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| **6. Transformation of the Economy and Society in Antebellum America** | **7. The Transformation of Politics in Antebellum America** | **8. Religion, Reform, and Renaissance in Antebellum America** |  **9. Territorial Expansion and Manifest Destiny**  |
| 1. The transportation revolution and creation of a national market economy
2. Beginnings of industrialization and changes in social and class structures
3. Immigration and nativist reaction
4. Planters, yeoman farmers, and slaves in the cotton South
 | 1. Emergence of the second party system
2. Federal authority and its opponents: judicial federalism, the Bank War, tariff controversy, and states’ rights debates
3. Jacksonian democracy and its successes and limitations
4. Forced removal of American Indians to the trans-Mississippi West
 | 1. Evangelical Protestant revivalism
2. Social reforms
3. Ideals of domesticity
4. Transcendentalism and utopian communities
5. American Renaissance: literary and artistic expressions
 | 1. Western migration and cultural interactions
2. Territorial acquisitions
3. Early U.S. imperialism: the Mexican War
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Mr. Carpenter

APUSH TEST PREP

1. Jefferson and Madison
2. **The Revolution of 1800-** Jefferson and Madison organized the Democratic-Republican party. Jefferson narrowly defeated John Adams in the election of 1800 thus ending the “Federalist Decade.”
3. The election of 1800 marked a key turning point in American political history. It is often called the “Revolution of 1800” because there was a peaceful transfer of power between the victorious Democratic-Republicans and the defeated Federalists.

(Question-When did the Federalist Party die…Hartford Convention?)

1. Jeffersonian Democracy- In his inaugural address, Jefferson stressed that the “essential principles” of American government were above party politics when he reminded his fellow countrymen, “we are all Republicans-we are all Federalists.”
2. Jefferson wanted the White House and government to be less formal.
3. A government that governs least governs best-cut the federal budget, fired tax collectors, eliminated the tax on whiskey, and reduced the army and navy.
4. Wanted an agrarian society, believed farmers were the strength of the nation.
5. Believed in freedom of speech and asked Congress to repeal the Alien and Sedition Act.
6. Did Jefferson really buck the federalist policy?....No,
7. Jefferson kept the BUS, used the implied powers to justify the Louisiana Purchase. ECONOMICS
8. Jefferson reduced federal spending ECONOMICS
9. Favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution and believed the public should govern itself-favored expansion of suffrage to more white males. DOMESTIC POLICY
10. Jefferson continued Washington’s policy of remaining neutral and avoiding foreign wars. FOREIGN POLICY
11. In 1807, persuaded Congress to pass an Embargo Act which stopped exports of American goods to Europe (implied powers).
12. The embargo did not stop the British from impressing American sailors-the embargo did hurt economically in both Britain and America.

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| **Transformation of the Economy and Society in Antebellum America (Era of Good Feelings)** |
| 1. The transportation revolution and creation of a national market economy
2. **Clay’s American System and Internal Improvements**
3. Clay began as a War Hawk and supporter of the War of 1812.
4. His American System in antebellum America refers to Internal Improvements.
5. The plan was designed to promote economic growth and national unity.
* Tariffs that would protect American industries and raise revenue to fund internal improvements.
* A national bank that would promote financial stability.
* A network of federally funded roads and canals.
* A vibrant economy with increased trade among the nation’s different regions.
1. Clay’s American System was comparable to Hamilton’s economic vision for the U.S.
2. Transportation Revolution- The construction of the transportation infrastructure linked the north, south, east and west socially and economically.
3. National Road (Cumberland Road)-Stretched from Cumberland, Maryland to Vandalia Illinois and linked the east to the Midwest.
4. Steamboats- Robert Fulton launched the Clermont steamboat and thus the steamboat as a commercially viable industry that was used for both shipping and transportation.
5. Erie Canal-1817to 1825 linked the Midwest and the Atlantic.
6. Railroads- Beginning in the 1830s and by 1860 31,000 miles of track, primarily in the North, used labor from Irish immigrants and later Chinese immigrants.
