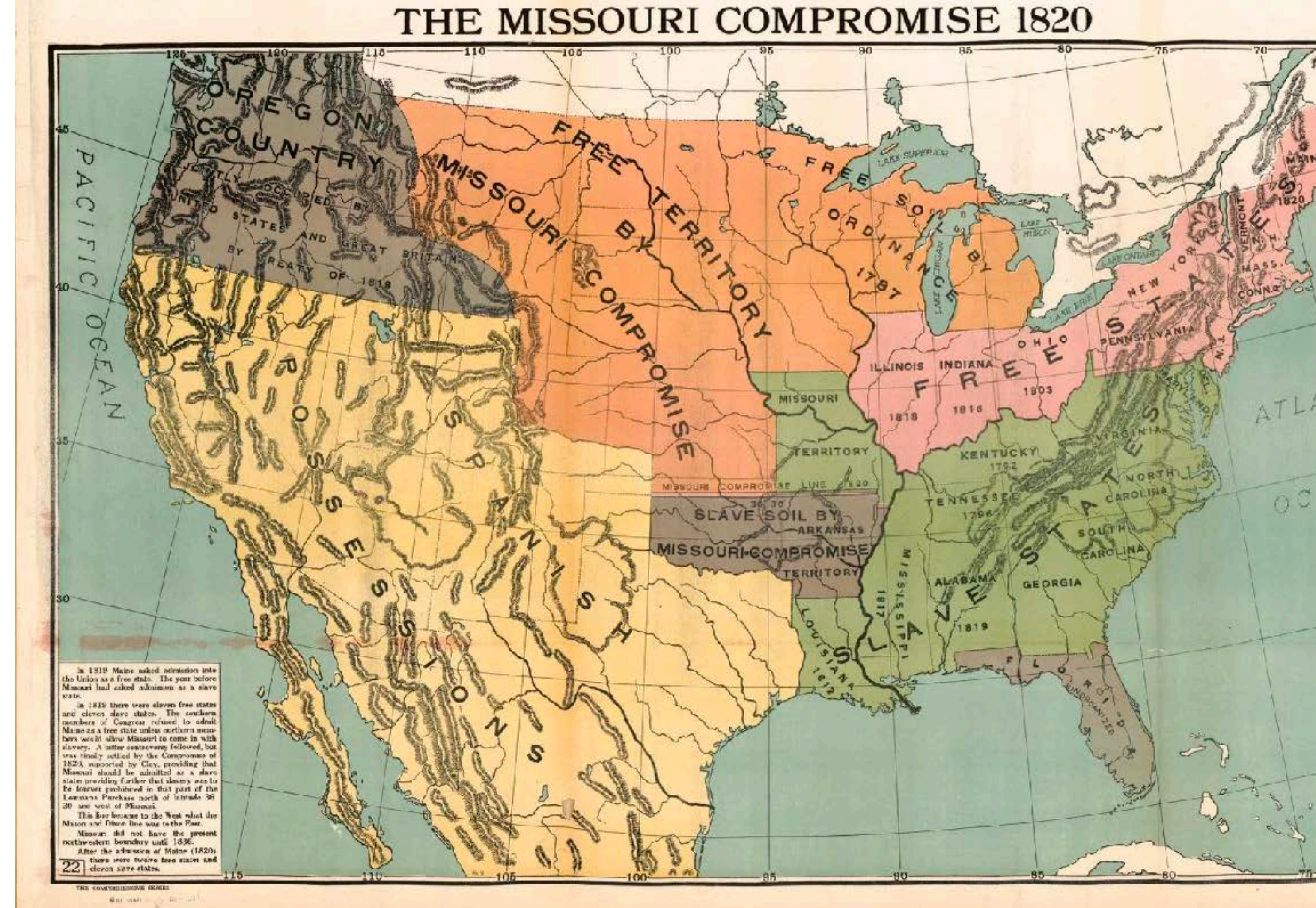
- Henry Clay's **America System** had **three goals**:
 - establishing a better national transportation system to aid trade (roads, canals) through federal subsidies
 - setting the first protective tariff to encourage American manufacturing
 - Creating a second national bank to provide financial support by extending credit to farmers (rechartered in 1816 for twenty years)



