

**Syllabus – Marking Period 3**  
***Time period 4: 1800-1848***

**March 16 – 31, 2020**

**Readings:**

AP Prep blue book – Chapters 7,8,9,10,11 – Be sure to read and take notes.

**Terms Timeline – Choose 10 terms from EACH chapter – 7,8,9,10,11. Choose at least one term for each theme. Define and state the historical significance of each term. USE YOUR BOOK – NOT THE INTERNET for the definitions. Cutting and pasting from the internet will result in a zero for the assignment.**

**Due: Friday, March 20<sup>th</sup> Submit by 5pm on TII**

**MC questions – Chapters 8-11: write the correct answer for each question and explain why that is the right answer or why the other choices are incorrect.**

**Due: Tuesday, March 24<sup>th</sup> by 11:59pm on TII**

***Complete period 4 review sheet. Click on the links to the videos when prompted to do so. Be sure to also READ the review packet.***

**Due: Friday, March 27<sup>th</sup> by 11:59pm on TII**

**Chapter mini project: See next pages. Due: Friday, April 3<sup>rd</sup> by 11:59pm to TII or by email.**

# Infographic Project

## ***Instructions:***

Step 1: Choose any chapter from period 4.

Step 2: Choose ONE main issue, event, topic, etc. to focus on from that chapter.

Example: Chapter 11 Society, Culture, and Reform. Main topic: Women and Reform movements. *\*\*Notice that my example is not too broad.*

Step 3: Create an Infographic on your chosen topic. See examples on the next pages.

a) You can use any platform, app or program you choose. A suggestion is <http://www.easel.ly/>

You will have to create an account if you want to use “easel.” You just need an email account – which you all have.

b) You can use your book (which I recommend) or the internet for information. DO NOT USE Wikipedia. It is not accurate. Instead try “Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History” [gilderlehrman.org](http://gilderlehrman.org) “Britannica” is also a good sight.

## **Guidelines:**

Your infographic should include at least 8 important facts for your topic.

Your info should contain Historical context – what was happening during that time that caused or impacted your event or topic.

Make sure you summarize the entire issue. More is better! Try to recognize and include all of the important facts.

Choose a layout for your infographic that will allow you to display multiple pieces of information. Fifty percent of your grade will be based on the readability. Make sure it makes sense!

**Points Breakdown:**

*50 points – at least 8 facts; enough information to cover your topic*

*50 points – readability; infographic makes sense*

*This will count as a test grade. Be sure to do your best work.*

**Due: Friday, April 3<sup>rd</sup> by 11:59pm on TII or via email.**

# PERIOD 4 — 1800 - 1848

**B**

## Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture (CUL)

Transcendentalism  
 Cult of Domesticity  
 2nd Great Awakening  
 Reformers - Temperance, Abolition, Education, Prison



**A**

## America in the World (WOR)

War of 1812      Barbary Pirates  
 Neutrality      Embargo Act  
 Impressment      Monroe Doctrine



**G**

## Environment and Geography

### Physical and Human (ENV)

Erie Canal      Louisiana Territory



**P**

## Politics and Power (POL)

Democratic-Republicans  
 Virginians - Jeff, Mad, Monroe  
 Era of Good Feelings  
 Corrupt Bargain  
 Marshall Court rulings  
 Missouri Compromise - Henry Clay

Bank War  
 Spoils System

Jacksonian  
 Democracy

Whigs



**I**

## Identity (ID)

Nativism  
 Nationalism



**P**

## Peopling (PEO)

Migration to the SWest



Immigration  
 -Irish and German



Indian Removal Trail of Tears

King Cotton

**E**

## Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

American System - railroads,  
 steam boats, canals.



Expansion of Slavery



This summarized all of period 4. You do not have to cover this much information.

# THE AGE OF EXPLORATION

## LIFE ON THE OPEN SEAS

### A HARD DAY'S WORK

Life was pretty difficult for a sailor in the age of exploration.

- Average could take years. Ships only covered about 100 miles a day.
- The pay was poor. Even on Columbus' journeys made less than \$50 a month in today's money.
- Crews worked around the clock in shifts around the ship.
- It was the minimum age for sailors, but some boys started working on ships as young as 7 or 8.
- Some men didn't join willingly. They were "impressed," or forced into service.
- Discipline led to harsh punishments, beatings and floggings were common, and mutinies were put to death.

**1492** **1492** **1492** **1492**

- Sailors consumed about 1,200 calories a day, which they got from:
- Flour mixed with fat was served, when meat rations ran low.
- Hardtack was studded with maggots and bugs, which sailors ate as additional food.
- Meat was served twice a week.
- A salty diet combined with a lack of fresh water led to dehydration.
- There were no distributions of vegetables.

### SCURVY, SEASICKNESS AND SLIME

**IF THE DIRT DIDN'T KILL YOU...**

Sailors had just one set of clothes that were rarely washed. They thought dirt and grease provided protection from wind and sun. Like rodents and fleas, drinking water spread typhoid fever.

**...THERE WERE PLENTY OF OTHER THINGS THAT COULD.**

Ships could be dangerously leaky—crews were only allowed to make woodwork.

The lack of fresh air below deck caused various miserable ailments. Men slept on deck in hammocks—so terrible they borrowed things from American Indians.

Vitamin deficiencies gave sailors scurvy—and caused tooth and gum pain, open sores and even spinal breakdowns. It was estimated to kill 50 percent of a crew to scurvy, known as the "scourge of the seas."

Explorer James Cook was a pioneer in scurvy prevention. He had his men search for and drink vegetable soup.

### IGNOMINIOUS ENDS

Captains didn't have it much better than their crews.

- A fight over stolen items ended Cook's job in Hawaii.
- Balboa was beheaded after fighting with his Indians.
- Magellan didn't make it around the world with his ships. He was killed in the Philippines.
- Dr. Owen got his start in what became Hudson's Bay. He was never heard from again.
- Ponce de Leon failed to find the Fountain of Youth, but a golden arrowhead led him to Florida.
- Verrazzano was killed and buried in the Caribbean.

ILLUSTRATIONS: JENNIFER HANCOCK; MAPS: JEFFREY HANCOCK; PHOTO: GREGORY HEISLER; HISTORY OF EXPLORATION: PEOPLES PRESS/ARND BRONKHORST/GETTY IMAGES; JOURNALISM: A COLLABORATION BETWEEN HISTORY.COM AND COLUMBUS FIVE

Here's an example from period 1 – chapter 1 – topic = Exploration