7. Turnpikes- promoted trade and communication with the Old Northwest.
8. Market Revolution-During the Era of Good Feelings, most Americans bough goods from friends and neighbors in a local economy.
9. The new network of roads, canals, and rail lines enabled people to buy and sell goods with consumers in distant markets.
10. MARKET REVOLUTION in the antebellum period refers to the creation of a national economy that connected distant communities for the first time.
11. The creation of large, lucrative markets led to an American system of manufacturing that utilized machines with interchangeable parts to mass produce standardized low-cost goods.
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| 1. Beginnings of industrialization and changes in social and class structures
2. Invention and industrialization-America began its industrial revolution with advancements in agriculture and the development of the factory system.
3. Cotton Gin-Ely Whitney transformed the economy of the South from tobacco, indigo, rice, and sugar cane to cotton.
4. Interchangeable Parts- the precursor to the assembly line system that brought about mass production (Civil War issue?).
5. Steel Plow- Invented by John Deere in 1837 it enabled the farmer to double his productivity in the labor of plowing the field which made the cultivation of more acreage possible (leading up to the wage labor system…lessening the need for farmers?).
6. Telegraph-Samuel F. B. Morse’s 1844 invention enabled people to instantly communicate.
7. Sewing Machine- Invented by Elias Howe in 1846-gave a huge boost to Northern textile industry.
8. Samuel Slater- Came from Britain and used his knowledge to build the first American mill/factory to process cotton with water power.
9. Lowell Factory System- In 1823, a fully mechanized complex of new textile mills were built by Francis Lowell-important because they hired farm girls as employees, paid well, and was an early form of advancement for women.
10. Farming changed from subsistence agriculture to production for sale because of improvements in the farming technology and also the ability to move products to market.
11. The improvements in farming and industry caused social classes to be redefined by wealth and not family name. The developing middle class would bring different social causes as well as a new classification of class structure.
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| 1. Immigration and nativist reaction-Major immigration changesafter1832 as it when from 1.5% in the 20sto 11% by 1860.

(The first great wave of immigration from Europe happened between 1820 and 1860)1. There was a demand for immigration to increase the number of people working in factories and people were needed to populate the West.
2. Irish- Potato famine of the 1840s and a desire for a better life brought 1.5 million Irish to the U.S. The men did the hard work in factories, railroad work, and canal digging. Irish women replaced the New England girls in the factories and were the servants for the wealthy. The Irish faced tremendous persecution and discrimination by natives. The flood of Irish Immigration changed urban areas, especially Boston, New York, Philadelphia. The Irish played a key role in the growth of the Catholic Church in the U.S. Irish supported the Democrats and were central to the party bosses.
3. Germans-German immigration accelerated in the 1850s and beyond. Tended to be middle class, skilled trades, settled in the Midwest.
4. England/Scandinavia- People from the British Isles and Northern Europe accounted for 1/3 of the immigration from 1820 to 1860.
5. Nativism- The great wave of Irish and German immigration sparked a NATIVIST or anti-foreign reaction among native-born Protestants.
6. Nativist leaders argued that Catholics posed a danger to America’s republican institutions because of the Pope. Also, nativists argued that immigrants would work for low wages and therefore take jobs away from native workers.
7. During the 1850s, natives formed the AMERICAN PARTY- began as a secret society and when asked about the party, they were instructed to say, “I know nothing.” As a result, the American Party was soon called the Know-Nothing Party. The party’s platform focused on hostility toward immigrants and demanded Catholics is excluded from the political process. Know-Nothings enjoyed initial success capturing 40 Congressional seats in the 1854 election. In 1856 presidential candidate Millard Fillmore won 21 percent of the popular vote and 8 electoral votes. The power of the Know-nothings declined as immigration slowed and the debate focused on slavery.
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| 1. Planters, yeoman farmers, and slaves in the cotton South
2. Chesapeake Region- Originally based around indentured servants and laws in the 17th century did not separate servant and slave. The “slave codes” of the 1700s made black people and their children lifetime property. Slave labor became less important in the area as the demand for tobacco declined and farmers moved toward livestock and grain.
3. Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin revolutionized the textile industry in Great Britain and the U.S. The huge demand for cotton and the new invention that dramatically shortened the processing caused cotton to be the KING crop of the South. Production increased from 9000 bales in 1791 to 987,000 in 1831 and up to 4 million in 1860.
4. KING COTTON- By 1840 cotton production accounted for more than half of the value of all American exports. Since cotton destroyed the soil, planters looked to the south and west for rich farm lands. By 1860, a vast cotton belt stretched from North Carolina to the Mississippi valley. Cotton impacted the South’s attitude toward slavery. Prior to the cotton gin, southerners though slavery would be phased out. However, the demand for labor with the one-crop economy caused 75% of the 2.5 million slaves to work on plantations in 1850.
5. Slavery in the South made immigrants stay in the North because they didn’t want to compete with the cheap labor.
6. The focus on cotton prevented the South from developing manufacturing and limited the development of urban areas.
7. The PLANTERS were the wealthy elite of the South and comprised only 4% of the adult population. They owned half of all the slaves and harvested most of the cotton and tobacco. PLANTERS dominated southern economic, social and political life.
8. YEOMAN farmers- The majority of white families in the antebellum South were independent yeoman farmers who owned few, if any slaves. They deferred to the PLANTER society in all important matters.
9. Poor Whites- 25 to 40 percent of southerners were unskilled laborers who owned no land and no slaves. Although they owned no land and no slaves, and frequently resented the planter class, they supported the biracial social structure and shared a sense of white supremacy to soften the class distinctions.
10. Slavery as a positive good- During the 1830s, slaveholders in the South worked out a systematic proslavery argument to justify their “peculiar institution.” First expressed by John C. Calhoun, the “positive good” argument dominated southern thought until the Civil War. Pro Slavery advocates insisted that citations in the Bible condoned slavery and used scientific theories to “show” white supremacy (Scopes?). Also, the poor whites were emboldened to protect the institution.
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| **The Transformation of Politics in Antebellum America** |
| 1. Emergence of the second party system-
2. Election of 1824-The demise of the Federalist Party left the Republican Party unchallenged at the national level. In February 1824 a small group of congressional Republicans attended a caucus where they selected William Crawford of Georgia as their party’s presidential nominee. Critics led by Andrew Jackson challenged the caucus as elitist and undemocratic. The Tennessee state legislature promptly nominated Jackson while the Kentucky legislature nominated Henry Clay while the New England Republicans nominated John Quincy Adams.
3. War hero fame got Jackson a pluralistic victory in both popular and electoral votes. But, he did not receive a majority of the electoral votes so the election went to the House of Reps which voted by states.
4. As Speaker of the House, Clay occupied a unique position of power and did not like Jackson and saw Adams as sharing similar support for the American System. Clay influenced the vote and Adams won.
5. After winning the election, Adams named Clay his Secretary of State. Jackson’s outraged supporters claimed there had been a CORRUPT BARGAIN and kept Old Hickory out of office.
6. The tarnished election caused Jackson to sweep the South and West in 1828 (remember the campaign about Jackson being the “everyman”)
7. Jacksonian Democracy- Jackson’s election marked the beginning of a new era in American political history. As the hero and common man, Jackson expanded suffrage to include virtually all white men. He also replaced legislative caucuses with party nominations. As the first president of the West he didn’t like the elite East Coast. Jackson implemented the SPOILS SYSTEM.

 1. TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS- Tariffs was designed to raise revenue and protect American industry from European competitors. In 1828 Congress passed the TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS that set record levels.
2. Led by South Carolina, the Southern states hated the tariff.
3. Planters argued that while the industrial North flourished, the South was forced to sell its cotton in a world market and was forced to by manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.
4. Vice-President John C. Calhoun anonymously wrote the “South Carolina Exposition and Protest” (document) which argued the Union was a compact formed by sovereign states and that if states believed that a federal law exceeded the delegated powers of Congress the law would become null and void.
5. Calhoun’s DOCTRINE OF NULLIFICATION used state rights’ arguments first formulated by Jefferson and Madison and did not advocate for succession but saw nullification as a way to unite the country.
