

Name: _____

7th grade Unit 3 Study Guide

How to use:

- For each item in bold, create your own test question. Write the answer, too.
- Describe the major successes and challenges of the first presidents.

Things to know

George Washington:

Virginian and Revolutionary War General George Washington became the United States's first president in 1789. His actions in office set a precedent for a strong executive branch and a strong central government.

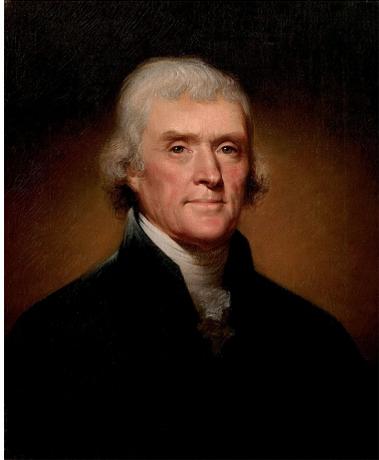
The major political questions and conflicts during the 1790s concerned foreign policy, economic policy, and the balance of power between states and the federal government.

During Washington's presidency, factions began to emerge that would soon form the first two political parties in the United States: the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.

Washington's decision to stay neutral during the French Revolution set a precedent for the United States government to practice isolationism as its main foreign policy strategy for over a hundred years.

Economy during and after Washington's administration

Whiskey Rebellion: The Whiskey Rebellion was a 1794 uprising of farmers and whiskey makers in Pennsylvania in protest of a whiskey tax enacted by the federal government. President Washington sent in troops to put down what some feared could become a full-blown revolution. Opposition to the whiskey tax and the rebellion itself built support for the Republicans, who overtook Washington's Federalist Party for power in 1802. The Whiskey Rebellion is considered one of the first major tests of the authority of the newly formed U.S. government.



Thomas Jefferson:

Writer of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

Responsible for the Louisiana Purchase in 1803

3rd President of the United States

When Jefferson entered office he didn't want a strong federal government. He surrounded himself with people of similar views. He cut down on federal workers and taxed only foreign imports and western lands. As a southerner, Jefferson believed in an economy and society based on farming.

Describe the economic problems faced by the United States during and directly after Washington's administration, and explain how Alexander Hamilton proposed to solve those financial problems.

Explain the importance and effects of foreign policies during the Jefferson administration.

Barbary War: Jefferson was the first president to commit US forces to a foreign war. [Barbary pirates](#), sailing from Tripoli (now the capital of Libya) and other places in North Africa, had long demanded tribute payments from American merchant ships plying the Mediterranean Sea. In 1801, however, they raised their demands, and Jefferson demanded an end to the practice of bribe payments.

Jefferson sent US Navy ships and a contingent of Marines to Tripoli, where a brief engagement with pirates marked the United States' first successful overseas venture. The conflict also helped convince Jefferson, never a supporter of large standing armies, that the United States needed a professionally trained military officer cadre. As such, he signed legislation to create the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Embargo Act

When fighting between France and England intensified, Jefferson tried to craft a foreign policy that allowed the United States to trade with both belligerents without taking sides in their war. That was impossible, given that both sides considered trade with the other a de facto act of war.

While both countries violated American "neutral trade rights" with a series of trade restrictions, the United States considered Great Britain to be the biggest violator because of its practice of impressment—kidnapping US sailors from American ships to serve in the British navy. In 1806, Congress—now controlled by Democrat-Republicans—passed the Non-Importation Act, which prohibited the import of certain goods from the British Empire.

