**1301 EXAM THREE STUDY GUIDE**

LAME DUCK--AN ELECTED OFFICIAL OR GROUP CONTINUING TO HOLD POLITICAL OFFICE DUIRNG THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE ELECTON AND THE INAUGURATION OF A SCUCCESSOR

BARBARY STATES---NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA: TUNIS, ALGIERS, TRIPOLI (LIBYA), AND MOROCCO

FEDERALISTS SUPPORTED ENGLAND AND THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS SUPPORTED FRANCE

NATTY BUMPPO WAS REPRESENTED BY FIVE NAMES: DEERSLAYER, HAWKEYE, LONG RIFLE, PATHFINDER, LEATHERSTOCKING

RICHARD MENTOR JOHNSON AND JULIA CHINN

**THE LAST TIME TO TURN IN EXTRA POINTS MATERIALS IS NOVEMBER 14-19.**

1. What was the Revolution of 1800?—**The Election of 1800 posed this question: Could national leadership pass peacefully from one political party to another? This contest between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was a contest for control of the national government. Federalists feared that Jefferson would overturn all of the accomplishments of the last 12 years by overthrowing the Constitution and returning power to the states, dismantling the army and the navy, and overthrowing Hamilton’s financial system. The Republicans charged that the Federalists, by creating a large standing army, imposing heavy taxes, and using federal troops and federal courts to suppress dissent, had shown contempt for the liberties of the American people. They worried that the Federalists’ ultimate goal was to centralize power in the national government and involve the U.S. in the European war on the side of Britain. Jefferson narrowly won the election. The important thing about the 1800 election was that it marked an orderly and peaceful transfer of government control from one party to the other for the first time in American history.**
2. What was the reason for the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution?—**In the Election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes. Under the Constitution, the election went to the (at that time) Federalist-controlled House of Representatives for the final decision. The Federalists disliked Jefferson, but could not find a reason to rally support for their Federalist candidate, therefore, they gave their vote to Jefferson. As a result of the election, Congress adopted the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, by which the electors in the Electoral College cast one ballot for president and a separate ballot for vice-president.**
3. Why did Jefferson express concern with the judicial branch of the U.S. government? How did the Judiciary Act of 1801 limit his ability to weaken the Federalist hold on the federal judiciary?—**When Jefferson took office, no Republican was serving as a federal justice. Jefferson felt that the Federalists had prostituted the federal judiciary into a branch of their political party and intended to use the courts to frustrate the Republican plans. The specific issue that provoked Republican anger was the Judiciary Act of 1801, which was passed by a lame-duck Federalist-dominated Congress five days before Adams’ term expired. The law created 16 new judgeships (promptly filled with Federalists by Adams), strengthened the power of the central government by extending the jurisdiction of the federal courts over bankruptcy and land disputes (previously the exclusive** **domain of state courts), and reduced the number of Supreme Court justices effective with the next vacancy (delaying Jefferson’s chance to name a new Supreme Court justice).**
4. What was Thomas Jefferson’s first foreign policy crisis and how was it resolved?—**Jefferson’s first foreign policy crisis occurred when he refused to pay tribute to the Barbary States for the release of hostages captured by Algerian pirates. Instead, he sent eight ships to enforce a blockade of Tripoli.**
5. What was the significance of the Louisiana Purchase? Know the square miles and the purchase price of the former French territory.—**Jefferson’s greatest achievement as president was the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. In 1800 Spain ceded the vast territory from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, known as Louisiana to France, invalidating the Pinckney Treaty. Jefferson was alarmed because he believed French acquisition of territory offered compelling evidence that European nations still coveted land in North America, threatening the security of the U.S. The U.S. paid France $15 million for 830,000 square miles of land. Jefferson’s Louisiana Purchase doubled the U.S. size with one pen stroke.**
6. Know the terms of the bill signed into law by Thomas Jefferson in 1807. Did the Southerners support this bill? How did the British government influence and enforce American law regarding slavery?—**The bill that Jefferson finally signed in March 1807 probably pleased no one. The law prohibited the importation of slaves into the U.S. after the new year (1808). Whenever customs officials captured a smuggler, the slaves were to be turned over to state authorities and disposed of according to local custom. Southerners did not cooperate, and for many years African slaves continued to pour into southern pots. Even more Blacks would have been imported had Great Britain not outlawed the slave trade in 1807. As part of their ban of the slave trade, ships of the Royal Navy captured American slave smugglers off the coast of Africa, and when anyone complained, the British explained that they were merely enforcing the laws of the United States.**
