

**CHAPTER  
4**

# The Early Republic

## 4.1 Issues and Debates of the Early Republic 4.2 Foreign Policy in the Early Republic

During the years of the early republic, the United States faced many challenges. Political leaders had to define what the new Constitution meant in practical terms. Doing so resulted in some disagreements and the rise of the first political parties. Leaders also had to wrestle with issues such as high government debt and economic troubles. There were foreign challenges as well, which posed threats to the new nation. Meeting those challenges resulted in territorial growth and renewed national pride.

### Analyzing Visuals

Clashes on various issues led to the formation of political parties in the early republic. One of those issues was the response to the French Revolution. In this political cartoon, the American eagle saves the Constitution from Thomas Jefferson. He is kneeling before an altar representing the revolutionary government in France. The cartoon reflects a Federalist view of Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican.

*What does Jefferson throwing the Constitution on the cauldron symbolize?*



Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts

### Comparing and Contrasting

8.5C, 8.21A, 8.29B, 8.29D

The first political parties developed over differences on several issues. Some of their disagreements could be traced back to the debate over the Constitution. Others were based on regional or economic differences.

Trait	Federalists	Democratic-Republicans
Power	Federal government	State governments
Interpretation of Constitution	Loose	Strict
Economic policy	Favored business, commerce, supported debt plan, tariffs, national bank	Favored agriculture, opposed debt plan, tariffs, national bank
Foreign policy	Favored Britain	Favored France
Regional support	Northern states, merchants, creditors	Southern states; plantation owners, farmers
Leaders	Alexander Hamilton, John Adams	Thomas Jefferson, James Madison

## Early Republic

- 8.5 History.** The student understands the challenges confronted by the government and its leaders in the early years of the republic and the Age of Jackson.
- 8.5(A) describe major domestic problems faced by the leaders of the new republic such as maintaining national security, building a military, creating a stable economic system, setting up the court system, and defining the authority of the central government
  - 8.5(C) explain the origin and development of American political parties
  - 8.5(E) identify the foreign policies of presidents Washington through Monroe and explain the impact of Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine

**Connected Knowledge and Skills 8.1, 8.6, 8.13, 8.18, 8.20, 8.22, 8.23**

- 8.6(A) explain how the Northwest Ordinance established principles and procedures for orderly expansion of the United States
- 8.18(A) identify the origin of judicial review and analyze examples of congressional and presidential responses

important words for concept development			
standard	words new to grade level	previously introduced words	social studies terms
<b>8.5(A)</b>	central government court system domestic problems* national security new republic* stable economic system	authority debt* military nation's economy	New Republic The Whiskey Rebellion* The Bank of the United States* National Bank* The Alien and Sedition Acts* Marbury v. Madison* Alexander Hamilton* George Washington*
<b>8.5(C)</b>	political parties*	economically* establishment of* origin	George Washington's cabinet* Thomas Jefferson (Secretary of State)* Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of the Treasury)* Federalists* Democratic-Republicans
<b>8.5(E)</b>	foreign policy*	impact of... colonization* prohibited*	George Washington John Adams Thomas Jefferson James Madison James Monroe Washington's Farewell Address Monroe Doctrine* Western Hemisphere* South America* European countries*

<b>8.6(A)</b>	orderly expansion principles	claims* historical milestone* method* new states*	Northwest Ordinance* United States Union*
<b>8.18(A)</b>	judicial review*	congressional responses presidential responses	Marbury v. Madison*
<b>related vocabulary from supporting standards</b>	banking system constitutionality* impressment* land acquired protective tariffs taxation	British goods* civic virtue conflict economic changes ethnic groups leadership qualities racial groups religious groups U.S. manufacturing*	1803 Louisiana Purchase War of 1812* Marbury v. Madison* McCulloch v. Maryland Gibbons v. Ogden Founding Fathers George Washington John Marshall* James Monroe American Indians* Treaty of Ghent*

other words related to the content

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embargo\*  
international peace\*  
stability\*

# Diagnostic Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 As secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed to pay off bonds from the Revolutionary War at face value. This plan was unpopular with some Americans because it would benefit — (8.5A)
- A states that had already paid their debts
  - B a small group of investors
  - C Jefferson and his supporters
  - D the treasury department
- 
- 2 How did tariffs help create a stable economy in the early republic? (8.5A)
- F By increasing imports from foreign countries
  - G By reducing taxes and giving people more spending money
  - H By helping American manufacturers to grow
  - J By giving the government funds to end the Whiskey Rebellion

It is emphatically the duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, [state] and interpret the rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Court must decide on the operation of each.

