**APUSH Period 4 Overview (1800-1848)**

Text (Document Analysis): Chapter 8 (6:1), 9 (9:1,), 10 (9:2, 10:1), 11 (10:2, 11:1), 12 (12:1, 12:2, 12:3)

**Key Concepts:**

**4.1:** The United States developed the world’s first modern mass democracy and celebrated a new national culture, while Americans sought to define the nation’s democratic ideals and to reform its institutions to match them.

**4.2:** Developments in technology, agriculture, and commerce precipitated profound changes in US settlement patters, regional identities, gender and family relations, apolitical power, and distribution of consumer goods.

**4.3:** US interest in increasing foreign trade, expanding its national borders, and isolating itself from European conflicts shaped the nation’s foreign policy and spurred government and private initiatives.

**Significant Events**

Transformation to a More Participatory Democracy

-Creation of New Political Parties

-Supreme Court as Interpreter of the Constitution

-Regional Loyalties and the Government’s Role in the Growing National Economy

-Assertion of Southern Pride through Slavery

Political Ideals, Political Institutions, and Social Realities

-Rise of Voluntary Organizations to Promote Reforms

-Restriction of African-American Citizenship

-Resistance to Initiatives for Democracy and Inclusion

Distinctive American Cultures

-Emergence of a New National Culture

-Development of Various Subcultures

-African American Communities and Strategies

Shifts in Agriculture and Manufacturing

-Effects of Innovation on Markets and Production

-Shift from Agriculture to Manufacturing

Regional Economic Specialization

-Southern Cotton Production and Trade

-The North and the Midwest: Shift to Market Production

-Exploitation of Natural Resources

Market Revolution

-Westward Relocation of Native-born White Citizens

-European Migrants in the East and Midwest

-Southern Isolation and Relationships with Europe

-Market Revolution

-Dominance of Regional Interests over National Concerns

Global Presence and Foreign Trade

-Louisiana Purchase and New Initiatives

-US Dominance over North America

Expansion of Territory and Government Power

-Public Debate over New Territories

-Federal Authority vs. State Resistance

-Frontier Whites vs. American Indians

New Western Territories

-Missouri Compromise of 1820

-Tensions over Slavery in the Southwest