**Period 4: 1800-1848 Vocabulary**

* **participatory democracy** - tends to advocate more involved forms of citizen participation than traditional representative democracy; strives to create opportunities for all members of a population to make meaningful contributions to decision making, and seeks to broaden the range of people who have access to such opportunities
* **Democratic-Republicans** - led by Thomas Jefferson, believed people should have political power, favored strong STATE governments, emphasized agriculture, strict interpretation of the Constitution, pro-French, opposed National Bank
* **Second Great Awakening** - a series of religious revivals starting in 1801, based on Methodism and Baptism; stressed a religious philosophy of salvation through good deeds and tolerance of all Protestant sects; the revivals attracted women, Blacks, and Native Americans; it also had an effect on moral movements such as prison reform, the temperance movement, and moral reasoning against slavery; inspired the antebellum reform movements
* **international slave trade** - took place across the Atlantic ocean, and a vast majority of slaves were transported to the New World through the middle passage and triangular trade route. One major consequence of the outlawing of the international slave trade, in 1807, by Britain and the United States was a boom in slave trading inside the United States
* **steam engines** -  Invented by  American engineer and inventor Robert Fulton, he was widely credited with developing the first commercially successful steamboat. Fulton had become interested in steamboats in 1777 when he learned about James Watt's Steam engine. His use of steam engines on boats allowed a whole new way of transportation to be discovered; the waterways of the US were now navigable both ways and in a short amount of time compared or other boats of the time.
* **railroads** - connected the eastern United States to the western United States during the pre-Civil War era
* **telegraph** - machine invented by Samuel Morse in 1837 that used a system of dots and dashes to send messages across long distances electronically through a wire, impacting the importance and availability of long-distance communication
* **the American System** - Henry Clay’s three pronged system to promote industry:
  + A strong banking system
  + A protective tariff
  + Federally funded transportation network (sign of internal improvement)
* **tariffs** - a tax or duty to be paid on a particular class of imports or exports.
  + **Protective Tariff of 1816**: first protective tariff in American history; passed to slow the flood of cheap British manufactures into the country
  + **Tariff of Abominations**: originally supported by John C. Calhoun in order to illustrate frustration caused by the Jackson administration; the finished bill had higher import duties on many goods bought by Southern planters
  + **Tariff of 1832**: created higher rates; Jackson passed the Force Bill (1833) that let him use federal troops to force the collection of taxes; Clay compromised with a gradual reduction in the level of the tariff, and the crisis was diverted
* **Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)** - the issue was that Missouri wanted to join the Union as a slave state, therefore unbalancing the Union so there would be more slave states than free states.  The compromise set it up so that Maine joined as a free state and Missouri joined as a slave state.  Congress also made a line across the southern border of Missouri saying except for the state of Missouri, all states north of that line must be free states or states without slavery
* **constituencies-** a body of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body; the people and their interests that a politician represents in government “age of the common man” (Andrew Jackson)
* **Democrats -** political party led by Andrew Jackson as a result of the 1824 election, which split the Democratic - Republican Party, formed in 1796 by Jefferson, between Jackson and John Quincy Adams, who led the National Republicans. The Democratic Party was composed of farmers and small planters of the south, eastern workers, and western farmers. This political divide illustrated shifts in American attitudes towards developing the early republic in the nineteenth century.
* **human perfectibility -**The doctrine, advanced by [Rousseau](http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/Rousseau) and others, that people are capable of achieving perfection on earth through natural means, without the grace of God.
* **free African Americans -** African Americans not enslaved populated both the North and South regions, with a large concentration of recently freed slaves remaining in the South. While these African Americans were not enslaved, they had minimal rights as citizens; denied equal voting and legal rights, excluded from many occupations, and had restrictions on transport as well. Open race hatred and discrimination were part of the social fabric of the time.
* **interchangeable parts -** Invented by Eli Whitney in the late 1700’s, this succeeded in dividing labor efficiently among his largely unskilled workforce and building precision equipment that enabled the production of large numbers of identical parts quickly and at a relatively low cost. This revolutionary invention helped created efficient manufacturing and was a catalyst for the Market Revolution.
* **agricultural inventions -** inventions that revolutionized farming and agriculture includes: iron plow (Jethro Wood, 1819), McCormick reaper (Cyrus McCormick, 1834), and steel plows (John Deere, 1839). The growing use of factory-made agricultural machinery increased farmers' need for cash and encouraged commercial farming.
* **semi-subsistence agriculture** -Whites and Indians moved periodically to new fields after exhausting the old ones (Noble Savage, Yeoman Farmer) No one in back country operated within a truly self-sufficient economy.
* **market revolution -** a drastic change in the manual labor system originating in south (but was soon moved to the north) and later spread to the entire world. Traditional commerce became outdated with the transportation and industrial revolution. As a result, the north started to have a more powerful economy that was starting to challenge the economies of some mid-sized European cities at the time.