—Chief Justice John Marshall, *U.S. Supreme Court, 1803*

- 3 Which principle of U.S. government does this excerpt establish? (8.18A, 8.29A)
- A Consent of the people
  - B Judicial review
  - C Limited government
  - D Separation of powers

### Test-Taking Tip

Sometimes the information naming who said a quote and when is just as important as the quote itself. In this question, you could use background knowledge about John Marshall to draw a conclusion about the correct answer.

- 4 During which period did the United States experience a widespread sense of national unity? (8.1A)
- F Constitutional Era
  - G Jefferson's presidency
  - H Era of Good Feelings
  - J First Great Awakening

The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its [hatred] or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.

—George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

- 5** What does President Washington seem to be recommending for U.S. foreign policy in the excerpt above? (8.5E, 8.29A)
- A** The United States must choose a side in the ongoing wars in Europe.
  - B** The United States should remain neutral in its foreign affairs.
  - C** The United States has a duty to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere.
  - D** The United States must maintain a strong military or risk being enslaved by foreign powers.
- 
- 6** One of the reasons President Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain in 1812 was because — (8.5E)
- F** the British had attempted to retake some of their former colonies in the Americas
  - G** the British helped the French in preventing Americans from settling in the Louisiana Territory
  - H** the British supported the American Indians in their conflicts with Americans in the Northwest Territory
  - J** the British had placed a blockade on all U.S. trade at the port of New Orleans
- 
- 7** What was the main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine? (8.5E)
- A** To limit the influence of European powers in the Western Hemisphere
  - B** To settle longstanding territorial disputes between the French and British in Canada
  - C** To relocate American Indians to make room for white settlers in the Northwest Territory
  - D** To establish commercial ties with newly independent countries in South America

# LESSON 4.1

## Issues and Debates of the Early Republic

### What issues did leaders face in the early republic?

8.1A, 8.5A, 8.5B, 8.18A, 8.18B, 8.22A

**early republic** the period from 1789, when the first government under the Constitution formed, to 1824

**George Washington** commander of the Continental Army and first president of the United States

**stable economic system** Hamilton hoped that paying off the bonds would build confidence in the new government and end economic turmoil

With the Constitution in place, political leaders of the **early republic** turned to address the issues that had caused problems for the new nation. They quickly clashed over proposed solutions. Divisions deepened with each conflict.

**Washington's Presidency** George Washington easily won election as the first president of the United States. He formed several executive departments, and their chiefs became the cabinet. The cabinet advised him on issues. Washington's cabinet included two key figures. Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state, was in charge of the nation's relations with other countries. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, was in charge of the national government's finances.

A major problem was the large amount of money the national government owed. To fight the Revolutionary War, the government had borrowed money by selling bonds. By 1789, many of those bonds had been sold by the original buyers, who feared the government would never repay them. The bonds were purchased by a small group of investors at less than the bonds' face value. If the bonds were paid off at face value, these investors would make huge profits. This possibility bothered many Americans.

**Creating a Stable Economic System** Hamilton believed that the debt had to be repaid to build confidence in the new government. He also thought the issue had to be settled to give the new republic a **stable economic system**. Hamilton proposed paying the bonds at full or face value. To win wider support, he made another proposal. He said the national government should buy the bonds sold by the individual states and pay them back at face value as well.

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### Diagnostic Test Item

8.5A

- 1 As secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed to pay off bonds from the Revolutionary War at face value. This plan was unpopular with some Americans because it would benefit —
- A states that had already paid their debts
  - B a small group of investors
  - C Jefferson and his supporters
  - D the treasury department

#### Explanation

- A is incorrect. States that had already paid their debts would not gain from the federal government paying the bonds at face value.
- B is correct. A small group of investors owned the bonds, and many had purchased them at reduced prices, which meant they would gain large profits if the bonds were bought back at full value.
- C is incorrect. Jefferson and his supporters generally opposed Hamilton's plan.
- D is incorrect. The treasury department needed to find the funds to buy back the bonds.

