

Period 4: 1800-1848

AP US History ■ Period 4

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What we will cover

- 1 Jefferson's Era and the Courts
- 2 Politics, Regions, and the World Stage
- 3 The Market Revolution
- 4 Society and Culture in the Market Revolution
- 5 Expanding Democracy and Jackson
- 6 Religion, Reform, and American Culture

1

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Jefferson's Era and the Courts

Period 4 runs from 1800 to 1848. Three things happen at once: democracy widens, the economy transforms, and the country expands – and each one deepens the argument over slavery.

These were arguments about how much power the national government should have.

2

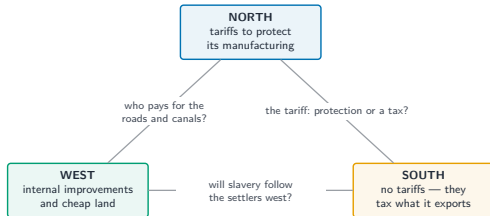
Politics, Regions, and the World Stage

Politics, Regions, and the World Stage

As the country grew, **regional interests** 区域利益 diverged. The North favoured tariffs to protect manufacturing; the South opposed them as a tax on its exports; the West wanted internal improvements and cheap land. Nearly every political dispute of the period maps onto that triangle.

It fought the **War of 1812** 1812 年战争, expanded foreign trade, and in the **Monroe Doctrine** 门罗主义 declared the Western Hemisphere closed to further European colonisation – an assertion of influence well beyond the country's actual power at the time.

Every dispute is an edge of this triangle

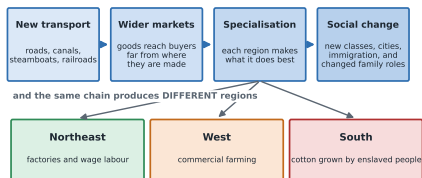


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3 The Market Revolution

A chain, not a list



specialisation ties the regions together in trade while making them economically different
which is why expansion turned into a national crisis

New **transportation systems** 交通体系 - roads, **canals** 运河 such as the Erie, steamboats, and then **railroads** 铁路 - together with new technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural...

The mechanism is what the exam wants.

The Market Revolution

New **transportation systems** 交通体系 – roads, **canals** 运河 such as the Erie, steamboats, and then **railroads** 铁路 – together with new technologies dramatically expanded manufacturing and agricultural output.

Cheaper transport widened **markets** 市场; wider markets let regions **specialise** 专业化 in what they did best; specialisation tied the regions together in trade while making them economically different from one another.

4

Society and Culture in the Market Revolution

Society and Culture in the Market Revolution

The market revolution changed how people lived, not just what they produced.

- Work moved out of the household and into **factories** and offices, producing a growing **middle class** 中产阶级 and a new **wage-earning working class** 雇佣劳动者阶级.
- A **separation of home and workplace** 家庭与工作场所分离 encouraged an ideology assigning women a domestic role, even as many women worked for wages in mills.
- **Immigration** 移民 rose sharply, especially from Ireland and Germany, producing both a larger labour force and organised **nativist** 排外主义 hostility.
- **Urbanisation** 城市化 accelerated, with the social problems that followed.

5

Expanding Democracy and Jackson

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Expanding Democracy and Jackson

Expanding Democracy and Jackson

The transition to a **more participatory democracy** 更具参与性的民主 came through expanding **suffrage** 选举权 – the removal of property qualifications for white men – along with new campaign styles and mass political parties.

The limits matter as much as the expansion: this widening applied to white men, while free African Americans in several states **lost** voting rights in the same decades, and women had none.

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Expanding Democracy and Jackson

Widening and narrowing, in the same decades

SUFFRAGE EXTENDED — property requirements fall away; nearly all white men vote

SUFFRAGE WITHDRAWN — free Black men lose the vote in most states

REMOVAL — the Indian Removal Act of 1830; the Trail of Tears follows

1800 1820 1830 1848

All three overlap in the **same** decades. “The age of the common man” is a phrase to **qualify**, not to repeat

6

Religion, Reform, and American Culture

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└ Religion, Reform, and American Culture

Religion, Reform, and American Culture

The rise of democratic and individualistic beliefs, a reaction against rationalism, and changes brought by the market revolution together produced the **Second Great Awakening** 第二次大觉醒, a wave of religious revival emphasising personal salvation and human perfectibility.

- **Temperance** 禁酒运动 and prison, asylum, and school reform.
- **Abolitionist and antislavery movements** 废奴与反奴隶制运动, which gradually achieved emancipation in the North and grew louder nationally.
- A **women's rights movement** 妇女权利运动, which sought greater equality and opportunity and expressed its ideals at the **Seneca Falls Convention** 塞内卡福尔斯会议.

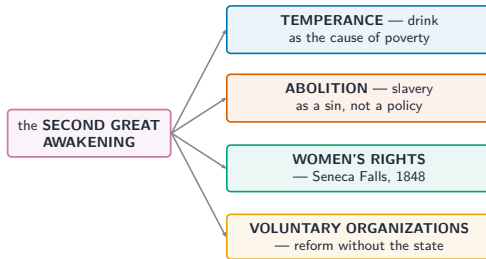
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└ Religion, Reform, and American Culture

Religion, Reform, and American Culture, continued

Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in **art, literature, and architecture** 艺术、文学与建筑, while various groups maintained distinctive cultures of their own.

One premise underneath four movements



One premise – people and society can be perfected – under **temperance** 禁酒运动, abolition, women's rights (Seneca Falls), and voluntary reform.

7 African Americans and the Society of the South

African Americans and the Society of the South

Antislavery effort in the South was largely limited to **unsuccessful rebellions** 未能成功的起义 by enslaved people, which were met with harsher laws and tighter control.

Enslaved and free African Americans created **communities and strategies** 社群与策略 to protect themselves: family and kinship networks, religious practice, music, and covert resistance – a continuation of the pattern from Period 2.

8

Causation in Period 4

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└ Causation in Period 4

Causation in Period 4

The period's reasoning skill is **causation**.

The strongest chain to hold: the market revolution and westward expansion were engines of growth, and both drove the sectional conflict that Period 5 resolves by war.

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└ Causation in Period 4

Exam tips

- Learn the market revolution as a **chain**: transport → wider markets → specialisation → different regional economies → social change.
- Give the **regional triangle** (North, South, West) when explaining a political dispute; tariff, bank, and internal improvements all fit it.
- Democracy expanded **for white men** while free Black men lost rights in several states. Saying so is what turns a description into an evaluation.
- Connect the **Second Great Awakening** to reform: revival supplied the belief that people and society could be perfected.
- Southern westward migration matters because it **carried slavery west**, turning expansion into the central national conflict.
- On **Evaluate the extent** prompts, qualify your position. "To a great extent, although..." is the structure the rubric rewards.

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Recap

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└ Recap

Period 4 – key takeaways

1

Market revolution

transport → markets →
specialisation → regions

2

Triangle

North, South, West on tariff,
bank, improvements

3

Democracy

expanded for white men; free
Black men lost rights

4

Slavery west

expansion carried slavery; that is
the conflict

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└ Recap

Check yourself

- 1 Give the market-revolution chain in four steps.
- 2 For whom did Jacksonian democracy expand?
- 3 Why does southern westward migration matter?
- 4 What must an “evaluate the extent” thesis do?

Answers: transport → markets → specialisation → social change ■ white men ■ it carried slavery west ■ take a qualified position