The Simple AP® US History Unit 4 Cheat Sheet

4.2 Jefferson & the Rise of Parties

Revolution of 1800

Election of 1800: Jefferson beats Adams → first peaceful handoff between parties.
12th Amendment (1804): separate electoral votes for president and VP after a tie.

	Federalists	Dem-Reps
Leader	Hamilton	Jefferson
Gov't	Strong federal	States' rights
Economy	Business	Farming
Constitution	Loose	Strict

Jefferson in Office

Louisiana Purchase (1803): $15M; doubles U.S. size, even though Jefferson favored a strict reading of the Constitution (no land clause).
Lewis & Clark explore the new land.
Embargo Act (1807): stops all foreign trade to avoid war → badly hurts U.S. merchants.

Marshall Court

Marbury v. Madison (1803): Court can strike down unconstitutional laws (**judicial review**).
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819): national bank allowed (implied powers); states can't tax it.
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824): Congress controls interstate trade (steamboat case).

⚠ Jefferson bent his own strict-construction views to buy Louisiana (pragmatism wins).

✓ Marshall's rulings made the national government & business stronger.

4.3–4.4 Regional Interests & World Stage

War of 1812

Causes: Britain seized U.S. sailors (**impressment**), blocked trade & armed Native Americans.
War Hawks (Clay, Calhoun) pushed for war.
Battle of New Orleans: Jackson becomes a hero.
Treaty of Ghent (1814) ends the war with no land changes (status quo); U.S. pride still grows.
Results: tie on paper, but U.S. pride grows; Federalists collapse after the **Hartford Convention**.

Era of Good Feelings

Monroe: one-party rule and national pride.
American System (Clay): tariff + national bank + roads and canals → link regions & markets.
Panic of 1819: first big depression.
Sectional tension grows under the calm surface.

Missouri Compromise	Terms
Missouri	Slave state
Maine	Free state
36°30′ line	No slavery north

Foreign Policy

Florida bought from Spain (1819).
Monroe Doctrine (1823): Europe must stay out of the Americas; U.S. stays out of Europe.
Jefferson called the Missouri fight a "fire bell in the night" (sectional alarm for the Union).

⚠ The "good feelings" hid growing fights over slavery & sectional interests in the 1820s.

✓ Missouri Compromise (1820) starts the sectional crisis over slavery's spread.

4.5 Market Revolution: Industrialization

What Changed

Market Revolution: local, subsistence farming → national market economy linking regions.
Regions: North = factories; South = cotton & slavery; West = food (grain, hogs) for markets.
Result: regions trade with and depend on each other (North + West ties grow stronger).

New Technology

Invention	Impact
Cotton gin	Slavery grows
Factories	Mass production
Steel plow	Prairie farming
Reaper	Bigger harvests
Telegraph	Fast messages

Transportation

Roads and steamboats speed travel and trade.
Erie Canal (1825): Great Lakes → NYC; shipping costs drop ~90% → NYC top U.S. port.
Railroads: tie North and West together.
Steamboats (Fulton, 1807) make upriver travel possible on the Mississippi → trade booms.
National Road: first federal highway.
Interchangeable parts (Whitney): make guns & goods faster and cheaper → mass production.
Booms and busts: Panics of 1819 and 1837.

⚠ The cotton gin made slavery grow, not shrink.

✓ Better transport → regions depend on each other → North-West alliance vs. the South.

4.6 Market Revolution: Society & Culture

Work

Wage labor replaces skilled craft work.
Lowell mill girls: young farm women in textile mills; went on strike over pay cuts.
Middle class grows (clerks, managers).
Unions push for a 10-hour workday.

Family

Separate spheres: men work outside; women run home and teach morals to kids at home.
Republican motherhood: women raise good citizens → more schooling for girls.

Immigration

Group	Why
Irish	Potato famine
German	1848 revolutions

Irish: Catholic, poor, settle in cities.
Nativism: anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic feelings → Know-Nothing Party (1850s) & mob riots.
Germans often move to Midwest farms.
Cities grow fast → crowding and disease.
Working-class and enslaved women still worked outside the home (mills, fields).
Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842): unions made legal in Massachusetts (MA court) → unions grow.

⚠ Separate spheres fit middle-class women, not working-class or enslaved women.

✓ Economic change → new social roles → reform movements (esp. for middle-class women).

