

Early Republic Test Review

- George Washington
 - 1st U.S. President
 - Set precedents (examples) for future Presidents
 - Domestic problems (policy)
 - Define central government – Cabinet
 - Create stable economy
 - Alexander Hamilton’s Economic Plan
 - Repay debt
 - National bank
 - Whiskey tax
 - Protective tariff
 - Hurt South
 - Military
 - Whiskey Rebellion – proved strength of federal government
 - Foreign Policy
 - Proclamation of Neutrality
 - Washington said U.S. would remain neutral in British-French conflict
 - Political Parties
 - Federalists
 - John Adams, Alexander Hamilton
 - Strong federal government
 - Loose Constitution
 - Democratic-Republicans
 - Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
 - State’s rights
 - Strict Constitution
 - Farewell Address
 - Be aware of political parties, foreign affairs and debt
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- John Adams
 - 2nd U.S. President
 - Federalist
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- Thomas Jefferson
 - 3rd U.S. President
 - Democratic-Republican
 - Louisiana Purchase (1803)*
 - \$15 million from France
 - Doubled size of the U.S.

- Mississippi River west to Rocky Mountains, except Texas
 - Explored by Lewis and Clark
 - Marbury v Madison (1803)
 - Established judicial review
 - Gave Supreme Court the right to declare laws unconstitutional
 - Embargo Act
 - British impressed American sailors
 - Placed embargo on trade with European nations
 - Impact: forced America to rely on home manufacturing
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- James Madison
 - 4th U.S. President
 - War of 1812
 - Causes
 - British impressment of American sailors
 - British encouragement of Indian attacks
 - Events
 - British occupy DC and burn down White House
 - 1814: sign treaty
 - British leave our ships alone
 - America leaves Canada alone
 - 1815 – Battle of New Orleans
 - Andrew Jackson defeated British
 - Impact
 - Francis Scott Key write Star Spangled Banner
 - U.S. gains
 - Worldwide respect for defeating Great Britain
 - ****spurred economic growth****
 - Northeastern manufacturers learned to meet demand of Southern cotton cloth
 - Era of Good Feelings
 - High following War of 1812 success
 - Nationalism surged
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- James Monroe
 - 5th U.S. President
 - Erie Canal – connected Great Lakes to the Hudson River
 - McCulloch v Maryland
 - Congress could create a national bank

- “necessary and proper” clause (elastic clause) gives Congress all powers needed to carry out Constitutional powers
- Gibbons v Ogden
 - Congress can regulate interstate commerce
- Missouri Compromise
 - No slavery north of “Missouri Compromise Line” (36,30), except Missouri
 - 1 free, 1 slave state enter Union at a time
- Monroe Doctrine
 - Western Hemisphere off limits to European colonization