

## APUSH Period Review Guides: Period 4 (1800-1848)

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

**Significance of 1800:** Define how this year served as a turning point in United States history paying attention to what changed and what stayed the same before and after this year.

**Significance of 1848:** Define how this year served as a turning point in United States history paying attention to what changed and what stayed the same before and after this year.

### Key Terms as Defined by the Curriculum Framework

**Directions:** This section of the review guide provides all of the key terms defined by the Curriculum Framework for United States History released by the College Board. For the first column, provide a simple definition of the identified term being sure to **keep your definition relevant to the period** as a whole. The second column asks you to relate the word to one of the [Thematic Learning Objectives](#): Identity; Work, Exchange, and Technology; Peopling; Politics and Power; America in the World; Environment and Geography; OR Ideas, Beliefs and Culture. The third column asks that a sentence be written putting the term in context. Be sure to **focus on the significance** of the term. Lastly, identify the **page number in your book where more information** on this term can be found.

Key Term/Definition	Relevant Theme	Term in Context	Pg. Number
participatory democracy			
Democratic-Republicans			
Second Great Awakening			
secular reforms			
xenophobia			

<b>canals</b>			
<b>machinery</b>			
<b>semi-subsistence agriculture</b>			
<b>market revolution</b>			
<b>internal improvements</b>			
<b>constituencies</b>			
<b>Democrats</b>			
<b>human perfectibility (perfectibility of man)</b>			
<b>international slave trade</b>			
<b>steam engine</b>			
<b>railroads</b>			
<b>telegraph</b>			
<b>urban entrepreneurs</b>			
<b>national bank</b>			

<b>Louisiana Purchase</b>			
<b>Federalists</b>			
<b>Whigs</b>			
<b>Missouri Compromise</b>			
<b>free African Americans</b>			
<b>interchangeable parts</b>			
<b>agricultural inventions textile</b>			
<b>arable land</b>			
<b>the American System</b>			
<b>tariffs</b>			

## Primary Source Analysis

The analysis of primary sources is integral to your success on the AP US History exam. For purposes of this review exercise, open up the [Gilder-Lehrman Study Guide](#) for the Historical Period you are reviewing. Scroll down to the “Documents” section of the page. You will select two documents which you think are the most important documents during this historical period. You will then provide an extended analysis of those documents including **historical context**, **purpose**, and **perspective**.

### *Primary Source One*

<b>Document Name</b>	
<b>Author:</b>	
<b>Perspective:</b>	
<b>Purpose:</b>	
<b>Historical Context:</b>	

### *Primary Source Two*

<b>Document Name</b>	
<b>Author:</b>	
<b>Perspective:</b>	
<b>Purpose:</b>	
<b>Historical Context:</b>	

## Turning Points in US History

**It is not necessary** for you to memorize hundreds of dates for success on the AP exam; however it is important that you know and understand key turning points in United States history. For this review exercise, a list of years relevant to this historical period have been provided. Use the timelines found on the [Gilder-Lehrman Study Guide](#) to see what they are referencing.

You need to address those years as turning points, analyzing the changes (*box 1*), continuities (*box 2*), and understanding **why the years identified here are considered turning points in US history** (*box 3*).

1800

1812

1820

1824

1840

1848

**Directions:** Use the following questions to guide your viewing of the Crash Course videos. Before you watch the video, review the questions, making notes of any information you are already comfortable with. As you watch, use the information discussed by John Green to answer each of the questions.

**Thomas Jefferson & His Democracy: Crash Course US History #10**

1. What were 3 significances of the 1800 election?

1.
2.
3.

2. Contrast Washington and Jefferson’s treatment of their slaves.

Washington...	Jefferson...

3. Describe Gabriel’s rebellion AND its outcomes.

Gabriel’s Rebellion	Outcomes...

4. What is the context of the Tucker quote AND its significance?

Context of Quote...	Significance of Quote...

5. What were Jefferson’s 4 goals AND to what extent was he successful with each?

Goal...	Evaluation...
1.	
2.	
3.	
4,	

6. What were the significances of John Marshall's ruling in Marbury v. Madison AND Fletcher v. Peck?

<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	<i>Fletcher v. Peck</i>

7. What were the specifics of the Louisiana Purchase, the internal conflict for TJ, and TJ's rationalization for the deal?

Specifications...	Internal Conflict...	Rationalization...

8. What were the reasons for the embargo, how was it to work, and to what extent was it successful?

Reasons...	How it Worked...	Evaluation...

9. What were 4 paradoxes of Jefferson as author and president?

Author...	President...

**The War of 1812 - Crash Course US History #11**

1. List and explain 4 causes of the War of 1812.

1.
2.
3.
4.

2. What was the significance and the point of view of Tecumseh's quote?

Significance...	Point of View...



3. Contrast The Prophet's and Tecumseh's words and actions.

The Prophet...	Tecumseh...

4. In what ways was the War of 1812 similar to the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War?

French and Indian War	Revolutionary War...

5. What regions of the country were for and against the War of 1812 and why?

Proponents...	Opponents...

6. Describe the U.S. and British military at the beginning of the war.

United States...	British...

7. Describe 3 U.S. military successes of the war.

1.
2.
3.

8. What was the result of the Treaty of Ghent?

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9. List and explain four impacts of the War of 1812.

1.
2.
3.
4.

## The Market Revolution: Crash Course US History #12

1. The Market Revolution saw many Americans move away from producing stuff largely for \_\_\_\_\_ on independent farms--that Jeffersonian ideal--and toward producing goods for sale to \_\_\_\_\_, often others who were very far away, with prices set by competition with other producers. This was closer to \_\_\_\_\_'s American dream.