HENRY CLAY

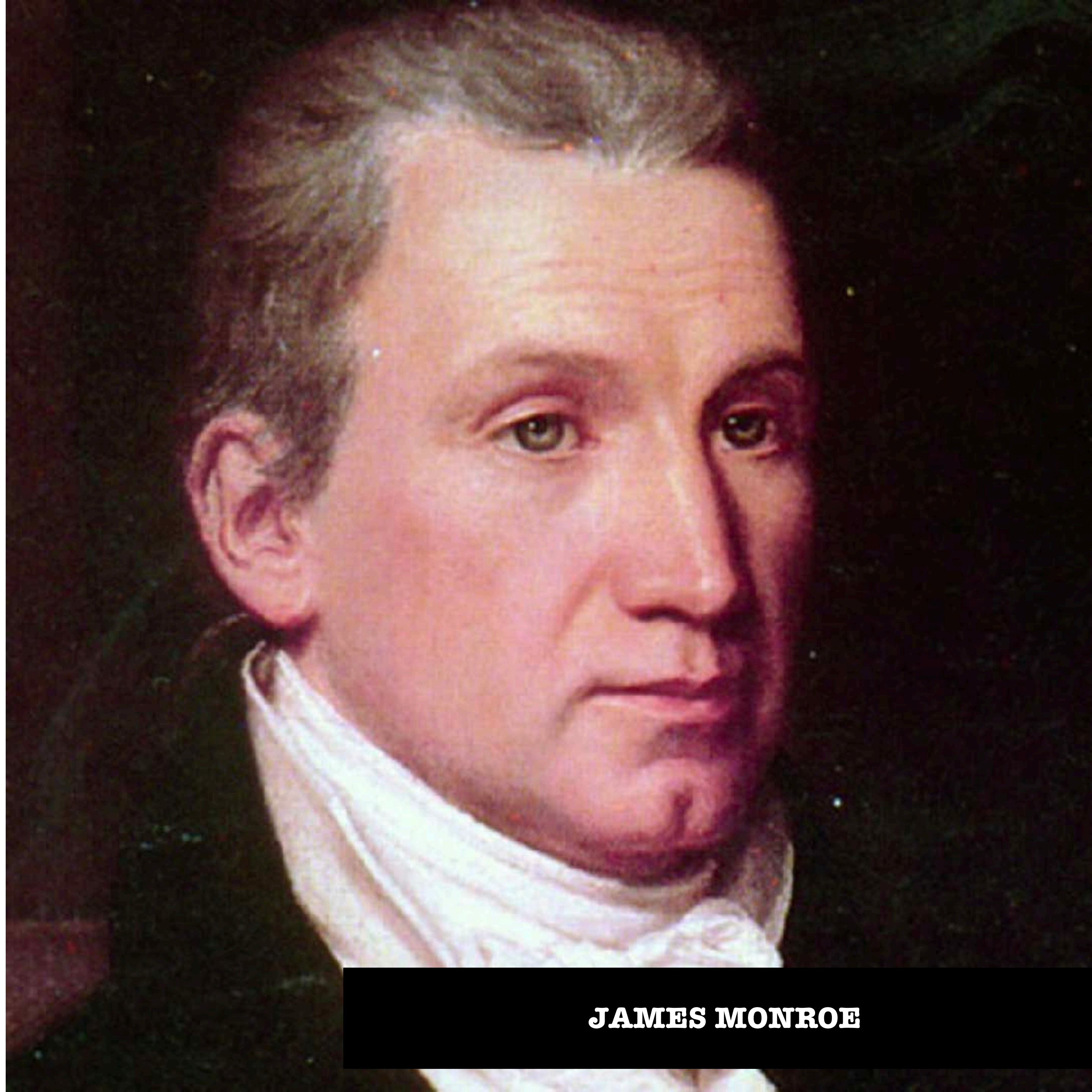
MISSOURI TROUBLE

- **Missouri** applies for statehood in 1819 with the nation at 11 free, 11 slave states.
- The House passes the **Tallmadge Amendment** which would lead to emancipation; Southerners freak.
- The Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - Missouri admitted as a slave state, Maine as free state.
 - Future slavery prohibited north of 36° 30' line, the southern border of Missouri.



