

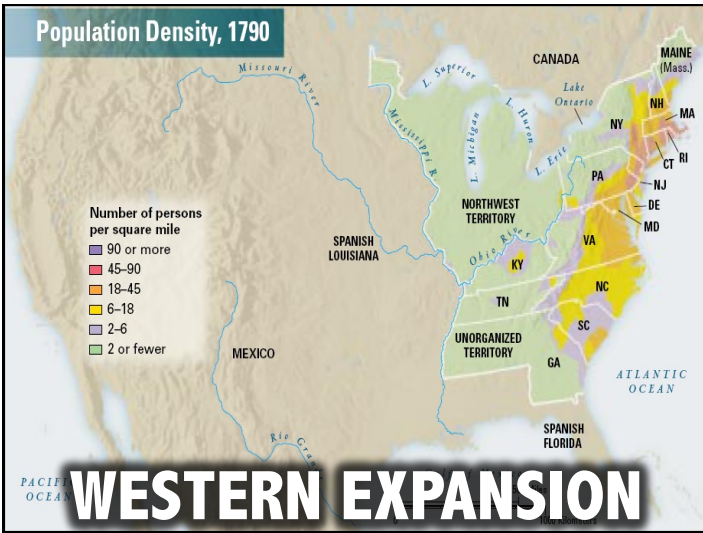
APUSH PERIOD 4: 1800-1848 REVIEWED!

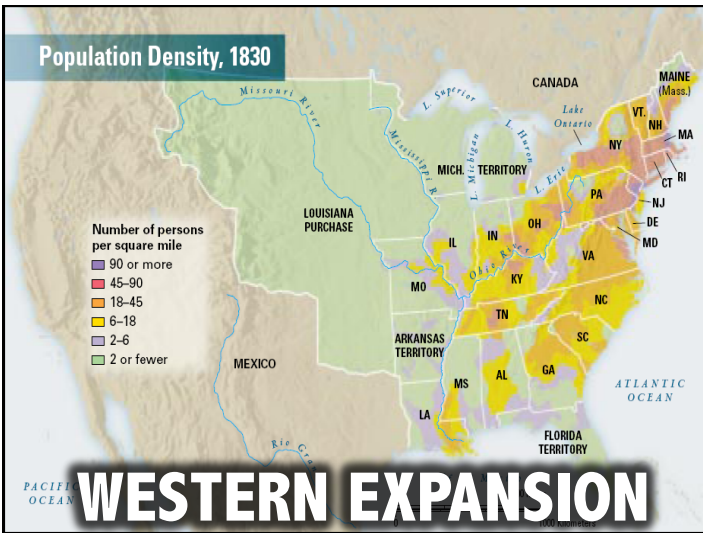
PERIOD 4: BIG IDEAS

- ✓ The role and relationship between the federal and state governments will continue to evolve during this time.
- ✓ **This era will experience rapid economic, territorial, and demographic changes.**
- ✓ Sectionalism will increase during this time.
- ✓ **The new republic will both extend democratic rights and continue to struggle to define and extend democratic ideals to all Americans.**
- ✓ Various reform movements will seek to change American society.

IMPORTANT:

**AMERICA IS
EXPANDING ITS
TERRITORY!**





Population Density, 1830

WESTERN EXPANSION

- 1.) Natural population growth
- 2.) Immigration increases (Irish, German, English)
- 3.) Transportation improvements (Erie canal, Cumberland road, railroads)
- 4.) Cotton production increases and slavery expands west. (PROBLEM)

Population Density, 1830

WESTERN EXPANSION

5.) Threats removed from the continent

- **French: Louisiana Purchase (1803)**
- **British: War of 1812**
- **Spain: Adams-Onís Treaty (1819)**
- **Native American defeats**

Native Americans defeated:

- **Battle of Tippecanoe (1811)**
- **First Seminole War (1816-1818)**
- **Indian Removal Act 1830, Worcester v. Georgia (1832), & Trail of Tears**

STRUGGLE FOR NEUTRALITY

Chesapeake-Leopard Affair (1807)

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Embargo Act

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Non-Intercourse Act 1809

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Macon's Bill No. 2

WAR OF 1812

- U.S. must defend its neutrality (Impressment)
- Defend national honor
- British forts on U.S. soil
- Tecumseh & other natives supported by British
- Desire for Canada



TREATY OF GHENT

Key Concept: The United States will seek to expand its global presence by focusing its **expansion on the North American continent** and continuing to **promote foreign trade.**

