

College Board Concept Outline Period 4: 1800 to 1848

Directions: The Concept Outline below presents the required concepts and topics that students need to understand for the APUSH test. The statements in the outline focus on large-scale historical processes and major developments. Our course has focused on specific and significant historical evidence from the past that illustrate each of these developments and processes. Complete each table on the outline below by choosing two specific examples of relevant historical evidence that illustrate the concepts in greater detail. You may choose from among the ones provided OR provide one of your own. Define or describe the example and explain its significance to the thesis statement directly above the box.

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.

- I. The nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy was achieved by expanding suffrage from a system based on property ownership to one based on voting by all adult white men, and it was accompanied by the growth of political parties.
 - 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.

Examples: Election of 1800 (“Revolution of 1800”), First Party System, Louisiana Purchase (1803), 12th Amendment (1804), War with Tripoli (1801-1805), Chesapeake Leopard Affair (1807), Embargo Act of 1807, Non-intercourse Act (1809), Macon’s Bill #2 (1810), “War Hawks”, War of 1812 (impressment, desire for Canada, British occupation of US forts, British aid to Indians), Federalists and the Hartford Convention (1814), Treaty of Ghent (1815), Henry Clay’s “American System”, protective tariff of 1816, Second Band of the US, Era of Good Feelings, Madison’s veto of Bonus Bill (1817)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- 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.

Examples: John Marshall, *Marbury v. Madison*, *McCullough v. Maryland*, *Worcester v. Georgia*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- 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.

Examples: Corrupt bargain of 1824, Second Party System, opposition of Whigs to Democrat “King Andrew”, end of property requirements to vote by 1828, Jackson’s use of spoils system, universal manhood suffrage, “Age of the Common Man”, Webster Hayne Debate of 1830, Jackson’s veto of Maysville Road (1830), Jackson’s veto of Second Bank of US re-charter, Jackson’s use of “pet banks”, *South Carolina Exposition and Protest* by John Calhoun (1828), South Carolina nullification of Tariffs of 1828 and 1832, Jackson’s “Force Act” of 1833, Compromise Tariff of 1833

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

D. Regional interests often trumped national concerns as the basis for many political leaders' positions on slavery and economic policy.

Example: John Calhoun's "positive good" arguments, Missouri Compromise of 1820, sectional balance in the Senate, Indian Removal Act of 1830, South Carolina nullification of Tariffs of 1828 and 1832, Jackson' Force Act of 1833, Compromise Tariff of 1833

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

II. While Americans embraced a new national culture, various groups developed distinctive cultures of their own.

A. 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.

Examples: Charles Finney, Seneca Falls Convention (1848), Utopian communities (Brook Farm, Shakers, Mormons, Oneida), American, American Temperance Society, Dorothea Dix and prison reform, Horace Mann and education reform

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- B. A new national culture emerged that combined American elements, European influences, and regional cultural sensibilities.

Examples: Hudson River School of art; transcendental writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau; James Audubon, Knickerbocker writers such as Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper; Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language* (1828)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- C. Liberal social ideas from abroad and Romantic beliefs in human perfectibility influenced literature, art, philosophy, and architecture.

Examples: Romanticism, transcendentalism, Federal style of architecture, Thomas Jefferson's rotunda

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- D. 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.

Examples: surrogate families; covert resistance (work slowdowns, sabotage, and runaways); spirituals; Richard Allen's African Methodist Episcopal Church (1816); American Colonization Society (1816); Benjamin Lundy's *Genius of Universal Emancipation* (gradual emancipation); David Walker's *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* (1829); William Lloyd Garrison's "immediate and uncompensated" emancipation; American Anti-slavery Society (1833); Garrison's *Liberator* (1831); Underground Railroad; Sojourner Truth; Frederick Douglass' *North Star* (1847); Liberty Party (1840)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis
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III. Increasing numbers of Americans, many inspired by new religious and intellectual movements, worked primarily outside of government institutions to advance their ideals.

A. Americans formed new voluntary organizations that aimed to change individual behaviors and improve society through temperance and other reform efforts.

