

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

Study Guide

The **Objective Exam** will consist primarily of multiple choice questions. The total value is 100 points. There are 25 questions each at 4 points.

Reminder: This Unit consists of Lessons 1-4. The word *Lessons* refers to Blackboard learning modules. Blackboard learning modules have a Table of Contents on the left that let you see all of the resources available so you can click on the one you want. All Lessons have links from your instructor and sometimes additional resources such as maps and Learning Quizzes. Note:

- 8 of the 25 questions come from these Learning Quizzes (and those concepts in the Learning Quizzes help you understand the other content in the Unit)
- 17 of them come from below. (Questions are written so you do not have to prove that you know everything, but that you know something.)

The 5 *Ws* rule is a good guide to understanding the items below: you should know *Who*, *What*, *When*, *Where*, and *Why*—and sometimes *How*. The Instructor’s links provide visuals, frequently in tables, to help you compare facts to see similarities and differences. **Tip:** Remind me to tell you about a type of question that has ___ and ___.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. War issues (Resource: instructor’s links in Lesson 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War for Independence, Patriot and British weaknesses and strengths at the start • Saratoga, what it is and why is it significant including in what nations are fighting the British • Yorktown, what it is and why is it significant • British strategy of recruiting slaves as soldiers • Articles of Confederation, what is a confederation? How does it cause problems for the war effort? • Terms of the Treaty of Paris in 1783 <p>2. Post-war issues (Resource: instructor’s links in Lesson 2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views of religious freedom and development of state governments and state constitutions • Northwest Ordinance, its parts and significance • Shays’s Rebellion, its causes and the consequences <p>3. Constitution (Resource: in Lesson 2, instructor’s links and Learning Quizzes on the framers and the Constitution):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Convention and compromise (large state, small state issues; slavery and taxation and voting; electoral college, and creation of a republic) • Slaveholder/slave trade protection (and state slave codes) • Foreign policy and war, who does what • Federalists, who they are in 1789) • <i>Federalist Papers</i>, authors and purpose in ratification • Anti-Federalists, who they are and what they do • Bill of Rights, what it is and how it happens • District of Columbia (DC), what and why it is (Not a test question but helps in understanding.) <p>4. The New Republic from 1788-1800, Presidents Washington and John Adams (Resource: instructor’s links in Lesson 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of political parties, Federalists and Democratic Republicans (AKA Republicans—but they are not like modern Republicans) • 1796-1800, party divisions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National bank plus “implied powers” - Alien and Sedition Act and concept of nullification • Pinckney’s Treaty and why it matters to nation • Whiskey Rebellion, causes and suppression • Election of 1800 and the peaceful transfer of power <p>5. President Jefferson (Resource: instructor’s links in Lesson 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties: Democratic-Republicans and Federalists • Louisiana Purchase • Ending of slave trade with Africa (U.S. slavery remains.) <p>6. War of 1812 Issues In both of President Madison’s terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native Americans, allies with British in last attempt to get their land back. It fails leading to removal of them in the North • Battle of New Orleans; how Andrew Jackson becomes famous • Hartford Convention, a secession attempt (but war ends 1st) | <p>7. President Monroe – end of the Virginia dynasty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Era of Good Feelings • National bank and Panic of 1819 (and speculation) • Monroe Doctrine, its purpose and author • Missouri Compromise (See the caution in the instructor’s link and see the primary in Lesson 3 and Learning Quizzes on the maps.) <p>8. President John Quincy Adams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of 1824, so-called “corrupt bargain” and the decline of economic nationalism and John Quincy Adams <p>9. Election of 1828, nominating convention and its victor</p> <p>10. 1828-1836, President Andrew Jackson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “spoils system” • Veto of the national bank (and recession) • Nullification crisis with South Carolina (and what makes the state volatile) – a prelude to a later secession attempt • Removal of Native Americans in the South and the Trail of Tears <p>Changes that develop and increase over time (See Lesson 3 and 4):</p> <p>11. Supreme Court, corporations, national government over states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and judicial review • Chief Justice John Marshall, 1801-1835 and his decisions <p>12. Suffrage shifting with states decreasing property requirements to vote and increasing the number of white male voters (Begins in Jefferson’s time and escalates in Jackson’s. States vary; in the North some free blacks vote.)</p> <p>13. Political parties shifting to volatile nominating conventions, a method first used by the American Party (nativism)</p> <p>14. Immigration and rise of nativism as a political party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish mainly to the Northeast, type of work, their religion • Germans mainly to the new Northwest, type of work <p>15. Developing technology and diversified economy in the North; wealth in slavery and cash crops in the South –What are differences between 4 regions of the Northeast, Southeast (old colonial areas), Northwest, and South west (newly settled areas) and how they became the North and the South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton gin, inventor; role in the westward expansion of slavery • Cotton textile mills, Lowell Mills in New England (but British textile mills were the major purchasers of Southern cotton) • New internal improvements in transportation mainly in the North—canals, turnpikes (toll roads), and later railroad (Erie Canal - See Lesson 4 and the Learning Quiz on this.) • New means of transportation—Conestoga wagons, steamboats, steamships, clipper ships • New agricultural machinery in the North—Deere plow, McCormick reaper |
|--|---|