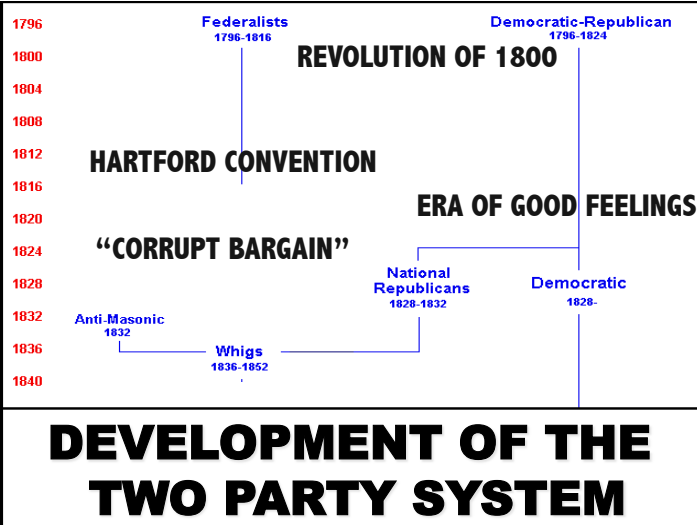
- **Louisiana Purchase (1803)**- doubled size of U.S. without war
 - **Barbary Pirates (1801-1805)**- Rather than pay tribute- war
 - **War of 1812**- preserved American neutrality
 - **Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)**- Great Lakes disarmament agreement between England / US
 - **British American Convention (1818)**- joint occupation of Oregon (U.S. / England), Louisiana Territory northern limit to 49th parallel, shared Newfoundland fishing
 - **Adams Onis Treaty (Florida Purchase Treaty)** Spain sells Florida to the U.S.
 - **Monroe Doctrine (1823)** no more colonization in Western Hemisphere and nonintervention in European affairs.
 - **"Lone Star Republic"** 1836 Texas annexation controversy
- PERIOD 5**
- **Election of 1844:** James K. Polk and "Manifest Destiny"
 - **Oregon "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight", Texas annexed**
 - **Mexican American War 1846-48, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

RISE OF NATIONALISM

- **CULTURAL NATIONALISM:** Patriotic themes in art
 - Hudson River School: landscape paintings of Hudson River Valley
 - John James Audubon: study of birds in America
- **ECONOMIC NATIONALISM:** American System by Henry Clay
 1. National Bank of the United States:
 2. Protective Tariff of 1816: protect American industry and help fund transportation improvements
 3. Internal Transportation Improvements (Erie Canal, Cumberland Road)
- **POLITICAL NATIONALISM:** Only ONE political party Democratic-Republican
 - Era of Good Feelings
 - The party does adopt some Federalist ideas
 - There will be disputes during this period. (Tariff, slavery, etc)

POLITICS: 1800-1848

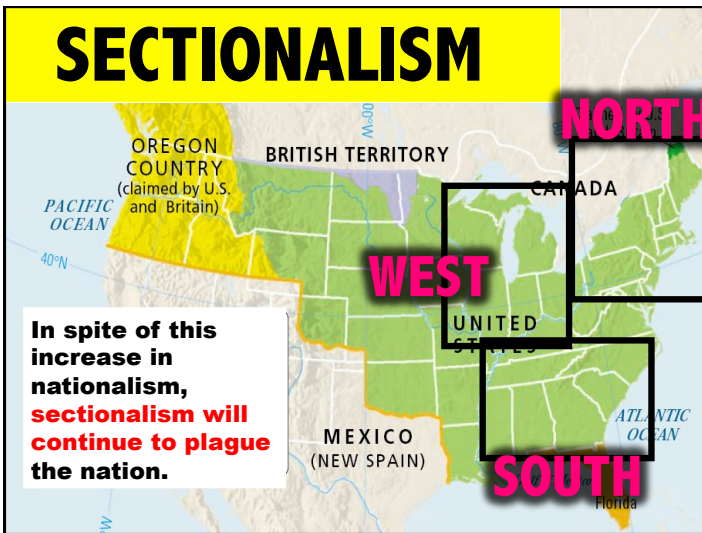
- **Election of 1800:** 1st peaceful transition of power
- **Era of Good Feelings** (Election of 1816- Panic of 1819): One political party, Federalist gone
- **Factions** within the Republican party reveal tensions
- **Election of 1824** – “Corrupt Bargain” John Quincy Adams becomes President following a disputed election.
- **Age of the Common Man:** new state suffrage laws allowed more white men to vote
- **Election of 1828:** Election of Andrew Jackson
- Rise of **second two party system** under Jackson: **Democrats vs. Whigs** (major disputes over the bank, veto power of Jackson)