2. The first thing that enabled this massive economic shift was new technology, specifically in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. What did the federal government do to improve transportation?

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4. What was the relationship between steamboats and canals AND what was the impact of canals?

Relationship...	Impact of...

5. What was the most important improvement in transportation AND what was achieved by 1860?

Most Important Improvement...	Achieved by 1860...

6. List 4 effects of the telegraph.

1.
2.
3.
4.

7. What were 3 effects of factories?

1.
2.
3.

8. What were 2 advantages of Limited Liability Corporations?

1.
2.

9. In what ways did the government contribute to the growth of American capitalism?

1.
2.
3.

10. How did work change with the Market Revolution? Choose 3 of the most important ways.

1.
2.
3.

11. Describe Lowell Mill's first factory workers.

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12. What did men do that didn't want to work for low wages & how did factory owners replace them?

<b>Low Wage Resistance...</b>	<b>Factory Owner's Resonse</b>
	1.
	2.

13. How were Transcendentalists such as Emerson and Fuller a response to the Market Revolutions?

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## Slavery - Crash Course US History #13

1. In what ways was the South's slave based economy intertwined with the Market Revolution?

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2. What were economic costs of a reliance on King Cotton in the South?

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3. Describe the yeoman farmer AND his support of slavery when most didn't own any slaves.

Yeoman Farmer...	Support for Slavery...

4. Contrast the paternalist slave owners with the North AND list 2 other justifications for slavery.

Paternalist Slave Owners...	Justifications for Slavery...

5. Compare and contrast the rice and cotton plantation slaves and their work.

Rice...	Cotton...

6. How did owners dehumanize slaves AND what was their justification in doing so?

Dehumanization...	Justification...

7. In what ways did slaves resist the dehumanization?

1.
2.
3.

8. What is the significance of the Mystery document?

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9. How many slaves, rather than resist, ran away AND who assisted in their flight?

Runways...	Assistance...

10. Describe Vesey and Turner's rebellions and their effects.

Vesey's Rebellion...	Nat Turner's Rebellion...

11. What are the more common forms of resistance AND why is this important?

Resistance...	Importance...

## Age of Jackson: Crash Course US History #14

1. How was the current social structure before Jackson undemocratic? How was this Jeffersonian? Why move away from land as a requirement to vote?

Undemocratic...	Jeffersonian...	Expanding Liberty....

2. What were the 3 parts of the American system, who were its supporters, AND how was this not Jeffersonian?

American System...	Supporters...	Not Jeffersonian...

3. What were the 3 main issues of disagreement during the Era of Good Feelings?

1.
2.
3.

4. What were the parts of the Missouri Compromise AND explain Jefferson's quote on Missouri Compromise?

Facets of the Compromise...	The Wolf by the Ears...

5. Who were the Democrats, Whigs, AND their beliefs/concerns/agenda?

Democrats...	Whigs...

6. Why did the North favor the Tariff of Abominations, the South oppose it, and how was the crisis resolved?

North in Favor...	Opposition in the South....	Resolution...

7. How does Andrew Jackson look tyrannical or monarchical with both the tariff/nullification crisis and Indian removal?

Tariff and Nullification Issue...	Indian Removal Act...

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8. HAPPY the Mystery document.

<b>Historical Context</b>	
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Perspective</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	
<b>Significance</b>	

9. How are pet banks an example of the spoil system?

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**19th Century Reforms: Crash Course US History #15**

1. How were Utopian communities a response to changes in America?

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2. Compare and contrast the religious utopian communities with the secular ones.

<b>Religious...</b>	<b>Secular...</b>

3. What “caused” the reform movements and cite evidence to support the contention that America was a religious nation?

<b>Causes of Reform...</b>	<b>Religion in America...</b>

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4. What did the Second Great Awakening stress or preach AND how was the Awakening influenced by the Market Revolution?

<b>Second Great Awakening...</b>	<b>The Market Revolution...</b>

5. List the three points about the religious nature of all these nineteenth-century reform movements.

1.
2.
3.

6. How much of a problem was alcohol AND why was a ban so controversial?

<b>Alcohol a Problem...</b>	<b>Controversy...</b>

7. Why were some opposed to common schools AND where were/weren't common schools a success?

<b>Common Schools...</b>	<b>A Success...</b>

8. Compare and contrast the goals of the American Colonization Society with Garrison's American Anti-Slavery Society.

<b>American Colonization Society...</b>	<b>American Anti-Slavery Society...</b>

9. What is the significance of "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave." & Uncle Tom's Cabin?

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10. How were Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, and apparently David Walker the strongest arguments for abolition?

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**Women in the 19th Century: Crash Course US History #16**

1. Define the law of coverture and explain how it played a part in denying women suffrage.

<b>Law of Coverture...</b>	<b>Denying Suffrage...</b>

2. What is Republican Motherhood, and the good and bad that went along with it?

<b>Republican Motherhood...</b>	<b>Good...</b>	<b>Bad...</b>

3. How did the Market Revolution affect women AND explain the Cult of Domesticity?

<b>Market Revolution and Women...</b>	<b>Cult of Domesticity...</b>

4. HAPPY the Mystery document.

<b>Historical Context</b>	
<b>Audience</b>	
<b>Perspective</b>	

<b>Purpose</b>	
<b>Significance</b>	

5. How did the temperance movement help to bring about suffrage for women?

6. What was controversial about women working in abolitionist societies?

7. Describe the 3 things about the 19th-century movement for women's rights.

1.
2.
3.

8. What did women accomplish by taking leading roles in the reform movements of the 19th century?

**REVIEWED FOR THE AP EXAM**



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