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A Maturing Nation is Challenged, 1790 To 1861

First Semester Reading Guide IV November AP Historical Periods 3, 4, & 5

READINGS FOR YOUR GROWTH!

- *THE FERMENT OF REFORM AND CULTURE, 1790-1860 (AP-CHAPTER 15) (CP-CH. 3.5)
- *THE SOUTH AND THE SLAVE CONTROVERSY, 1793-1860 (AP-CHAPTER 16) (CP-CH. 4.1)
 - *MANIFEST DESTINY AND ITS LEGACY, 1841-1848 (AP-CHAPTER 17) (CP-CH. 3.3)
 - *RENEWING THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE, 1848-1854 (AP-CHAPTER 18) (CP-CH. 4.1)
 - *DRIFTING TOWARD DISUNION, 1854-1861 (AP-Chapter 19) (CP-Ch. 4.1)

👉 Chapter Highlights Enlighten the Path to Your Knowledge!

1. The spectacular religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening reversed a trend toward secular rationalism in American culture, and helped to fuel a spirit of social reform. In the process, religion was increasingly “feminized,” while women in turn took the lead in movements of reform, including those designed to improve their own condition.
2. The attempt to improve Americans’ faith, morals, and character affected nearly all areas of American life and culture, including education, the family, literature and the arts—culminating in the great crusade against slavery.
3. The explosion of cotton production fastened the slave system deeply upon the South, creating a complex, hierarchical racial and social order that deeply affected whites as well as blacks.
 4. The emergence of a small but energetic radical abolitionist movement caused a fierce proslavery backlash in the South and a slow but steady growth of moderate antislavery sentiment in the North.
5. American expansionism gained momentum in the 1840s, leading first to the acquisition of Texas and Oregon, and then to the Mexican War, which added vast southwestern territories to the United States and ignited the slavery question.
6. The sectional conflict over the expansion of slavery that erupted after the Mexican War was temporarily quieted by the Compromise of 1850, but Douglas’s Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 exploded it again.
7. A series of major North-South crises in the late 1850s culminated in the election of the antislavery Republican Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. His election caused seven southern states to secede from the union and form the Confederate States of America.

👉 Key Concepts

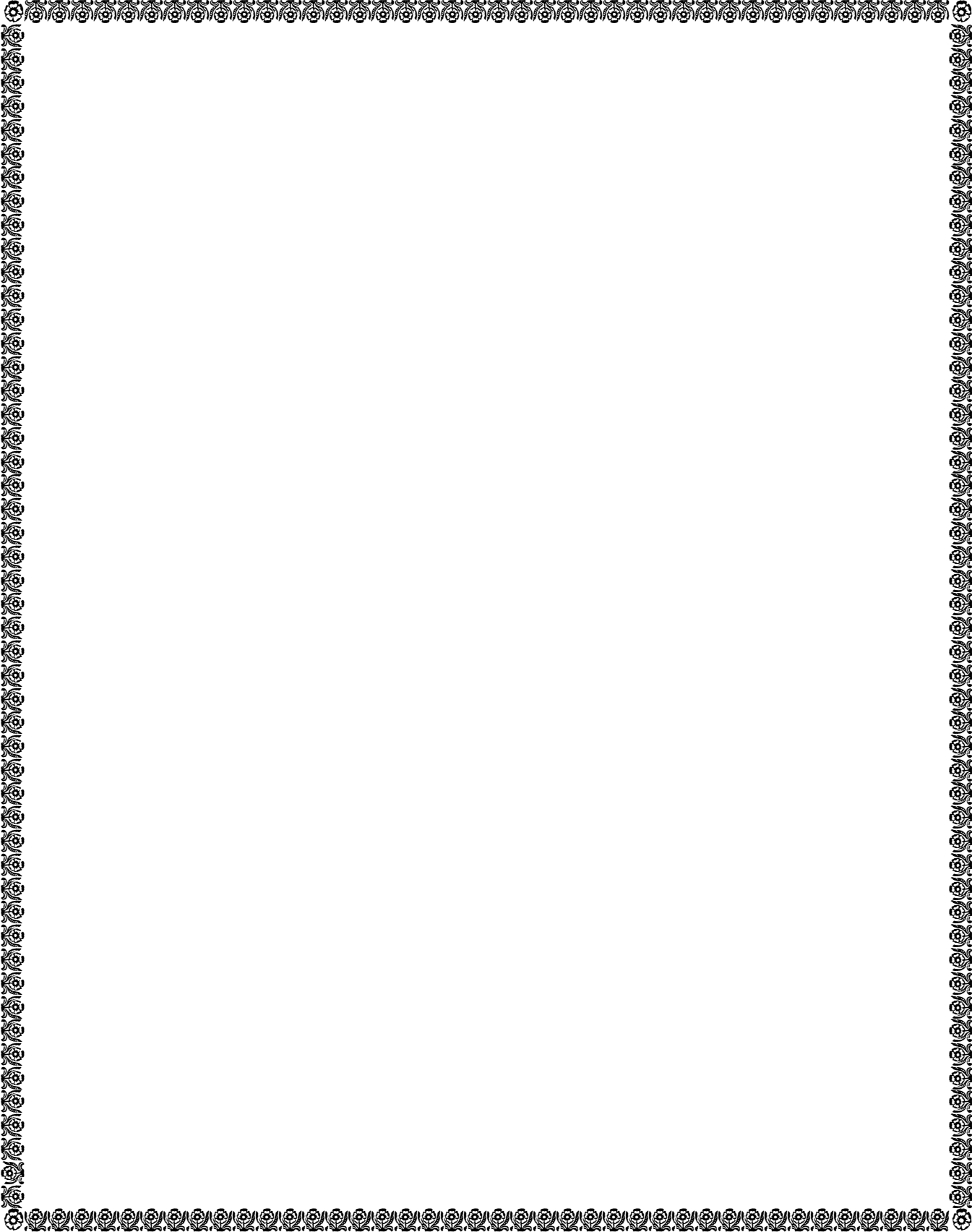
👁️ The U. S. became more connected with the world, pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, and emerged as a destination for many migrants from other countries. 👁️ The U.S. interest in increasing foreign trade and expanding its national borders shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives. 👁️ Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.