7. What was the main problem facing President James Madison?—**The new president faced the same foreign problems of his predecessor: neither Britain nor France respected American neutral rights. To counter shipping problems with France and England, Congress replaced Jefferson’s failed embargo with the Non-Intercourse Act (1809) which reopened trade with all nations except Britain and France. Trade would resume with these countries if they stopped interference with American shipping. In 1810 Congress replaced the Non-Intercourse Act with Macon’s Bill No. 2 which reopened trade with France and Britain. It stated that if either Britain of France agreed to respect America’s neutral rights, the U.S. would immediately stop trade with the other nation.**
8. Who or what are War Hawks?—**War Hawks were Congressional leaders who, in 1811 and 1812, called for war against Britain to defend the national honor and force Britain to respect America’s maritime rights. In a final attempt to rid the U.S. of a British presence, America went to war in 1812.** What was the significance of this war?—**First, Native Americans were crushed in the North by General William henry Harrison and by General Andrew Jackson in the South. Abandoned by their British allies, the Indians ceded most of their lands north of the Ohio River and in southern and western Alabama to the U.S. government. Second, the war allowed the U.S. to rewrite its boundaries with Spain and solidify control over the lower Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. Third, the American victory as expressed in the terms of the Treaty of Ghent and the Battle of New Orleans made war resistance by Federalist party members traitorous. The party never recovered from this stigma and disappeared from national politics.**
9. What was the Adams-Onis Treaty?—**The Adams-Onis Treaty, signed by Secretary of State John Quincy Adams and Spanish minister Luis de Onis in 1819, allowed for U.S. annexation of Florida.**
10. What is a “pathfinder?” Who wrote about them? What did Natty Bumppo represent as a theme of American romanticism?—**Americans who lived in the East imagined the West as an untamed American wilderness inhabited by Indians and solitary white “pathfinders” who turned their backs on civilization and learned to live in harmony with nature. James Fenimore Cooper, the first great American novelist, fostered this mythic view of the West in his stories of the frontier. He began in 1823 to publish a series of novels featuring Natty Bumppo, or “Leatherstocking”—a character who became the prototype for the western hero of popular fiction. Natty Bumppo was a hunter and scout who preferred the freedom of living in the forest to the constraints of civilization. Through Natty Bumppo, Cooper engendered a main theme of American romanticism—the superiority of a solitary life in the wilderness to the kind of settled existence among the families, schools, and churches to which most real pioneers aspired.**
11. Where did the emergence of the fully developed factory system take place? Know the three sites of successful operations. How did its success affect politics as many merchants shifted their capital (money) from oceanic trade and into manufacturing?—**A fully developed factory system emerged first in textile manufacturing. Under the name of the Boston Manufacturing Company, the associates began their Waltham operation in 1813. Its phenomenal success led to the erection of a larger and even more profitable mill at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1822 and another at Chicopee in 1823. The shift to factory production changed the course of capitalist activity in the region. Before the 1820s, New England merchants concentrated mainly on international trade, and Boston mercantile houses made great profits. A major source of capital was the lucrative China trade carried on by fast, well-built New England vessels. When the success of Waltham and Lowell became clear, many merchants shifted their capital away from oceanic trade and into manufacturing. This change had important political consequences, as leading politicians such as Daniel Webster no longer advocated a low tariff that favored importers over exporters. They now became leading proponents of a high duty designed to protect manufacturers from foreign competition.**
12. After the War of 1812, political leaders realized that national security, economic progress, and political unity were all more or less dependent on an improved transportation network. Accordingly, President Madison called for a federally supported program of “internal improvements.” How did Americans redefine transportation in the early 19th century?—**Improvements in American transportation developed through the use of toll roads, turnpikes, flatboats, steam-driven riverboats (steamboats), canals, and railroads.**
