

Review Sheet #2: The Constitution Tested, 1789-1860

**** denotes very important

I. The Federalist Era, 1789-1801

A. Washington Administration

1. President's Cabinet
2. Foreign Policy - Neutrality ****
3. Hamilton's Financial Program

B. Ratification of the Bill of Rights (see separate hand-out)

C. Development of Political Parties ****

1. Federalists

- a. led by Hamilton
- b. supported strong central government
- c. policies favorable to industry trade
- d. rule by wealthy elite
- e. protective tariff
- f. national bank
- g. loose constructionist
- h. supported Great Britain

2. Democratic-Republicans

- a. led by Jefferson
- b. supported states' rights
- c. agrarian economy
- d. supported common man
- e. opposed tariff
- f. opposed national bank
- g. strict constructionist
- h. supported France

III. Rise of the Common Man and Territorial Growth, 1800-1850

A. Jefferson

1. Election of 1800 - "Revolution of 1800"
2. Louisiana Purchase ****
 - a. reasons for:
 - b. impact:

B. The Marshall Court (1801-1835) ****

1. Judicial Review ****
 - a. Marbury v. Madison (1803) ****
2. Expansion of Federal power ****
 - a. Fletcher v. Peck (1803)

- b. Dartmouth v. Woodward (1819)
- c. McCullough v. Maryland (1819)
- d. Gibbons v. Ogden (1823)

C. Economic and Technological Change (1790-1850)

- 1. Cotton Gin (1793) - Growth of Slavery****
- 2. Steamboat - trade
- 3. canal building boom of 1820s and 30s (eg. Erie Canal) - Trade
- 4. Railroads - 1840's and 50's, mostly in North

D. Age of Jackson (1824-1840)

- 1. Expansion of voting rights and democracy(1800-1840)****

- a.
- b.
- c.

2. Jackson as President (1829-1837)

- a. Spoils System ****
- b. His view of the presidency
- c. War on the Bank
- d. Tariff dispute w/ South Carolina

3. Reform Movements

- a. Treatment of mentally ill - Dorothea Dix
- b. Public Education - Horace Mann
- c. Women's Rights - Seneca Falls Convention, Eliz. Cady Stanton****
- d. Abolitionist - Garrison, Douglass, H.B. Stowe, Tubman, Brown****

E. Foreign Policy, 1807-1850

1. War of 1812

- a. Causes
 - 1. British policies against American shipping
 - 2. Indian problems in West
 - 3. Desire to conquer Canada
- b. Results
 - 1. Treaty of Ghent - end to fighting, no territorial exchanges
 - 2. growth of American nationalism
 - 3. Respect abroad
 - 4. Growth of new industries

2. **Monroe Doctrine ******

a. **Reasons for:**

b. **impact:**

3. **Manifest Destiny and territorial Expansion ******

a. **define "Manifest Destiny":**

b. **Annexation of Texas (1845)**

- **conflicts over (extension of "slave power")**

c. **Mexican War**

- **results**

- **California, present day Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, parts of Colorado**
- **Conflict over extension of slavery resolved by Compromise of 1850**

III. Sectionalism Leads to Civil War (1820 - 1861)

A. Economic and social differences between North and South****

1. **Economic:**

2. **Social:**

B. Controversy over the extension of slavery into territories ****

1. **Position of the North:**

2. **Position of the South:**

3. **Compromises**

a. **Missouri Compromise (1820)**

- **Missouri admitted as slave state**

- **Maine admitted as free state**

- **territory north of 36 30 in LA purchase closed to slavery**

b. **Compromise of (1850)**

- **California admitted as a free state**

- **popular sovereignty in Utah and N.M territories**

- slave trade abolished in D.C. (but slavery still permitted)
- Strict fugitive slave Act (northern states responded with passage of "personal liberty laws")

4. Kansas-Nebraska Act

- a. pop. sovereign in Kansas and Nebraska territories
- b. repeals MO compromise
- c. results
 - "Bleeding Kansas"
 - formation of the Republican Party

5. Dred Scott v. Sanford ****

- a. court ruled that blacks do not have rights of citizens
- b. Dred Scott did not have right to bring case to court
- c. ruled that slavery could not be prohibited in the territories

C. Abolitionists ****

1. Who were they?

2. Impact of activities on Northerners:

3. Impact of activities on Southerners:

4. Uncle Tom's Cabin (1854)

- impact:

5. John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry (1859):

D. Debate over States' Rights v. Federal Power ****

1. Tariff Controversy of 1832

- South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification (1832)

2. Did Southern States have the right to secede?

- South Carolina Declaration of Causes of Secession (1860)

E. Election of 1860 ****

- 1. Lincoln's view on slavery - supported stopping its spread - not abolishing it
- 2. Lincoln's victory led S.C. and 10 other Southern states to secede from Union