JAMES MONROE

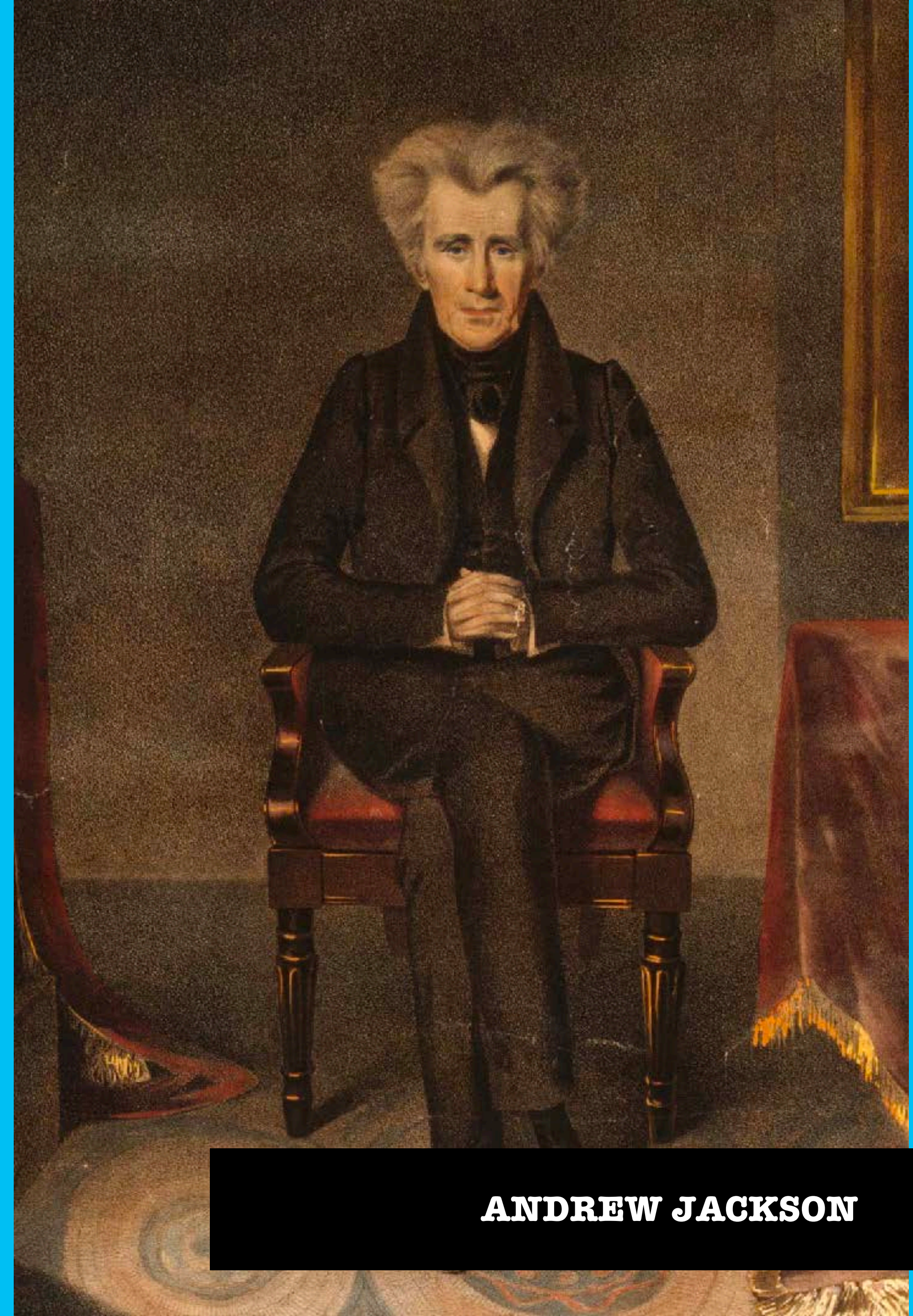
- Oversees American territorial expansion, fixing the **49th parallel as the border with Canada** and acquiring Florida.
- The **Transportation Revolution** helps fuel American expansion:
 - Steamboats, canals, Cumberland Road
 - Indiana (1816) and Illinois (1818) in the North; Mississippi (1817) and Alabama (1819) in the South
- Establishes the **Monroe Doctrine**, which lays out the policy of American sphere of influence and rejection of European influence in the Americas.
- Oversaw the **Era of Good Feelings (1812-1820)** that saw the collapse of the Federalists.