13. How was James Monroe’s presidency shaped by the aftermath of the War of 1812?—**With the collapse of the Federalist Party, The Jeffersonian Republicans dominated national politics. this period of relative absence of political strife and opposition is described as the “Era of Good Feelings” (early days of the Monroe presidency). Like George Washington, Monroe worked to eliminate party and sectional rivalries by his attitude and behavior. He hoped for a country without political parties, governed by leaders chosen on their merits. Eager to unite all sections of the country, he tried to appoint a representative of each section of the country to his cabinet and named John Quincy Adams (former Federalist and son of a former Federalist president) as Secretary of State. So great was his popularity that he won a second presidential term by an Electoral College vote of 231 to 1.**
14. What is the Missouri Compromise?—**A sectional compromise in Congress in 1820 that admitted Missouri to the Union as a slave state and Maine as a free state. It also banned slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase territory above the latitude of 36’30.**
15. The new spirit of nationalism was also reflected in foreign affairs. How did President James Monroe exemplify this change?—**In his annual message to Congress on December 2, 1823, Monroe included a far-reaching statement on foreign policy (actually written by future President, John Quincy Adams) that came to be known as the “Monroe Doctrine.” He announced that: 1. The Western Hemisphere was closed to further European colonization and that the U.S. would regard any attempt by any European nation “to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.” 2. European countries with possessions in the hemisphere—Britain, France, the Netherlands, and Spain—were warned not to attempt expansion. 3. Monroe also said that the U.S. would not interfere in internal European affairs.—(The Monroe Doctrine signified the rise of a new sense of independence and self-confidence in American attitudes toward the Old World. The U.S. would now be free of involvement in European conflicts and energetically protect its own sphere of influence from European interference.)**
16. Because Americans believed that equality was the governing principle of American society, how did the changes in the organization and status of the learned professions reflect this belief? (hint: medicine, law, and the clergy)—**Traditional forms of privilege and elitism were also under strong attack, as evidenced by changes in the organization and status of the learned professions. Under Jacksonian pressure, state legislatures abolished the licensing requirements for physicians, previously administered by local medical societies. As a result, practitioners of unorthodox modes of healing were permitted to compete freely with established medical doctors. The democratic tide also struck the legal profession. Local bar associations continued to set the qualifications for practicing attorneys, but in many places they lowered standards and admitted persons with little or no formal training and only the most rudimentary knowledge of the law. For the clergy, “popular sovereignty” meant being increasingly under the thumb of the laity. Ministers had ceased to command respect merely because of their office. To succeed in their calling, they had to please their public, in much the same way as a politician had to satisfy the electorate.**
17. What role did the press play in the new America?—**In this atmosphere of democratic leveling, the popular press came to play an increasingly important role as a source of information and opinion. New political views could now find an audience. Reformers of all kinds could easily publicize their causes, and the press became the venue for the great national debates on issues such as the government’s role in banking and the status of slavery in new states and territories. As a profession, journalism was open to those who were literate and thought they had something to say.**
18. How did the following writers influence American literature?—**The democratic spirit also found expression in the rise of new forms of literature and art directed at a mass audience. The intentions of individual artists and writers varied considerably. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—offered lofty sentiments and moral messages to a receptive middle class. Ralph Waldo Emerson—philosophy of spiritual self-reliance. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Herman Melville—experimented with popular romantic genres. Edgar Allen Poe—exploited the popular fascination with death. Walt Whitman—abandoned traditional verse forms and dealt with the sexual side of human nature.**