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Some southern leaders opposed Hamilton's plan. To gain their support, he suggested moving the nation's capital to land along the Potomac River, which borders Virginia and Maryland. Congress approved this idea and passed the debt plan.

**Taxes and Tariffs** Hamilton needed a way to raise money to buy back the bonds. He convinced Congress to pass a tax on whiskey. He also proposed tariffs on imported manufactured goods. Hamilton hoped his tariff would help American manufacturers. By raising the cost of imported goods, the tariff would make American-made goods relatively less costly. Hamilton's plan worked. Americans bought more products manufactured in the United States than before. When they bought imported goods, the government gained money from the tariff.

**A National Bank** Hamilton also wanted to establish a national bank. It would handle government funds, provide credit, and create a stable national currency.

Jefferson and others said that Congress did not have the power to create a national bank. They believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution. In this view, Congress could pass laws only on issues specifically defined in the Constitution. Hamilton favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution. In this view, Congress had fewer limits on its power. Hamilton's view won on this issue. Congress passed a bill creating a national bank. Washington signed it into law.

**Did You Know?**

The new capital city was named Washington, D.C., to honor George Washington. The federal government moved to Washington in 1800.

**Remember**

Hamilton's tariff had two purposes. It was a revenue tariff, aimed at raising money for the government. It was also a protective tariff, aimed at helping American businesses compete against foreign manufacturers.

**Diagnostic Test Item**

8.5A

- 2** How did tariffs help create a stable economy in the early republic?
- F** By increasing imports from foreign countries
  - G** By reducing taxes and giving people more spending money
  - H** By helping American manufacturers to grow
  - J** By giving the government funds to end the Whiskey Rebellion

**Explanation**

- F** is incorrect. Imports increased because the economy grew.
- G** is incorrect. The government did not reduce taxes because of the income from tariffs.
- H** is correct. Tariffs caused the price of imported goods to increase, which led Americans to buy more American-made goods. That helped manufacturers grow.
- J** is incorrect. The federal government's ability to put down the Whiskey Rebellion helped it show its authority.

**Revolt** Some farmers in western Pennsylvania were unhappy about Hamilton's whiskey tax. They made whiskey out of extra wheat they grew, and the tax cost them money. Hundreds of farmers revolted. It was a challenge to the **authority of the central government**. Unlike the case in Shays' Rebellion, though, the new government responded with strength. Washington led an army into western Pennsylvania. Order was quickly and bloodlessly restored.

**authority of the central government**  
the ability of the federal government to show it could enforce its laws

**Creating the Judiciary** The Constitution gave Congress the power to create a federal judiciary, or court system. In 1789, Congress passed the Judiciary Act. It set up the court system. It set the number of justices on the Supreme Court at six and created other federal courts. In 1803, the Supreme Court issued an important decision written by Chief Justice **John Marshall**.

**John Marshall**  
U.S. Chief Justice from 1801 to 1835, who wrote many decisions that helped strengthen the federal government

**judicial review**  
the power of the  
U.S. Supreme Court  
to declare any  
act of Congress  
unconstitutional

In *Marbury v. Madison*, Marshall wrote that the federal judiciary had the power of **judicial review**. This power meant that the Court could declare acts of Congress to be unconstitutional, or in violation of the Constitution. Such acts would be invalid. Marshall's court issued other rulings that increased the authority of the central government. In *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819), the Court upheld the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, ruling that Congress had implied powers beyond those listed in the Constitution.

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### Diagnostic Test Item

8.18A, 8.29A

It is emphatically the duty of the Judicial Department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases must, of necessity, [state] and interpret the rule. If two laws conflict with each other, the Court must decide on the operation of each.

