**APUSH Period 4 Study Guide**

**Key Concept 4.1:** The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

**Key Concept 4.2:** Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in US settlement patterns, regional identities, gender and family relations, political power, and distribution of consumer goods.

**Key Concept 4.3:** US interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and private initiatives.

**Essential Questions/ Vocabulary:**

**Ch. 13: *Rise of Mass Democracy*, 1824-1840**

What factors accompanied the nation’s transformation to a more participatory democracy?

How did various constituencies and interest groups coalesce and create Democratic and Whig parties in the 1830s to reflect and promote their agendas?

How did resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion include restrictive anti-Indian policies?

How did efforts to exploit the nation’s natural resources lead to governmental efforts to promote free and forced migration of various American people across the continent?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | | |
| **- Corrupt Bargain of 1824**  **- John Quincy**  **Adams**  **- Henry Clay**  **- Clay – Jackson rivalry** | **- Old Hickory / Jacksonian Democracy**  **- Spoils System**  **- Emergence of “Democrats”**  **- the “masses”**  **- King Mob**  **- Alexis de Tocqueville**  **- “Democracy in America”** | **- Tariff of Abominations**  **- Nullification Crisis**  **- John C. Calhoun**  **- Compromise Tariff of**  **1833**  **- Force Bill**  **- Trail of Tears**  **- Indian Removal Act**  **- Black Hawk War** | **- The Bank War**  **- Clay**  **- Webster**  **- Nick Biddle**  **- Jackson’s Veto**  **- Pet Banks**  **- Wildcat Currency**  **- Specie Circular** | **- Whigs**  **- Panic of 1837**  **- Two-Party Political System**  **- Sam Houston**  **- Texas Revolution**  **- “Remember the**  **Alamo”** |

**Ch. 14: *Forging the National Economy*, 1790-1860**

Why did resistance to initiatives for democracy and inclusion include rising xenophobia?

In what ways did developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitate profound changes in U.S. settlement patterns and regional identities?

How did innovations, including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, canals, railroads, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions, both extend markets and bring efficiency to production for those markets?

How did the market revolution help to widen a gap between rich and poor, shape emerging middle class and working classes, and cause a separation between home and workplace?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | | |
| **- Westward Movement: (demographic shifts)**  **- Culture of the West: provincial**  **- “Self-Reliance”**  **- Trappers**  **- Rendezvous** | **- Population Growth Factors (compare differences):**  **- Irish immigrants**  **- potato famine**  **- Molly Maguires**  **- Tammany Hall**  **- German immigrants**  **- 48’ers**  **- model farmers** | **- Know-Nothing Party**  **- Nativism**  **- Industrial Revolution**  **- Eli Whitney**  **- cotton gin**  **- McCormick reaper** | **- Child labor**  **- “scabs”**  **- *Commonwealth v. Hunt***  **- “Factory girls”**  **- Cult of domesticity** | **- turnpike**  **- Erie Canal**  **- Iron horse**  **- Clipper ships**  **- Pony Express**  **- Transportation revolution**  **- Market revolution** |