19. How did the presidency of John Quincy Adams influence American politics?—**Adams became president as the result of the hotly contested Election of 1824. He served as president at a time of growing partisan divisions. He proposed a program of federal support for a national university, observatories, federal funding of roads and canals, and exploration of the country’s territory (all to be financed by a high tariff). Adams did not use his patronage powers to build support for his proposals and refused to fire federal officeholders who openly opposed his policies. He believed that state and federal governments had a duty to abide by Indian treaties and to purchase, not annex, Indian lands. He faced difficulties in foreign policy by not acquiring Texas from Mexico and not getting Britain to allow for more American trade with the British West Indies.**
20. How did the Andrew Jackson presidential administration influence American politics?—**After riding an overwhelming victory to the White House, Jackson’s rise from poverty, military prominence, business success, politics, and to the presidency was now complete. His admirers regarded him as a firm leader who strengthened the powers of the presidency, championed the rights of ordinary people, and attacked privilege to increase economic opportunity. His detractors accused him of weakening the economy, waging an anti-capitalist assault on banks and other business corporations, needlessly killing Native Americans, and causing the Panic of 1837.**
21. What is the “spoils system?”—**Put into place by Andrew Jackson, he defended the principle that public offices should be rotated among party supporters to help the nation achieve its republican ideals. He believed that performance in public office required no special intelligence or training. Rotation in office would ensure that the federal government did not develop a corrupt class of civil servants set apart from the people.**
22. What is the “Trail of Tears?” Know the outcome of the trials, Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, and Worcester v. Georgia.—**Because so many Native Americans, uprooted from their ancestral lands in the East, died on the forced march to Oklahoma, the route they followed became known as the “Trail of Tears.” The Cherokee removal exposed the prejudiced and greedy side of Jacksonian democracy. In Cherokee Nation v. Georgia, states cannot pass laws conflicting with federal Indian treaties. In Worcester v. Georgia, the federal government has an obligation to exclude white intruders from Indian lands.**
23. How did Nicholas Biddle influence the Bank War?—**Nicholas Biddle’s extensive education and political experience put the bank on sound footing. Because of its great influence and the Panic of 1819, the Bank tended to be blamed for everything that went wrong with the economy. Jackson held strong reservations about banking, paper money, and he suspected that branches of the Bank of the United States used their influence on behalf of his opponent in the Election of 1832. Biddle wanted to get the Bank re-chartered and while it passed in Congress, Jackson vetoed it. Jackson decided to “destroy” the bank by removing the government’s deposits from it and placing them in a number of state banks (which Jackson’s enemies called “pet banks”).** **In response, Biddle called in loans and raised interest rates, explaining that without the government deposits the bank’s resources were stretched too thin. His actions precipitated a short recession, which Biddle thought would pressure Congress to re-charter the bank. Jacksonians blamed the recession on Biddle and his hopes of re-chartering the bank died.**
24. What was the economic issue that clouded the presidential administration of Martin Van Buren**?—(THAT WERE BEYOND?)** **As he took office, Van Buren was immediately faced with a catastrophic depression. The Panic of 1837 was not exclusively, or even primarily, the result of government policies. It was international in scope and reflected some complex changes in the world economy that beyond the control of American policymakers. Whigs placed the blame on Jacksonian finance.—**What did Van Buren do to alleviate the situation? Did his solution help or hurt his chances for re-election in 1840?**—Van Buren’s solution was to establish a public depository for government funds with no connections to commercial banking. Whigs wanted the re-establishment of a national bank to restore economic stability and stalled the Independent Treasury Bill for three years. It was not until 1840 that it was enacted into law. Van Buren’s chances for re-election were undoubtedly hurt by the state of the economy.**
25. Why was John Tyler known as the “accidental president?”—**As a result of the Election of 1840, Whig candidate William Henry Harrison beat the incumbent, Martin Van Buren. The new president was quite elderly by the standards of the time in that he was 68 years old. His inauguration speech, delivered in bad weather, was very lengthy and difficult to hear. Feeling rather ill and faint, the president greeted thousands of jubilant supporters, confiding to his assistant that he did not even have the time to do “the necessary functions of nature.” A month later, the exhausted and overwhelmed old general was dead. He was honored by a spectacular funeral and extended mourning period. John Tyler became the first “accidental president” meaning a vice president who rose to the office of president as a result of the death of the incumbent.**
