

CHAPTER FIVE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Five should enable the student to understand:

1. The history debate concerning the nature of the American Revolution and the reasons for disagreement.
2. American war aims and the problems experienced by the Revolutionary governments in carrying on a protracted war.
3. The aim of the Declaration of Independence, the reasons for its issuance, and its influence throughout the world since 1776.
4. The indispensable contributions of George Washington to the successful outcome of the Revolution.
5. The diplomatic triumph for American negotiators embodied in the Treaty of Paris.
6. The impact of the Revolution on women, African-Americans, Native-Americans, and other minorities.
7. The types of governments created by the new states, and the important features in their governments.
8. The features of the Articles of Confederation, and the reasons for its creation.
9. The problems faced by the government under the Articles of Confederation and how they were addressed.
10. How America's revolution, and the whole modern notion of revolution, was to a large degree a product of the ideas of the Enlightenment.

Main Themes

1. How the thirteen American colonies were able to win their independence from one of the most powerful nations on earth.
2. How the American Revolution was not only a war for independence, but also a struggle to determine the nature of the nation being created.
3. How Americans attempted to apply Revolutionary ideology to the building of the nation and to the remaking of society.
4. The problems that remained after, or were created by, the American Revolution.
5. That the American Revolution was the first and in many ways the most influential of the Enlightenment-derived uprising against established orders.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

"Olive Branch Petition"

Common Sense

John Locke

Loyalists/Tories

Articles of Confederation

Bunker Hill

Benedict Arnold

Hessians

Battle of Saratoga

Valley Forge

The Iroquois Confederacy

Yorktown

Mary Wollstonecraft

Abigail Adams

Republicanism

Idea of Convention

Land Ordinance of 1784

Northwest Ordinance 1787

Battle of Fallen Timbers

Treaty of Greenville

Shays' Rebellion

CHAPTER SIX

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NEW REPUBLIC

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Six should enable the student to understand:

1. The groups that advocated a stronger national government and how they, probably a minority, were able to achieve their objective.
2. The origin of the Constitutional Convention, who the delegates were, how well they represented the people, and how they were able to achieve a consensus.
3. The historical debate concerning the motives of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.
4. Federalism and how the Constitution is designed to make it work.
5. The importance of The Federal Papers in the ratification struggle, and their significance in the years since.
6. The effectiveness of George Washington's solutions to the problems of the presidency, and how Washington, as its first occupant, affected the office and the nation.
7. The financial program of Alexander Hamilton, and its contribution to the success of the new government.
8. The ways in which the weak new nation coped with international problems, and the importance of such events as Washington's decision for neutrality and the "quasi-war" with France.
9. The emergence of political parties, their political philosophies, and their influence through the election of 1800.

Main Themes

1. How and why the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation.
2. How differing views of what the nation should become led to the rise of America's first political parties.
3. The way in which the new United States was able to establish itself as a nation in the eyes of foreign powers and of its own people.
4. The rise and fall of the Federalist Party.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Society of Cincinnati

Alexander Hamilton

James Madison

The Annapolis Convention

The Virginia Plan

The New Jersey Plan

"The Great Compromise"

Three-Fifths Compromise

Checks and balances

Separation of powers

The Federal structure

Washington's Farewell

Address

Quasi War with France

XYZ Affair

Alien and Sedition Acts

Virginia and Kentucky

Resolutions

Federalists/Anti-Federalists

The Federalist Papers

The ratification process

The Judiciary Act of 1789

"Funding the debt"

Assumption of state debts

The Bank of the United States

Hamilton's bank bill

"The first party system"

Whiskey Rebellion

Bill of Rights

"Citizen Genet"

Jay's Treaty

Pinckney's Treaty

"Revolution of 1800"

Aaron Burr

"Midnight appointments"

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE JEFFERSONIAN ERA

Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Seven should enable the student to understand:

1. Thomas Jefferson's views on education and the role of education in the concept of a "virtuous and enlightened citizenry."
2. The indications of American cultural nationalism that were beginning to emerge during the first two decades of the nineteenth century.
3. The effects of the Revolutionary era on religion, and the changing religious patterns that helped bring on the Second Great Awakening.
4. The evidence noticeable in the first two decades that the nation was not destined to remain the simple, agrarian republic envisioned by the Jeffersonians.
5. The political philosophy of Jefferson, and the extent to which he was able to adhere to his philosophy while president.
6. The Jeffersonian-Federalist struggle over the judiciary—its causes, the main points of conflict, and the importance of the outcome for the future of the nation.
7. President Jefferson's constitutional reservations concerning the Louisiana Purchase, and the significance of his decision to accept the bargain.
8. The reasons for President Jefferson's sponsorship of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the importance of that exploration.
9. The many problems involved in attempting to achieve an understanding of Aaron Burr and his "conspiracy."
10. What Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were attempting to accomplish by "peaceable coercion," and why their efforts were not successful.
11. The numerous explanations of the causes of the War of 1812, and why there is so much disagreement among historians.
12. The problems caused by Tecumseh's attempts at confederation and by the Spanish presence in Florida as Americans surged westward.
13. The state of the nation in 1812, and how the Madison administration waged war against the world's foremost naval power.
14. The extent of the opposition to the American war effort, and the ways in which the New England Federalists attempted to show their objections.
15. The ways in which the skill of the American peace commissioners and the international problems faced by England contributed to a satisfactory—for Americans—peace settlement.
16. The effects of the War of 1812 on banking, shipping, farming, industry, and transportation.
17. How the industrial revolution in the United States was largely a product of rapid changes in Great Britain and the impact this revolution had on American society.

Main Themes

1. How Americans expressed their cultural independence.
2. The impact of industrialism on the United States and its people.
3. The role that Thomas Jefferson played in shaping the American character.
4. How the American people and their political system responded to the nation's physical expansion.
5. How American ambitions and attitudes came into conflict with British policies and led to the War of 1812.
6. How Americans were able to "win" the war, and the peace that followed.

TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

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| Jeffersonian Vision | Toussaint L'Ouverture | Interchangeable parts |
| Noah Webster | Louisiana Purchase | <i>Chesapeake Affair</i> |
| Washington Irving | Lewis and Clark | Embargo |
| Mason Weems | Zebulon Pike | Non-Intercourse Act |
| Deism | Burr-Hamilton duel | Macon's Bill #2 |
| Turnpike Era | Burr Conspiracy | William Henry Harrison |
| Revolution of 1800 | Impressment | Tecumseh and the Prophet |
| Barbary Pirates | Unitarianism | "War Hawks" |
| <i>Marbury vs. Madison</i> | The Second Great Awakening | Henry Clay |
| Midnight appointments | John Wesley | Battle of New Orleans |
| John Marshall | Camp meetings | Hartford Convention |
| Judicial review | Samuel Slater | Treaty of Ghent |
| Samuel Chase | Eli Whitney | |