

Chapter 1 : The New Nation ()

Kansas Nebraska Act was a major factor to the civil war, it brought up the slavery issue after use of popular sovereignty in the states. outraged the north.

First, they sought independence from the powerful British Empire, becoming the first colonies in the Americas to revolt and seek independence from their mother empire. Second, they formed a union of thirteen states, which was also unprecedented, for the colonies had long histories of bickering with one another. Third, the revolutionaries committed their new states to a republic, then a radical and risky form of government. In a republic, the people were the sovereign—rejecting the rule of a monarch and aristocrats. Today we take for granted that governments elected by the people can be stable, long lasting, and effective. But the Americans in the new nation were not so sure, given the lessons of history. In , the United States was the only large republic in the world; the others were a handful of small city-states scattered in Europe, and none of the larger republics in the history of the world had lasted very long. Like the ancient republic of Rome, they had collapsed and reverted to some form of tyranny, usually by a military dictator. Any one of those three gambles was an enormous risk. The miracle was that the revolutionaries pulled off all three of them, winning their war against the British, and securing a generous boundary in the peace treaty of . During the mids, however, the new nation seemed about to collapse as quickly as it had been created. The first constitution of the United States was the Articles of Confederation, adopted in . It proved too weak to control the powerful state governments. Unable directly to tax people, the confederation lacked its own revenue and could not afford an army or a navy, or even to pay the interest on its massive war debt. American Indians defied the confederation, and the Europeans insisted that no republic could endure on such a big geographic scale. Plus the states were roiled by social conflicts between the wealthy gentlemen and the common people over issues of credit or debt. Gentlemen faulted the state governments for pandering to common voters by offering to relieve debtors at the expense of their creditors, those gentlemen who had loaned them money and goods. The gentlemen concluded that the state governments were too democratic, which meant too responsive to public opinion. And when a rare state government did favor the creditors, it provoked resistance from armed farmers. In alarmed gentlemen gathered in Philadelphia for a constitutional convention meant to shift power away from the states in favor of the nation. After a heated political debate between the Federalists in favor of the Constitution and the Antifederalists in state ratification conventions, eleven of the thirteen states ratified the new Constitution in . The laggard two would join within the following three years, once promised a bill of rights to amend the Constitution. Brief and often vague, the US Constitution left much to the interpretation of the leaders who implemented the new government. Today, we celebrate the Constitution as if it put the nation on autopilot to greatness. In fact, the new federal government would rise or fall, become strong or remain weak, depending on the decisions made by the leaders and voters. In the new American republic seemed to teeter between future greatness and imminent collapse. Unlike present-day Americans, the leaders of the early republic could not comfort themselves with a long and successful history of free and united government. Although endowed with an immense potential, the United States was then a new and weak country in a world of more powerful empires deeply suspicious of republican government. The American experiment in independence, union, and republicanism seemed especially unstable because the thirteen states were so different. The commercial states of the North contrasted with the agricultural South, and the new settlements west of the Appalachians feared domination by the old eastern communities of the Atlantic seaboard. Many observers expected the union and republic would eventually but inevitably collapse in some civil war either between the North and South or between the East and West. When the newly elected Congress and President gathered to implement the Constitution, the federal government benefitted from extraordinary leadership at the top. The dignified president, George Washington, was revered for commanding the Revolutionary army to victory over the mighty British. His vice president, John Adams, had a genius for political theory. The new Cabinet included Alexander Hamilton, high-strung but the leading financial genius in the nation, as well as the mercurial Thomas Jefferson, who served as the secretary of state. Madison, Washington, and Jefferson came from

Virginia, the largest state in territory, population, and wealth. Adams hailed from Massachusetts and Hamilton from New York. But the new leaders soon divided into rival political parties, a development that shocked them all, for they had designed the Constitution to discourage organized partisanship. Washington, Adams, and Hamilton claimed the name of Federalists, while Jefferson and Madison organized an opposition known as the Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans which should not be confused with the Republican Party of today. The two parties polarized over four big issues: The Federalists, however, hoped to accelerate industrial development, which might enrich the nation as a whole but produce greater extremes of wealth and poverty, power, and powerlessness. Second, the two parties divided over how to react to the renewed warfare between the two superpowers of the age: After the French Revolution created a radical republic, the Republicans favored France, while the Federalists preferred the more conservative government of Britain. Third, the two parties disagreed over whether the Constitution should be read narrowly or broadly. Federalists insisted that the document contained broad implicit powers that would enable the federal government to subordinate the states. But the Republicans insisted on a limited and literal interpretation that reserved to the states all of the powers not specifically assigned by the Constitution to the federal government. This clash of interpretations appeared in , when Hamilton proposed a national bank to manage the economy. The Republicans opposed the bank as a measure that would strengthen the federal government at the expense of the states, and they could find no specific authorization for a national bank in the Constitution. In this case, Hamilton prevailed. Fourth, the two parties clashed over the proper definition of a republic. Republicans supported a democratic vision of the republic where the public opinion of common men guided their leaders. The Federalists, however, defended a more traditional republic, where the common people deferred to the judgment of wealthier and better-educated gentlemen. They asserted a subtle but important distinction between a republic, which they supported, and a democracy, which they feared. A Massachusetts congressman, George Cabot, described the ideal republic as "a perfect whole in which the general harmony is preserved, each one learning his proper place and keeping to it. Where Federalists spoke of themselves as "Fathers of the People," the Republicans preferred the more egalitarian identity as "Friends of the People. During the s, most Americans preferred stability, but the majority would swing at the start of the new century. Like the Federalist leaders, the prominent Republicans were well-educated gentlemen, but they felt more comfortable with appealing to common voters. The Federalists denounced the leading Republicans as rogue gentlemen, as unprincipled "demagogues" who pandered to the common people with flattery and hollow promises. Such demagogues sought power by warning the common people to reject the Federalists as British-style aristocrats who wanted to ruin the republic so that they could install a king. Of course, the Federalists insisted that they defended the republic against the lies and the greed of the demagogues. The Republicans cared primarily for the rights of free white men, who alone could vote in most of the states. The Republicans catered to the desires of common white men to preserve their legal rights over their wives and their slaves. And the Republicans promised to provide farms for the next generation by taking western land from the American Indians. The paternalism of the Federalists led them to offer a little more protection to the rights of free blacks and a little more room for women to express themselves in politics. Because free blacks generally voted Federalist, they usually lost the franchise when Republicans rewrote state constitutions. The same happened to widows in New Jersey, the one state in which women could vote until the Republicans came to power there. And, although the Federalists shared the national goal of western expansion, they proceeded more cautiously and slowly, treating the Indian nations with a little more diplomatic respect and generosity than did the Republicans. Each party saw the other as bent on destroying the republic. In their bitter conflict with one another, they might have done so. Hostile to the concept of political parties, neither group accepted the legitimacy of the other. Both the Federalists and the Republicans believed that their party alone represented the public will and defended the public good. Consequently, their opponents had to be insidious conspirators determined to destroy both freedom and union. The partisans were so shrill because the stakes seemed so high: The United States in In the federal government took the first census of the new country. The census takers found a population of four million people: One-fifth of the Americans , were African Americans held in slavery. The small US population was dispersed over the eastern third of an entire continent, for the nation stretched 1, miles east-to-west, from the Atlantic to

