

Your Choice of 1 Study Term to Help Yourself and Others Learn

These approximately 31 Study Terms (but many with several choices) are grouped to try to help you. Do **not** put **Tips** in the Subject. Tips include how to find content when it is in the textbook, but **not** in its index. This content is **always** in the Lessons or Learning Quizzes.

Lesson 1 – Use its Learning Quiz on Essential Terms 1st

1. What are the Patriot weaknesses and strengths?
2. What are the British weaknesses and strengths?
3. What is the battle at Saratoga and why is it significant including in what nations fight the British?
4. What is the battle at Yorktown and why is it significant?
5. What is a confederation and what are the Articles of Confederation?
6. How does this confederation cause problems for the war effort?
7. What are the terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783?

Lesson 2 – Use its Learning Quiz on the Constitution 1st.

8. What are significant traits of the new nation under the Articles of Confederation?
9. What is significant about new state constitutions and slavery (either abolishing it in some states and some creating state slave codes)?
10. What are the parts of the Northwest Ordinance and its significance?
11. Why did Shays's Rebellion happen?
12. Why did Shays's Rebellion matter?
13. Why did the new nation use a convention to write the Constitution? Be sure to say what a convention is?
14. Discuss 1 (one) of these major compromises:
 - Large state/small state
 - Slavery/ taxation
 - National voting/electoral college
 - Powers given to Congress
 - Powers given to the President
 - Powers given to the national judiciary
 - National protections for slaveholders and the slave trade (protection in addition to state slave codes)
 - Creation of a republic instead of another form of government
15. What are the *Federalist Papers*, who are its authors, and what is their purpose in ratification?
16. Who are the *Anti-Federalists* and what is their role in the Bill of Rights, and what is that?
17. Who is James Madison and what are his diverse roles in the Constitution and Bill of Rights?

18. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of the new nation under President George Washington (1788-1796)? < **Notice what is called the Virginia dynasty**
 - President, setting precedents for the office
 - Congress, passing tariffs for income
 - Congress, passing laws establishing the executive departments and national judiciary
 - Congress, passing laws to create the national financial system using Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton's plan, including a National Bank (based on "implied powers")
 - Whiskey Rebellion, causes and suppression
19. What are significant traits of the new nation under President John Adams (1796-1800)?

Lesson 3 – Use its Learning Quiz on the 1783-1803 Map 1st

20. How did the election of 1800 reveal a peaceful transfer of power by the Federalist Party and the Democratic-Republicans who won?
21. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of the new nation under President Thomas Jefferson (1800-1808)? < **Notice what is called the Virginia dynasty**
 - Reduction in taxes, but still able to buy the Louisiana Purchase
 - Ending of the slave **trade** when its constitutional protection of 20 years ended. (Slavery remains.)
 - European war (France and Britain and their allies) becomes US issue with impressment of our sailors
22. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of President James Madison (1808-1816), a presidency dominated by the War of 1812 with the British. < **Notice what is called the Virginia dynasty**
 - Native Americans as allies with the British in their last attempt to get their land back, but it fails, leading to **removal of Native Americans** in the **North**. (Covered in Lesson 4) <**Notice when and where of Indian removal.**
 - Battle of New Orleans **after** the end of the war and how Andrew Jackson becomes famous

Continues on the next page

Continues Lesson 3

23. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of the new nation under President James Monroe (1816-1824) – **< Notice what is the last of the so-called the Virginia dynasty**
- Era of Good Feelings
 - Monroe Doctrine, its purpose and author
 - Missouri Compromise and how new land and slavery came to a crisis in 1820
24. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of the nation under President John Quincy Adams (1824-1828)
- Election of 1824--so-called “corrupt bargain” and rise of Andrew Jackson
 - Decline of economic nationalism (what was it?)
Caution: Use the Lesson.
25. Discuss 1 (one) of the traits of the Election of 1828:
- Use of public conventions to choose candidates (Parties previously used a caucus—a different meaning than the modern usage.)
 - Rise of universal white male suffrage. (States decreased property requirements to vote and this increased the number of white male voters. This begins in Jefferson’s time and escalates in Jackson’s. States vary; in the North some free blacks vote.)
26. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant traits of the nation under President Andrew Jackson (1828-1836).
- The “spoils system” and its increasing volatility
 - Veto of the national bank (and later recession)
 - Attempt by South Carolina to “nullify” a national law about a **tariff** and how Jackson crushed that attempt (**Tip:** Ask yourself could states block a national law against slavery?)
 - Newly-independent Texas asking to be annexed, but its slavery means it is too volatile a time.
 - **Removal of Native Americans** in the **South** and the Trail of Tears (Covered in Lesson 4.) **<Notice when and where of Indian removal.**

Lesson 4 – Use its Learning Quiz on the 1800-1860 Map 1st.

27. Removal of the Native Americans over time from the North and from the South to west of the Mississippi **<Notice when and where of Indian removal.**
28. Discuss 1 (one) of these significant causes of the transformation of the Supreme Court over time
- *Marbury v. Madison* and judicial review
 - Chief Justice John Marshall, 1801-1835 and his decisions (corporations, power of the national government over the states)
29. Discuss 1 (one) of these four sections (with the eastern sections being the original colonies):
- Northeast
 - Northwest
 - Southeast
 - Southwest.
- Caution:** Notice such things as whether urban/rural, use slaves (or not), have immigrants (or not), have factories (or not), have worn out land (or not), and transportation and internal improvements.
30. Discuss 1 (one):
- Rise of nativism as a political party
 - Immigration and religion and type of work of the Irish (mainly to old Northeast) and Germans (mainly to new Northwest)
31. Discuss 1 (one) developing technology and economy, being sure to notice the region
- a) Cotton gin, inventor and role in the westward expansion of slavery **<Notice the region.**
 - b) Cotton textile mills, Lowell Mills **<Notice the region.**
 - c) New internal improvements in transportation—canals, turnpikes (toll roads), and **later** the railroad. **<Notice the region.**
 - d) New means of transportation such as Conestoga wagons, steamboats, steamships, clipper ships **<Notice the region(s).**
 - e) New agricultural machinery, such as Deere plow, McCormick reaper **<Notice the region.**