LEFT OUT OF THIS NEW NATIONAL CULTURE

- **WOMEN: "Cult of Domesticity":** Women's place was in the domestic sphere.
 - **"Republican Motherhood"** women should raise good young citizens
 - **Seneca Falls Convention** (1848)- Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
- **AFRICAN AMERICANS:** Proslavery arguments, racism in North and South
- **NATIVE PEOPLE:** Native resistance met by forced removal

SECTIONALISM



In spite of this increase in nationalism, **sectionalism will continue to plague the nation.**

State governments will resist the authority of the federal government at various times

- ✓ **North: Hartford Convention (1814):** New England Federalist consider possible secession
 - War was over, Federalist fade away
- ✓ **South: Nullification Crisis (1828-1832):** South Carolina votes to nullify the Tariff of 1828 & 1832
 - Jackson orders federal troops & Compromise Tariff of 1833 (“Olive Branch and the Sword”)

In spite of this increase in nationalism, sectionalism will continue to plague the nation:

- **2nd National Bank** of the American System (North)
- **Internal Transportation improvements** heavily favored by the west (state rights supporters opposed spending of fed \$\$ on internal improvements)
- **Protective Tariff of 1816** supported by northern manufacturers
- **Missouri Issues:** Divided the north and south. Should slavery expand into new states? Temporarily solved by Missouri Compromise
- **Nullification Crisis (1833)-** South Carolina resist the tariff of 1828 and nullify within their state
 - Andrew Jackson responds with “Olive Branch and Sword”
- **National Bank Debate:** Re-chartering bank, Jackson vetoes, “pet banks”

**Webster-Hayne debate 1830 debate
between Daniel Webster (Mass.) &
Robert Hayne (SC):**

**Daniel Webster rejects idea that a state
could defy or leave the UNION**

**The Supreme Court will increase the
power of the Federal Government**

- **John Marshall** – Federalist judge
- **Marbury v. Madison** (1803) judicial review
- **McCulloch v. Maryland** – 2nd Bank of the U.S. is constitutional
- **Gibbons v. Ogden** - state do not regulate interstate commerce, FEDERAL does!



Regional (Sectional) Identity of the SOUTH

- Cotton gin in 1793 transforms cotton production
- Owning slaves was a sign of higher status – southern plantation aristocratic class
- Majority of southerners did not own slaves, yet supported slavery
- Code of chivalry- strong sense of honor amongst southerners
- As Northerners become critical of slavery and slave revolts take place, southerners become defensive –
 - George Fitzhugh defended slavery as a positive good
 - Better than factory labor in north
 - Use of religion to defend slavery

AFRICAN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES

• LIFE UNDER SLAVERY

- Extended families, surrogate families
- Slave spiritual and the importance of religion (2nd Great Awakening)

• SLAVE RESISTANCE

- Sabotage, runaway, slowdowns
- Rebellions
 - Denmark Vesey (1822) betrayed
 - Nat Turner Rebellion (1831)
- Stricter slave codes passed



• ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT IN NORTH

- Free Black population
- David Walker "An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" 1829
- American Colonization Society- send freed slaves to Africa
- William Lloyd Garrison American Anti-Slavery Society, The Liberator

Regional (**Sectional**) Identity of the **NORTH**

- Rise of Manufacturing
 - **Samuel Slater**- 1791 father of the factory system
 - Growth of cities
 - **Eli Whitney's Interchangeable parts** allows for mass production in factories
 - Steam engines allow for transportation costs to be cheaper (**Clermont** developed by **Robert Fulton**)
 - **Lowell System**- factory in Mass. Worked by New England farmers daughters (later Irish women)
 - **Commonwealth v. Hunt** – labor unions were allowed
- Immigrants tended to settle in the North
 - **Irish** and **German** immigration increases
 - Nativist groups: Know Nothing Party

The economic activities of the South and North were linked together. Southern cotton provided the raw material for manufacturing in the Northeast.

THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

“Spiritual Reform From Within”
[Religious Revivalism- Charles Finney]

Various Social Reform Movements

Temperance:
American
Temperance
Society

Prison
Reform:
Dorothea Dix

Abolitionism:
Douglas, Garrison,
Walker, etc

Women's Rights:
Seneca Falls
Convention

Education:
Horace Mann

Utopian
societies



**PASSING
APUSH IS
HARD
WORK**
