

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

### Study Guide - TEMPORARY

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, especially the ones on the Constitution)
- 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 \_\_\_.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. War issues (Resource: instructor's links in Lesson 1):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War for Independence, Patriot and British weaknesses and strengths at the <b>start</b></li> <li>• Saratoga, what it is and why is it significant including in what nations are fighting the British</li> <li>• Yorktown, what it is and why is it significant</li> <li>• Articles of Confederation, what is a confederation? How does it cause problems for the war effort (and in the nation's first years)?</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Post-war issues (Resource: instructor's links in Lesson 2):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northwest Ordinance, its parts and significance</li> <li>• Shays's Rebellion, its causes and the consequences</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Constitution (Resource: in Lesson 2, instructor's links and Learning Quizzes on the framers and the Constitution):             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitutional Convention and compromise (large state, small state issues; slavery and taxation and voting; creditors/debtors, electoral college, and creation of a republic)</li> <li>• Constitution, Madison's roles</li> <li>• Slaveholder/slave trade protection in Constitution and slaveholder protection <b>in state</b> slave codes</li> <li>• Economic policy, who does what</li> <li>• Foreign policy and war, who does what</li> <li>• <i>Federalist Papers</i>, 3 authors and purpose in ratification</li> <li>• Bill of Rights, what it is and including the Anti-Federalists</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. The New Republic from 1788-1800, Presidents Washington and John Adams (Resource: instructor's links in Lesson 2)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise of political parties, Federalists and Democratic Republicans (AKA Republicans—but they are <b>not</b> like modern Republicans)</li> <li>• 1796-1800, party divisions on:                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National bank plus "implied powers"</li> <li>- Financial policies of Hamilton</li> <li>- Rise of economic nationalism (national bank, protective tariffs, and internal improvements)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Whiskey Rebellion, causes, suppression, and significance</li> <li>• Election of 1800 and the peaceful transfer of power</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. President Jefferson (Resource: instructor's links in Lesson 3)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties: Democratic-Republicans and Federalists</li> <li>• Louisiana Purchase, economic policies, ending of slave trade <b>with</b> Africa (U.S. slavery remains.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. War of 1812 Issues In both of President Madison's terms             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native Americans, allies with British in last attempt to get their land back. It fails leading to removal of them in the <b>North</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>7. President Monroe – last president from Virginia             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monroe Doctrine, its purpose and author</li> <li>• Missouri Compromise (See the caution in the instructor's link and the primary in Lesson 3 and Learning Quizzes on the maps.)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. President John Quincy Adams             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election of 1824, so-called "corrupt bargain" of a tied election</li> <li>• Decline of economic nationalism</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. 1828-1836, President Andrew Jackson             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The "spoils system"</li> <li>• Veto of the national bank (and recession )</li> <li>• States' rights views <b>BUT stops</b> nullification attempt in South Carolina (and what makes the state volatile) – a prelude to a <b>later secession</b> attempt</li> <li>• Removal of Native Americans in the <b>South</b> and the Trail of Tears</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Changes that develop and increase over time (See Lesson 3 and 4):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Supreme Court, corporations, national government over states             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> and judicial review</li> <li>• Chief Justice John Marshall, 1801-1835 and his decisions</li> </ul> </li> <li>11. 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.)</li> <li>12. Immigration and rise of nativism as a political party             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irish mainly to the Northeast, type of work, their religion</li> <li>• Germans mainly to the new Northwest, type of work</li> </ul> </li> <li>13. Fertility of land:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Northeast and Southeast depleted farmland</li> <li>• Northwest and Southwest 4 X the productivity</li> </ul> </li> <li>14. 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 <b>the</b> North and <b>the</b> South             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cotton gin, inventor; role in the westward expansion of slavery</li> <li>• Cotton textile mills, Lowell Mills in New England (but British textile mills were the major purchasers of Southern cotton)</li> <li>• New internal improvements in transportation mainly in the North—canals, turnpikes (toll roads), and <b>later</b> railroad (Erie Canal - See Lesson 4 and the Learning Quiz on this.)</li> <li>• New means of transportation—Conestoga wagons, steamboats, steamships, clipper ships</li> <li>• New agricultural machinery in the North—Deere plow, McCormick reaper (but not in the South)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
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