

## *Unit 4: 1800-1848*

### **Topic 4.2: The Rise of Political Parties and the Era of Jefferson**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic.**

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.

### **Topic 4.3: Politics and Regional Interests**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic.**

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

B. 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.

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

## **Topic 4.4: America on the World Stage**

### **Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.**

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

B. The U.S. government sought influence and control over the Western Hemisphere through a variety of means, including military actions, American Indian removal, and diplomatic efforts such as the Monroe Doctrine.

## **Topic 4.5: Market Revolution: Industrialization**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time.**

A.. Entrepreneurs created innovations including textile machinery, steam engines, interchangeable parts, the telegraph, and agricultural inventions which increased the efficiency of production methods.

B. Legislation and judicial systems supported the development of roads, canals, and railroads, which extended and enlarged markets. Transportation networks linked the North and Midwest more closely than they linked regions in the South.

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

## **Topic 4.6: Market Revolution: Society and Culture**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.**

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.

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.

C. Increasing numbers of Americans no longer relied on semi-subsistence agriculture; instead they supported themselves producing goods for distant markets.

D. 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.

## **Topic 4.7: Expanding Democracy**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800-1848.**

A. The nation's transition 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.



## **Topic 4.8: Jackson and Federal Power**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800-1848.**

A. by the 1820s and 1830s, new political parties arose that disagreed about the role and powers of the federal government and issues such as the national bank, tariffs, and federally funded internal improvements.

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.

### **Topic 4.9: The Development of an American Culture**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why a new national culture developed from 1800-1848.**

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

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

### **Topic 4.10: The Second Great Awakening**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes of the Second Great Awakening.**

A. The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution contributed to a Second Great Awakening among Protestants.

## Topic 4.11: An Age of Reform

### **Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why various reform movements developed and expanded from 1800-1848.**

A. The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a response to rationalism, and changes to society caused by the market revolution contributed to moral and social reforms and inspired utopian and other religious movements.

B. Abolitionist and antislavery movements gradually achieved emancipation in the North, even as many state governments restricted African American rights.

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

**Topic 4.12: African Americans in the Early Republic**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain the continuities and changes in the experiences of African Americans from 1800-1848.**

A. Antislavery efforts in the South were largely limited to unsuccessful slave rebellions.

B. 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.

### **Topic 4.13: The Society of the South in the Early Republic**

**Learning Objective 1: Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of the South from 1800-1848.**

A. Although the majority of Southerners owned no slaves, most leaders argued that slavery was part of the Southern way of life.

B. Southern business leaders continued to rely on the production and export of traditional agricultural staples, contributing to the growth of a distinct Southern regional identity.

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 continued to grow.