JAMES MONROE

ANDREW JACKSON

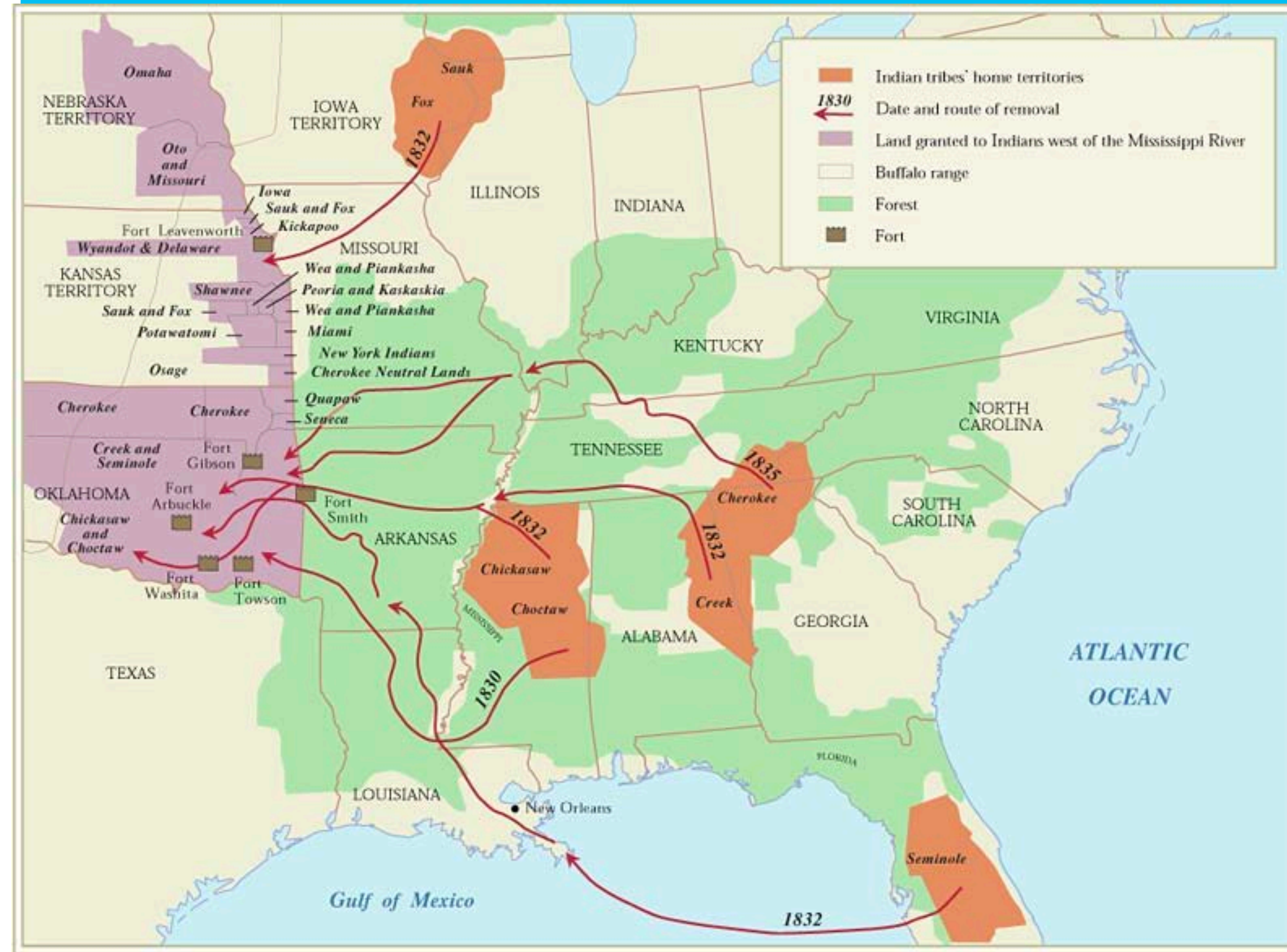
- Though denied the Presidency after the “Corrupt Bargain” in 1824, Andrew Jackson assumes the Presidency in 1828.
- His election comes as the US shifts towards more democracy and universal suffrage for men, called the **Jacksonian Revolution**.
- Jackson’s election signals a shift from East to West in American political life.
- Makes **patronage** a fixture of the federal government.
- Vetoed the charter for the **Second Bank of the United States** and replaces it with state-run “**pet banks**.”
- Hated the American system and the idea of national infrastructure.
- In 1832, he passes the **Tariff of 1832**, which reduces the **Tariff of Abominations**, but he is forced to send in troops when South Carolina threatens secession. This **Nullification Crisis** signals increased Southern discontent about the federal government.