👉 Essential Details !!!100% Ginn Guaranteed Test Questions!!!

The Second Great Awakening; Romanticism; Reform Movements; Seneca Falls Convention; Utopian Movements; Slavery, Southern Cotton; Free African-Americans; Abolition; Slavery as a Positive Good; Manifest Destiny; Westward Expansion; Mexican-American War; The Mexican Session; Controversy over slavery in the territories; The Free Soil Movement; The Compromise of 1850; The Kansas-Nebraska Act; End of the Second Party System; Republicans; States’ Rights; Abraham Lincoln; Free Labor; The *Dred Scott* Decision; The Election of 1860; Secession

👉 Great Debate Topics to Stimulate Discussion!

1. Were the Abolitionists “Unrestrained Fanatics?” (9th Ed.)
2. Was Slavery Profitable? (9th Edit.)
3. Did Slavery Destroy the Black Family? (10th & 13th Ed.)
4. Was the Mexican War an Exercise in American Imperialism? (9th & 10th & 15th Ed.)
5. Did the Westward Movement Transform the Traditional Roles of Women in the Mid-Nineteenth Century? (9th & 10th Ed.)
6. Was Antebellum Temperance Reform Motivated Primarily by Religious Moralism? (15th Ed.)
7. Have Historians Overemphasized the Slavery Issue as a Cause of the Civil War? (9th Ed.)
8. Was John Brown an Irrational Terrorist? (13th & 15th Ed.)
9. Was Slavery the Key Issue in The Sectional Conflict Leading to the Civil War? (13th & 15th Ed.)



OBJECTIVE CHECKLIST

A. The Triumph of Jeffersonian Democracy

- 1. The election of 1800 and its controversies
- 4. Jefferson's support in the 1800 election
- 5. Jefferson's ideological consistency
- 6. Characterization of Jefferson's presidency
- 7. John Marshall as Chief Justice
- 8. The concept of judicial review
- 9. Jefferson's distrust of standing armies
- 10. Jefferson and navies
- 11. Jefferson's first major foreign-policy decision
- 12. The Louisiana Purchase
- 13. The purpose and consequence of Lewis and Clark's Expedition
- 14. The consequences of Burr and Hamilton's duel
- 15. The purpose of impressment
- 16. The Chesapeake incident
- 17. Jefferson's embargo
- 18. James Madison's foreign-policy mistakes
- 19. Demand for war with Britain
- 20. The arguments of War Hawks
- 21. The Battle of Tippecanoe and its consequences
- 22. New England's opposition to the War of 1812
- 21. The importance of the Monroe Doctrine

B. James Madison and the Second War for Independence & the Postwar Upsurge in Nationalism

- 1. United States' preparation for the War of 1812
- 2. The U. S. Navy and the War of 1812
- 3. The Battle of Plattsburg
- 4. British plans for the 1814 campaign
- 5. The attack on Baltimore
- 6. The Battle of New Orleans
- 7. The Treaty of Ghent
- 8. The consequence of the Hartford Convention
- 9. The Rush-Bagot agreement
- 10. The consequences of the War of 1812
- 11. The uniqueness of the Tariff of 1816
- 12. Henry Clay and his American System
- 13. The Era of Good Feelings
- 14. The demise of the Federalist party
- 15. The causes and consequences of the Panic of 1819
- 16. The Tallmadge Amendment
- 17. The results of the Missouri Compromise
- 18. John Marshall's court
- 19. Movement to the Old Northwest territory
- 20. Relations with Spain and the acquisition of Florida



