

Period 4: 1800-1848
AP US History ■ Period 4

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What we will cover

- 1 Jefferson's Era and the Courts
- 2 Politics, Regions, and the World Stage
- 3 The Market Revolution
- 4 Society and Culture in the Market Revolution
- 5 Expanding Democracy and Jackson
- 6 Religion, Reform, and American Culture

1

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Period 4: 1800-1848

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Period 4 runs from 1800 to 1848. Three things happen at once: democracy widens, the economy transforms, and the country expands – and each one deepens the argument over slavery.

These were arguments about how much power the national government should have.

Period 4: 1800-1848

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Four things the early republic did

Louisiana Purchase

The **Louisiana Purchase** doubled the territory at a stroke – and forced Jefferson to use a federal power he had argued against.

Judicial review

Marbury v. Madison established **judicial review**: the Court may strike down a law as unconstitutional.

An independent global presence

The republic asserted an **independent global presence** – the Barbary wars, the War of 1812, and finally the Monroe Doctrine.

Nullification crisis

The **nullification crisis** of 1832 put the question plainly: may a state refuse a federal law? The answer held, and the question did not go away.

Each of these is a precedent. In an essay, say what it made possible later – that is the causation the rubric rewards.

2

Politics, Regions, and the World Stage

Politics, Regions, and the World Stage

As the country grew, **regional interests** 区域利益 diverged. The North favoured tariffs to protect manufacturing; the South opposed them as a tax on its exports; the West wanted internal improvements and cheap land. Nearly every political dispute of the period maps onto that triangle.

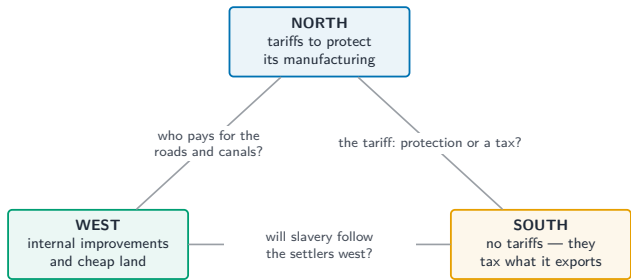
It fought the **War of 1812** 1812 年战争, expanded foreign trade, and in the **Monroe Doctrine** 门罗主义 declared the Western Hemisphere closed to further European colonisation – an assertion of influence well beyond the country's actual power at the time.

Every dispute is an edge of this triangle

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Every dispute is an edge of this triangle, in detail



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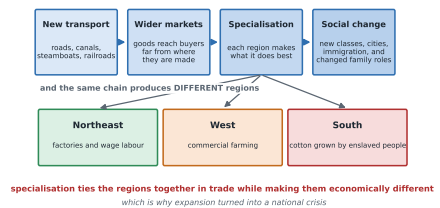
3 The Market Revolution

A chain, not a list

New **transportation systems** 交通体系 - roads, **canals** 运河 such as the Erie, steamboats, and then **railroads** 铁路 - together with new technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural...

The mechanism is what the exam wants.

A chain, not a list, in detail



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The Market Revolution

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Cheaper transport widened **markets** 市场; wider markets let regions **specialise** 专业化 in what they did best; specialisation tied the regions together in trade while making them economically different from one another.

The market revolution, and who was moved

Factory production **Factory production** concentrated work under one roof and one clock, replacing the artisan's workshop.

Commercial farming **Commercial farming** grew for distant markets rather than the household – which is what the canals and railroads were built for.

Relocated westward Under the Indian Removal Act of 1830, southeastern nations were relocated **westward** by federal force.

Trail of Tears The Cherokee removal became the **Trail of Tears**: thousands died on the march, after the Supreme Court had ruled in their favour.

The market revolution and removal are one story: the demand for cotton land is what made removal politically irresistible.

4

Society and Culture in the Market Revolution

Society and Culture in the Market Revolution

The market revolution changed how people lived, not just what they produced.

- Work moved out of the household and into **factories** and offices, producing a growing **middle class** 中产阶级 and a new **wage-earning working class** 雇佣劳动者阶级.
- A **separation of home and workplace** 家庭与 workplace 分离 encouraged an ideology assigning women a domestic role, even as many women worked for wages in mills.
- **Immigration** 移民 rose sharply, especially from Ireland and Germany, producing both a larger labour force and organised **nativist** 排外主义 hostility.
- **Urbanisation** 城市化 accelerated, with the social problems that followed.

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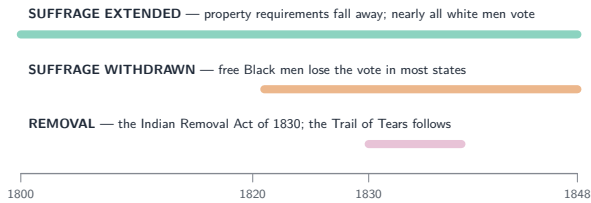
Expanding Democracy and Jackson

Expanding Democracy and Jackson

The transition to a **more participatory democracy** 更具参与性的民主 came through expanding **suffrage** 选举权 – the removal of property qualifications for white men – along with new campaign styles and mass political parties.

