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| **Ch 8: Creating a Republican Culture, 1790-1820** |
| **Period 1: 1491-1607**Ch 1: Colliding WorldsCh 2: American Experiments**Period 2: 1607-1754**Ch 3: British Atlantic WorldCh 4:Growth, Diversity, and Conflict**Period 3: 1754-1800**Ch 5: Problem of EmpireCh 6 Making War and Republican GovernmentsCh 7: Hammering Out a Federal Republic**Period 4: 1800-1848****Ch 8: Creating a Republican Culture**Ch 9: Transforming the EconomyCh 10: A Democratic RevolutionCh 11: Religion and Reform**Period 5: 1844-1877**Ch 12: South ExpandsCh 13: Expansion, War, and Sectional CrisisCh 14: Two Societies at WarCh 15: Reconstruction**Period 6: 1865-1898**Ch 16: Conquering a ContinentCh 17: Industrial AmericaCh 18: Victorians Make the Modern**Period 7: 1890-1945**Ch 19: Rise and Reform of Industrial CitiesCh 20: Politics, Populists, and ProgressivesCh 21: Emerging World PowerCh 22: Cultural Conflict, Bubble, and BustCh 23: Managing the Great DepressionCh 24: World at War**Period 8: 1945-1980**Ch 25: Cold War AmericaCh 26: Triumph of the Middle ClassCh 27: Walking into Freedom LandCh 28: Uncivil WarsCh 29: Search for Order in an Era of Limits**Period 9: 1980-Present**Ch 30: Conservative America in the AscentCh 31: Confronting Global and National Dilemmas | **Essential Question**:  *(be able to write an essay based on these questions together)* In eighteenth-century Europe, the leading principles were aristocracy, patriarchy, mercantilism, arranged marriages, legal privilege, and established churches. What principles would replace those societal rules in America’s new republican society? What would stay the same? |
| * **A. Essential Topics** (*be able to write a paragraph about each topic, using appropriate relevant vocabulary*):
	+ - Panic of 1819: cause and impacts
		- Manufacturing and farming: what were we were producing, what stayed the same, how did they modernize
		- How did white men gain opportunity and equality?
		- Women: marriages, republican motherhood, roles
		- Children: education
		- Slaves: during the revolution, manumission gradual emancipation, souths argument to keep slavery
		- North v. South (I would make a t-chart, but that’s just me): religion, education, slavery, economics
		- Missouri: background, arguments for and against slavery in the new territory, outcome
		- Religion and the Republic: new role of church, how did the church develop republican ideas
		- 2nd Great Awakening: what is it, impact on Christianity, free blacks and slaves, changing society, difference from 1st Great Awakening
		- Women and Religion: leadership roles
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| 1. **Short identification**
	1. (*be able to define and explain the significance of*):
		* + newmercantilist
			+ Commonwealth system
			+ Sentimentalism
			+ Republican motherhood
			+ Noah Webster
			+ American Colonization Society
			+ Tallmadge Amendment
			+ Missouri Compromise
			+ Thomas Jefferson Establishing Religious Freedom
			+ established church
			+ George Whitefield
			+ Mother Ann Lee
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