C. The Rise of Mass (Jacksonian) Democracy (& Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide)

- 1. In the 1820s and 1830s one issue that greatly raised the political stakes was
- 2. The new two party political system that emerged in the 1830s and 1840s
- 3. The public's attitude regarding political parties
- 4. 1840's new techniques of politicking
- 5. voter participation in 1840
- 6. The election of 1824
- 7. John Quincy Adams's as president
- 8. the spoils system
- 9. The Tariff of 1828 & the "nullification crisis"
- 10. Calhoun's "South Carolina Exposition" Regional support for the Tariff of 1833
- 11. The policy of the Jackson administration toward the eastern Indian tribes
- 12. Andrew Jackson's "war" on the Bank of the United States
- 13. Jackson's veto of the recharter bill for Bank of the U.S.
- 14. The Anti-Masonic party of 1832
- 15. Innovations in the election of 1832
- 16. Supporters of the Whig party
- 17. The "cement" that held the Whig party together
- 18. The Panic of 1837
- 19. The government of Mexico and the Americans who settled in Mexican-controlled Texas
- 20. Reasons for the Anglo-Texan rebellion against Mexican rule
- 21. Battle with which Texan's won independence
- 22. William Henry Harrison and the Whig party

D. Forging the National Economy

- 1. Life on the frontier
- 2. Consequences of the growth of American cities between 1800 and 1860
- 3. "Ecological imperialism"
- 4. George Catlin's advice
- 5. Irish immigration
- 6. German immigrants
- 7. The "Father of the Factory System"
- 8. The nature of the cotton industry
- 9. The underlying basis for modern mass production
- 10. Inventions and inventors of the Early Industrial Revolution
- 11. The American work force in the early 19th century
- 12. "cult of domesticity"
- 13. The Early 19th century American family
- 14. The first major transportation project linking the East to the trans-Allegheny West
- 15. Steamboats
- 16. The "canal era"
- 17. Regional specialization in particular economic activities
- 18. Consequences of the transportation and marketing revolution

E. The Ferment of Reform and Culture

- 1. Organized religion in America by 1850
- 2. Unitarians
- 3. Religious revivals of the Second Great Awakening
- 4. Charles Grandison Finney
- 5. The most successful religious sects of the Second Great Awakening
- 6. The Mormon religion
- 7. Tax-supported public education
- 8. Noah Webster's dictionary
- 9. Two areas where women in the nineteenth century were widely thought to be superior to men
- 10. Alcohol consumption by Americans in the 1800s
- 11. Why were sexual differences strongly emphasized in nineteenth-century America?
- 12. John Humphrey Noyes
- 13. The American medical profession by 1860
- 14. Utopian communities in pre-1860s America
- 15. the most successful of the early-nineteenth-century communitarian experiments
- 16. American scientific achievement in the 1800s
- 17. American architectural creativity in the early 19th century
- 18. The Hudson River school
- 19. American literature in the early 19th century
- 20. Transcendentalism

F. The South and the Slave Controversy

- 1. Consequences of the cotton gin
- 2. Members of the planter aristocracy
- 3. Plantation agriculture
- 4. Plantation mistresses
- 5. Weaknesses of the slave plantation system
- 6. Immigration to the South
- 7. Southern subsistence farmers
- 8. The nature of slave owners
- 9. How slaves gained their freedom
- 10. Northern treatment of free blacks
- 11. The slaves' greatest horror
- 12. The "black belt"
- 13. Best and worst places to be a slave
- 14. Forms of slave resistance
- 15. Abolitionists and their publications
- 16. The American Colonization Society
- 17. Abolitionists and their role in the movement
- 18. The argument for the continuation of slavery

G. Manifest Destiny and its Legacy

- 1. President Tyler's presidency
- 2. Results of the Panic of 1837
- 3. The Canadian insurrection
- 4. The Maine border dispute
- 5. The arguments for and against annexing Texas
- 6. The acquisition of territory to the U.S.
- 7. The nomination of James Polk
- 8. The Oregon dispute
- 9. The election of 1844
- 10. The Oregon Treaty
- 11. The events of the Mexican War
- 12. Causes of the Mexican War
- 13. "Spot" resolutions
- 14. The goals of the Mexican War
- 15. Officers of the Mexican War
- 16. Terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- 17. The Wilmot Proviso
- 18. The settlement of California
- 19. Californios