6. WEBSTER-HAYNE DEBATE (1830)-Senator Robert Hayne of South Carolina vigorously defended states’ rights and Calhoun’s doctrine against Senator Daniel Webster of Mass. Webster argued that the Constitution was created by the people and not the states and the Supreme Court was the only body that could void a law.
7. THE FORCE BILL- South Carolina adopted an ordinance of nullification that repudiated the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832. Jackson was angry and warned S.C. that “disunion by armed force is treason.” He then called on Congress to pass a “FORCE BILL” authorizing him to use the army to enforce federal laws in S.S. As tensions mounted, Henry Clay proposed a new compromise tariff that would gradually reduce duties over the next ten years (worked).
8. Jackson and the INDIAN REMOVAL ACT- 125,000 Native Americans were removed from land east of the Mississippi and “resettled” in western “Indian” territory.
9. ***Worchester v. Georgia (1832)*** - Cherokees legally challenged Jackson’s removal orders. Chief Justice John Marshall upheld the Cherokees legal right to their land. Jackson defied the Court’s decision and pushed forward with his policy and in 1838 the U.S. army removed 17,000 Cherokees from their ancestral lands and marched them 800 miles to the Indian Territory. One-fourth died from disease and exhaustion and came to be known as the TRAIL OF TEARS.
10. Bank War- The 20 year charter of the Second Bank of the U.S. (BUS) was set to expire in 1836. Jackson vetoed the bill for the re-charter saying the BUS was only for the rich elite. Without the bank’s restraining policies, state-chartered “pet banks” expanded credit, flooded the country with paper currency, and promoted widespread speculation of western lands and transportation projects. The end of the BUS contributed to the financial panic of 1837 which was a lengthy economic slump as banks reduced loans, businesses failed, and unemployment rose.
11. GETIN WHIGGYWITH IT- The South Carolina nullification crisis, the Indian Removal Act, and battle over the BUS were divisive issues that provoked contentious national debates. Political opponents led by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster left the Democratic Party and formed the Whig Party.
12. The Whigs favored protective tariffs, internal improvements, and a renewed national bank. \
13. Nominated William Henry Harrison to oppose Van Buren (Jackson’s chosen successor) in 1840. The Whig campaign of “log cabin and hard cider” marks the first modern presidential campaign.
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| **8. Religion, Reform, and Renaissance in Antebellum America** |
| 1. Evangelical Protestant revivalism- As the 18th century ended, the religious fervor of the FIRST GREAT AWAKENING declined. During the early 1800s, THE SECOND GREAT AWAKENING swept across the country. It began in the western frontier and quickly spread to the East coast.

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| Puritan | Second Great Awakening |
| 1. Believed in a stern God.
2. Humanity was doomed by original sin and thus marked at birth for membership in either the small group of “elect” or the much larger mass of the “damned.”
3. God controlled the destiny of each human being.
 | 1. SGA preachers replaced the hellfire-and-damnation Puritan God with a gentler divinity of love and grace.
2. SAG preachers emphasized humanity’s inherent goodness and each individual’s potential for self-improvement.
3. SAG preachers stressed that each individual was “moral and free agent” who could improve both himself and society.
4. SAG inspired a belief in PERFECTIONISM- the faith in the human ability to consciously build a just society.
5. This link between religion and reform awakened many Americans to a variety of social and moral issues.
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1. The BURNED-OVER DISTRICT-Central and western New York region became known as the Burned-Over District because of particularly fervent revivals that crisscrossed the region.
2. CHARLES GRANDISON FINNEY emerged as the most popular and influential preacher from the Burned-Over-District. His emotional sermons stressed that each individual could choose to achieve salvation by combination of faith and good works.
3. The Burned-Over-District was the birthplace of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) who were originally led by founder Joseph Smith.
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| 1. Reform Movements- Education, Mentally Ill, Temperance
2. Education- HORACE MANN was the leading educational reformer who wrote a series of annual reports that influenced education across America. Mann sponsored a longer school year, higher pay for teachers ;), and a larger public school system.
3. EMMA WILLARD was an early advocate of women’s education. She founded the TROY FEMALE SEMINARY, America’s first woman’s school for higher education.
