**Period 4: Terms and People**

Directions: Each Period/Unit you will get a list of terms and people, questions on the unit, and AP Exam tips. You are to define the significance of the terms/people and answer the questions. When explaining the significance, your answers should be thorough and detailed. The due date is the day of the exam and will be given back to you when we go over the exam. You will place these in your binder.

1. Revolution of 1800
2. John Adams
3. Thomas Jefferson
4. Treaty of Greenville
5. “Virginia Dynasty”
6. John Marshall
7. Judiciary Act of 1801
8. Alien and Sedition Acts
9. Marbury v. Madison
10. Louisiana Purchase
11. Lewis and Clark Expedition
12. Embargo Act of 1807
13. James Madison
14. War Hawks
15. Battle of Tippecanoe
16. Henry Clay
17. John C. Calhoun
18. War of 1812
19. Hartford Convention
20. Treaty of Ghent
21. John Quincy Adams
22. Republican Party
23. Fletcher v. Peck
24. Dartmouth College v. Woodward
25. McCulloch v. Maryland
26. Gibbons v. Ogden
27. Adams-Onis Treaty
28. Monroe Doctrine
29. James Monroe
30. “Era of Good Feeling”
31. Whigs
32. Second Party System
33. Panic of 1819
34. Commonwealth System
35. Erie Canal
36. Market Revolution
37. Steamboats
38. Telegraph
39. Waltham-Lowell System
40. Gradual Emancipation
41. Cotton Gin
42. Chattel Principle
43. Southern apologists
44. “positive good” (slavery)
45. Commonwealth v. Hunt
46. National Trade Unions
47. Martin Van Buren
48. Spoils System
49. Republican Motherhood
50. American Colonization Society
51. Missouri Compromise
52. American System (Henry Clay)
53. Election of 1824
54. Battle of New Orleans
55. Andrew Jackson
56. 12th Amendment
57. Corrupt Bargain
58. Tariff of Abominations
59. Election of 1828
60. Nullification Crisis (Ordinance of Nullification)
61. Second bank of the US
62. Bank War
63. Indian Removal Act of 1830
64. Trail of Tears
65. Panic of 1837
66. Specie Circular
67. Log Cabin Campaign
68. Second Great Awakening
69. Charles Finney
70. Temperance Movement
71. Maine Law
72. Romanticism
73. Transcendentalism
74. Pantheistic
75. Ralph Waldo Emerson
76. Henry David Thoreau
77. Mormons
78. Nat Turner’s Revolt
79. Abolitionism
80. Gag Rule
81. Liberty Party
82. Seneca Falls Convention
83. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
84. Lucretia Mott
85. Susan B. Anthony
86. The Alamo
87. Manifest Destiny
88. Oregon Trail
89. California
90. Election of 1844
91. Why did Jefferson consider his election in 1800 to be revolutionary?
92. Why did the US go to war against western Indians so quickly after the Revolution?
93. Why were westward migration and agricultural improvement so widespread in the late 18th and early 19th centuries?
94. How was Jefferson’s agrarian vision reflected in his policies affecting western lands?
95. What do you think is the most persuasive explanation for the US’s decision to declare war on Great Britain in 1812?
96. Why do historians think the decisions of the Marshall Court constitute a Federalist legacy?
97. Why were banks important to American economic development?
98. How did advances in technology and engineering advance the Market Revolution?
99. What were the advantages and strategies of British and American textile manufacturers?
100. Why was slavery in retreat in the Revolutionary era, and what caused its resurgence?
101. How did the internal slave trade affect planter-slave relations and black families?
102. What new types of products came out of American factories by the 1840s and 50s?
103. How did the capitalist-run industrial economy conflict with artisan republicanism, and how did workers respond?
104. What different types of cities emerged between 1820 and 48, and what caused their growth?
105. How did the rise of cotton agriculture affect the social structure of the South?
106. How and why did elite families change between 1800 and 1848?
107. What were the moral values and material culture of the urban middle class?
108. How did the increasingly urban capitalist economy of the northeastern states affect the lives of poor whites?
109. What was the relationship between the growth of democracy and the emergence of political parties?
110. Why did Jacksonians consider the political deal between Adams and Clay “corrupt”?
111. What were the successes and failures of John Adams’s presidency, and what accounted for those outcomes?
112. Jackson lost the presidential election of 1824 and won in 1828; what changes explain these different outcomes?
113. Jackson cut the national budget and the national debt but increased the number of federal employees. How do you explain this paradox?
114. How did SC justify nullification on constitutional grounds?
115. Why and how did Jackson destroy the Second Bank of the US?
116. How did the views of Jackson and John Marshall differ regarding the status and rights of Indian peoples?
117. How did the Taney Court and the Jacksonian state constitutions alter American legal and constitutional system?
118. How did the ideology of the Whigs differ from that of the Jacksonian Democrats?
119. What factors led to the demise of the Anti-Masonic and Working Men’s political parties?
120. How did Whigs and Democrats view women in politics and why did they hold those views?
121. What was Charles Finney’s central message and how did it change the “customs of society”?
122. What was the Benevolent Empire and why did it emerge at this historical moment?
123. What were the main principles of transcendentalists, and how did they differ from the beliefs of most Protestant Christians?
124. Name three communal utopias of the 1830s and 1840s. Who joined each group and why?
125. In what ways was Mormonism similar to and different from, other utopian movements of the era?
126. How were the lives of free African Americans different in the northern and southern states?
127. How did the ideology and tactics of the Garrisonian abolitionists differ from those of the American Colonialization Society?
128. What factors caused radical abolitionism to emerge in the 1830s and 40s?
129. Which groups of Americans opposed the abolitionists and why?
130. How did the ideology of domesticity limit the lives of middle-class women, and what new opportunities did it offer?
131. What was the relationship between the abolitionists and women’s rights movements?
132. What social groups made up white southern society and how did they interact?
133. What issues divided the Mexican government and the Americans in Texas, and what proposals sought to resolve them?
134. What development prompted thousands of Americans to follow the Oregon Trail to the Pacific coast?
135. Why did some Great Plains peoples flourish between 1750 and 1860 while others did not?
136. Why did party politicians initially oppose the annexation of Texas and how did this view change during the election of 1844?

