

UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE – CHAPTER OUTLINE

Chapter 9

1. Development of state governments/constitutions

2. Economic changes/trends

a. Loyalist properties

b. Economic self-sufficiency developing due to war

c. Old markets vs. New markets for American trade

d. Negative effects from war

3. Creation of the articles of confederation

a. Western lands dispute/resolution

b. Basic concepts/nature/structure of articles government (emphasis on liberal experiment)

c. Failings vs. Contributions of the document/govt.

d. Land Ordinance, 1785

e. Northwest Ordinance, 1787

4. Foreign entanglements/potential disputes

a. Northwest forts/Britain

b. Spain

c. France

d. Algiers

5. Shays' Rebellion (causes and impact!)

6. Emerging "conspiracy" to develop a new plan of government.

a. Annapolis, 1786 (control of commerce)

b. Philadelphia, 1787

- (1) nature of delegates (occupation/social rank)
- (2) key personalities and their contributions
- (3) overall motivations of the delegates
- (4) Virginia plan (nature and significance)
- (5) Large state vs. Small state and the resulting great compromise
- (6) other key compromises: nature of executive; electoral college; three-fifths compromise; slave trade compromise
- (7) "conservative safeguards" to protect against "mobocracy"
- (8) final agreement and signing, 9/17/1787

7. The clash over ratification

a. Anti-federalist "camp" (who? Motivations and interests; strengths and weaknesses)

b. Federalist "camp" (who? Motivations and interests; strengths and weaknesses)

c. Overall nature of the debate and resulting votes within the states on ratification

d. Cartoon on page 184

e. Very important!!!: A conservative triumph pp.186-187

Chapter 10

1. Status report on the new federal republic, 1789

a. Main cities

b. Rural orientation

- c. Problems facing new government

- 2. Washington's inauguration
 - a. Evolution of a "cabinet" (unwritten Constitution)

 - b. Assessment of Washington

- 3. Bill of Rights added to the Constitution

- 4. Hamilton's fiscal program
 - a. Goals (stated and unstated)

 - b. Main components
 - 1. funding of the debt
 - a. At par

 - b. Assumption of state debts

 - 2. taxes
 - a. customs (tariffs)

 - b. excise (luxury or federal sales taxes)

 - 3. national bank

 - b. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

- 5. Early emergence of factions (parties)
 - a. Nature of each faction (federalists vs. republicans)

- b. Goals and philosophy of each faction
NOTE chart on page 208

- 6. The impact of the French Revolution on American politics
 - a. Federalists and republicans (Democratic-Republicans; Jeffersonian-Republicans)

 - b. Neutrality Proclamation, 1793

- 7. British harassment of U.S. shipping (West Indies) combined with problems in the Northwest Territory with the Indians (Treaty of Greenville, 1795)

- 8. Jay's Treaty, 1794
 - a. Washington's motives

 - b. The resulting Anglo-American agreement and American public response

 - c. Battle over ratification and final outcome

- 9. Washington's "Farewell Address"
 - a. Overall nature and purpose of document

 - b. Specific warnings for future U.S. foreign policy

 - c. Washington's contributions

- 10. Elections of 1796
 - a. Strengthened sense of factions

 - b. Main issues

- c. Outcome
 - 1. Electoral vote
 - 2. Tandem of opponents in office

11. French harassment of U.S. shipping in West Indies

- a. Motivations

- b. XYZ Affair and its impact on public

- c. Adams puts “patriotism above party” and the resulting convention of 1800 with France (significance)

12. Alien and Sedition Acts

- a. Purposes (stated and unstated)

- b. Impact and repercussions

- c. Kentucky and Virginia resolutions

- d. Resolutions promote the compact theory as a defense against the Federalists (doctrine of nullification)

- e. Arrests and prosecutions

13. Further development of political parties

- a. Characteristics: take special note of pages 207-209

- b. Make sure to examine the many political cartoons and drawings throughout these two chapters.