—Chief Justice John Marshall, *U.S. Supreme Court*, 1803

**3** Which principle of U.S. government does this excerpt establish?

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Consent of the people | <b>C</b> Limited government   |
| <b>B</b> Judicial review       | <b>D</b> Separation of powers |

#### Explanation

- A** is incorrect. Although popular sovereignty is an important principle in the U.S. Constitution, this excerpt does not describe the roles of individuals and the general public in their government.
- B** is correct. This excerpt establishes the principle of judicial review by affirming that the judicial branch is responsible for defining and interpreting laws according to the Constitution.
- C** is incorrect. This excerpt describes an important function of the judicial branch, which is part of a limited government system. However, this excerpt does not establish the principle of limited government, since it does not discuss the overall limits of the entire government system.
- D** is incorrect. Although this excerpt explains one way that the judicial branch can regulate the power of laws, it does not establish the principle of the separation of powers. In order to do this, the text would need to discuss the executive and legislative branches and their unique powers.

## What led to the rise of political parties?

8.5C, 8.18A, 8.21A, 8.22A

**origin of American political parties**  
disagreements over the  
role and power of the  
federal government  
gave rise to the first  
political parties

**The Rise of Political Parties** During Washington's presidency, American leaders began to split into two groups. This signaled the **origin of American political parties**. On one side were Hamilton and his followers. They were called Federalists. They favored a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution. Their policies helped merchants and business owners. On the other side were Jefferson and his followers. They were called Democratic-Republicans. They favored stronger state governments, a strict interpretation of the Constitution, and policies that favored farmers.

After the election of Federalist John Adams as president in 1796, the conflict between the parties grew bitter. Federalists passed the Alien and Sedition Acts.

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These laws made it more difficult for immigrants (also referred to as aliens) to become citizens. They also made it unlawful to criticize the government. Aliens who became citizens tended to support the Democratic-Republican Party. The anti-criticism law was meant to suppress Democratic-Republican ideas.

In response, the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia passed resolutions, secretly written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional. Both resolutions took a states' rights position that each state had the right to determine whether Congress had exceeded its constitutional powers.

**The Election of 1800** In 1800, Adams ran for reelection against Jefferson. The campaign was bitter. Jefferson defeated Adams, but there was a complication. He and his vice presidential candidate, Aaron Burr, had the same number of electoral votes. Thus, as required by the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to decide the election and chose Jefferson. The peaceful transfer of power from Federalist Adams to Democratic-Republican Jefferson was an important step. It showed that the national government under the Constitution could be stable.

Jefferson tried to reassure Americans. "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists," he said when he took office as president. He agreed with the Congress not to extend the Alien and Sedition Acts.

**Madison's Presidency** Jefferson was followed as president by James Madison. Madison's second term was marked by the War of 1812, a conflict with Great Britain. In 1814, the United States and Britain signed a peace treaty. While the United States gained no territory, Americans felt a renewed sense of national pride.

**The Era of Good Feelings** Madison was followed as president by another Virginian, James Monroe. By this time, the Federalist Party had weakened greatly. Most elected officials belonged to Jefferson's Democratic-Republican Party. The lack of bickering between parties and the national pride over the War of 1812 created a positive mood. Because of this optimism, the time of Monroe's presidency is called the Era of Good Feelings.

**Did You Know?**

John Adams of Massachusetts was the only one of the first five presidents who was not from Virginia. He was also the only one of the first five presidents to serve only one term.

**Diagnostic Test Item**

8.1A

**4** During which period did the United States experience a widespread sense of national unity?

- F** Constitutional Era
- G** Jefferson's presidency
- H** Era of Good Feelings
- J** First Great Awakening

**Explanation**

- F** is incorrect. The Constitutional Era was a time of division as the country debated the rights of states and citizens and the power of the national government.
- G** is incorrect. Although Jeffersonian Democracy was largely supported in the United States, it faced opposition from the Federalist Party and other factions with different political goals.
- H** is correct. The Era of Good Feelings marked a time during Monroe's presidency when most Americans supported the president and felt a strong sense of national unity.
- J** is incorrect. Although the First Great Awakening created unity among people who embraced the movement's religious revivals, it also created a deep division between Protestant revivalists and traditionalists.

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 Which of the following explains why some people supported high taxes during the early republic?

