The Ultimate AP® US History Unit 4 Cheat Sheet

4.2 Jefferson & the Rise of Parties

Revolution of 1800

Election of 1800: Jefferson (Dem-Rep) beats Adams (Fed.) → first peaceful transfer of power between parties.
Tie in Electoral College (Jefferson–Burr) → House decides → **12th Amendment** (1804): separate votes for pres. & VP.

	Federalists	Dem-Republicans
Leaders	Hamilton, Adams	Jefferson, Madison
Gov't	Strong federal	States' rights
Economy	Commerce, banks	Agrarian
Constitution	Loose	Strict
Foreign	Pro-Britain	Pro-France
Base	NE merchants	South, West farmers

Jefferson in Office

Louisiana Purchase (1803): $15M from France; doubles U.S. size. Jefferson bends strict construction → pragmatism.
Lewis & Clark (1804–06): explore West; Sacagawea guides; maps, Native contacts, claims to Oregon.
Embargo Act (1807): bans all exports to stop British/French ship seizures + **impressment** → hurts U.S. economy (esp. New England shippers); repealed 1809.

Marshall Court

Marbury v. Madison (1803): establishes **judicial review** (Court can strike down unconstitutional laws).
McCulloch v. Maryland (1819): national bank constitutional (implied powers); states can't tax federal gov't.
Gibbons v. Ogden (1824): Congress controls interstate commerce. Marshall = federal power ↑.
Barbary Wars (1801–05): Jefferson sends navy vs. N. African pirates → shows U.S. power abroad (tribute ends).

⚠ Jefferson preached strict construction but bought Louisiana anyway. Classic "ideals vs practice" point.

✓ Marshall Court rulings = strengthen national gov't + protect contracts/business. Use them in LEQs.

4.3–4.4 Regional Interests & World Stage

War of 1812

Causes: impressment, trade violations, British arming Natives (Tecumseh), **War Hawks** (Clay, Calhoun) want Canada.
Events: DC burned (1814); Fort McHenry ("Star-Spangled Banner"); **Battle of New Orleans** (Jackson, Jan. 1815, after peace signed) → national hero, future president.
Hartford Convention (1814–15): New England Federalists oppose war, threaten secession → Federalist Party collapses.
Treaty of Ghent (1814): status quo; but U.S. nationalism ↑, Native resistance weakened, manufacturing boosted.

Era of Good Feelings & Sectionalism

Monroe (1817–25): one-party rule (Dem-Reps); nationalism, but sectional tensions rising underneath.
American System (Henry Clay): protective **tariff** + **2nd Bank of U.S.** + **internal improvements** → link regions.
Panic of 1819: first major depression; land speculation, bank tightening → anger at the 2nd BUS & state banks.

Missouri Compromise (1820)	Terms
Missouri	Admitted as slave state
Maine	Admitted as free state
36°30′ line	No slavery north (La. Terr.)

Jefferson: "fire bell in the night" → sectional crisis over slavery's expansion westward begins into territories.

Foreign Policy

Adams-Onís Treaty (1819): Spain cedes Florida; sets western border to the Pacific (Transcontinental Treaty).
Monroe Doctrine (1823, J.Q. Adams): Europe stay out of W. Hemisphere; U.S. stays out of Europe. Enforced by British navy at first; key precedent for later U.S. intervention.

⚠ "Era of Good Feelings" is misleading: Panic of 1819 + Missouri crisis show deep sectional divisions.

✓ CCOT: Missouri Compromise → Compromise of 1850 → Kansas-Nebraska (Period 5, 1854) = rising tension.

4.5 Market Revolution: Industrialization

What Changed

Market Revolution: shift from local, subsistence economy → national market economy linking regions.
Regional specialization: North = manufacturing; South = cotton; West = food (grain, livestock).

Technology & Industry

Innovation	Who/When	Impact
Cotton gin	Whitney 1793	Slavery expands
Interchang. parts	Whitney	Mass production
Textile mills	Slater 1790s	Factory system
Lowell system	1820s MA	Young women workers
Steel plow	Deere 1837	Prairie farming
Reaper	McCormick 1831	Big grain farms
Telegraph	Morse 1844	Instant comm.