Chapter 11

1. Elections of 1800

- a. Mudslinging
- b. Outcome
- c. Electoral deadlock between Jefferson and Burr
- d. Peaceful transition of power (significance)

2. Jefferson's presidential precedents

3. The nature of Democratic-Republican "party" unity

4. Jeffersonian modifications of Federalist policies

5. Jefferson and the federal judiciary

a. Judiciary Act of 1801

- 1. motivations
- 2. implementation ("midnight judges")

b. Appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

c. Marbury v. Madison, 1803 (focus of the significance of the case—judicial review!)

6. Jefferson and the “joys and headaches” of foreign policy

a. Tripoli

b. Louisiana Purchase

1. U.S. motivations and French motivations

2. terms of the agreement (map on pg. 224)

3. inconsistencies between Jefferson, the philosopher, and Jefferson, the president

4. overall significance of Louisiana

5. Lewis and Clark expedition

6. Burr conspiracy

7. Significance of the treaty

7. Election of 1804

8. Foreign policy and Britain

a. The Orders in Council, 1806, and the resulting British harassment of U.S. shipping

1. impressments

2. *Chesapeake* Affair, 1807

b. Embargo of 1807

1. rationale

2. impact on the U.S. economy and political arena

c. Repeal of the Embargo (3-1-09)

d. Overall assessment of the Embargo and its failure as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy

1. "self-crucifying"
 2. Federalist revival
 3. U.S. – British relations
 4. U.S. manufacturing
9. Political assessment of Madison, the new president
10. Madison and the war in Europe
- a. Non-Intercourse Act, 1809
 - b. Macon's Bill #2 (Madison's eventual usage)
11. War hawks in Congress
- a. key leaders
 - b. motivations
12. Mr. Madison's War
- a. Madison's reasoning
 - b. New England's opposition to the war

Chapter 12

1. America's worst fought war
 - a. Lack of preparation
 - b. Battle for Canada
 - c. Washington burned

d. Battle of New Orleans

2. Treaty of Ghent

- a. Terms
- b. Hartford Convention
- c. Significance of treaty and the war
 - 1. "2nd" war for independence
 - 2. war heroes
 - 3. manufacturing
 - 4. political and economic nationalism aroused

3. The New Nationalism

- a. Political
- b. Economic
- c. Literature/art

4. Tariff of 1816

5. Clay's "American System"

- a. Purpose
- b. Attempts to implement, fail
 - 1. strict interpretation
 - 2. rising sectionalism

6. Election of 1816

- a. Assessment of Monroe
- b. Supposed "Era of Good Feelings" (NOTE the issues facing Monroe and the political arena, pg. 243)

7. Panic of 1819

- a. Symptoms/cyclical nature of future panics
- b. Causation/land speculation
- c. Effects of the depressed economy on national political arena

8. Westward expansion

- a. "Ohio fever" and other factors that stimulated continued westward movement
- b. Evolving politics of the "west"
 - 1. land policy (Land Act, 1820)
 - 2. transportation
 - 3. cheap money
 - 4. anti-bank of the U.S.

9. Emergence of sectionalism

- a. Pattern of admitting states "paired up"
- b. Missouri's petition for statehood (Tallmadge amendment) as a threat to sectional balance
- c. The importance of the Senate to the interests of the South (note the main issue is one of political and economic balance)
- d. Missouri Compromise
 - 1. main personalities
 - 2. components (map on pg. 246)
 - 3. impact on both sections

10. The rise of judicial nationalism

a. Key cases that reaffirmed federal supremacy and constitutional clarity (NOTE: focus on the overall significance of each case)

1. McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819
2. Cohens v. Virginia, 1821
3. Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824
4. Fletcher v. Peck, 1810
5. Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819

b. Webster's oratory reaffirms the Union (Constitution) over states' rights

11. Monroe's foreign policy

a. Treaty of 1818 with England (map pg. 251)

b. Treaty with Spain, 1819 (map pg. 252)

c. Alarms over European powers intervening in new world

d. Monroe Doctrine, 1823

1. Canning's overture and Adam's response
2. main components
3. overall assessment of the document (pg. 254-255) as "self-defense doctrine"

e. Economic nationalism aroused