(8.5B)

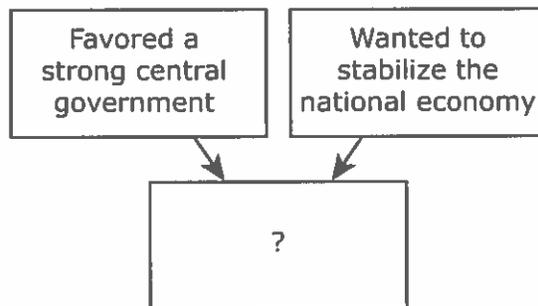
- A High taxes increased spending by merchants in cities.
- B High taxes were written into the U.S. Constitution.
- C High taxes caused economic growth within the Northwest Territory.
- D High taxes raised money to pay off war debt from the Revolution.

**Test-Taking Tip**

If you can eliminate even one of a question's answer choices as wrong, your chances of choosing the correct answer are greatly improved.

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The Federalist Party



- 2 Which of the following best completes the diagram above?

(8.5C, 8.29C)

- F Decreased taxation within the United States
- G Created a national bank
- H Supported the French Revolution
- J Restricted international trade

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[Congress has the power] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

—U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8

- 3 In response to this excerpt, a Democratic-Republican would most likely be — (8.5C, 8.29A)
- A pleased that the clause prevented multiple judicial interpretations
  - B concerned that the federal government would gain too much power
  - C worried that the national bank would be ruled unconstitutional
  - D confident that the clause would protect individual liberties

**Test-Taking Tip**

Reading a quote more than once can help you fully understand its meaning. Try reading and restating long or difficult quotes in smaller pieces to make sense of the overall statement.

- 4 What was the primary purpose of the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789? (8.5A)
- F To establish the Supreme Court
  - G To develop a system of judicial review
  - H To establish the structure of the federal court system
  - J To limit the president's ability to appoint Supreme Court justices

- 5 Which issue caused the greatest divisions between the first political parties in the United States? (8.21A)
- A The gaining of new territory
  - B The powers of the federal government
  - C The national policy on immigration
  - D The constitutionality of slavery

# LESSON 4.2

## Foreign Policy in the Early Republic

**Northwest Ordinance** 1787 law that established how areas in the Northwest Territory could eventually become states

### How did the United States respond to challenges to American security?

8.5A, 8.5E, 8.6A, 8.6E, 8.22A

U.S. territory extended west to the Mississippi River. The area north of the Ohio River was called the Northwest Territory. The Confederation Congress passed the **Northwest Ordinance** in 1787. It set forth how this region would be formed into territories that could eventually become states. The ordinance guaranteed settlers' property rights, freedom of religion, and freedom of speech. Slavery was banned.

**Conflict in the Northwest Territory** Settlers began streaming to the area because it had rich farmland. Fighting broke out with American Indians, however. Americans won an important victory in 1794. The next year, American Indians signed a treaty that gave up their claim to much of the Ohio country.

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### Diagnostic Test Item

8.29E, 8.29A

The nation which indulges towards another a habitual hatred or a habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its [hatred] or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest.

—George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

- 5 What does President Washington seem to be recommending for U.S. foreign policy in the excerpt above?
- A The United States must choose a side in the ongoing wars in Europe.
  - B The United States should remain neutral in its foreign affairs.
  - C The United States has a duty to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere.
  - D The United States must maintain a strong military or risk being enslaved by foreign powers.

### Explanation

- A is incorrect. Choosing a side in the wars in Europe would mean favoring one nation over another, which Washington believes would make the United States a "slave."
- B is correct. Washington states that the nation should show neither "habitual hatred" nor "habitual fondness" toward other nations.
- C is incorrect. Vowing to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere would seem to be favoring certain nations over others, which is the opposite of what Washington suggests here.
- D is incorrect. While Washington likely believed a strong military was important to the nation's defense, he is not using the term "slave" in such a literal sense.

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The government also worked out a treaty with Britain in 1795 that affected the Northwest Territory. In the new treaty, Britain promised to pull all its troops out of the region. Washington hoped the agreement would maintain national security.