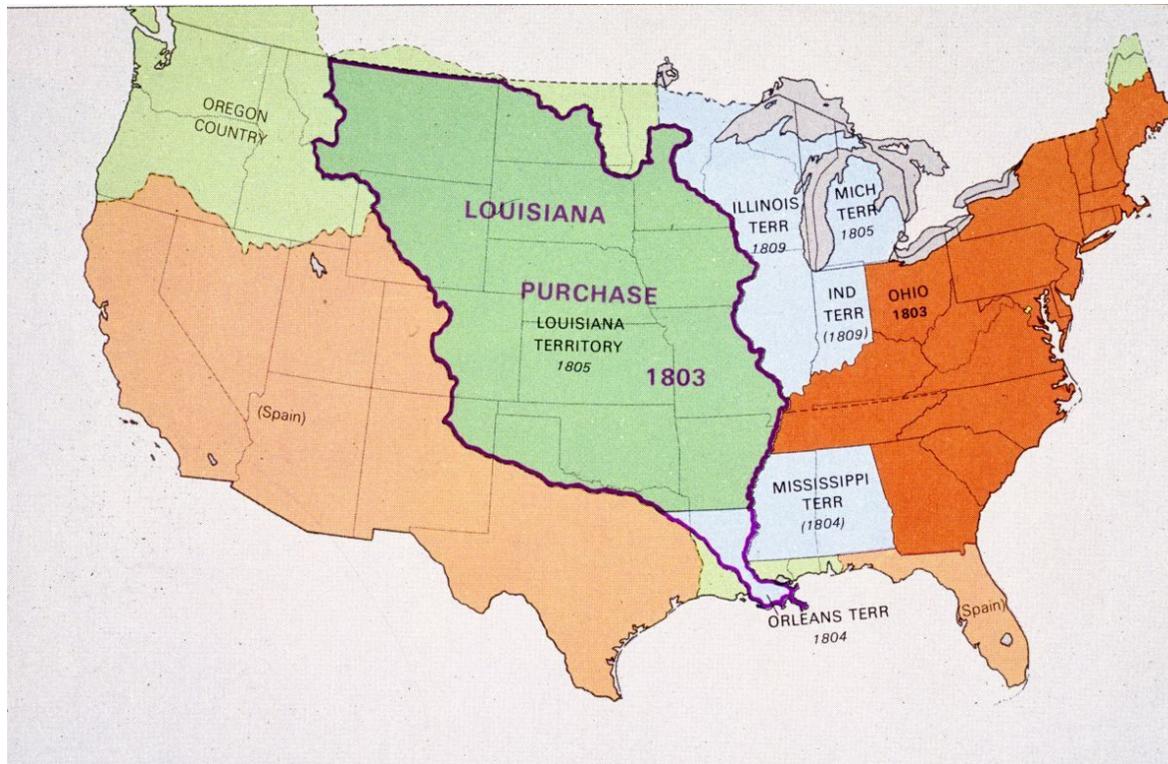
The act did no good, and both Great Britain and France continued to deny American neutral rights. Congress and Jefferson ultimately responded with the **Embargo Act in 1807**. The act, believe it or not, prohibited American trade with all nations—period. Certainly, the act contained loopholes, and some foreign goods came in while smugglers got some American goods out. But the act stopped the bulk of American trade, hurting the nation's economy. In fact, it wrecked the economy of New England, which relied almost exclusively on trade to support its economy.

The act rested, in part, on Jefferson's inability to craft a creative foreign policy for the situation. It also pointed out American arrogance which believed the major European nations would cave in without American goods.

The Embargo Act failed, and Jefferson ended it just days before he left office in March 1809. It marked the lowest point of his foreign policy attempts.

Explain U.S. motivations for purchasing the Louisiana Territory and the effects of the Louisiana Purchase on westward expansion.

Louisiana Purchase



In 1763, France lost the French and Indian War to Great Britain. Before the Treaty of Paris of 1763 stripped it permanently of all territory in North America, France ceded Louisiana (a roughly defined territory west of the Mississippi River and south of the 49th Parallel) to Spain for diplomatic "safe-keeping." France planned to retrieve it from Spain in the future.

The deal made Spain nervous as it feared to lose the territory, first to Great Britain, then to the United States after 1783. To prevent incursions, Spain periodically shut down the Mississippi to Anglo-American trade. President Washington, through **Pinckney's Treaty** in 1796, negotiated an end to Spanish interference on the river.

In 1802, Napoleon, now emperor of France, made plans to reclaim Louisiana from Spain. Jefferson recognized that French reacquisition of Louisiana would negate Pinckney's Treaty, and he sent a diplomatic delegation to Paris to renegotiate it.