Transportation Revolution

National Road (1811+): federal road from MD → Ohio Valley.
Steamboats (Fulton, 1807): upriver travel → Mississippi trade booms; New Orleans grows into a major export port.
Erie Canal (1825): Great Lakes → NYC; shipping costs ↓ ~90%; NYC becomes top port; links Northeast + Midwest.
Railroads (1830s+): fastest growth in North → binds North & West, isolates the South (more track, more factories).

Business & Law

Corporations, banks, credit expand; **Dartmouth v. Woodward** (1819) protects contracts.
Boom & bust: market economy → Panics of 1819 & 1837 hit workers and farmers hard (unemployment, foreclosures).

⚠ The cotton gin made slavery MORE profitable, not less. Slave population grew after 1793 in the Deep South.

✓ Causation: transport + tech → regional economies → North-West alliance vs South → sectionalism.

4.6 Market Revolution: Society & Culture

Work & Class

Wage labor replaces artisans & apprentices; workers lose control over pace and skill of work (deskilling of crafts).
Lowell mill girls: farm women in boarding houses; strikes (1834, 1836) over wage cuts & hours (Lowell, MA).
Early labor unions: 10-hour day movement; **Commonwealth v. Hunt** (1842) makes unions legal in MA.
Middle class grows (clerks, managers, professionals) → new values: thrift, self-discipline, temperance (Protestant).

Gender & Family

Separate spheres / cult of domesticity: men → public work; women → home, moral & religious teaching.
Republican motherhood (earlier): women raise virtuous citizens → push for women's education.
Smaller families in North; home no longer a production center; children now cost money rather than add labor.

Immigration & Nativism

Group	Why came	Where/work
Irish	Potato famine 1845	Cities, canals, mills
German	1848 revolutions	Midwest farms

Irish: Catholic, poor → urban; Democratic voters; face job discrimination ("No Irish Need Apply").
Nativism: anti-Catholic, anti-immigrant → riots; **Know-Nothing** (American) Party (1850s) (Philadelphia 1844).
Urbanization: cities grow fast → crowding, disease, poverty → fuels reform movements (e.g., Five Points, NYC).
Rich-poor gap widens in cities as factory wealth grows.

⚠ Separate spheres was an ideal for middle-class women. Working-class and enslaved women worked outside the home (in mills, fields & domestic service).

✓ Link economic change → new social roles → reform movements (4.11), esp. for middle-class women.

4.7–4.8 Expanding Democracy & Jackson

Democracy Expands

Universal white male suffrage: property requirements dropped by 1830s → voter turnout soars.
Limits: women, Native Americans, most free Black men still excluded (some states took away Black voting).
Election of 1824: no majority → House picks J.Q. Adams; Clay made Sec. of State → "**corrupt bargain**."
Election of 1828: Jackson wins as "common man"; new campaign style (rallies, conventions).

Jackson's Presidency (1829–37)

Issue	Jackson's action
Spoils system	Rewards loyalists w/ jobs
Bank War	Vetoes BUS recharter 1832
Nullification	Force Bill vs SC
Indian Removal	1830 Act; Trail of Tears

Nullification Crisis (1832): SC (Calhoun) nullifies "Tariff of Abominations" → Jackson threatens force (Force Bill); compromise tariff (Clay) ends it (1833); the debate lingers.
Indian Removal Act (1830): Five Civilized Tribes forced west.
Worcester v. Georgia (1832): Cherokee sovereign → Jackson ignores the ruling; Georgia seizes Cherokee land.
Trail of Tears (1838–39): ~4,000 Cherokee die on forced march to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) under army guard.
Bank War → "pet banks" → Specie Circular (1836) → **Panic of 1837** (hits Van Buren hard; depression lasts years).

Second Party System

Democrats (Jackson): limited federal gov't, states' rights, "common man." **Whigs** (Clay, Webster): American System, reform, "King Andrew" critics; strong 2-party rivalry.

⚠ Jacksonian Democracy expanded voting for white men while removing Native Americans. Show both sides.

✓ Argument essay: "To what extent was Jackson democratic?" Use suffrage vs removal, spoils, vetoes.

4.9–4.11 Culture, Religion & Reform

American Culture (4.9)

Romanticism: emotion, nature, individual. **Hudson River School** painters celebrate American landscape.
Transcendentalism: Emerson ("Self-Reliance"), Thoreau (*Walden*, "Civil Disobedience") → truth through intuition & nature, not tradition or authority; inspire reformers.
National literature: Cooper, Irving, Hawthorne, Melville; Noah Webster's dictionary → distinct U.S. identity.