Six major effects of the Market Revolution:

* opened new land for settlers
* lowered transportation costs
* made it easier to sell products
* linked farmers to national and world markets
* farmers became big consumers of manufactured goods
* Linked manufactures with rural consumers in the South and West
* **internal improvements -** Henry Clay developed a plan for profitable home markets called the American System in 1824. It enforced a protective tariff to get funding for transportation improvements. These improvements would be the construction of better roads and canals. This would allow industrialization to prosper since the raw materials of the South and West could easily and inexpensively get to the North and East to be manufactured. The manufactured goods could then be shipped back out to the South and West.
* **arable land** - land suitable for growing crops.  Arable land was typically found in the southern US region, typically producing cotton, tobacco, and other valuable crops.
* **Federalists -** The American political party founded in (1787) and led  
  initially by Alexander Hamilton. It took an active part in the shaping of the  
  US Constitution and thereafter favored strong centralized government and  
  business interests. Ended with the failed Hartford Convention.
* **Whigs -** An American political party formed in  
  the (1830)s to oppose President Andrew Jackson and the Democrats. Whigs, such  
  as Henry Clay, stood for protective tariffs, national banking, and federal aid  
  for internal improvements
* **secular reforms -** The slow attempt to divide, by the Federal and State Government reform, and remove the religious and spiritual precedents from an earlier notion of “church and state”; the American society was working to build a “Utopian Society”. Secular reforms in the 19th century stemmed from the 2nd Great Awakening, which emerged in 1801.
* **xenophobia -** Intense or irrational dislike or fear of  
  people from other countries, nativism, American people opposing Catholic,  
  Semitic, specifically German foreigners, Irish, and some British, in the  
  (1800)’s; a majority immigrating for work/jobs, established by the Know  
  Nothing party
* **canals -** An artificial waterway constructed to  
  allow the passage of boats or ships inland, being a major source of  
  transportation, leading to rivers for the new invention of the steam boat; used  
  to transport goods from the North and South, and to the colonies’ regions.

o   (1825) Erie Canal

o   (1834) Great Lakes-Mississippi Valley Canal [Ohio]

* **textile machinery-**The textile industry or apparel industry  
  is primarily concerned with the production of yarn, spinning, weaving, and  
  cloth and the subsequent design or manufacture of clothing and their  
  distribution maintained in the North East, a run-off of the cotton industry in  
  the South. The Spinning Jenny ( a multi-spindle spinning frame) was a major technology  
  for this industry. A majority of the workers in this industry were women in  
  terrible work environments, causing future reform from the Federal Government  
  to regulate this industry from the formation of the National Trades’ Union  
  (1834)
* **urban entrepreneurs-** A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so. Famous entrepreneurs of the early 19th century such as Cornelius Vanderbilt helped to develop the rapidly growing urban civilization, particularly advancing steam engine technologies in the 1820’s and 1830’s.

* **2nd National Bank -** A commercial bank chartered by the controller of  
  the currency of the U.S. Treasury. The Second National Bank was created in (1816),  
  established by the Republican party and demolished by the Jackson  
  administration
* **Louisiana Purchase-**With the Louisiana Purchase in (1803), the United States purchased approximately 828,000,000 square miles of territory from France, which was given to France by the Spanish. The greatest achievement of president Thomas Jefferson. This marked the expansion westward into new lands, creeping into the notion of Manifest Destiny.