**PERIOD 4: 1800-1848**

VOCAB

**Institutions:** any structure of social order governing the behavior of a set of individuals

*Example:* Poorhouses or almshouses in urban areas created a social characteristic of poverty ridden individuals.

**Coalesced:** come together and form one mass or whole

*Example:* The Federalist Party was absorbed by Republicans in 1792 and diminished in 1824 during the Era of Good Feelings.

**Primacy:** the fact of being primary, preeminent, or more important

*Example:* The assertion of federal power over state laws was the law of the land during the 1800’s. The Articles of Confederation, established in 1777, gave the government very little authority to overrule state actions. Article VI in the Constitution, though, favors the federal government. This Article declares that federal law is the “Supreme Law of the Land”, making federal power more significant than state power.

**Market economy:** an economy in which decisions regarding investment, production, and distribution are based on supply and demand

*Example:* Economic expansion due to the expansion of transportation, manufacturing, and agriculture occurred in America between 1815 and 1840.

**Overshadow:** appear much more prominent or more important than

*Example:* Regional, political, and economic loyalties often were more prominent than national concerns in the Antebellum South.

**Concurrent:** existing, happening, or done at the same time

*Example:* Jackson, a Democrat, supported the spoils system, a strict constructionist of the Federal Government, opposing the national bank, and laissez faire economics. Against this, the Whig party was established in 1833.

**Liberal:** open to new behavior or opinions and willing to discard traditional values

*Example:* A return or change in politics, economics, or society.

**Fostered:** to encourage the development of something typically regarded as good

*Example:* citizens promoted social reform through reading material such as The Liberator and many events such as the Seneca Falls Convention

**Emancipation:** the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions

*Example:* African Americans were emancipated in 1865 and didn’t gain citizenship until 1868.

**Initiatives:** the power or opportunities to act or take charge before others do

*Example:* The Louisiana Purchase which granted the United States more power territorially

**Anti-Black sentiments:** discriminatory attitude toward the black race

*Example:* Segregation and Slave Codes, such as ones banning the teaching of former slaves to read and write

**Sensibilities:** the ability to appreciate and respond to complex emotional or artistic influences

*Example:* Hudson River School, a 19th century art school, was influenced by Romanticism- an intellectual, artistic, and literary movement. Hudson River School paintings reflect themes such as discovery, exploration, and settlement in America during the 19th century. Landscapes often portray realistic and idealized portrayals of nature.

**Social hierarchy:** a concept involving the classification of people into groups based on shared social/economic conditions

*Example:* During the 19th century, enslaved and free African Americans were at the bottom of the social ladder. Slaves were treated as pieces of property rather than people.

**Abolitionist:** a person who favors the elimination of a practice or institution, especially slavery

*Example:* William Lloyd Garrison established the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833; Frederick Douglass joined Garrison in The Society in 1838.

**Precipitated:** cause to happen suddenly, unexpectedly, or prematurely

*Example:* Developments in technology such as the typewriter, and developments in agriculture such as the McCormick reaper and iron plow

**Regional economic specialization:** a method of production in which different regions concentrate their skills on tasks at which they are the most skilled

*Example:* The North was more industrial and commercial, while the South had many plantations and subsistence farms.

**Cultivating:** prepare and use land for crops or gardening

*Example:* Southern cotton cultivation shifted to the Deep South and shaped settlement patterns, the national and the international economy.

**Exploit:** make full use of and derive benefit from a resource

*Example:* cotton farms in the South produced high amounts of cotton for a profit

**Forced migration:** the involuntary movement of a person or persons away from their original region

*Example:* The Trail of Tears is a name given to the relocation of Native Americans during the 1830s

**Relocated:** move to a new place and establish one’s home or business there

*Example:* American citizens moved westward looking for economic opportunities

**Forging:** to form or make, especially by concentrated effort

*Example:* the increase of immigration led to alliances between the Northeast and the Old Northwest due to the growth of labor workers in industrial fields

**Interdependence:** mutually dependent; depending on each other

*Example:* the Northeast and the Old Northwest’s increasing population from England caused them to rely on each other more heavily

**Ideologically:** pertaining to a body of ideas that reflects the beliefs and interests of a region

*Example:* the South remained ideologically distinct from the North due to their belief in slavery

**National concerns:** issues of a nation that cause worry or anxiety

*Example:* Citizens such as Old Republicans opposed the 2nd Bank of the United States.

**Diplomatic initiatives:** taking charge of managing international relations

*Example:* the Embargo Act in 1807, United States officials cut off trade with warring nations in Europe

**Military initiatives:** taking charge of relations regarding the military

*Example:* the War of 1812 was a two and a half year conflict between the US and the UK, its North American colonies, and its Indian allies

**Judicial decisions:** the judgments by a court of authority of matters submitted to it

*Example:* Marbury v. Madison (judicial review of laws enacted by the US Congress)

**Resistance:** the refusal to accept or comply with something

*Example:* the South denied the tariff on goods, and refused to comply with the Federal Government, by forming the Nullification Ordinance which stated that the tariff was “null and void”

**Sequence of wars:** a particular order in which related wars follow each other

*Example:* Consecutive Native American wars such as the Tecumseh War, the Battle of Tippecanoe, and the Creek War

**Over cultivation:** the excessive use of farmland to the point where productivity falls due to soil exhaustion

*Example:* improper cropping of cotton and incorrect irrigation practices in arid regions led to land desertification

**Depleted:** diminish in number or quantity

*Example:* arable land in the Southeast was diminishing due to soil exhaustion

**Broad scale:** wide-ranging in extent, range, or effect

*Example:* The Manifest Destiny in the 19th Century was a widely held belief that American settlers were destined to expand throughout the continent.