ANDREW JACKSON

ANDREW JACKSON, PART 2

- Jackson oversees the **Indian Removal Act of 1830**, which moved Southeast Indians to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).
- By 1838, 18,000 Cherokee were forcibly removed from their homes on the **Trail of Tears**, killing at least 4,000.
- **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)**
 - SC rules that Cherokee people lacked jurisdiction over their own land, calling them domestic dependent, nation" possessing some sovereignty, but not a foreign nation.
- The **Black Hawk War (1832)** and **Second Seminole War (1835-1842)** break the power of Indian tribes in Illinois and Florida.



INDIAN REMOVAL ACT

SLAVERY, 1800-1848

- The invention of the **cotton gin** by **Eli Whitney** prolongs the institution of slavery by making “**King Cotton**” the most valuable American crop.
- In the period between 1787 and 1808 (the end of the slave trade), 250,000 slaves are brought to the US.
- By 1860, there were **4 million slaves** in a country of **31 million people**.
- **Slave codes** continued to make life very challenging for slaves.
- The **Underground Railroad** may have helped as many as 100,000 slaves escape to freedom.



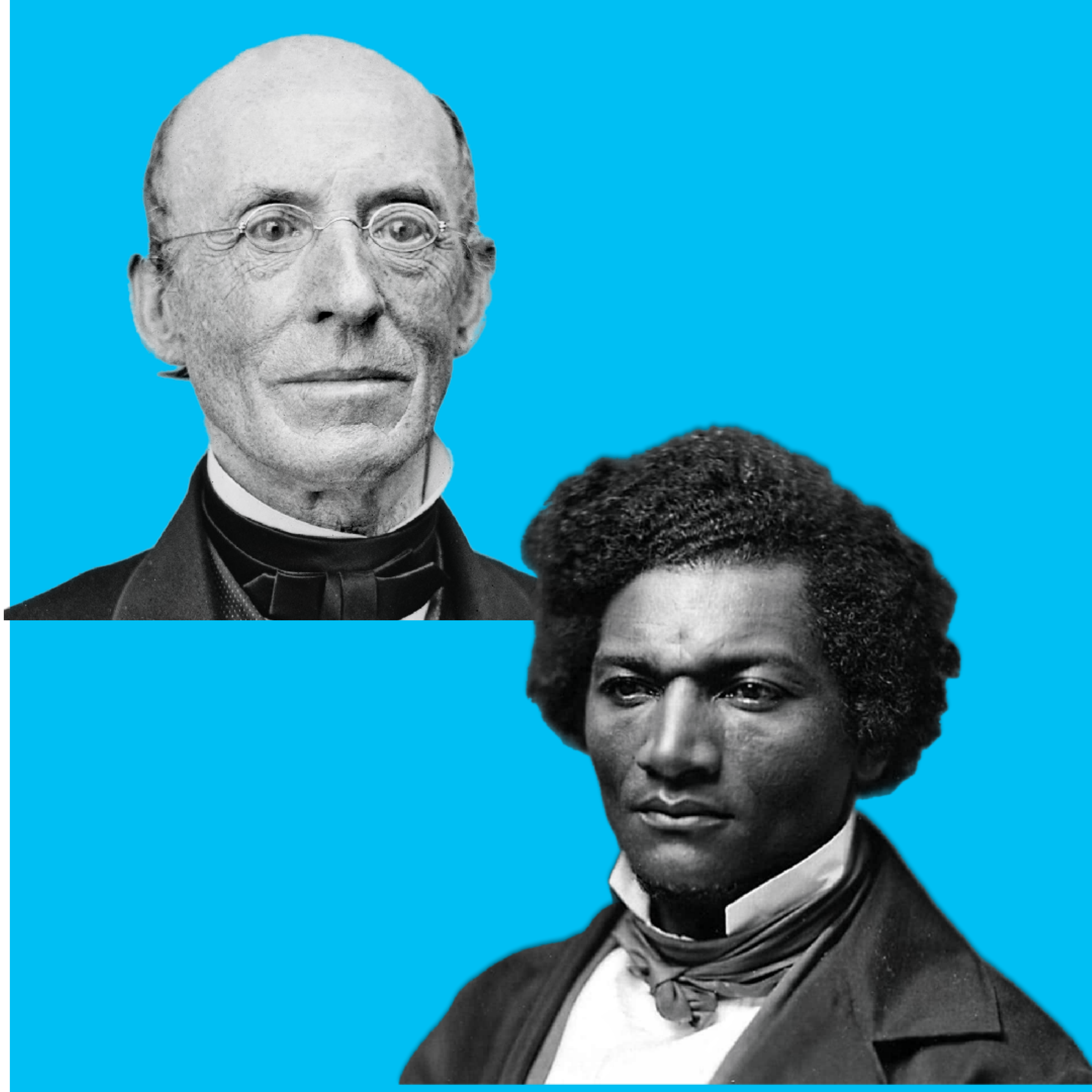
RESISTANCE TO SLAVERY

- **Harriet Tubman** led 19 missions and freed 300 slaves on the Underground Railroad.
- **Denmark Vessey** planned a revolt to begin on July 24, 1822, but he was betrayed and hanged.
- **Nat Turner (1831)** organized a revolt of 70 slaves who killed 75 white Virginians before he was defeated and hanged.
- Historians refer to slavery as the **peculiar institution** because it had widespread Southern support even though only **1,733 families** had more than **100 slaves**.



ABOLITIONISM

- **William Lloyd Garrison**, editor of **The Liberator**, was the leading voice against slavery in the North.
- **David Walker** and **Frederick Douglass** were the first prominent Black abolitionists.
- His 1845 ***Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*** gripped white and black readers across the North.
- Abolitionism often led to violence and attacks against those calling for an end to slavery, leading to Congress passing a **gag rule** prohibiting discussion of abolition on the Congress floor.