26. In addition to different economic interests and ideologies, what were the other differences that separated Democrats and Whigs?—**Lifestyles and ethnic or religious identities strongly affected party loyalties during this period. In northern states, a person who went to an evangelical Protestant church was a Whig. Whig support came from Protestants of old stock (English, German, etc.) living in smaller cities, towns, and prosperous rural areas devoted to market farming. The Whigs welcomed a market economy, but wanted to restrain the individualism and disorder it created by enforcing cultural and moral values derived from the Puritan tradition.—On the other hand, the person who attended a ritualized service—Catholic, Lutheran, or Episcopalian—or did not go to church at all, was most probably a Democrat. The Democrats were the favored party of immigrants, Catholics, freethinkers, backwoods farmers, and individuals who enjoyed traditional amusements condemned by moral reformers. These groups all shared a desire to be left alone, free of restrictions on their freedom to think and behave as they liked.**
27. How did living conditions affect the lives of slaves?—**Cornmeal, salt pork, and bacon made up the slave diet. Slaves were small for their ages, suffered from vitamin and protein deficiencies, and were victims of such ailments as beri beri, kwashiorkor, and pellagra. Lacking privies (toilets), slaves had to urinate and defecate in the bushes. Lacking any sanitary disposal of garbage, they were surrounded by decaying food. Chickens, dogs, and pigs lived next to the slave quarters, and in consequence, animal feces contaminated the area. Such filth contributed to high rates of dysentery, typhus, diarrhea, hepatitis, typhoid fever, and intestinal worms (parasites).**
28. Know the law governing Black women and rape. What were the stereotypes of Black women under this system?—**Because Black women were considered unable to give or withhold consent, it was not a crime to rape a Black woman. Excluding Black women from the laws of rape also reinforced common images of Black women as either sexually aggressive “Jezebels” or sexless, nurturing “Mammies.” The first stereotype justified the sexual exploitation of slave women and the second fed the slaveowners’ fantasy that their slaves loved and cared for them.**
29. Know the slave revolts and the leaders of the revolts.—**Gabriel Prosser was a blacksmith who led a march of 50 armed slaves on Richmond, Virginia. The plot failed because rains washed out a road that allowed the state militia to capture and execute the slaves. Charles DesLondes, free mulatto Haitian, led a revolt on New Orleans with 180-500 armed slaves. The revolt was put down and the leaders heads were cut off and placed on pikes (instrument that resembled a spear). Denmark Vesey was a free Black whose revolt failed because the house slave of a prominent Charlestonian told of the plot. Nat Turner was a self-taught Baptist preacher whose revolt in Southampton County resulted in the death of 50 whites including his master and his master’s household.**
30. In addition to running away, know the other ways slaves showed resistance and defiance to slavery.—**The normal way of expressing discontent was engaging in a kind of indirect or passive resistance. Many slaves worked slowly and inefficiently, not because they were naturally lazy (as whites supposed) but as a gesture of protest or alienation. Others withheld labor by feigning (pretending) illness or injury. Stealing provisions was another way to show contempt for authority. Substantial numbers of slaves committed acts of sabotage. Tools and agricultural implements were deliberately broken, animals were willfully neglected or mistreated, and other barns or other outbuildings were set afire. The ultimate act of secret resistance was poisoning the master’s food.**
31. Why didn’t yeomen (independent farmers) respond to antislavery appeals that called on them to strike at the real source of planter power and privilege (slave ownership)?—**One reason was that some non-slaveholders hoped to get ahead in the world, and in the South this meant acquiring slaves of their own. These farmers could be induced to believe that abolition would threaten their liberty and independence. In part, their anxieties were economic; freed slaves would compete with them for land or jobs. Emancipation was unthinkable because it would remove the pride and status that automatically went along with a white skin in this acutely race-conscious society.**