AP Test Tips:

1. The continuity of Federalists power through the courts is a must know.
2. Trace the conflict between national and sectional interests of western expansion.
3. Trace the events that resulted in the War of 1812 against Great Britain despite America’s proclaimed neutrality in European affairs.
4. Evaluate the role of the War of 1812 in defining and ultimately undermining the first two-party system.
5. Take notes on the degree to which the elite, middle class, and laboring poor benefited from economic change in the early 19th century.
6. Evaluate the impact of federal and state laws that supported the growth of markets, the transportation network, and tariffs.
7. Differentiate the impact of the Market Revolution on the North, West, and South.
8. Recognize the role of innovations on increased efficiency.
9. Explain the debate that developed over the benefits of the “American System” to regions of the US.
10. Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on gender roles and family life.
11. Trace the changes in laws and policies regarding African slaves in the North from the American Revolution to the invention of the cotton gin.
12. Identify the causes and effects of Southern dependency on cotton to the development of a regional Southern identity.
13. Define the changes that occurred in arguments justifying slavery as the South developed a regional identity based on cotton production.
14. Recognize the impact of individual entrepreneurs and the inventions they created.
15. Explain the changes in the identity of the “worker” that were the result of the Market Revolution in the early 19th century.
16. Summarize the causes and effects of the rapid growth of cities known as urbanization beginning in the early 19th century.
17. Recognize the impact of the Market Revolution on the distinctions between classes in American society.
18. Compare the impact of economic change on women in the middle class and the urban poor class.
19. Trace the expansion of participatory democracy as a critical element in the development of a national identity in the US.
20. Identify the role of the Missouri Compromise in illustrating the divergence of regional identity and interpretations of federal power.
21. Identify the ways that the “American System” both united and divided regions.
22. Compare the Democratic Party in the 1820s to the Democratic Republicans and Federalist during the Federal period.
23. Summarize the role of political leaders in defining regional interests in the North and the South in the early 19th century.
24. Evaluate ways the Indian removal illustrated both change and continuity in relations with American Indians.
25. Note the opposition to leadership of Andrew Jackson led to changes in the political party system and realignment of a new two-party system.
26. Note the impact of the realignment of the political groups on the working class and women in the early 19th century.
27. Compare the Second Great Awakening to the First Great Awakening.
28. Explain the conditions that influenced the rise of the temperance movement in the 19th century.
29. Identify European influences that continued to impact the US even as Americans developed their own unique cultural heritage.
30. Trace the arguments for greater equality and opportunities for women in the early 19th century that would be expressed in the Seneca Falls Convention.
31. Note that liberal ideas about the perfectibility of man and Romanticism expressed in literary works influenced the rise of a distinctive American culture.
32. Analyze the impact of utopian and religious movements that resulted from the Second Great Awakening.
33. Evaluate the role of the popular press and entertainment on the development of unique American culture.
34. Recognize the role of free black communities on the development of the antislavery movement.
35. Compare actions of blacks in the South to those in the North in efforts to resist and end slavery.
36. Compare the debate over slavery in the 1840s and 50s to the debate over the Missouri Compromise prior to 1820.
37. Evaluate ways that expanded opportunities outside of the home-associated with the Second Great Awakening and the Market Revolution-altered the role of women in the US.
38. Compare the arguments for abolitionism with those for women’s rights in the 19th century.
39. Recognize the impact of slavery on all classes in the South.
40. Identify the political, economic, and cultural causes in creating regional identities of the South.
41. Identify the efforts of free and enslaved blacks to maintain cultural identity while attempting to thrive in American society.
42. Recognize the role of Manifest Destiny in the development of the US.
43. Describe the impact of Manifest Destiny on different American Indian groups.
44. Understand the impact of the 1844 election on westward expansion policies.