

Unit 2: From Making a Revolution to Making a Nation – 1776 to 1830s (Lessons 1-4) Study Guide

The **Unit Exam** consists primarily of multiple choice questions in sets with different possible questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions **in sets** each at 4 points:

- 8 of the 25 questions come from the Learning Quizzes (and those concepts in the Learning Quizzes help you understand the content in the Unit)
- 17 of them come from below. The Instructor's links provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences. To be efficient in studying, **use the Lesson links**, not the textbook. (Ctrl-F is a wonderful way to find what you need.)

The 5 *Ws* rule is a guide to understanding: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—and sometimes *How*.

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

1. War for Independence and the Confederation
 - Patriot and British weaknesses and strengths
 - Saratoga, what it is and why is it significant including in what nations fight the British
 - Yorktown, what it is and why is it significant
 - Articles of Confederation- What is a confederation? How does it cause problems for the war effort?
 - Terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783

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

Caution: There are 3 questions from this quiz.

2. Notice the **differences in periods** marked with blue.
3. New nation under the Articles of Confederation
 - New state constitutions (with some states abolishing slavery and some creating **state** slave codes)
 - Northwest Ordinance, its parts and significance
 - Shays's Rebellion, causes including financial troubles of the period and consequences
4. New nation under the Constitution
 - The convention (why a convention?) and major compromises (large state/small state; slavery/ taxation/national voting; electoral college; powers given to Congress/President/national judiciary; and creation of a republic)
 - National protections for slaveholders and the slave trade (protection in addition to state slave codes)
 - *Federalist Papers*, authors and purpose in ratification
 - Anti-Federalists, who they are and their role in the Bill of Rights (what it that)
 - James Madison, diverse roles in the Constitution and Bill of Rights

5. President George Washington (1788-1796)

- 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
6. President John Adams (1796-1800) – A difficult time spent primarily keeping us out of a European War and dealing with partisan politics.

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

7. When given a list to choose from and at least 3 traits, recognize the President who has those traits.
8. Economic nationalism
9. War of 1812 – impressment, Andrew Jackson.
10. Suffrage-universal white male suffrage, why?
11. New election devices: conventions, spoils system.

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

12. Removal of the Native Americans over time from the North and the South to west of the Mississippi
13. 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)
14. Development of sectional differences between the four sections: Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, and Southwest (with the eastern sections being the original colonies). 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.

Continues

15. Immigration and rise of nativism as a political party
 - Irish to Northeast, type of work, their religion
 - Germans to new Northwest, type of work
16. Developing technology and economy in the North and wealth but lack of diversification in the South
 - Cotton gin, inventor and role in the westward expansion of slavery
 - Cotton textile mills, New England
 - New internal improvements in transportation—canals, turnpikes (**later** the railroad.)
 - New means of transportation such as steamboats, steamships
 - New agricultural machinery, such as Deere plow, McCormick reaper