4.7–4.8 Expanding Democracy & Jackson

Democracy Expands

White men without property gain the vote.
Left out: women, Native Americans, most free Black men (some states cut their vote).
1824: "corrupt bargain" gives J.Q. Adams the win.
1828: Jackson wins as the "common man" candidate (rallies, new campaign style).

Jackson (1829–37)

Issue	Action
Spoils system	Jobs for supporters
Bank War	Kills national bank
Nullification	Stands up to SC
Indian Removal	Trail of Tears

Indian Removal Act (1830): Cherokee forced west; Jackson ignores Supreme Court.
Nullification Crisis (1832): SC rejects a tariff; Jackson threatens force (Force Bill).
Bank War → Panic of 1837 (pet banks).
Worcester v. Georgia (1832): Court sides with Cherokee; Jackson ignores it (Marshall's Court).

New Parties

Democrats (Jackson) vs **Whigs** (Clay).
Whigs called him "King Andrew" for his many vetoes & strong executive power.

⚠ Democracy grew for white men while Native Americans were forcibly removed.

✓ Ask: how democratic was Jackson? Show both sides (suffrage vs. removal, spoils, vetoes).

4.9–4.11 Culture, Religion & Reform

American Culture

Transcendentalism: Emerson, Thoreau; trust nature, intuition and yourself over tradition.
Hudson River School: paintings of wild American landscapes (national pride, nature).
Writers: Cooper, Hawthorne, Melville build a distinct U.S. literature (American themes).

Second Great Awakening

Revivals: emotional religion; anyone can be saved.
Result: people try to perfect society → reform.
Mormons: new church; moved west to Utah.

Reform Movements

Movement	Leader/event
Temperance	Limit alcohol
Abolition	Garrison, Douglass
Women's rights	Seneca Falls 1848
Mental health	Dorothea Dix
Public schools	Horace Mann

Seneca Falls (1848): women demand equal rights, including the vote (Stanton, Lucretia Mott).
Abolitionists: Garrison's *Liberator* (1831); Douglass's writings & speeches & North Star.
Women in abolition → start the women's rights movement (Grimké sisters, Stanton).

⚠ Most reformers were Northern, middle class & Protestant; few reformers in the South.

✓ Religion → reform → abolition → sectional conflict (causation chain) in the 1850s.

4.12–4.13 African Americans & the South

Slavery Grows

King Cotton: cotton is the top U.S. export; slavery spreads to the Deep South (British mills).
Slave trade within the U.S. splits families.
Enslaved population: ~1 million (1800) → ~4 million (1860) despite the 1808 import ban.

Resistance

Revolt	Year
Denmark Vesey	1822
Nat Turner	1831

Daily resistance: slowing work, breaking tools, running away, keeping culture alive.
Free Black communities built churches (AME, Richard Allen) and schools in Northern cities.
Culture: spirituals, family ties, faith gave strength.
Underground Railroad helped people escape north to Canada (e.g., Harriet Tubman).

Southern Society

Few planters held most power; most whites owned no slaves at all (yeomen farmers).
Defense: slavery called a "positive good."
South: fewer cities, factories and immigrants than the North; wealth tied to cotton & slaves.
Gag rule (1836): House blocks debate on all anti-slavery petitions (lifted in 1844).

⚠ Most white Southerners didn't own slaves but still supported slavery (racial status).

✓ Nat Turner → harsher slave laws.

4.14 Causation & Exam Strategy

Big Themes

Democracy grows for white men, not for others.
Economy: North and West link up by canal & rail; South relies on cotton & enslaved labor.
Reform: religion drives change.
Identity: national pride after 1812 vs. growing sectional loyalty (North, South, West).

Key Dates

Year	Event
1803	Louisiana Purchase
1812	War of 1812
1820	Missouri Compromise
1823	Monroe Doctrine
1825	Erie Canal
1830	Indian Removal Act
1848	Seneca Falls

Essay Tips

Context: start with the bigger picture.
Complexity: show contradictions, multiple causes or both sides of an argument (nuance).
Compare: North vs South; Democrats vs Whigs.
Links: Period 4 sectionalism → Period 5 Civil War.
Sourcing: purpose, audience, point of view.

⚠ Show both sides for a complexity point.

✓ DBQ: use 4+ documents, sourcing, and 1 outside example to back your claim.