**APUSH-Unit 4: Early Federal Period**

**Launching the New Ship of State, 1789-1800 (Chapter 10)**

*I can explain why George Washington was pivotal to inaugurating the new federal government. (Pages 190-193)*

Cabinet

Thomas Jefferson (Secretary of State)

Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury)

Bill of Rights

Judiciary Act of 1789

*I can describe the ways Alexander Hamilton put the federal government on a sound financial footing. (Pages 193-196)*

Hamilton’s Financial Plan (goals)

-Funding the national debt at par

-Assumption of state debts

-Tariff of 1789

-Excise tax

-Bank of the United States (BUS)

-purpose

-opposition from Jefferson

-“strict” vs. “loose” interpretation

-Elastic clause (Article I, Section 8)

-regional attitudes towards Hamilton’s financial plan

*I can explain how the conflict over Hamilton’s policies led to the emergence of the first political parties. (Pages 196-198)*

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

-Causes

-U.S. Government response

-Outcome

Federalists (Hamiltonians)

Democratic-Republicans (Jeffersonians)

*I can describe the polarizing effects of the French Revolution on American foreign policy and politics from 1790 to 1800. (Pages 198-200)*

French Revolution

-Federalist concern over

-Democratic-Republican support for

Neutrality Proclamation (1793)

Citizen Edmond Genêt

Issues with Britain

Democratic-Republican position

Federalist position

*I can explain why Washington negotiated the conciliatory Jay’s Treaty with the British and why it provoked Jeffersonian outrage. (Page 201)*

Jay’s Treaty (1794)

-Washington’s goal

-Provisions

-Reasons for Democratic-Republican opposition

Pinckney’s Treaty (1795)

Two-term tradition

Washington’s Farewell Address

*I can describe the causes of the undeclared war with France and explain Adams’ decision to move toward peace rather than declare war. (Pages 202-205)*

Reasons for French anger at Jay’s Treaty

XYZ affair

War preparations

Undeclared War with France (1798-1800)

Convention of 1800

*I can describe the political atmosphere that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. (Pages 205-207)*

Alien Acts (1798)

-Provisions

-Purpose (stated and unstated)

Sedition Act (1798)

-Provisions

-Purpose (stated and unstated)

Virginia Resolutions/Madison (1798)

Kentucky Resolutions/Jefferson (1798-99)

Compact theory

States’ rights argument

*I can describe the contrasting membership and principles of the Hamiltonian Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans. (Pages 207-209)*

See chart on page 208

**The Triumphs and Travails of Jeffersonian Democracy, 1800-1812 (Chapter 11)**

*I can explain how Jefferson’s moderation and compromises turned the “Revolution of 1800” into a relatively smooth transition of party control from Federalists to Republicans. (Pages 211-218)*

Election of 1800

-Deadlock in House of Representatives

Election as a revolution?

-Evidence for

-Evidence against

*I can describe the conflicts between Federalists and Republicans over the judiciary and the important legal precedents that developed from these conflicts. (Pages 218-219)*

“midnight judges”

John Marshall (Chief Justice of Supreme Court)

-political outlook

*Marbury vs. Madison* (1803)

-background

-arguments

-ruling and interpretation

-long-term importance/precedent

-judicial review

~~Samuel Chase (Supreme Court justice)~~

*I can explain Jefferson’s decision to wage an undeclared war against the Barbary Coast Pirates. (Pages 219-220)*

Tripolitan War against Barbary Coast pirates (1801-1805)

-reasons for waging undeclared war

*I can analyze the background and long-range importance of the Louisiana Purchase. (Pages 220-225)*

right of deposit

Touissant L’Ouverture

Napoleon’s decision to sell Louisiana

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Jefferson’s dilemma

Lewis and Clark

Burr conspiracies

Hamilton-Burr Duel

*I can describe how America became entangled against its will in the turbulent international crisis of the Napoleonic Wars. (Pages 225-226)*

Background of British/French conflict

Orders in Council

Impressment

Chesapeake Incident (1807)

*I can describe the original intentions and actual results of Jefferson’s embargo and explain why it failed. (Pages 226-229)*

“peaceful coercion”

Embargo Act (1807)

-aims

-effect on U.S. economy

-reasons for failure

Nonintercourse Act (1809)

*I can identify the causes of the War of 1812. (Pages 228-231)*

James Madison

Macon’s Bill No. 2

“war hawks”

Tecumseh and The Prophet

~~William Henry Harrison~~

~~Battle of Tippecanoe~~

Declaration of War (1812)

-Which groups supported and why?

-Which groups opposed and why?

**The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism: 1812-1824 (Chapter 12)**

*I can describe the military developments of the war and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land. (Pages 233-237)*

Battle of New Orleans

*I can describe the major issues and terms of the Treaty of Ghent and explain the long-term results of the War of 1812, including the burst of American nationalism that followed the war. (Pages 237-240)*

Treaty of Ghent (1814)

-Terms (provisions)

Hartford Convention (1814-1815)

-Reasons for New England opposition to the War of 1812

-Demands made

-Effect on the Federalist Party

Long-term results of “The Second War for Independence”

-including rise of American nationalism

*I can describe the major economic developments of the period, particularly the tariff, finances, and the panic of 1819. (Pages 240-244)*

Tariff of 1816

Henry Clay’s “American System”

-three main parts

-goal

-reasons for presidential veto

Era of Good Feelings

Panic of 1819

-causes

-why the West was more affected

-political and social effects

*I can describe the conflict over slavery that arose in 1819 and the terms of the Missouri Compromise that temporarily resolved it. (Pages 244-247)*

Attempt to maintain sectional balance

Tallmadge Amendment

Missouri Compromise (1820)

-provisions

-importance

*I can indicate how John Marshall’s Supreme Court promoted the spirit of nationalism through its rulings in favor of federal power. (You should know the context of each of the cases, the reasoning behind the ruling, and the long-range impact) (Pages 247-251)*

*McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

*Cohens v. Virginia* (1821)

*Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)

*Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)

*Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)

*I can describe the Monroe Doctrine and explain its real and symbolic significance for American foreign policy. (Pages 252-255)*

European interests in Latin America

Monroe Doctrine (1823)

-provisions

-contemporary significance (at the time)

-long-range significance