In the meantime, a military corps that Napoleon had sent to reoccupy New Orleans had run afoul of disease and revolution in Haiti. It subsequently abandoned its mission, causing Napoleon to consider Louisiana too costly and cumbersome to maintain.

Upon meeting the US delegation, Napoleon's ministers offered to sell the United States all of Louisiana for \$15 million. The diplomats did not have the authority to make the purchase, so they wrote to Jefferson and waited weeks for a response.

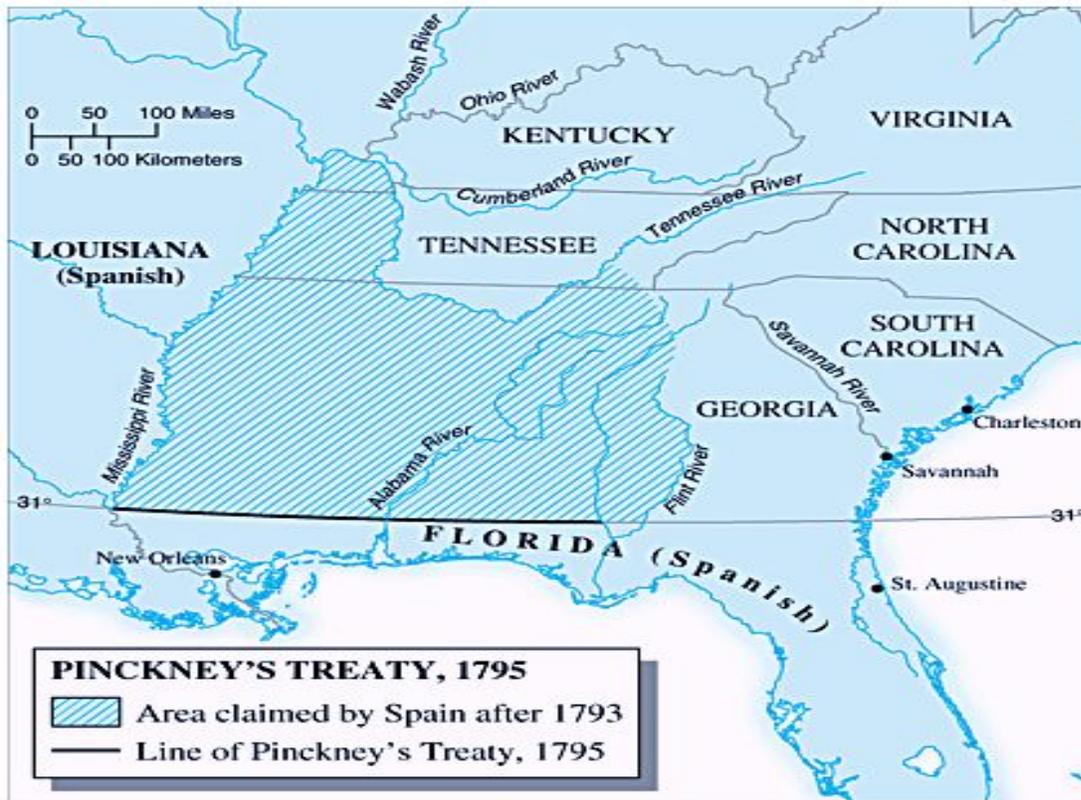
Jefferson favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution; that is, he did not favor wide latitude in interpreting the document. He abruptly switched to a loose constitutional interpretation of executive authority and okayed the purchase. In doing so, he doubled the size of the United States cheaply and without warfare. The Louisiana Purchase was Jefferson's greatest diplomatic and foreign policy achievement.

Explain how Native American policies during the Washington and Adams administrations influenced the development of the United States and how those policies affected Native Americans.

Washington supported signing treaties with Native American tribes, but then also used soldiers to support Americans moving into their ancestral lands.

Explain how Pinckney's Treaty influenced westward expansion and settlement:

Pinckney's Treaty, also commonly known as the Treaty of San Lorenzo or the Treaty of Madrid, was signed in San Lorenzo de El Escorial on October 27, 1795 and established intentions of friendship between the United States and Spain. It also defined the border between the United States and Spanish Florida, and guaranteed the United States navigation rights on the Mississippi River.



