

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE

THE NEW REPUBLIC, 1789-1825

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (YOUR OBJECTIVES FOR THIS CHAPTER):

SSUSH6 Analyze the challenges faced by the first five presidents and how they responded.

- Examine the presidency of Washington, including the precedents he set.
- Explain the presidency of John Adams including the Sedition Act and its influence on the election of 1800.
- Explore Jefferson's expansion of presidential power including the purchase and exploration of the Louisiana Territory.
- Explain James Madison's presidency in relation to the War of 1812 and the war's significance in the development of a national identity.
- Explain James Monroe's presidency in relation to the Monroe Doctrine.

KEY TERMS:

Aaron Burr Presidential candidate in 1800 election who lost as a result of Hamilton's support for Jefferson

administration staff of the executive branch

Alien and Sedition Acts laws that allowed the government to restrict immigrant voting, imprison or deport aliens, and prosecute its critics

Andrew Jackson hero of the Battle of New Orleans

Battle of New Orleans Defeat of British soldiers in Louisiana after end of War of 1812

bureaucracy departments and officials that make up an organization such as a government

cabinet group of officials appointed by the President to advise him and to head the government's executive departments

Corps of Discovery (aka Lewis and Clark Expedition) party commissioned by Thomas Jefferson to explore and report on western territories

Democratic-Republicans one of the first U.S. political parties; they emphasized states' rights and agrarianism

Francis Scott Key author of The Star-Spangled Banner

Federalist Party one of the first U.S. political parties; they favored a strong national government and promoted manufacturing

George Washington the first President of the United States

Hartford Convention 1814 meeting of Federalists who opposed the War of 1812 and wanted to secede and make peace with Britain

impressment seizing people or property for military or public service

James Madison the fourth President of the United States

James Monroe the fifth President of the United States

John Adams the second President of the United States

John Jay Chief Justice who negotiated the Jay Treaty of 1794 with Britain to avoid war

John Quincy Adams primary author of the Monroe Doctrine and sixth President of the United States

loose construction belief that the government has powers not expressly stated in the Constitution

Louisiana Purchase territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains purchased from France in 1803

Monroe Doctrine 1823 foreign policy doctrine that discouraged European intervention in the Western Hemisphere

nationalism loyalty and devotion to one's nation

political party organization that seeks to win elections and hold public office in order to influence government policy

precedent action or decision that is thereafter considered as a rule or example to be followed

strict construction belief that the government is limited to powers clearly stated in the Constitution

tariff a tax on imports

Thomas Jefferson the third President of the United States

The Star-Spangled Banner poem written by Francis Scott Key in 1814 that became the national anthem in 1931

Treaty of Ghent officially ended the War of 1812

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions theories proclaiming the Alien and Sedition Acts to be unconstitutional

War Hawks agitated for war against Britain

War of 1812 war between the United States and Great Britain

Whiskey Rebellion 1794 uprising in western Pennsylvania that opposed the federal excise tax on whiskey

KEY IDEAS AND CONCEPTS

On a separate sheet of paper, discuss:

- **The Washington Administration, 1789-1797**
 - Cabinet appointments
 - Tariff of 1789
 - Hamilton's Financial Plan: bond payment, national bank, implied powers
- **Political Parties, 1789-1800**
 - party names, leaders and what they stood for
- **The Adams Administration, 1797-1801**
 - Foreign relations, inc. XYZ affair, Quasi-War
 - Alien and Sedition Acts, 1789: details of acts and reasons for creating them
- **The Jefferson Administration, 1801-1809**
 - 1800 Election
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - why Jefferson wanted it
 - why Napoleon sold it
 - what did the U.S. get?
 - what did France get?
 - Whiskey Rebellion: Details, Importance
 - Treaties (Jay, Pinckney) and concept of non-intervention in foreign affairs
 - Farewell Address: warnings against 3 things
 - Virginia Resolutions: interposition
 - Kentucky Resolutions: nullification
 - Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - dates
 - official name
 - territory covered
 - accomplishments
 - "Midnight Judges," Marbury & judicial review

- **The Madison Administration, 1809-1817**
 - The War of 1812
 - causes of the war
 - major battles of the war
 - outcome of the war/Treaty of Ghent (1814)
 - nationalism & the war's effect on national pride

- **The Monroe Administration, 1817-1825**
 - The Era of Good Feelings
 - American Nationalism
 - Decline of the Federalist Party eliminates competition for the Democratic-Republicans
 - Positive outlook for the U.S. with outcome of War of 1812
 - The Monroe Doctrine
 - Mostly the work of John Quincy Adams
 - Still a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy
 - Three main points:
 1. Non-colonization: the U.S. would consider any attempts to further colonize the Western Hemisphere as aggression.
 2. Non-intervention: the U.S. would not allow European powers to intervene in the legitimate affairs of American nations.
 3. Non-interference: the U.S. pledged not to interfere in legitimate dealings between Europe & the Americas.
 - Growth of Industry
 - First protective tariff
 - isolationism

SAMPLE ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the main provisions and the purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
2. Summarize Hamilton's Federalist national vision and Jefferson's Republican national vision.
3. Discuss the causes, battles and results of the War of 1812.
4. Discuss the Monroe Doctrine, and include the following details: Whose idea was it? When and why did it come about? What were its three main points? Why is it important?