VOCABULARY

William Clark, Albert Gallatin, Robert Livingston, Zebulon Pike, John Marshall
 Aaron Burr William Marbury Tecumseh the Prophet

Toussaint L'Ouverture Samuel Chase Meriwether Lewis
 Henry Clay John Quincy Adams patronage judicial

review impressment Macon's Bill No. 2
 war hawks Judiciary Act of 1789
 Battle of Austerlitz Judiciary Act of 1801 Orders in Council
 "Revolution of 1800" Chesapeake incident *Marbury v. Madison*
 Embargo Act Louisiana Purchase
 Non-Intercourse Act mosquito fleet
 Oliver Hazard Perry Thomas Macdonough
 William Henry Harrison Francis Scott Key
 Andrew Jackson Washington Irving
 James Monroe James Fenimore Cooper
 John Marshall John C. Calhoun
 John Quincy Adams Daniel Webster

Nationalism "peculiar institution" protective tariff
 sectionalism internal improvements nonintervention isolationism
 Ohio fever Second Bank of the United States *McCulloch v. Maryland*
 Tariff of 1816 *Cohens v. Virginia*
 American System *Gibbons v. Ogden*
 Bonus Bill of 1817 Battle of Horseshoe Bend
Fletcher v. Peck Virginia dynasty
Dartmouth College v. Woodward Era of Good Feelings
 Treaty of 1818 panic of 1819
 Florida Purchase Treaty Tippecanoe
Constitution Battle of the Thames
 Land Act of 1820 Monroe Doctrine
 Tallmadge Amendment Russo-American Treaty of 1824
 Missouri Compromise Treaty of Ghent
 Battle of Plattsburgh Hartford Convention

Andrew Jackson John C. Calhoun Henry Clay
 Martin Van Buren William Crawford John Quincy Adams
 Daniel Webster Nicholas Biddle Osceola
 Stephen Austin William Harrison Sam Houston

John Tyler Santa Anna Black Hawk
 William Travis Annexation "favorite son" common man
 Nullification spoils system Anti-Masonic party "Revolution of
 1828" Twelfth Amendment "King Mob" "corrupt bargain"
 Tariff of Abominations *South Carolina Exposition* Tariff of 1832
 "slavocracy" Specie Circular
 Tariff of 1833 "Trail of Tears"
 Panic of 1837

Divorce Bill Force Bill Seminole Indians
 Bank of the United States Lone Star
 independent treasury
 Democratic party "pet" banks



HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS

Analyzing Historical Sources and Evidence

*Analyzing Evidence: Content and Sourcing
Interpretation*

Making Historical Connections

*Comparison
Contextualization*

Synthesis

Chronological Reasoning

*Causation
Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
Periodization*

Creating and Supporting a Historical Argument

Argumentation

THEMATIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

American and National Identity (NAT)

Politics and Power (POL)

Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

Culture and Society (CUL)

Migration and Settlement (MIG)

Geography and the Environment (GEO)

America in the World (WOR)

PERIOD 4: 1800–1848 (TEN PERCENT)

Key Concept 4.1: *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*

- A) In the early 1800s, national political parties continued to debate issues such as the tariff, powers of the federal government, and relations with European powers.
- B) 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.
- C) By the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose — the Democrats, led, by Andrew Jackson, and the Whigs, led by Henry Clay — that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.
- D) Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders’ positions on slavery and economic policy.
- E) 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.
- F) A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.
- G) Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.

- H) 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.



- I) Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.
- J) 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.
- K) A women's rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the Seneca Falls Convention.

Key Concept 4.2: *Innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce powerfully accelerated the American economy, precipitating profound changes to U.S. society and to national and regional identities*

- A) Entrepreneurs helped to create a market revolution in production and commerce, in which market relationships between producers and consumers came to prevail as the manufacture of goods became more organized.
- B) Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.
- C) Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets and helped foster regional interdependence. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than either was linked to the South.
- D) Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semisubsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.
- E) 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.
- F) Gender and family roles changed in response to the market revolution, particularly with the growth of definitions of domestic ideals that emphasized the separation of public and private spheres
- G) 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.
- H) Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.
- I) 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.
- J) Plans to further unify the U.S. economy, such as the American System, generated debates over whether such policies would benefit agriculture or industry, potentially favoring different sections of the country.

Key Concept 4.3: *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.*

- A) 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.
- B) 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.
- C) 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.
- D) 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.
- E) Congressional attempts at political compromise, such as the Missouri Compromise, only temporarily stemmed growing tensions between opponents and defenders of slavery.