Describe the impact of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Explain how physical geography influenced the Lewis and Clark expedition.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition from May 1804 to September 1806, was the first American expedition to cross the western portion of the United States. It began in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made its way westward, and passed through the Continental Divide of the Americas to reach the Pacific coast. It was under the command of Captain Meriwether Lewis and his close friend Second Lieutenant William Clark.

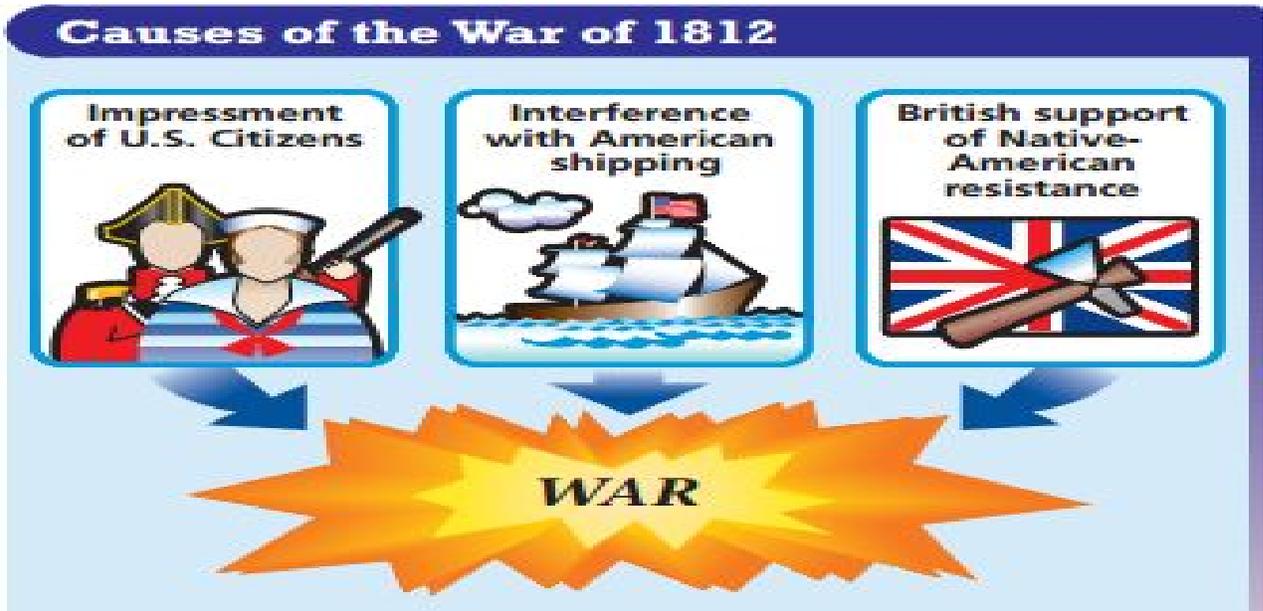
President Thomas Jefferson commissioned the expedition shortly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 to explore and to map the newly acquired territory, to find a practical route across the western half of the continent, and to establish an American presence in this territory before Britain and other European powers tried to claim it. The campaign's secondary objectives were scientific and economic: to study the area's plants, animal life, and geography, and to establish trade with local American Indian tribes. The expedition returned to St. Louis to report its findings to Jefferson, with maps, sketches, and journals in hand.



Analyze the impact of the Marbury v. Madison decision:

Marbury v. Madison, (1803), was a U.S. Supreme Court case that established the principle of judicial review in the United States, meaning that American courts have the power to strike down laws, statutes, and some government actions that violate the Constitution of the United States.

Analyze the causes and effects of the War of 1812;



Discuss how perspectives on the War of 1812 differed according to political party affiliation and how the outcome of the war affected each party.

Recap- Causes and Effects The War of 1812

Causes

- British Interfere with Am. Shipping
- British arm Native Americans, interfering with western expansion
- Southerners want Florida, which is owned by Britain's ally, Spain
- War Hawks want to expel British completely from North America



Effects

- Revealed need for strong standing army
- Encouraged American Nationalism
- Brought an end to the Federalist Party
- Shattered the strength of Native American Resistance
- Paved the way for American acquisition of Florida

War of 1812:

President James Madison declares war against British

American invades (British) Canada

British burn down the White House

Francis Scott Key writes the "Star Spangled Banner"

Battle of New Orleans (American victory in 1815)

Makes Andrew Jackson a national hero, propels him to the white house and makes him a "people's champion" to white, working class farmers.