**Conflict in Europe** During the 1790s, conflict raged in Europe between revolutionary France and Britain and its allies. George Washington opposed large standing armies, regarding them as a threat to liberty. Thus, he determined to keep Americans free of foreign conflicts. He declared that the United States would remain neutral, or not take sides, in the war between Britain and France. When Washington left office in 1796, he wrote a public letter known as his **Farewell Address**. In it, he urged Americans to remain neutral and to avoid “entangling alliances.”

As president, John Adams followed Washington’s advice. Tensions rose with France, which seized several American merchant ships. Many Americans wanted to go to war, and Congress passed a law creating a navy. This was one step taken in the early republic to build a military. But Adams resisted the calls for war and worked out a settlement with France to end the dispute.

**Jefferson’s Embargo** Trade troubles continued, though, as both Britain and France seized American ships. Jefferson got Congress to pass a law putting an embargo, or ban on trade, on American exports. It banned American ships from sailing to foreign ports until the Europeans stopped their seizures. He hoped that Britain and France would need American goods so badly that they would cooperate. Instead, they found the goods they needed elsewhere. Meanwhile, American merchants suffered. When James Madison became president, he ended the embargo.

**Louisiana Purchase** Jefferson hoped to gain control of the port of New Orleans, which belonged to France. He sent diplomats to France to make a deal to buy the city. Instead, France offered the whole vast Louisiana Territory. Jefferson agreed to buy the land for \$15 million in 1803. The **Louisiana Purchase** doubled the size of the United States and gave the U.S. control of the Mississippi River and New Orleans.

**Washington’s Farewell Address** a major statement that guided early U.S. foreign policy in its call to avoid entering alliances with foreign countries

**Louisiana Purchase** the U.S. purchase of the vast Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 at the cost of \$15 million

## What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

8.5A, 8.5D, 8.5E

**Tensions with Britain** Tensions continued to increase with Britain. The British did not pull out of the Northwest Territory as promised. They gave guns and other aid to American Indians. They continued to seize American ships. They also seized American sailors and forced them to serve in the British navy. This practice was called impressment. Many Americans grew increasingly angry over these actions. Support for war was especially strong in the western and southern states. Finally, James Madison asked Congress to declare war, which it did in the summer of 1812.

The United States was not well prepared for war. The navy had powerful ships but was outnumbered by the strong British navy. The American army was small, and most of the fighting was done by civilian militia. Fortunately, Britain was still fighting France. It could not bring its full forces to the conflict.

The Americans won some victories. They defeated the powerful Shawnee leader Tecumseh who fought with Britain. An American fleet also gained control of Lake Erie. Still, the British invaded Maryland in 1814 and even marched into Washington, D.C. The president had to flee the city, and British troops set fire to the White House.

In the fall of 1814, though, American troops won a victory in New York that stopped another British invasion. The British agreed to a peace treaty. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war, restoring pre-war boundaries.

### Fun Fact

The invasion of Maryland included a British artillery attack on Fort McHenry in the harbor of Baltimore. The morning after the attack, Francis Scott Key saw the American flag still flying over the fort. He wrote a poem called the “Star Spangled Banner” that is now the American national anthem.

## Diagnostic Test Item

8.5E

- 6 One of the reasons President Madison asked Congress to declare war on Britain in 1812 was because —
- F the British had attempted to retake some of their former colonies in the Americas
  - G the British helped the French in keeping Americans out of the Louisiana Territory
  - H the British supported the American Indians in their conflicts with Americans in the Northwest Territory
  - J the British had placed a blockade on all U.S. trade at the port of New Orleans

### Explanation

- F is incorrect. Though the British would eventually capture some of their former territory during the war itself, this was not one of the main causes of the war.
- G is incorrect. The British were at war with France at the time.
- H is correct. Great Britain's role in the conflict between American settlers and the American Indians in the Northwest Territory contributed to war.
- J is incorrect. The British had placed a blockade along the Atlantic Coast but did not attack New Orleans until the final days of the war.

Before news of the treaty reached the United States, one last battle was fought. Troops led by General Andrew Jackson defeated a larger British force near New Orleans. The victory made Jackson a national hero. It also spurred a new surge of national pride.