4. A dramatic increase in the number of newspapers, the Electic Readers (text books) produced an informed public.
5. Mentally Ill- DORTHEA DIX launched a crusade to create special hospitals for the mentally ill. She traveled 10,000 miles and visited every state and created the first generation of American mental asylums. DIX WAS NOT INVOVLED IN FEMINiST ISSUES
6. Temperance- movement founded in 1826, it became widespread with the campaign against “Demon Rum.” Drinking went down during the temperance movement.
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| 1. Transcendentalism- Small group of writers and thinkers who lived in and around Boston. They included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Margaret Fuller.
2. Transcendentalists established a journal of literature, art and ideas called THE DIAL. Margaret Fuller was the first editor.
3. Beliefs-
4. Divinity of Man: The Transcendentalists believed that God lived within each individual. Each person possessed an inner soul or spirit and thus a capacity to find spiritual truth.
5. Nonconformity and Dissent: The Transcendentalists were fiercely individualistic and repudiated the, “tyranny of the majority.”
6. The Importance of Nature: Believed the truth could be found in nature and viewed communion with nature as a religious experience that enlightened their soul. Thoreau turned away from civilization and lived at the edge of Walden Pond.
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| 1. Utopian Communities- social expressions of the Perfectionist vision of achieving a better life through conscious acts of will. Idealists founded over 100 utopian communities between 1800 and 1900. The movement reached its peak between 1830 and 1860.
2. Goals of Utopian Community- Reject the competitive business practice of the market economies, build egalitarian (equal) social order based on an economy of shared wealth, regulate moral behavior in order for members to realize their full spiritual potential, and organize members into cooperative work and living units.
3. BROOK FARM- most celebrated Utopian community in Mass in 1841, supported by Emerson and Fuller, fire ended it in 1846.
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| 1. Romantic Art and Literature-
2. Deism to Romanticism- Jefferson, Franklin, and many other 18th century intellectuals were Deists. DEISM is the belief that God created the world but then allowed it to operate through the laws of nature. These natural laws could be discovered by human reason and expressed as mathematical formulas. During the 1820s and 30s, artists and writers in Europe and America went against Deism and placed more faith in human emotion. Inspired by the Transcendentalists, the romantic writers and painters in America emphasized nature, emotion and spontaneous feelings.
3. HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL-America’s first native school of art. Typically painted nature in large compositions which suggested America’s endless opportunity.
4. Walt Whitman- America’s leading Romantic poet. IN *Leaves of Grass,* first published in 1855, Whitman rejected reason and celebrated his own feelings and emotions.
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| 1. Women in Antebellum America-
2. Republican Motherhood- The American republic promoted equality and social democracy. However, women were denied many basic rights- no vote, no political office, could not serve on juries. Married women were denied rights to own and manage property, to form contracts, and to exercise legal control over children.
3. REPUBLICAN MOTHERHOOD emerged after the Revolutionary War and advocated that women had the high duty of raising their children, especially their sons, in the principles of liberty. RM also stressed that women played a key role in shaping the country’s political character.
4. CATHERINE BEECHER argued in favor of Republican Motherhood.
5. Was the term used to placate women?
6. The CULT OF DOMESTICITY- Prior to the Industrial Revolution, men and women worked together on farms as on single economic unit. As the Industrial Revolution got going, work was separated between home and work. As men worked in the market economy, the home became the appropriate place for a woman.
7. The Cult of Domesticity idealized women in their roles as wives and mothers. It was a cultural idea that best applied to upper and middle-class white families that could afford to maintain separate “sphere” for their work life and home life.
8. MARGARET FULLER realized that the Cult of Domesticity relegated women to the domestic sphere that denied them the basic rights of American citizenship.
9. Seneca Falls Convention (1848)- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the first convention to support of women’s rights. Met for two days and discussed the social, civil, and religious condition of women.
10. Stanton and Mott were abolitionists who realized that women also lacked rights. The questioned the prevailing idea that women should be subordinate to men.
11. Seneca Falls Convention marked the beginning of the women’s rights movement in the U.S.
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