Battle of New Orleans

- Explain the causes/effects of the Battle of Orleans.
- British attempted to capture New Orleans and seize control of Mississippi River.
- Americans under command of General Andrew Jackson
- Greatest U.S. victory of the war (U.S. only suffered 100 casualties, compared to England's 2,000)
- Important because it ended British operations in the U.S., and marked the start of Jackson's march to presidency.

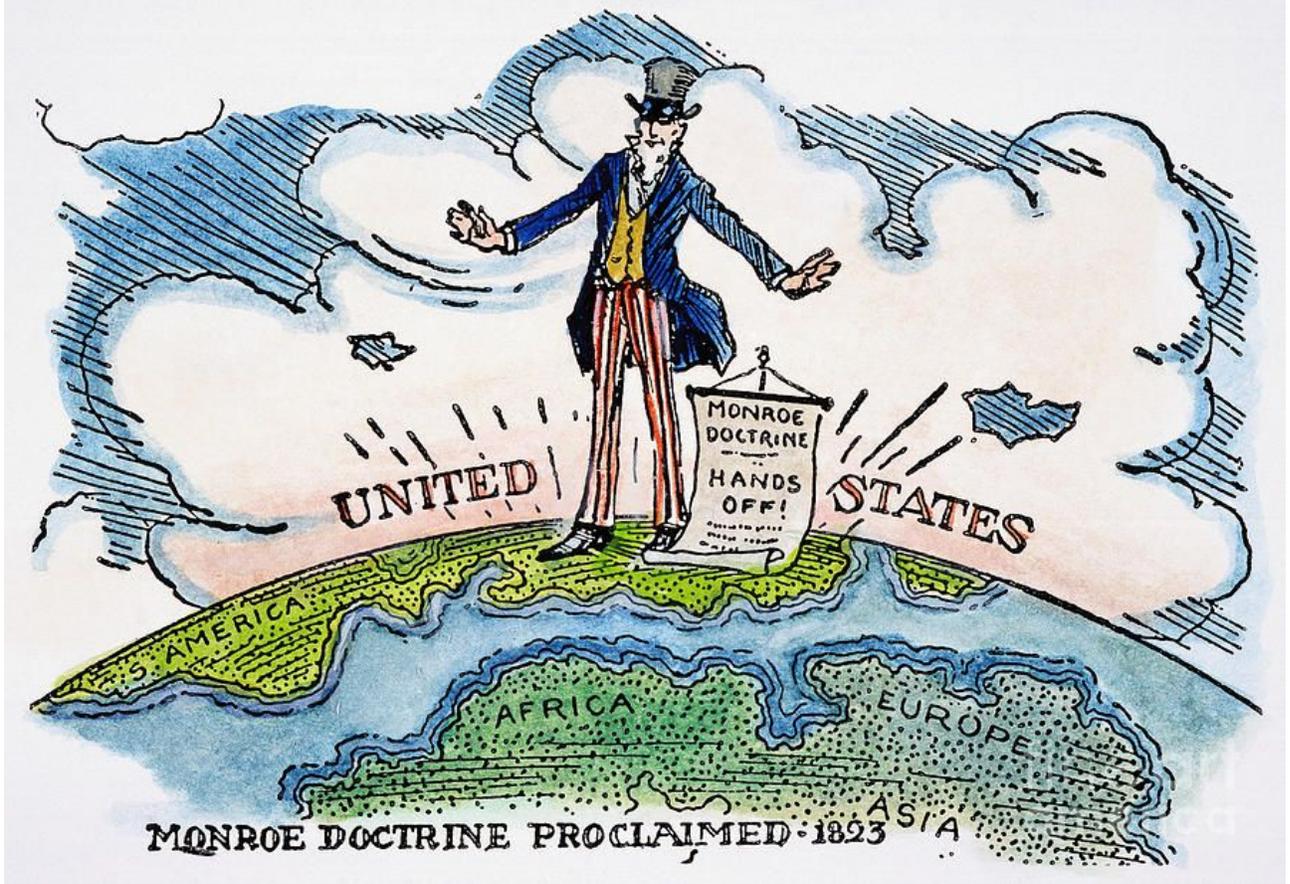


Explain the foreign policy of President Monroe;

