**Period 4 Review (1800-1848)**

http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/4

**Important Events**

Election of Jefferson (1800)

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Embargo Act (1807)

War of 1812 Begins (1812)

Battle of New Orleans (1815)

Missouri Compromise (1820)

Election of Andrew Jackson (1828)

Texas Independence (1836)

Removal of the Cherokee (1836)

Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

**Themes**

“The Trials of Growing Up”

Growth

The Age of Nationalism

Land Purchases

Wars of Expansion

Identity

Developments in Technology, agriculture, and commerce

Distribution of Political Power

Distribution of Consumer Goods

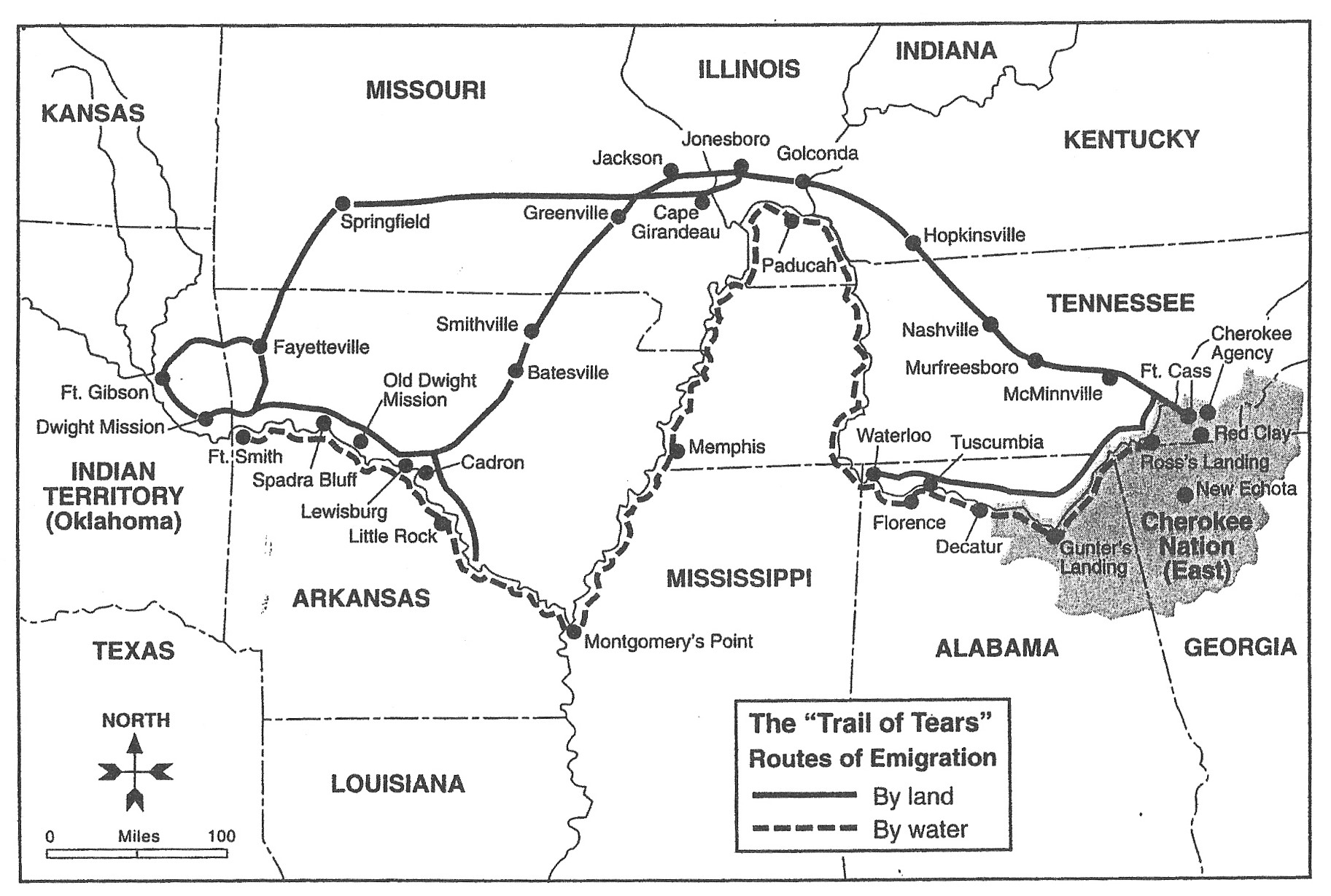
Age of Reform

“Lone Ranger in a Larger World”

