

## AP United States History Unit Four Study Guide

**Directions: In the space provided, identify each of the following with a detailed description**

Significant Term, Person, or Event	Text Page	Description
Barbary Pirates	138-139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Jefferson refused to pay tribute &amp; in 1801 Tripoli declared war on the U.S.; those countries sponsoring piracy were defeated following a 4 year war (mostly navel)</li> </ul>
American Colonization Society	290	
Aaron Burr's scandals	193 200	
Judiciary Act of 1801	194	
"midnight judges"	---	Those judges appoint in the last few days/hours of John Adams' administration; such positions were created by the Judiciary Act of 1801
<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	195 196	
Louisiana Purchase	195	
impressment	201	
Chesapeake-Leopard Affair	201	
Embargo Act of 1807	201	
"Hawks" v. "Doves" (re: War of 1812)	203 204	
Macon's Bill No. 2	202	

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Tecumseh, the Prophet, & pan-Indian resistance	202	
William Henry Harrison & Battle of Tippecanoe	202-203	
War of 1812	203-206	
Andrew Jackson & Battle of New Orleans	205	
Treaty of Ghent	205-206	
Hartford Convention	206-207	
“Era of Good Feelings”	208-209	
Monroe’s foreign policy (esp. John Quincy Adams)	209	
Rush-Bagot Treaty & British-American Convention, 1817	209	
Adams-Onís Treaty	209	
Monroe Doctrine	209	
cotton gin & impact on slavery	210 218	
Chief Justice John Marshall	212	

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<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	212	
<i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i>	---	States cannot void contract a valid contract; results in rise of corporations and further advancement of the free-enterprise system (capitalism)
<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>	212	
Panic of 1819	213	
Missouri Compromise (aka Comp. of 1820)	213-215	
Denmark Vesey's Rebellion	215-217	
Alexis de Tocqueville & <i>Democracy in America</i>	222	
Election of 1824 & "Corrupt Bargain"	225-227	
"American System" by Henry Clay	226	
John Quincy Adams (as President)	226-227	
Election of 1828	227-229	
"spoils system"	229-230	
John C. Calhoun	230-233	

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Tariff of 1828 (aka “Tariff of Abominations”)	230-231	
nullification (esp. <i>South Carolina Exposition and Protest</i> ) & debates	231-232	
“force bill”	232	
Compromise of 1833	232	
“Jacksonian Democracy”	233-238	
“Five Civilized Tribes”	234-235	
Indian Removal Act	235-236	
<i>Cherokee Nation v. Georgia</i> & <i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>	236	
Trail of Tears	236-238	
Black Hawk War	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebellion led by chief of Sac &amp; Fox in Illinois frontier; brutally crushed by federal army &amp; Illinois militia</li> <li>• Downfall persuaded other Old Northwestern tribes to cede lands; U.S. gov’t gains about 190 million acres of land for \$70 million in gifts/money</li> </ul>
Democrats v. Whigs	241-249	
Jackson’s “war” on the Second Bank of the U.S.	241-242 244-245	
“pet banks”	242	The state banks into which Jackson’s administration deposited federal monies once they were removed from the Bank of the United States

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Specie Circular	242	
Panic of 1837	243	
Election of 1840, esp. as “modern” election	246-248	
Market Revolution	254-259	
Wood (iron) & Deere (steel) plows	254	
Cyrus McCormick & mechanical reaper	---	Enabled a farmer to cut & gather crops at a faster rate & over a large amount of space
transportation methods	255-257	
internal improvements (esp. debate over Maysville Road)	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Term for U.S. gov’t funded works programs which especially included transportation infrastructure (i.e. roads, bridges)</li> <li>• Maysville Road was a project exclusively in Kentucky; Congress voted to help fund the project &amp; Jackson vetoed it claiming it was unconstitutional for federal gov’t to fund local projects</li> </ul>
National Road (aka Cumberland Road)	255	
Erie Canal	256	
telegraph	258	
artisans	260	
Waltham & Lowell mills	261-262 263	

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Shifting urban patterns	264-268	
Immigration (esp. Irish & German)	266	
non-enslaved blacks (north & south)	266 272	
Southern Planter Class	270-271	
Southern Yeomen Class	271	
Southern Tenant Class	271	
Hinton Helper & <i>Impending Crisis of the South</i>	---	1857 publication urged southern non-slaveholders to abolish slavery for their own interest: why would plantation owner pay you higher wages if he can spend less on a slave for similar results?
Southern factories	---	Viewed as a way to reinvigorate older state economies & to reduce southern dependency on northern factories; Tredegar Iron Works (Richmond, VA) was 4 <sup>th</sup> largest iron producer by 1860; most southern factories were small, produce almost exclusively for local markets, & were highly tied to agriculture
Differences between “upper” & “lower” South	274-276	
Non-agricultural slaves	276	
slave culture (incl. music, language, & religion)	276-277	
slave rebellions (esp. Nat Turner)—compare to Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey)	277-278	
Slave codes	278	

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Second Great Awakening	284-289	
Charles G. Finney	284-285	
Temperance, esp. American Temperance Society	285-287	
Horace Mann & educational reforms	287-288	
Dorothea Dix & prison/asylum reform	288-289	
American Colonization Association	290	
William Lloyd Garrison & <i>The Liberator</i>	291	
Angelina & Sarah Grimké	293	
“gag rule”	293	
“positive good” pro- slavery argument	294	
“peculiar institution”	294	
“separate spheres” & “cult of domesticity (or true womanhood)”	295-297	
Sylvester Graham & health food	296	

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Seneca Falls Convention & <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i>	296-297	
utopian communities	298-303	
Shakers & Mother Ann Lee	298-299 300	
Oneida & John Noyes	299-301	
Latter-Day Saints (aka “Mormons”) & Joseph Smith	301	
New Harmony & Robert Owen	301	
Brook Farm & Fruitlands	303	
Nashoba & Francis Wright	303	
Ralph Waldo Emerson & “The American Scholar”	304	
Transcendentalism	304	
Henry David Thoreau & <i>Walden</i>	304	
Nathaniel Hawthorne	304-305	
Herman Melville & <i>Moby-Dick</i>	305	



Frederick Douglas & <i>Narrative of the Life of F.D., An American Slave</i>	306	
phrenology	307	
Thomas Cole & Hudson River school of art	308	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• Group of artists, primarily working along New York’s Hudson River, who sought to showcase America’s scenic wonders—helped to promote a sense of nationalism</li> </ul>

**Questions to consider: While it is not required to answer these questions, being familiar with these topics would be highly beneficial to you.**

1. How did Jefferson’s philosophy of government shape his policies toward the public expenditures, the judiciary, and the trans-Appalachian west?
2. What led Madison to go to war with Britain and how did the War of 1812 influence both American foreign and domestic policies?
3. How did the combined effects of the transportation revolution and the rise of industry influence social, family, and class structures?
4. How did Jackson’s polices contribute to American politics becoming more democratic and to the coming of the “second party system”?
5. What challenges to federal authority arose during Jackson’s tenure as President?
6. What major social divisions segmented white southerners?
7. What conditions in the South made it possible for a distinctive culture to develop among the slaves, and what were the predominant features of this culture?
8. What perspectives developed regarding immigrants during the Antebellum period and what impact did such perspectives have on social relations?
9. To what extent did the religious and reform movements of the Jacksonian era impact the American consciousness?
10. What was the response of American authors and artists to American technological, economic, and social progress?