Analyze the origin of the Monroe Doctrine and the extent to which it influenced U.S. foreign policy and interactions with other nations:

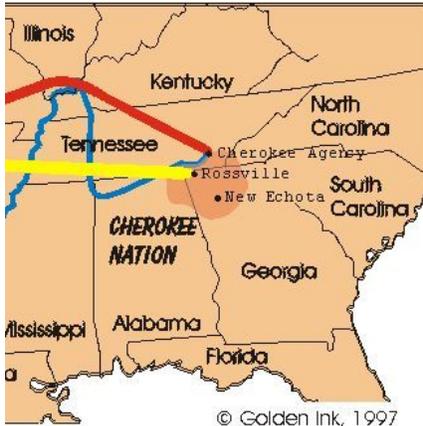
James Monroe sought to improve the country's international reputation and assert its independence. By virtue of his solid working relationship with Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, the two men successfully pursued an aggressive foreign policy, especially with regard to European intervention in the Americas.

The **Monroe Doctrine** was a United States policy of stopping European colonialism in the Americas beginning in 1823. The U.S. did not want Europe to colonize areas in the Western hemisphere, include areas in the caribbean.



Analyze the causes and effects of the Indian Removal Act of 1830

CAUSES of the Indian Removal Act

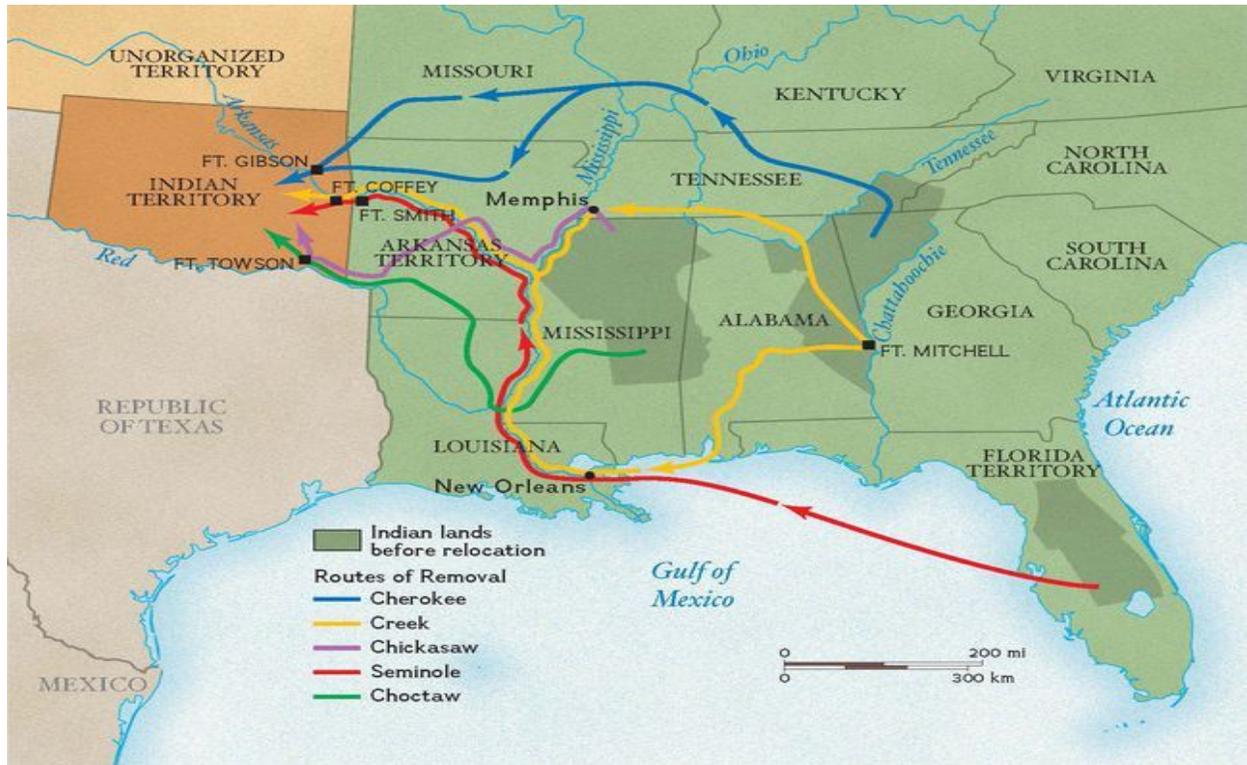


At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Cherokee Nation occupied and owned land in the Appalachian valleys of Georgia and the Carolinas.

At the same time, white immigrant communities were encroaching (spreading into this area) and voicing increasing resentment (anger) toward the Cherokee natives who lived there. Pressure increased when a gold strike occurred in northern Georgia.

- Many whites decided that it was time for the Indians to leave their farms, homes, and lands so that white Americans could expand into that region.

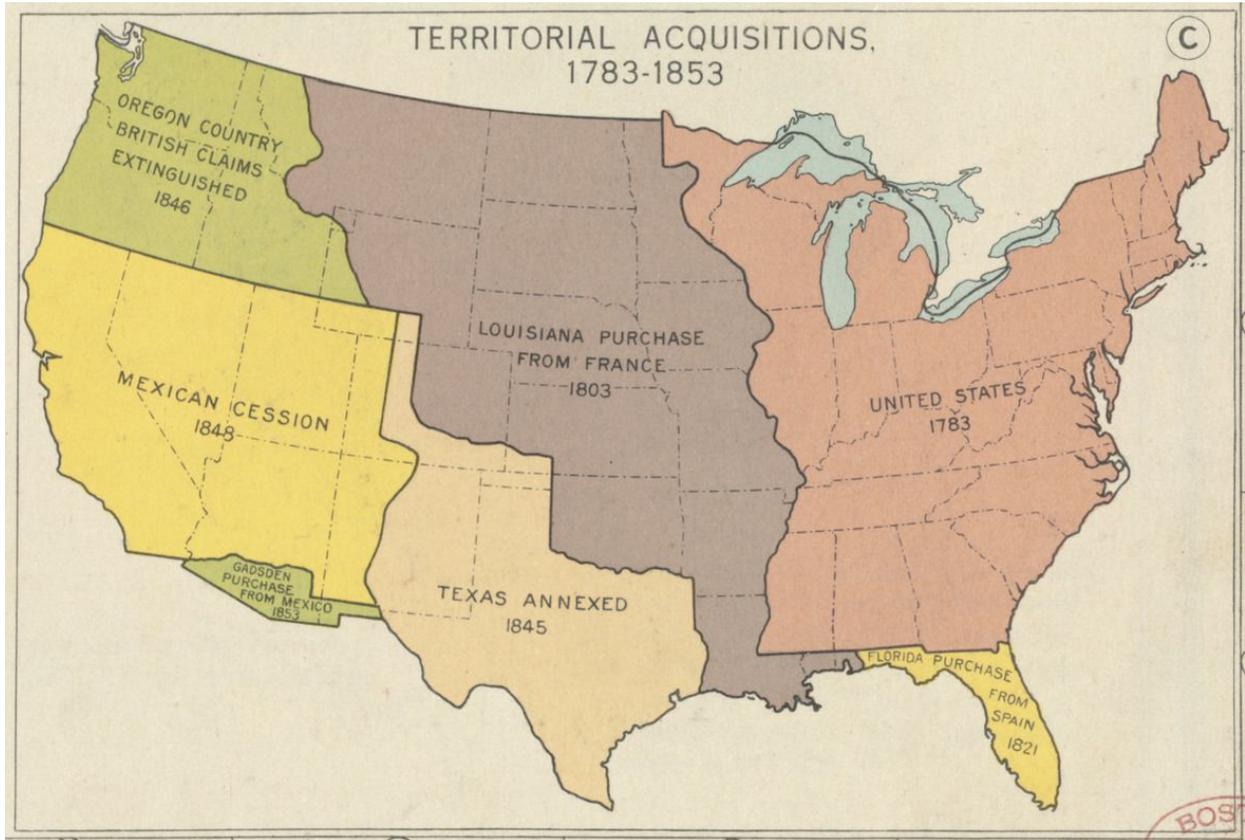
Effects of Indian Removal:



