For other potential questions in this era, it depends when the question starts. The major events in order are:

- Jefferson & Madison Era (1800-1816): Period 3 is context
- Era of Good Feelings (1816-1824): Jefferson, Madison, War of 1812 is context
- Jacksonian Democracy (1824-1844): Era of Good Feelings in context
- Market Revolution (1800-1850): Period 3 is context
- Second Great Awakening & Reforms (1800-1840s): Period 3 is context

B. Explain the causes and effects of policy debates in the early republic.

- Debate One: size and scope of government
  - Causes: 1790s political debates (D-Rs v. Feds), election of Jefferson (“Revolution” of 1800)
  - Effect: Jefferson/Madison (Democratic-Republicans) reduce taxes, tariffs, and shrink government, less formality in government; in the long run they expand federal power (Louisiana Purchase 1803, Embargo Act of 1807, War of 1812); Federalists switch to support a less powerful federal government by 1810s

- Debate Two: power of the Supreme Court
  - Causes: weak SCOTUS in 1790s, appointment of Marshall to be Chief Justice

- Debate Three: Louisiana Purchase 1803
  - Causes: Jefferson wants access to Mississippi River and New Orleans; diplomats work out a good deal
  - Effects: debates over power of president to purchase land (loose); Jefferson switches his views; Lewis and Clark explore; begins Manifest Destiny

C. Explain how different regional interests affected debates about the role of the federal government in the early republic.

- Regional political and economic interests
  - Northeast: developing industries (textiles), support tariffs to protect business, banks to provide capital and immigration to provide labor, lukewarm on internal improvements (fear people will move away)
  - Midwest: developing commercial farming, lukewarm on tariffs (increases costs), opposes bank (seen as too powerful & causing harm – Panic of 1819), support internal improvements (need to move goods to market)
  - Southeast/Southwest: developing plantation farming, oppose tariffs (increase costs) and internal improvements (expensive, not a federal power); lukewarm on banks (need capital), demand support for slavery for labor

- American System – proposed by Henry Clay to tie together the American economy
  - Tariff of 1816 (protective): protects NE industry, makes goods more expensive in MW/SE, law passes
  - Second Bank of the US (1816-1836): supports NE business w/ capital, opposed by MW because it is seen as the cause of Panic of 1819, law is passed & Jackson kills the Bank
  - Internal Improvements: federal government does not pay for internal improvements so states do (Erie Canal 1825); NE and MW invest in roads/canals, S does not

- Missouri Compromise 1820 (Clay): first territory to join from Louisiana Purchase, sets precedent (not law) of free/slave states entering in pairs
  - Missouri is slave state, Maine is a free state, no slavery above 36 30 line (southern boundary of Missouri); delays but does not solve the debate on expansion of slavery
D. Explain how and why American foreign policy developed and expanded over time.

- **Louisiana Purchase 1803**: western farmers did not have access to Mississippi River, many feared West would break off to join Spain/France; purchases for Mississippi River & New Orleans
- **War of 1812**
  - Causes: trade conflicts with Britain & to a lesser extent France during Napoleonic Wars; Chesapeake Affair 1807 (Britain sinks US naval vessel), Embargo Act of 1807 (no trade w/ anyone), Macon’s Bill 1812 (France will trade w/ US but doesn’t control sea lanes), War Hawks, Native American conflict (Britain aids NA), War Declaration 1812
  - Effects: essentially a draw, US nationalism & pride, growth of American manufacturing, end of Federalist (Hartford Convention 1815) & Era of Good Feelings 1816-1824
- **Monroe Doctrine 1823**: European threatened to re-colonize areas in the Americas (not United States), Monroe states any threat against the Americas is a threat against the US (stay away), a bold and aggressive statement
- **Florida Purchase Treaty 1819**

E. Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in technology, agriculture, and commerce over time.

- **Market Revolution early 1800s to 1850s**: businesses (corporations) and entrepreneurs begin to produce goods in a more organized manner and sell them to consumers who are earning money by selling labor; long change that takes place over 100 years (textiles in NE, cotton from S, food from MW)
- **Causes**:
  - Innovations in textile machinery (Slater 1793), cotton gin (Whitney 1793), steam engines, interchangeable parts (Whitney 1798), telegraph, agriculture (Deere steel plow 1837, McCormick reaper 1831) increase efficiency of production
  - Internal Improvements: Erie Canal 1825 in NY, national road 1811, railroads in 1850s; Midwest and Northeast were more closely connected by trade; South did ship cotton to Northeast and Europe
  - Legislation: National Bank, Tariffs (1816, 1828, 1833), corporation laws; Missouri Compromise expands slavery
  - Labor: slaves, Old Immigration
- **Effects**: growth of national market: debates over the expansion of slavery (abolition) and gender roles (Lowell Mills); debates over policy: banks, tariffs, internal improvements: increasing urbanization: poor working conditions; empowerment of common people & Jacksonian Democracy; nativism

F. Explain how and why innovation in technology, agriculture, and commerce affected various segments of American society over time.

