Period 4: 1800-1848

AP United States History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
tariff /'tærɪf/	A **tariff** is a tax on imported goods.
bank /bæŋk/	Jackson closed the national **bank**.
internal improvements /ɪn'tɜ:nl ɪm'pru:vmənts/	**Internal improvements** like roads and canals linked the country.
primacy of the judiciary /'praɪməsi ɒvðə dʒu:'dɪʃəri/	Marshall's rulings set up the **primacy of the judiciary** in reading the law.
judicial review /dʒu:'dɪʃl rɪ'vju:/	**Judicial review** lets courts cancel laws that break the Constitution.
John Marshall	**John Marshall** was a powerful Chief Justice.
Era of Good Feelings	The **Era of Good Feelings** had only one main party.
Louisiana Purchase /lu:ˌi:zɪ'ænə 'pɜ:tʃɪs/	The **Louisiana Purchase** doubled the size of the country.
regional interests /'ri:dʒənl 'ɪntrests/	Each region had its own **regional interests**.
independent global presence /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt 'gləʊbl 'prezəns/	The young country wanted an **independent global presence**.
Monroe Doctrine /'mɒnrəʊ 'dɒktrɪn/	The **Monroe Doctrine** told Europe to stay out of the Americas.
impressment	British **impressment** forced American sailors into the Royal Navy.

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Word	Example
Tecumseh	**Tecumseh** tried to unite Native Americans against the US.
American System	Clay's **American System** supported roads, tariffs and a bank.
Missouri Compromise	The **Missouri Compromise** split new lands into slave and free.
transportation systems /trænspɔ:'teɪʃn 'sɪstəmz/	New **transportation systems** moved goods faster.
canals /kə'nælz/	**Canals** linked rivers and lakes.
railroads /'reɪlrəʊdz/	**Railroads** carried goods across the country.
markets /'mɑ:kɪts/	Farmers sold crops in distant **markets**.
specialise /'speʃəlaɪz/	Countries **specialise** when each one makes what it is best at.
factory production /'fæktəri prə'dʌkʃn/	**Factory production** replaced work at home.
commercial farming /kə'mɜ:ʃl 'fɑ:mɪŋ/	**Commercial farming** grows crops to sell.
cotton /'kɒtn/	GM **cotton** makes its own poison against insects. GM
cotton gin	The **cotton gin** made cotton faster to clean.
interchangeable parts	**Interchangeable parts** made machines easy to repair.

Word	Example
Lowell system	In the **Lowell system**, young women worked in textile mills.
Panic of 1837	The **Panic of 1837** caused a deep depression.
middle class /ˈmɪdl klæs/	The **middle class** included doctors, lawyers and factory owners.
wage-earning working class /weɪdʒ ˈɜːnɪŋ ˈwɜːkɪŋ klæs/	A **wage-earning working class** grew in the cities.
Immigration /ˌɪmɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Immigration** from Ireland and Germany grew quickly.
nativist /ˈnætɪvɪst/	A **nativist** wanted to keep immigrants out.
Urbanisation /ˌɜːbənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Urbanisation** made cities crowded.
more participatory democracy /mɔː pɑːˈtɪsɪpətəri dɪˈmɒkrəsi/	The 1820s brought **more participatory democracy**: more men could vote. 1820s
suffrage /ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/	Most states gave **suffrage** to all white men.
corrupt bargain	Jackson called the 1824 election a **corrupt bargain**. 1824
Whig Party	The **Whig Party** opposed Andrew Jackson.
second party system	The **second party system** set Democrats against Whigs.
Andrew Jackson /ˈændruː ˈdʒæksn/	**Andrew Jackson** was a popular president from the West.

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Word	Example
nullification crisis /ˌnʌlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn ˈkraɪsɪs/	In the **nullification crisis**, South Carolina refused to obey a tariff.
Indian Removal Act /ˈɪndɪən rɪˈmuːvl ækt/	The **Indian Removal Act** forced Native Americans west.
Trail of Tears /treɪl ɒv tɪəz/	Thousands of Cherokee died on the **Trail of Tears**.
John C. Calhoun	**John C. Calhoun** defended states' rights.
Second Great Awakening /ˈsekənd greɪt əˈweɪkənɪŋ/	The **Second Great Awakening** was a wave of religious revival.
voluntary organizations /ˈvɒləntəri ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃnz/	**Voluntary organizations** worked for social reform.
Charles Finney	**Charles Finney** was a famous revival preacher.
Temperance /ˈtempərəns/	The **Temperance** movement fought against alcohol.
Abolitionist and antislavery movements /ˌæbəˈlɪʃənɪst ænd ˌæntɪˈsleɪvəri ˈmuːvmənts/	**Abolitionist and antislavery movements** grew in the North.
women's rights movement /ˈwɪmɪnz raɪts ˈmuːvmənt/	The **women's rights movement** demanded equal rights.
William Lloyd Garrison	**William Lloyd Garrison** published an antislavery newspaper.
Frederick Douglass	**Frederick Douglass** escaped slavery and became a famous speaker.
Declaration of Sentiments	The **Declaration of Sentiments** demanded rights for women.

Word	Example
Seneca Falls Convention /ˈsenekə fɔːlz kənˈvenʃn/	The **Seneca Falls Convention** met in 1848. 1848
art, literature, and architecture /ɑːt ˈlɪtrɪtʃə ænd ˈɑːkɪtektʃə/	American **art, literature, and architecture** took on a national style.
Hudson River School	The **Hudson River School** painted American landscapes.
Transcendentalists	The **Transcendentalists** believed in nature and self-reliance.
unsuccessful rebellions /ʌnsəkˈsesfl rɪˈbeliənz/	There were several **unsuccessful rebellions** by enslaved people.
Nat Turner's Rebellion	**Nat Turner's Rebellion** took place in Virginia in 1831. 1831
communities and strategies /kəˈmjuːnɪtiz ænd ˈstrætədʒiz/	Enslaved people found **communities and strategies** to resist.
relocated westward /rɪləʊˈkeɪtɪd ˈwestwəd/	Many Native Americans were **relocated westward**.
War of 1812 /wɔː ɒv wɒn ˈθaʊznd ˈeɪthʌndrɪdn twelv/	The **War of 1812** was fought against Britain.

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