CULTURE OF 1800-1848

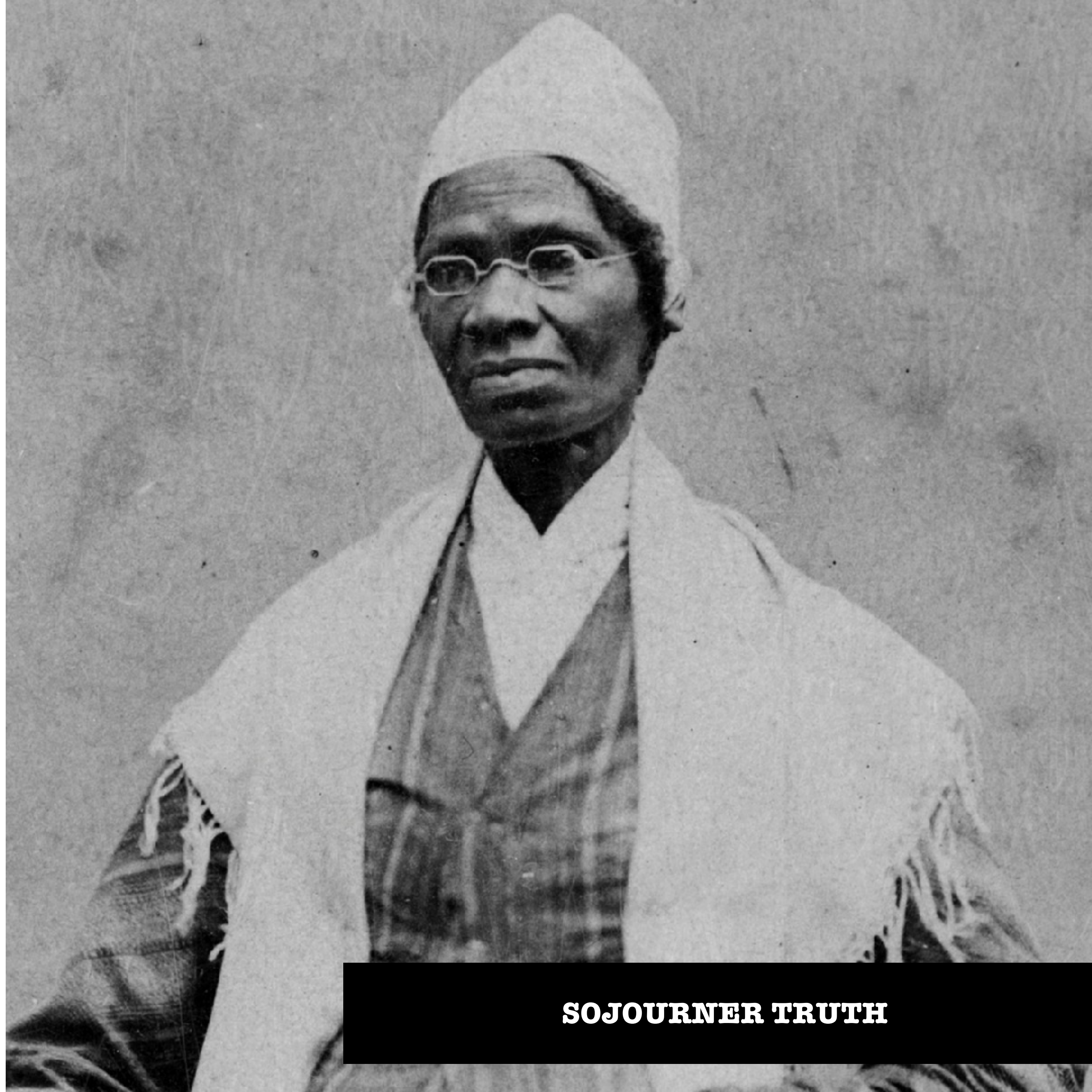
- Major authors: **James Fenimore Cooper**, **Walt Whitman**, **Ralph Waldo Emerson**, and **Henry David Thoreau** extol the virtues of democracy, wilderness, and individualism.
- Thoreau and Emerson are part of the **Transcendentalist Movement**.
- **The Second Great Awakening** (1800-1830) marks a massive revival in religious belief in the United States.
 - A reaction to **deism** and shrinking church attendance, it focused on a personal relationship with God.
 - Some Americans turned to **utopian communities** eager to built collective, religious lives.



EMERSON AND THOREAU

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Spurred by their role in the **temperance, religious, and abolitionist movements**, women began to call for more political rights.
- Women found special success in the Temperance Movement, pushing for higher taxes on liquor and its illegality.
- **Lucretia Mott** and **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** traveled to London for an anti-slavery conference and were not permitted to speak.
- Their **Seneca Falls Convention** (1848) led to the **Declaration of Sentiments**, which many consider the beginning of the modern women's rights movement.
- **Susan B. Anthony** and **Sojourner Truth**