The limits matter as much as the expansion: this widening applied to white men, while free African Americans in several states **lost** voting rights in the same decades, and women had none.

Widening and narrowing, in the same decades



All three overlap in the **same** decades. “The age of the common man” is a phrase to **qualify**, not to repeat

6

Religion, Reform, and American Culture

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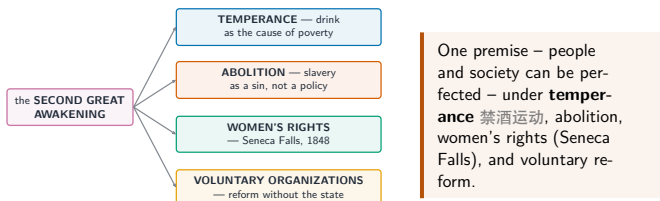
The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a reaction against rationalism, and changes brought by the market revolution together produced the **Second Great Awakening** 第二次大觉醒, a wave of religious revival emphasising personal salvation and human perfectibility.

- **Temperance** 禁酒运动 and prison, asylum, and school reform.
- **Abolitionist and antislavery movements** 废奴与反奴隶制运动, which gradually achieved emancipation in the North and grew louder nationally.
- A **women's rights movement** 妇女权利运动, which sought greater equality and opportunity and expressed its ideals at the **Seneca Falls Convention** 塞内卡福尔斯会议.

Religion, Reform, and American Culture, continued

Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in **art, literature, and architecture** 艺术、文学与建筑, while various groups maintained distinctive cultures of their own.

One premise underneath four movements



The courts, reform, and the cotton South

the primacy of the judiciary	Supreme Court decisions established the Court's authority to review, and a strong national government's constitutional basis
voluntary organizations 自愿团体	Americans formed them to change individual behaviour — temperance, abolition, education, asylum reform
the premise beneath them	that people and institutions could be perfected — the reform impulse's shared assumption
Andrew Jackson 杰克逊	expanded suffrage and executive power, and forced Indian removal 印第安人迁移
cotton 棉花	as overcultivation exhausted eastern soil, slavery expanded westward with it
southern support	although the majority of southerners owned no enslaved persons , most supported the system

That last point is the standard essay trap. Explaining **why** non-slaveholders defended slavery is where the analysis is.

7

African Americans and the Society of the South

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ African Americans and the Society of the South

African Americans and the Society of the South

Antislavery effort in the South was largely limited to **unsuccessful rebellions** 未能成功的起义 by enslaved people, which were met with harsher laws and tighter control.

Enslaved and free African Americans created **communities and strategies** 社群与策略 to protect themselves: family and kinship networks, religious practice, music, and covert resistance – a continuation of the pattern from Period 2.

8

Causation in Period 4

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ Causation in Period 4

Causation in Period 4

The period's reasoning skill is **causation**.

The strongest chain to hold: the market revolution and westward expansion were engines of growth, and both drove the sectional conflict that Period 5 resolves by war.

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ Causation in Period 4

Worked example – a qualified position

2023 long essay: “Evaluate the extent to which commercial development changed United States society from 1800 to 1855.”

■ **Scoring:** “Commercial development transformed United States society to a great extent between 1800 and 1855, creating a wage-earning working class and a distinct middle class in the North and drawing the West into national markets, though in the South it deepened rather than displaced an existing slave-based agricultural order.”

■ **Evaluate the extent** rewards a qualified position – “to a great extent, though...”

The qualification is not hedging. It is what lets the essay argue rather than describe.

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ Causation in Period 4

Exam tips

- Learn the market revolution as a **chain**: transport → wider markets → specialisation → different regional economies → social change.
- Give the **regional triangle** (North, South, West) when explaining a political dispute; tariff, bank, and internal improvements all fit it.
- Democracy expanded **for white men** while free Black men lost rights in several states. Saying so is what turns a description into an evaluation.
- Connect the **Second Great Awakening** to reform: revival supplied the belief that people and society could be perfected.
- Southern westward migration matters because it **carried slavery west**, turning expansion into the central national conflict.
- On **Evaluate the extent** prompts, qualify your position. “To a great extent, although...” is the structure the rubric rewards.

9

Recap

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ Recap

Period 4 – key takeaways

1 Market revolution

transport → markets →
specialisation → regions

2 Triangle

North, South, West on tariff,
bank, improvements

3 Democracy

expanded for white men; free
Black men lost rights

4 Slavery west

expansion carried slavery; that is
the conflict

Period 4: 1800-1848
└ Recap

Check yourself

- 1 Give the market-revolution chain in four steps.
- 2 For whom did Jacksonian democracy expand?
- 3 Why does southern westward migration matter?
- 4 What must an “evaluate the extent” thesis do?

Answers: transport → markets → specialisation → social change ▪ white men ▪ it carried slavery west ▪ take a qualified position