

Period 4 Apush Study Guide

APUSH Period 4 Study Guide

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Periodization (1800-1848)

- Period 4 begins with Thomas Jefferson's presidency, and ends with growing abolitionism. Why is this important?
 - 1800 marks the first Democratic-Republican presidency, which was much different from the previous Federalist era of presidents.
 - The end of Period 4 marks the beginning of the conflicts that separate Period 5 from Period 4.
 - The new Democratic-Republican in office symbolizes a coming change in America's politics and foreign policy, and the growing abolitionism results from changes and growth in America's economy. Hence, the key ideas (listed below)

Key Ideas

- **Politics:** Changes in foreign policy, how each president deals with foreign affairs as well as the growing domestic issues
- **Economy:** causes of the Market Revolution, role of transportation and technology
- **Social:** growing divide between North and South, Nativism, the Second Great Awakening, the role of women in society, causes of the growing abolitionist movement

Period 4 APUSH Study Guide

The Advanced Placement United States History (APUSH) exam is a comprehensive assessment that covers various periods of American history. Period 4, specifically from 1800 to 1848, is a pivotal era characterized by significant political, social, and economic changes. This study guide aims to provide students with essential information, key themes, events, and figures that are crucial for understanding this transformative period in American history.

Key Themes of Period 4

Understanding the key themes of Period 4 will help students grasp the broader context of

the events and changes that occurred. The following themes are critical:

1. Democracy and Political Change

- The rise of Jacksonian democracy and the expansion of suffrage.
- The impact of the Second Party System (Democrats vs. Whigs).
- The role of political reforms, such as the abolition of property requirements for voting.

2. Economic Expansion and the Market Revolution

- The emergence of new transportation systems, including canals and railroads.
- The rise of industrialization and the factory system.
- The growth of the market economy and its effects on society.

3. Social Movements and Reform

- The abolitionist movement and the fight against slavery.
- The women's rights movement, including the Seneca Falls Convention.
- Educational reform and the push for public schooling.

4. Territorial Expansion and Conflict

- The ideology of Manifest Destiny and its implications.
- Key events, such as the Louisiana Purchase, the Mexican-American War, and the Oregon Trail.
- The impact of westward expansion on Native American populations.

Major Events in Period 4

Period 4 is marked by several significant events, each contributing to the larger narrative of American history during this time.

1. The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- The acquisition of territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States.
- Led to exploration, including Lewis and Clark's expedition.

2. The War of 1812 (1812-1815)

- A conflict between the United States and Great Britain over trade restrictions and impressment of American sailors.
- Resulted in increased nationalism and the decline of the Federalist Party.

3. The Era of Good Feelings (1815-1825)

- A period of political unity and relative peace following the War of 1812.
- Characterized by the dominance of the Democratic-Republican Party.

4. The Missouri Compromise (1820)

- A legislative agreement that admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
- Established a geographical line to determine future slave and free states.

5. The Indian Removal Act (1830)

- Legislation that authorized the forced relocation of Native American tribes from their ancestral lands.
- Led to the Trail of Tears, a tragic episode in American history.

6. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848)

- A conflict that arose from the annexation of Texas and territorial disputes.
- Resulted in significant territorial gains for the United States, including California and New Mexico.

7. The Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

- The first women's rights convention in the United States.
- Produced the Declaration of Sentiments, advocating for women's suffrage and equality.

Key Figures of Period 4

Several influential figures emerged during Period 4, shaping political, social, and economic landscapes.

1. Thomas Jefferson

- The 3rd President of the United States, known for the Louisiana Purchase and promoting agrarianism.
- Advocated for limited government and individual liberties.

2. Andrew Jackson

- The 7th President of the United States, known for his populist approach and the implementation of the Indian Removal Act.
- His presidency marked the rise of the Democratic Party and the era of Jacksonian democracy.

3. Henry Clay

- A prominent political leader known for his role in the Missouri Compromise and the American System.
- Advocated for internal improvements and a strong national bank.

4. Frederick Douglass

- An escaped slave who became a leading abolitionist and advocate for civil rights.
- Known for his eloquent speeches and writings that highlighted the injustices of slavery.

5. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- A key figure in the women's rights movement and co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention.
- Advocated for women's suffrage and social reform.

Social Changes and Reform Movements

The period also experienced significant social changes and a surge in reform movements, reflecting growing discontent and aspirations for a more equitable society.

1. Abolitionism

- The movement aimed at ending slavery in the United States, gaining momentum through literature, speeches, and activism.
- Key figures included William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Tubman, and Sojourner Truth.

2. Women's Rights

- Women began to organize for their rights, focusing on suffrage, education, and legal equality.
- The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848 marked a significant milestone in the fight for women's rights.

3. Educational Reform

- Advocates like Horace Mann pushed for public education and improved schooling conditions.
- The movement aimed to create a more educated citizenry and reduce inequalities.

4. Temperance Movement

- A social campaign against the consumption of alcoholic beverages, reflecting concerns about morality and public health.
- Promoted by various religious and social organizations.

Conclusion

Period 4 of APUSH is a rich tapestry of political, social, and economic transformations that laid the groundwork for modern America. Understanding key events, themes, and figures from this period is essential for students preparing for the APUSH exam. By focusing on these elements, students can better appreciate the complexities of American history and the enduring impact of this transformative era. As you study, consider how the developments from 1800 to 1848 continue to influence the United States today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key themes of Period 4 in APUSH?

The key themes include nationalism vs. sectionalism, the impact of the market revolution, reform movements, and the expansion of democracy.

What significant events mark the beginning and end of Period 4?

Period 4 begins with the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800 and ends with the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

How did the War of 1812 impact American nationalism?

The War of 1812 fostered a sense of national unity and pride, leading to the 'Era of Good Feelings' and a decline in Federalist influence.

What role did westward expansion play during Period 4?

Westward expansion was driven by Manifest Destiny and included events like the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Trail, and the Mexican-American War.

What were the major reform movements during Period 4?

Major reform movements included abolitionism, women's rights, temperance, and education reform, highlighting social activism during this time.

How did the concept of Manifest Destiny shape American policy?

Manifest Destiny justified the expansion of the United States across North America, influencing policies like the annexation of Texas and the displacement of Native Americans.

What was the significance of the Missouri Compromise?

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 attempted to balance slave and free states, revealing the growing sectional tensions that would eventually lead to the Civil War.

What economic changes occurred during Period 4?

The market revolution led to innovations in transportation, such as railroads and canals, and a shift from agrarian economies to industrialization in the North.

How did the Second Great Awakening influence American society?

The Second Great Awakening inspired social reform and revitalized religious fervor, leading to increased activism in movements like abolition and temperance.

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