32. What is the Kansas-Nebraska Act?—**In January 1854, Senator Stephen A Douglas of Illinois proposed a bill to organize the territory west of Missouri and Iowa. The result was the Kansas-Nebraska Act that repealed the Missouri Compromise, split the Louisiana Purchase into two territories, allowed its settlers to accept or reject slavery by popular sovereignty. This Act inflamed the slavery issue and led opponents to form the Republican Party. (One result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 was the border war that erupted between pro-slavery and antislavery forces in “Bleeding Kansas.”)**
33. What is the Know-Nothing Party and where did it get its support?—**The Know-Nothing Party is a nativist anti-foreign, anti-Catholic political party that arose in the 1850s following massive Irish and Catholic immigration during the late 1840s. Know-Nothings drew support from native-born workingmen who felt threatened by immigration and from white southerners in the border states troubled by agitation over the slavery issue. When asked about their party, members were told to reply, “I know nothing.”**
34. Know the outcome of the Dred Scott Decision.—**In the case of Scott v. Sandford, the majority of the Court held that Dred Scott was not a citizen and therefore, could not bring suit in the courts. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, speaking for the Court, added that since the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, masters could take their slaves anywhere in the territories and retain title to them. The decision was a clear-cut victory for the South, and the North viewed it with genuine alarm. With the highest court in the land openly preaching the pro-slavery doctrine, there was little hope that anything short of a most drastic political or social revolution would bring an end to slavery.**
35. Did the election of Abraham Lincoln lead to the Civil War? If not, what had to happen?—**Lincoln’s election led to the secession of seven states in the Deep South, but did not lead immediately to armed conflict. Before the quarrel (fight) would turn from a cold war to a hot one, two things had to happen: (a.) A final effort to diffuse the conflict by compromise and conciliation had to fail. (b.) The North needed to develop a firm resolve to maintain the Union by military action**. **(The Crittenden Compromise was a failure and the tide of public opinion shifted to one in favor of military action to preserve the Union. In his inaugural address, Lincoln said he would defend federal forts and installations not yet in Confederate hands, but would not attempt to recapture the ones already taken. He thus tried to shift the burden for beginning hostilities to the Confederacy, which would have to attack before it would be attacked. The South did so by firing on Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861.)**
36. How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect the war effort?—**The Proclamation committed the Union to the abolition of slavery as a war aim and accelerated the breakdown of slavery as a labor system. Lincoln also authorized the enlistment of freed slaves in the Union Army. Approximately one fourth of the slave population gained freedom during the war under the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation, depriving the South of an important part of its agricultural workforce.**
37. Who is John Wilkes Booth and what were his plans for Abraham Lincoln?—**Booth was an unstable, egotistical, and fanatical Confederate sympathizer. He saw Lincoln as a tyrant and responsible for all of the nation’s problems. Booth recruited a group of malcontents from Washington’s criminal world, including a Confederate deserter, a Rebel spy, and a mentally handicapped druggist’s clerk. The surrender of General Robert E. Lee stopped his original plan to kidnap the president and bring him to Richmond, Virginia. So, he resolved instead to kill Lincoln Vice-President Johnson, and Secretary of State Seward. The conspirator assigned to kill Johnson lost his nerve. The other accomplice did stab and seriously wound Seward who eventually recovered.**
38. What was the purpose of the Freedmen’s Bureau?—**The Freedmen’s Bureau was a temporary agency set up to aid the former slaves by providing relief, education, legal help, and assistance in obtaining land or employment.**
39. . What is sharecropping?—**After the Civil War, the southern states adopted a sharecropping system as a compromise between former slaves who wanted land of their own, and former slave owners who needed labor. The landowners provided land, tools, and seed toa farming family, who in turn provided labor. At the end of the year, the sharecropper tenants might owe most-or-all of what they made to their landlord. The sharecropping system kept many of the laborers economically bound to their employers.**
40. Know the outcome of the following court cases: **(a.) 1878-Hall v. DeCuir—Struck down Louisiana law prohibiting racial discrimination by common carrier. (b.) 1882-United States v. Harris—Federal laws such as murder and assault unconstitutional. (c.) 1883-Civil rights Cases—Congress may not legislate on civil rights unless a state passes a discriminatory law. (d.) 1896-Plessy v. Ferguson—Upheld Louisiana statute of separate, but equal. (e.) 1898-Williams v. Mississippi—Upheld state law requiring literacy test to vote.**