**Monroe Doctrine**  
1823 statement of President James Monroe that warned European nations not to interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere

**Monroe Doctrine** During James Monroe's presidency, several Spanish colonies in Central and South America won their independence. New republics were established. Many Americans thought the United States should support these new nations. Monroe worried that European nations would try to take over these countries before they could become strong. In 1823, he issued a statement that came to be called the **Monroe Doctrine**. It declared that Europe had no right to interfere in the Western Hemisphere. Monroe's statement showed that Americans believed their nation was strong and an important player on the world stage.

## Diagnostic Test Item

8.5E

- 7 What was the main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?
- A To limit the influence of European powers in the Western Hemisphere
  - B To settle longstanding territorial disputes between the French and British in Canada
  - C To relocate American Indians to make room for white settlers in the West.
  - D To establish commercial ties with newly independent countries in South America

### Explanation

- A is correct. The Monroe Doctrine was intended to keep European powers out of the Western Hemisphere while allowing U.S. influence to grow.
- B is incorrect. The Monroe Doctrine did have some effect on both the British and French, but not because it settled any disputes between the two.
- C is incorrect. The Monroe Doctrine did not concern matters inside of U.S. territory.
- D is incorrect. The main purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was not to establish commercial ties.

**Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.**

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- 1** What was one major result of the Northwest Ordinance? (8.6A)
- A** It added new western lands under U.S. control.
  - B** It established a procedure for admitting new states.
  - C** It resolved border conflicts between the United States and Britain.
  - D** It established a system of civil rights for all citizens.

- 2** What was a key foreign policy theme that George Washington established in his Farewell Address? (8.5E)
- F** Maintaining good relations with American Indians
  - G** Building a strong navy and permanent army
  - H** Avoiding alliances with European powers
  - J** Asserting presidential authority over foreign policy

U.S. Foreign Policy during Thomas Jefferson's Presidency

Causes	Effects
Napoleon needs money to fund his ongoing wars with the British.	Jefferson purchases the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million.
?	Jefferson persuades Congress to pass the Embargo Act of 1807.

**Test-Taking Tip**

When reading a chart, make sure to read the title and all row and column headings. This will help you understand the purpose of the chart and the information in it.

- 3** Which of the following best completes the chart above? (8.5E, 8.29C)
- A** U.S. merchant ships are under threat from British and French warships.
  - B** British merchant ships begin to dominate profitable trade routes to South American nations.
  - C** The British ban the United States from trading with anyone outside of Great Britain and its colonies.
  - D** The French set high tariffs on imported U.S. goods arriving at French ports.

4 What event from the War of 1812 produced a feeling of national pride among Americans?

(8.5D)

- F The defeat of Tecumseh
- G Jackson's victory at New Orleans
- H Securing control of Lake Erie
- J The Treaty of Ghent ending the war



5 Which of the following best completes the diagram above?

(8.5E, 8.29C)

- A War of 1812 begins
- B Washington warns to avoid alliances
- C Jefferson completes Louisiana Purchase
- D Monroe issues Monroe Doctrine

6 Witnessing the British attack on Baltimore inspired Francis Scott Key to write which of the following?

(8.5D)

- F "The Star-Spangled Banner"
- G "America the Beautiful"
- H "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"
- J "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"

# Study Guide and Review

## Reviewing Key Terms of the Early Republic

8.1A, 8.1C, 8.5B, 8.5C, 8.6A, 8.18A, 8.5E, 8.22A

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

Early Republic                      economic                      judicial                      court system  
 political parties                      Northwest                      Louisiana Purchase                      George Washington  
 Farewell Address

- \_\_\_\_\_ won easy election as the first president under the U.S. Constitution.
- Alexander Hamilton's plan to use a tariff to pay off the national debt aimed to create a stable \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is the period from 1789 to 1824.
- The first American \_\_\_\_\_ were Alexander Hamilton's Federalists and Thomas Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans.
- In his \_\_\_\_\_, George Washington warned that the United States should not become the ally of a European country.
- In the decision *Marbury v. Madison*, the Supreme Court claimed the right of \_\_\_\_\_ review.
- The Judiciary Act of 1789 set up the federal \_\_\_\_\_.
- As president, Thomas Jefferson made the \_\_\_\_\_, doubling the size of the United States.
- The Confederation Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ Ordinance to organize the area north of the Ohio River.

