

Period 4: 1800–1848

In a Nutshell

The new republic struggled to define and extend democratic ideals in the face of rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.

Key Concepts

Part 1

- A. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.
- D. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

Part 2

- E. Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities.
- F. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.
- G. The changes caused by the market revolution had significant effects on U.S. society, workers’ lives, and gender and family relations.
- H. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

Part 3

- I. 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.
- J. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.
- K. The United States’s acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

j. Henry Clay

k. South Carolina Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833

l. Daniel Webster

m. John C. Calhoun

2. **The Supreme Court, 1801-1835**

Supreme Court decisions established the primacy of the judiciary in determining the meaning of the Constitution and asserted that federal laws took precedence over state laws.

a. midnight judges

b. John Marshall

c. *Marbury v. Madison*, 1803

d. judicial review

e. *McCulloch v. Maryland*, 1819

f. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 1824

g. Second Bank of the United States, 1816

h. Tariff of 1816

i. Tariff of Abominations, 1828

j. Destruction of the Second Bank of the United States, 1833

5. **Growth of American Industry**

Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets. The growth of manufacturing drove a significant increase in prosperity and standards of living for some; this led to the emergence of a larger middle class and a small but wealthy business elite but also to a large and growing population of laboring poor.

a. Lowell system

b. Samuel Slater

c. Cyrus McCormick

d. John Deere

e. Baldwin Locomotive Works

f. anthracite coal mining

g. interchangeable parts

h. National Trades' Union, 1834

6. **The Southern Economy**

Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinctive Southern regional identity.

a. Cotton Belt

b. Mason-Dixon Line

7. **Second Great Awakening and American Reform Movements**

The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution, along with greater social and geographical mobility, contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants that influenced moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements. Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.

a. Second Great Awakening

b. Charles Finney

c. Dorothea Dix

d. Horace Mann

e. Utopian communities

8. **American Culture**

A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities. Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.

a. neoclassicism

b. Hudson River School, 1825-1875

c. transcendentalism

d. Ralph Waldo Emerson

e. Henry David Thoreau

f. John James Audubon

g. slave music

9. **Women during the Antebellum Era**

A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

- a. cult of domesticity

- b. Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

- c. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

10. **Abolitionism and the Rights of African Americans**

Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, contributing to the growth of the free African American population, even as many state governments restricted African Americans' rights. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions. Enslaved blacks and free African Americans created communities and strategies to protect their dignity and family structures, and they joined political efforts aimed at changing their status.

- a. James Forten

- b. American Colonization Society, 1817

- c. American Anti-Slavery Society

- d. William Lloyd Garrison

- e. Sojourner Truth

f. Liberty Party, 1840

g. Elijah Lovejoy

h. Richard Allen

i. David Walker

j. Frederick Douglass

11. Northern and Westward Migration

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.

a. Erie Canal, 1817-1825

b. turnpikes

c. National Road (Cumberland Road), 1811

d. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828

12. American Expansionism and Internationalism

Following the Louisiana Purchase, the United States government sought influence and control over North America and the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including exploration, military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

- a. Louisiana Purchase, 1803

- b. Lewis and Clark expedition, 1804-1806

- c. War Hawks

- d. War of 1812, 1812-1815

- e. Adams-Onís Treaty, 1819

- f. Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- g. Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842

13. Westward Expansion and American Indians

Frontier settlers tended to champion expansion efforts, while American Indian resistance led to a sequence of wars and federal efforts to control and relocate American Indian populations.

- a. Tecumseh

- b. Indian Removal Act, 1830

- c. Black Hawk

- d. *Worcester v. Georgia*, 1832

- e. Trail of Tears, 1838

- f. Seminole Wars, 1814-1819, 1835-1842

14. Slavery in the Territories

As over cultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders began relocating their plantations to more fertile lands west of the Appalachians, where the institution of slavery continued to grow. Antislavery efforts increased in the North, while in the South, although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life. Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

- a. Talmadge Amendment, 1819

- b. Missouri Compromise, 1820