Second Great Awakening (4.10)

Revivals (1800–1840s): emotional camp meetings; Charles **Finney** ("burned-over district," NY) → many converts.
Message: free will, personal salvation, perfecting society → drives reform movements (abolition, temperance, schools).
Growth: Methodists, Baptists boom; **Mormons** (Joseph Smith) → persecuted → Utah (Brigham Young).

Age of Reform (4.11)

Movement	Key figures/events
Temperance	Amer. Temperance Soc. 1826
Abolition	Garrison, Douglass
Women's rights	Seneca Falls 1848
Asylums/prisons	Dorothea Dix
Public schools	Horace Mann
Utopias	Brook Farm, Oneida

Seneca Falls (1848): Stanton & Mott; **Declaration of Sentiments** ("all men and women are created equal").
Abolition: Garrison's *Liberator* (1831, immediate emancipation); Douglass's *Narrative* & *North Star*; Grimké sisters (SC-born daughters of a slaveholder).

⚠ Reformers were mostly middle-class Northerners. Southern reform was limited, esp. on slavery.

✓ Causation chain: Second Great Awakening → perfectionism → reform movements → abolition ↑ → sectionalism → Civil War (Period 5, 1861).

4.12–4.13 African Americans & the South

Slavery Expands

King Cotton: cotton gin + British textile demand → cotton = top U.S. export; slavery spreads to Deep South.
Internal slave trade: after Atlantic trade banned (1808), ~1 million forcibly moved from Upper → Deep South; families split at auctions; New Orleans the biggest market.
Enslaved population: ~1 million (1800) → ~4 million (1860).

Resistance & Community

Event	Year	Result
Gabriel's plot	1800	VA; betrayed
Denmark Vesey	1822	SC; executed
Nat Turner	1831	VA; harsher codes

Everyday resistance: work slowdowns, breaking tools, running away (Underground Railroad), preserving culture.
Culture: kinship networks, spirituals, Christianity blended w/ African traditions → hope & resistance.
Free Black communities: churches (AME, Richard Allen), schools, mutual aid; faced discrimination in North & South.
American Colonization Society (1816): send free Black Americans to Liberia; most rejected it.

Southern Society

Class structure: planter elite (few, powerful) → yeoman farmers (majority, few/no slaves) → poor whites → enslaved.
Defense of slavery: shifts from "necessary evil" → "**positive good**" (Calhoun); paternalism; **gag rule** (1836) in House.
Less industry, fewer cities, fewer immigrants than North → South tied to cotton & enslaved labor for its wealth.
Southern economy: wealth tied up in land & enslaved people → little investment in factories, schools.

⚠ Most white Southerners owned NO slaves, yet supported slavery (racial hierarchy, hopes of ownership).

✓ Use Nat Turner → harsher slave codes + Southern defensiveness as a causation example.

4.14 Causation & Exam Strategy

Period 4 Big Themes

Democracy: participation expands (white men) but still excludes women, Black Americans & Native Americans.
Economy: Market Revolution ties North & West; South doubles down on cotton & slavery (King Cotton).
Identity: nationalism after 1812 vs. growing sectional identities (North, South, West) by the 1840s.
Reform: religion fuels efforts to perfect society, esp. abolition & women's rights (1830s–40s, mostly Northern).

Key Dates

Year	Event
1803	Louisiana Purchase; Marbury
1812–15	War of 1812
1820	Missouri Compromise
1823	Monroe Doctrine
1825	Erie Canal opens
1830	Indian Removal Act
1832	Bank veto; Nullification
1848	Seneca Falls

Essay Moves

Contextualization: start w/ broader trend (e.g., Market Revolution) before the prompt's years.
Complexity: show contradiction (democracy ↑ for some, ↓ for others) or multiple causes (e.g., Jackson's era).
Links: Period 3 Constitution → Period 4 party fights; Period 4 sectionalism → Period 5 crisis & Civil War (1861).
Comparison: North vs. South economies; Federalists vs. Dem-Reps; Whigs vs. Democrats (2nd party system).

⚠ Period 4 overlaps Period 5 (1844–48): Mexican War & Manifest Destiny belong mostly to Unit 5.

✓ DBQ: use 4+ docs w/ sourcing (purpose, audience, POV) + 1 specific outside example not in the docs.