Expansion of Trade

The Age of Jackson

Development of Regional Identities

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**LEQ: Immigration**

Compare and contrast the experiences of various European immigrant groups during the period 1830 to 1850.

**LEQ: Sectional Tensions**

Evaluate the impact of political compromise on sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1860.

**SAQ: New Democracy**

a) Describe ONE example of political policy between 1824 and 1848 that illustrates the nation’s move toward a more participatory democracy.

b) Use at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.

c) Briefly evaluate ONE limitation of this policy on the nation’s efforts to move to a more participatory democracy.

**SAQ: Era of Good Feelings**

a) Briefly explain ONE specific historical event which supports the time period between 1815 and 1825 as being the “Era of Good Feelings.”

b) Briefly explain ONE specific historical event which refutes the time period between 1815 and 1825 as being the “Era of Good Feelings.”

c) Briefly explain how western expansion either supports or refutes the idea of an “Era of Good Feelings.”

**Jefferson’s Administration**

Torn Between England / France

*Quasi-War with France*

Embargo Act

Non-intercourse Act

Mosquito Fleet

**Madison’s Administration**

War of 1812

War Hawks (Clay and Calhoun)

Hartford Convention

**Supreme Court Cases in the Early National Period / John Marshall’s Jurisprudence**

* Marbury v. Madison (1803)
* Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)
* McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
* Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)

**Monroe’s Administration**

Monroe Doctrine

Mono-Party Rule

Sectionalism (Compromise of 1820)

Henry Clay and the American System

Impact of Telegraph / Railroads

Steam power (effects)

Importance Of Rivers in the Early Republic

**J.Q. Adams / Jackson / Van Buren Administrations**

Corrupt Bargain

Second Party System (Whigs vs. Democrats)

Andrew Jackson (“King Andrew”)

Veto of the National Bank

Issues with John C. Calhoun (Tariff of Abominations, Nullification)

Spoils System

Indian Removal

Panic of 1837 (“Martin van Ruin”)

“Gag Rule” in the House

**James K. Polk’s Administration**

Manifest Destiny

54’40” or Fight

California Republic

Texas Independence / Annexation

Mexican-American War

Spot Resolutions

**Second Great Awakening**

“Burned over District in New York”

Charles Grandison Finney

Mormons

Reforms / Reformers:

Temperance

Prisons / Asylums (Dorothea Dix)

Women’s Rights (Mott / Stanton)

Education (Horace Mann)

Utopians (Brook Farm / Oneida)

Transcendentalism (Emerson / Thoreau)

Emergence of Popular Culture (Minstrel Shows / Stephen C. Foster)

Hudson River School of Art (Thomas Cole)

Abolitionism

Frederick Douglass

Sojourner Truth

Harriet Beecher Stowe

William Lloyd Garrison

*The Liberator*

Nat Turner’s Rebellion

Denmark Vesey’s Revolt

American Colonization Society (Liberia)

**Women’s Rights**

Separate Spheres / “Cult of Domesticity”

Seneca Falls Convention

Declaration of Rights

Elizabeth Cady Stanton / Lucretia Mott

**Important Ideas**

Irish Immigration (to NYC / the Midwest)

German Immigration (to the Midwest / Wisconsin)

Westward Expansion of Slavery / Cotton / Soil Butchery

1st Industrial Revolution (Eli Whitney—Relationship Between North and South)

Market Revolution (Early Inventions / Erie Canal open up National Markets)

Loss of Property qualifications for voting (“Jacksonian Democracy”)