SOJOURNER TRUTH

THE MARKET REVOLUTION: INDUSTRY

- Spurred to compete with Britain, the first American factory is built in 1790.
- Key inventions:
 - Interchangeable parts (1801)
 - Sewing Machine (1846)
 - Telegraph (1830s)
 - Morse Code (1832)
 - Steam Engines, Steamships
- The Canal Boom
- Expansion of Railroads:
 - In 1840, the total railroad trackage of the country was under 3,000 miles.
 - By 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, it was over 27,000, mostly in the Northeast



PEDRO CABRAL

THE MARKET REVOLUTION: SOCIETY

- Large numbers of international migrants moved to industrializing Northern cities, while many Americans moved west of the Appalachians, developing thriving new communities along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
- Between 1840 and 1850, more than 1.5 million Europeans migrated to America. In the 1850s, this number rose to 2.5 million
- Much of this immigration was driven by Irish and Germans.
- The American Middle Class grew rapidly, leading observer **Alexis de Tocqueville** to argue that “the whole society seems to have turned into one middle class.”
- Initially, women were given jobs in American factories in the **Lowell system**, but they were soon replaced.
- The **cult of domesticity** begins to emerge, arguing that the role for women is home, not in dangerous factories and political life.



CULT OF DOMESTICITY

CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?

POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

Before/Other

- ✓ The harsh treatment of slaves is an extension of the ideology of the Barbados slave codes and the “original stain” of the Constitution’s 3/5 compromise and acceptance of the slave trade.
- ✓ The Jefferson-Hamilton split solidifies America as a two-party state. While the Federalists fade from American life, they are replaced by the **Whigs**.
- ✓ The trade policies that inspired the American Revolution continue to plague the new US government.
- ✓ The Napoleonic Wars present both an opportunity for America and a danger of becoming entangled in European affairs.

After

- ✓ The conflict over states’ rights becomes the central American debate of the 19th century as states chafe against federal trade and slavery policy.
- ✓ The market and transportation revolutions fuel the changes that lead to the American Industrial Revolution after the Civil War.
- ✓ The Monroe Doctrine is followed by American intervention into Spanish colonies in the late 1800s and previews FDR’s “Good Neighbor” policy and American intervention in the post-World War 2 era.
- ✓ Jackson’s decision to kill the Second National Bank led to instability in the American economy not resolved until FDR established the Federal Reserve.

TERMS

THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT

- 49th Parallel
- African Methodist Episcopal Church
- American Temperance Union
- Barbary Pirates
- Battle of New Orleans
- Battle of Tippecanoe
- Charles Finney
- Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
- Corporate Charters
- Corrupt Bargain Election
- Cotton Gin
- David Walker
- Denmark Vesey
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Embargo Act of 1807
- Era of Good Feelings
- Erie Canal
- Frederick Douglass
- Gag Rule
- Grimke Sisters
- Haiti Revolt
- Harriet Tubman
- Hartford Convention
- Henry Clay
- Henry David Thoreau
- Impressment
- Indian Removal Act
- James Fennimore Cooper
- John C. Calhoun
- John Deere
- John Jacob Aster
- John Marshall
- John Quincy Adams
- Judiciary Act of 1801
- King Cotton
- Know-Nothing Party
- Lewis and Clark
- Louisiana Purchase
- Marbury v. Madison
- Margaret Fuller
- McCulloch v. Maryland
- Missouri Compromise
- Monroe Doctrine
- Nat Turner
- Order in Council
- Panic of 1819
- Peculiar Institution
- Pet Banks
- Revolution of 1800
- Robert Fulton
- Romanticism
- Sacajawea
- Sam Houston
- Second Bank of the US
- Second Great Awakening
- Second Seminole War
- Seneca Falls Convention
- Shakers
- Slave Codes
- Spoils System
- State Chartered Banks
- Stephen Austin
- Tallmadge Amendment
- Tariff of 1832
- Tariff of Abominations
- Tecumseh
- The Liberator
- Touissant L'Ouverture
- Trail of Tears
- Transcendentalism
- Treaty of Ghent
- Twelfth Amendment
- Underground Railroad
- Utopian Communities
- Virginia Dynasty
- Walt Whitman
- War Hawks
- War of 1812
- Whigs
- William Lloyd Garrison