**Period 4: The New Republic & Westward Expansion**

**1800-1848**

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**Content/Topics:**

* Jefferson’s Presidency
* Louisiana Purchase
* Marshall Court
* Madison’s Presidency
* War of 1812
* The Era of Good Feeling
* The American System
* Monroe Doctrine
* Missouri Compromise
* Market Revolution
* Slavery
* Sectionalism
* Jackson’s Presidency
* Indian Removal
* Nullification
* The Second Great Awakening

**Essential Questions**

* How did each region of the country develop differently? What effect did this have on the country?
* In what ways a national culture developed? What effect did this have on the country?
* What are specific examples of the ways the national identity was expressed during this time period? What effects did they have on the nation?
* How did the relationship between the Americans and the American Indians change as the US began to expand?
* What kinds of new immigrants came to the United States during this era?
* How did this rising immigration affect the economy?
* How did the views about slavery differ between the different regions of the country? In what ways? How did this effect the politics, culture, and economy of the nation?
* Why was the Monroe Doctrine created? What affect(s) did it have on America’s role in the world? What future impacts do you predict this will have on the US?
* How did the market revolution affect country socially, politically, and economically?
* How did the innovation of the era effect the economy? Be specific.
* How did the government support the growth of US markets?
* How did economic developments effect the culture and politics of the North and South?
* How did the changing economy affect society? (classes, gender role, family, rural vs. urban)
* Why did white male suffrage happen at this time? What impact did it have on politics and society in America? What implications did it have on voting rights in America?
* How did party politics affect the economy, culture, and political stability of the US at this time?
* Who tended to be a Democrat? Who tended to be a Whig? What did they believe in?
* What other parties existed at this time? Why?
* How did the changes in democratic and individualistic beliefs lead to social reforms?
* What social reforms came out of the Great Awakening? What did they have in common? How did they differ?
* How were these social reforms a reaction to this era?

**Required Reading: AMSCO**

* Chapter 7 – The Age of Jefferson
* Chapter 8 – Nationalism and Economic Development
* Chapter 9 – Sectionalism
* Chapter 10 – The Age of Jackson
* Chapter 11 – Society, Culture and Reform

**Textbook Reading: The American Pageant**

* Chapter 11 – The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic
* Chapter 12 – The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism
* Chapter 13 – The Rise of Mass Democracy
* Chapter 14 – Forging the National Economy
* Chapter 15 – The Ferment of Reform and Culture

**Vocabulary:**

* Election of 1800
* Louisiana Purchase
* Lewis and Clark Expedition
* Henry Clay
* Embargo Act (1807)
* Barbary Pirates
* Macon’s Bill No. 2
* John C. Calhoun
* Tecumseh
* Prophet
* John Marshall
* Marshall Court
* Marbury v. Madison
* Judicial Review
* War of 1812
* Hartford Convention
* Treaty of Ghent
* Cultural Nationalism
* Economic Nationalism
* Tariff of 1816
* Second Bank of the United States
* Erie Canal
* Eli Whitney
* Cotton Gin
* Lowell System
* Unions
* Market revolution
* McCulloch v. Maryland
* Gibbons v. Ogden
* Missouri Compromise (1820)
* Mason-Dixon Line
* Paxton Boys
* Regulator Movement
* Monroe Doctrine
* Adams Onis Treaty
* Nativists
* American Party
* Know-Nothing Party
* Nat Turner
* Tammany Hall
* Industrial Revolution
* Commonwealth v. Hunt
* Cyrus McCormick
* John Deere
* Irish potato famine
* Urbanization
* Indian Removal Act
* Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
* Trail of Tears
* “Pet Banks”
* Specie Circular
* Panic of 1837
* Common man
* Universal white male suffrage
* Anti-Masonic Party
* Spoils System
* John Quincy Adams
* Corrupt Bargain
* Tariff of 1828; tariff of abominations
* Nullification crisis
* Democrats
* Whigs
* Second Great Awakening
* Utopian communities
* Oneida Community
* Horace Mann
* Women’s Christian Temperance Union
* Dorothea Dix
* Public school movement
* American Colonization Society
* American Antislavery Society
* William Lloyd Garrison
* Frederick Douglass
* Harriet Tubman
* David Walker
* Sojourner Truth
* Antebellum period
* Transcendentalists
* Civil Disobedience – Henry David Thoreau
* Hudson River School
* Mormons
* Cult of domesticity
* Letter on the Condition of Women and the Equality of Sexes
* Seneca Falls Convention
* Susan B. Anthony
* Lucretia Mott
* Elizabeth Cady Stanton
* Annexation of Texas

**Learning Targets:**

Self-evaluation – Rank yourself for each target – could you teach the target easily to someone else?

**3. Got it 2. Almost 1. Not yet**

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| **Target** | **Theme/Skill** | **Self-Eval** |
| 4.1 Explain the context in which the republic developed from 1800 to 1848 | Contextualization |  |
| 4.2 Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic | Politics and Power |  |
| 4.3 Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic | Politics and Power |  |
| 4.4 Explain how and why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time. | America in the World |  |
| 4.5 Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time. | Work, Exchange, Technology |  |
| 4.6 Explain how and why innovation in technology, agriculture and commerce affected various segments of American society over time. | Social Structures |  |
| 4.7 Explain the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800 to 1848 | Politics and Power |  |
| 4.8 Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800 to 1848 | Politics and Power |  |
| 4.9 Explain how and why a new national culture developed from 1800 to 1848 | American and Regional Culture |  |
| 4.10 Explain the causes of the Second Great Awakening | American and Regional Culture |  |
| 4.11 Explain how and why various reform movements developed and expanded from 1800 -184 | American and Regional Culture |  |
| 4.12 Explain the continuities and changes in the experience of African Americans from 1800 to 1848 | Social Structures |  |
| 4.13 Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the developments of the South from 1800-1848 | Geography and the Environment |  |
| 4.14 Explain the extent to which politics, economics, and foreign policy promoted the development of American identity from 1800 to 1848 | Causation |  |