- **Old Immigration (1830s-1880)**: Irish (Cause: famine, jobs, political freedom/Effects: cheap labor for economic expansion, settle in East Coast cities, political power via political machines, nativism, anti-Catholic feelings), German (Cause: jobs, political freedom/Effects: farmers in Midwest, economic expansion, political power via political machines, nativism)
- **Increase in living standards for some (middle class managers/professionals, wealthy factory owners), but a large population of struggling workers**
- **Growth of factories & wage pay with less reliance on self-subsistence**
- **Development of separate spheres for family (separate from work) and women (“supposed” to be home to run household – Cult of Domesticity; many women worked in factories though – Lowell Mills)**
- **Growth of national markets and interdependence; growth of international trade with Europe (cotton)**
G. Explain the causes and effects of the expansion of participatory democracy from 1800 to 1848.

- **Causes:** prior to 1820s most states let rich(owned land)/white men vote, after the Louisiana Purchase **1820** and western expansion most states remove the property requirement for voting in the **1820s**

- **Effects:** widespread political participation and the growth of the modern political system, rebirth of the two party system; popular campaigning, political machines, spoils system
  - Second Party System **1830s**:
    - Democrats (drop the Republican) – party of the people led by Jackson, anti-bank, anti-tariff, anti-internal improvements, popular in S & MW
    - Whigs (opposed to King Andrew I) – party led by Clay, pro-ban, pro-tariff, pro-internal improvements, popular in NE, MW

H. Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government from 1800 to 1848.

- **Debates between Democrats & Whigs**
  - National Bank Battle **1832** – before Jackson can run for re-election, Clay pushes Congress to renew the Bank of the US, Jackson vetoes it as anti-American and is re-elected v. Clay
  - Tariff – Congress passes a high tariff **1828**, SC threatens to nullify tariff **1828**, a new tariff is passed and SC nullifies the tariff **1832**; Jackson threatens to invade, Clay arranges compromise tariff **1833**
  - Internal Improvements: Clay proposes federal internal improvements, Jackson vetoes Maysville Road project **1830**; N & MW states pay for improvements, S does not

- **Native Americans:** US settlers continue to move west pushing Native Americans off their land, Congress passes Indian Removal Act **1830**, Cherokees refuse to move out of Georgia, sue and win (**Worcester v. Georgia** **1832**), Jackson ignores the court and tells Georgia to move them anyway, eventually the federal government institutes forced removal (Trail of Tears **1838**) – both parties support this policy

I. Explain how and why a new national culture developed 1800 to 1848.

- **New National Culture:** mixture of American ideals, European influences, and regionalism
- **Liberalism** (free/open society) & Romanticism (emotion) influence literature (Edgard Allen Poe – **The Raven** **1845**), art (Hudson River School **1820s** – natural; scenes), philosophy (transcendentalists **1820s/30s**: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau & the idea that truth transcends the observable world/ human perfectibility), architecture (Greek Revival – US Capitol **1790s** building: columns and dome)

J. Explain the causes of the Second Great Awakening.

- **SGA:** rebirth of religion in the period **1800-1840s**; shared national movement, inspires reform
- **Causes:** founders were not as religious as early settlers (rationalists, deism); Jacksonian Democracy and the empowerment of common man pushed people to find their religion; Market Revolution transforms people’s lives and they return to religion; westward expansion brings new ideas & church was often the meeting place in frontier; influential preachers like Peter Cartwright & Charles Grandison Finney
K. **Explain how and why various reform movements developed and expanded from 1800 to 1848.**

- SGA inspires people to try to fix problems in society; changes brought by Market Revolution and mass immigration also inspire reform.
- Utopian experiments (perfect society): Brook Farm \textit{1841}, Oneida \textit{1848}.
- Abolition movement:
  - Gradual emancipation in the North after Revolutionary Era; NW Ordinance \textit{1787}, end of international slave trade \textit{1808}, Missouri Compromise \textit{1820}.
- Women’s Rights: Republican Motherhood, cult of domesticity, Seneca Falls Convention \textit{1848}: Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Declaration of Rights & Sentiments, reaction.

L. **Explain the continuities and changes in the experience of African Americans from 1800 to 1848.**

- Continuities: unique African American culture; southern support of slavery and racism (John Calhoun, George Fitzhugh); state’s rights arguments v. federal power; failed slave resistance (Vesey Conspiracy \textit{1822}, Nat Turner \textit{1831}); political debate over the future of slavery (Missouri \textit{1820}).
- Changes: emergence of resistance from former slaves (Sojourner Truth, \textit{1826}, David Walker \textit{1829}, Frederick Douglass \textit{1840s/50s}); expansion of slavery into Southwest; emergence of northern abolition movement.

M. **Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of the South from 1800 to 1848.**

- Southern society: domination by a few large plantation owners (economics, politics, society), most southerners did not own any slaves.
- Geographic conditions and new technology made cotton profitable which resulted in the growth of slavery.
- Slavery expanded into old Southwest: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas as lands in the Southeast were depleted; getting new land for cotton becomes a focus of southerners.

N. **Explain the extent to which politics, economics, and foreign policy promoted the development of American identity from 1800 to 1848.**

- National/American identity or regional identity?
- Politics: First & Second Party Systems (could be either), Missouri compromise (regional), nullification (regional), bank (regional).
- Economics: Market Revolution (could be either), tariffs (regional).
- Foreign Policy: War of 1812 (national), westward expansion (either), Monroe Doctrine (national), Indian Removal (national).