## Categorizing Issues of the Early Republic

8.5A, 8.5C, 8.5E, 8.22A, 8.29B

Write each of these issues in the correct category in the chart.

1795 treaty with American Indians  
 revolt over whiskey tax  
 building the navy

John Marshall  
 1795 treaty with Great Britain  
 opposed by Democratic-Republicans

Authority of the Central Government	Building National Security

## Matching Presidents and Actions of the Early Republic

8.5A, 8.5E, 8.29B

Write the letter of each event next to the name of the relevant president.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. George Washington | A War of 1812                                   |
| _____ 2. John Adams        | B told Europe to stay out of Western Hemisphere |
| _____ 3. Thomas Jefferson  | C avoided war with France                       |
| _____ 4. James Madison     | D put down Whiskey Rebellion                    |
| _____ 5. James Monroe      | E embargo on foreign trade                      |

## Sequencing Events of the Early Republic

8.1B, 8.1C, 8.5A, 8.5C, 8.29B

Put the important events of the early republic in the correct order by writing the letter of the event in the correct space. Place the earliest event in the space next to the number 1, the next event in the space next to the number 2, and so on.

A War of 1812

B Louisiana Purchase

C Formation of political parties

D Northwest Ordinance

E Era of Good Feelings

F Creation of first cabinet

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| _____ 1. | _____ 4. |
| _____ 2. | _____ 5. |
| _____ 3. | _____ 6. |

## Identifying Points of View of Political Parties in the Early Republic

8.5C, 8.21A, 8.29D

Write the name *Federalist* or *Democratic-Republican* next to each phrase.

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. favored loose interpretation of U.S. Constitution |
| _____ | 2. favored state over federal power                  |
| _____ | 3. opposed creation of national bank                 |
| _____ | 4. supported by merchants                            |
| _____ | 5. strong in the southern states                     |
| _____ | 6. favored France                                    |
| _____ | 7. favored business over farmers                     |
| _____ | 8. favored tariffs                                   |

**Post Test**

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 primarily challenged the — (8.5A)
- A international trade of distilled liquor
  - B constitutionality of taxation without representation
  - C role of the federal court system in trade disputes
  - D authority of the federal government

Resolved, . . . "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people," therefore, . . . acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes, other than those so enumerated in the constitution . . . are altogether void, and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved . . . to the respective states, each within its own Territory.

—Thomas Jefferson, *Resolutions Adopted by the Kentucky General Assembly, November 1798*

- 2 Jefferson's ideas in this excerpt are part of an effort to — (8.5A, 8.29A)
- F protest the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - G defend the authority of the federal government
  - H discuss the importance of popular sovereignty
  - J challenge the Embargo Act

- 3 Which of the following established the principle of judicial review? (8.18A)
- A Bill of Rights
  - B The Declaration of Independence
  - C *Marbury v. Madison*
  - D The U.S. Constitution

- 4 Which event was part of the Early Republic period? (8.1A)
- F Alien and Sedition Acts
  - G Treaty of Paris of 1783
  - H Ratification of U.S. Constitution
  - J Shays' Rebellion

- 5 What policy did Washington pursue that was in agreement with the advice he gave in his Farewell Address? (8.5E)
- A Pursuing war against American Indians in the Northwest Territory
  - B Maintaining neutrality in the conflict between Britain and France
  - C Imposing embargoes on both Britain and France
  - D Working to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France

- Interference with U.S. trade
- Impressment of U.S. sailors
- Mistrust of Britain's influence over American Indians
- Strong encouragement from War Hawks

- 6 This list describes some of the reasons that President Madison — (8.5E, 8.29B)
- F supported the formation of an alliance with France during the Napoleonic Wars
  - G supported the passage of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts
  - H encouraged a declaration of war against Britain in the War of 1812
  - J encouraged the U.S. Senate to accept the Treaty of Ghent

. . . the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers . . .

*—The Monroe Doctrine, 1823*

- 7 The ideas expressed in this excerpt suggest that — (8.5E, 8.29A)
- A the United States hoped to control the resources of other nations in the Americas
  - B the United States planned to expand its territory throughout the Americas
  - C the United States wanted to stop participating in international affairs
  - D the United States believed it must protect other regions in the Americas