Examples: American Temperance Society, American Anti-slavery Society, Seneca Falls Convention and the *Declaration of Sentiments*, Oberlin College

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

B. 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.

Examples: American Colonization Society, William Lloyd Garrison's "immediate and uncompensated" emancipation, gradual emancipation, Denmark Vesey's rebellion, Nat Turner's rebellion

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- C. A women’s rights movement sought to create greater equality and opportunities for women, expressing its ideals at the **Seneca Falls Convention**.

Examples: Seneca Falls Convention, Declaration of Sentiments, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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.

- I. New transportation systems and technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural production.
- 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.
- Examples:** John Deere’s steel plow, Cyrus McCormick’s mechanical reaper, Samuel Slater “Father of American Factory System”, Eli Whitney’s cotton gin and interchangeable part, Samuel Morse and the telegraph, Robert Fulton’s *Clermont* steamboat, Lowell system, Baldwin Locomotive Works of Pennsylvania

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- B. Innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions increased the efficiency of production methods.

Examples: Lowell system, steam locomotives, steamboats, spinning jenny, steamboats, interchangeable parts, cotton gin, telegraph, steel plow, mechanical reaper, improved roads/turnpikes

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis
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- 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.

Examples: Lancaster Turnpike, regional specialization and interdependence, Erie Canal, Canal Era, Henry Clay's American System, Cumberland (National) Road, protective tariff of 1816, *Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge* (1837)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- II. The changes caused by the **market revolution** had significant effects on U.S. society, workers' lives, and gender and family relations.

- A. Increasing numbers of Americans, especially women and men working in factories, no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.

Examples: Lowell mills, Industrial Revolution, factory system

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis
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- B. 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.

Examples: Income gap, social hierarchy, plantation aristocracy, “Yankee traders”, National Trades Union, *Commonwealth v. Hunt*

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- C. 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.

Examples: Cult of domesticity, Lydia Child challenged cult of domesticity, Elizabeth Blackwell, Sojourner Truth’s *Ain’t I a Woman?*, Grimke sisters

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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III. Economic development shaped settlement and trade patterns, helping to unify the nation while also encouraging the growth of different regions.

A. 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.

Examples: Erie Canal, Lancaster Turnpike, German immigration, Irish immigration, Midwest farm goods traded for New England factory goods

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

B. Increasing Southern cotton production and the related growth of Northern manufacturing, banking, and shipping industries promoted the development of national and international commercial ties.

Examples: “King Cotton”, protective tariffs, textile industry, whaling and fishing industry, “Yankee traders”, Treaty of Wanghia (1844) expanded trade with China

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

C. 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.

Examples: Slow urban growth, planter aristocracy (“cottonocracy”), growth of the internal slave trade

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- D. 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.

Examples: Protective tariffs of 1816 and 1824, Madison's veto of the Bonus Bill, internal improvements, Cumberland (National) Road, Jackson's veto of the Maysville Road, Second Bank of the US

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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.

- I. Struggling to create an independent global presence, the United States sought to claim territory throughout the North American continent and promote foreign trade.

- 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**.

Examples: Rush Bagot Treaty (1817), Convention of 1818, Adams Onis Treaty (1819), Monroe Doctrine (1823), dispute over annexation of Texas (1836-1845), annexation of Texas by joint resolution (1845), Webster Ashburton Treaty (1842), Oregon Treaty with Britain (1846), Mexican American War (1846-1848), Manifest Destiny

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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- 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.

Examples: Tecumseh's Confederacy (1808-1813), Battle of Tippecanoe (1811), First Seminole War (1816-1818), Indian Removal Act (1830), Trail of Tears, Second Seminole War (1835-1842), Indian Territory

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

- II. The United States' acquisition of lands in the West gave rise to contests over the extension of slavery into new territories.

- A. 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.

Examples: Cotton gin and growth of upland (short-staple) cotton, growth of the internal slave trade

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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- B. 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.

Examples: John Calhoun's "positive good" arguments, Biblical justifications for slavery, Constitutional justifications for slavery (fugitive slave clause and three-fifths clause)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis

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

Examples: Jefferson's "firebell in the night" warning (1820), Webster Hayne Debate (1830) dispute over annexation of Texas (1836-1845), gag rule, Wilmot Proviso (1846)

Example	Definition/Description	Significance to the Thesis
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