Effects of Trail of Tears

- ♦ Approximately four thousand out of sixteen thousand died along the way
- ♦ Cherokee re-established agrarian society in NE Oklahoma, set up new government and signed constitution in 1839
- ♦ By 1842, most of the 5 civilized tribes had been moved from their lands and settled in Oklahoma

Analyze maps to answer questions about U.S. territorial growth at the turn of the nineteenth century



Explain the economic interdependence between the North, the South, and foreign countries and how tariffs affected each.

By the late 1820's, the north was becoming increasingly industrialized, and the south was remaining predominately agricultural. In the North, products from the South were used in factories and other industry. Therefore, even though slavery did not exist in the north, the north still benefitted from the inhumane use of slave labor.

In 1828, Congress passed a high protective tariff that infuriated the southern states because they felt it only benefited the industrialized north. For example, a high TARIFF on imports increased the cost of British TEXTILES. This tariff benefited American producers of cloth — mostly in the north.

Some felt that this issue was reason enough for dissolution of the Union. John Calhoun (Vice President from South Carolina) argued for a less drastic solution — the doctrine of "NULLIFICATION." According to Calhoun, the federal government only existed at the will of the states. Therefore, if a state found a federal law unconstitutional and detrimental to its sovereign interests, it would have the right to "nullify" that law within its borders. Calhoun advanced the position that a state could declare a national law void.

Explain how presidential administrations from Washington to Jackson addressed foreign challenges and how those challenges influenced the development of the United States.

U.S. Foreign Policy Events, 1783–1853



Review

Constitutional Convention – Conflicts and Compromises

Virginia Plan:

- 3 separate branches: Exec, Leg, Judicial
- Bicameral (2 houses) legislature, House of Representatives & Senate
- Representation based on population size in both houses
- More people → more reps
- Big states liked this!

Great Compromise

How should states be represented in the govt?

- Bicameral legislature with 2 houses: House of Representatives & Senate
- Representation based on pop. in House of Reps
- Equal representation in Senate (each State gets two Senators)
- Also called *Connecticut Compromise*

New Jersey Plan:

- 3 separate branches: Exec, Leg, Judicial
- Unicameral (1 house) legislature, House of Representatives only
- Equal representation for all states, like in the Articles of Con.
- One state → one vote
- Small states liked this!

Northern States:

- Slaves should NOT be counted for representation, but they SHOULD be counted for taxation.
- This position was best for the non-slavery states (mostly northern and smaller).

Three-Fifths (3/5th) Compromise

How should population be counted for representation and taxation?

- Count some of the slaves. For every 5 slaves, 3 would be counted for population and taxation.

Southern States:

- Slaves SHOULD be counted for representation, but they should NOT be counted for taxation.
- This position was best for the slave-holding states (mostly southern with large #'s of slaves).

Northern States

- Wanted government to regulate business, to help northern industry
- Some northerners wanted the govt to end the slave trade, but all wanted to protect their own property rights
- Most northerners did not want to have to return escaped slaves to owners

Slave Trade & Commerce Compromise

Should the govt regulate business, including the slave trade?

- Govt COULD regulate business, but promised not to end the slave trade for 20 years.
 - Escaped slaves would be returned to owners.

Southern States:

- Did not want government to regulate business, because it would not help southern agriculture
- Were afraid that government would end the slave trade
- Felt that northerners must return escaped slaves (property) to owners



3 BRANCHES *of* U.S. GOVERNMENT



 **Constitution**
(provided a separation of powers)



Legislative
(makes laws)



Congress



Senate



House of Representatives



Executive
(carries out laws)



President



Vice President



Cabinet



Judicial
(interprets laws)



Supreme Court



Other Federal Courts