the Mississippi, and about 2,000 miles from Florida, on the south, to the Great Lakes, on the north. This vast country had only five cities Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston that exceeded 10,000 people, and the largest, Philadelphia, had barely 50,000. More than 90 percent of the people lived in the countryside on scattered farms and plantations. Thoroughly agricultural, the nation lacked much manufacturing except for a few small ironworks and many shipyards. Americans exported their surplus farm produce to pay for manufactured goods imported from Britain, which had industrialized. Most American farms barely supported the large families that lived on them. Along the Atlantic coast, the land seemed well cultivated, but in the hilly hinterland the settlements became small and stumpy pockets in a heavily forested land. The settlers slowly cleared away the forest with hand tools: Because the best-built and largest houses tend to survive while the typical small houses are torn down or rot away, we imagine that the early Americans led lives of gracious leisure among future antiques. In fact, the large families of the early nation crowded into tiny, unpainted houses of log or clapboard, measuring 18 by 20 feet, with two rooms on the ground floor and a sleeping loft overhead. Few people enjoyed any privacy. Glass windows and stone chimneys were luxuries. Of course, the houses had no electricity, no plumbing, and no heating except for what an open fireplace could provide. Keeping those fires going meant long hours cutting and hauling firewood. Insects swarmed through the doors kept open for ventilation in the warm months. Calls of nature meant a walk to a crude, wooden privy. The good news was that almost everyone, except the slaves, had plenty to eat, although the diet depended heavily on salted meat usually pork washed down with whiskey made from corn. Americans took immense pride in how much they could eat, how fast they could eat it, and at the amount of salt and of animal fat that they could consume. By law, a married woman was a "femme covert," which meant subordination to her husband, who owned any property that she brought into the marriage. Married women could not sue or be sued in the courts. They could not draft wills, make contracts, or buy and sell property. If they earned any wage, the money legally belonged to their husbands. Even if a husband absconded for a time, his wife remained bound by coverture, and so he could claim any business she conducted or money she earned during his absence.

Chapter 2 : The History Place - American Revolution: A New Nation

Document-Based Questions (DBQ) Contents PART ONE Founding the New Nation c PART TWO Building the New Nation, PART THREE Testing the New Nation,

Creating a New Nation Overview: At the end of the Revolutionary War, the new nation was faced with another extremely difficult task creating a single, unified country out of a loose association of states, transforming the "United States" from a plural to a singular noun. America had thrown off one oppressive form of government, but now they had to develop a new form of government strong enough to enforce the law, yet based on the democratic and economic premises of the Revolution. The result was a Constitution that has lasted longer than other document of its kind in world history. This lesson will examine the tensions that existed between proponents of individual liberty and advocates of national strength and how the evolution of their debate shaped the Constitution and the new government. Related resources for the Lesson In this lesson, students will use the following resources: Episode Six of Liberty! The related web page for the episode is at <http://www.liberty!> Students should view the episode prior to completing this lesson. The Articles of Confederation <http://www.usconstitution.org> The US Constitution <http://www.billofrights.org> Understands some of the major competing ideas about the purposes of politics and government e. Understands the efforts of the Continental Congress and the states to rebuild the economy after the American Revolution e. Some of these issues might include: Sovereignty of each individual state to conduct its own affairs without what it considered "undue influence" from a central government Protections against an oppressive central government Economic issues, such as taxation without representation, as well as maintaining a laissez-faire system which would protect business and industrial interests The ability of the national government to protect business interests from foreign interference The ability of the national government to protect itself and the nation from foreign military power as well as protecting itself from internal sedition. The division of the new nation into two camps those who feared a strong, powerful central government and wanted to preserve individual liberties as well as the local sovereignty of each state and those who believed that the union would fall apart without a strong central government. Next, allow students to view Episode Six of Liberty! The teacher may wish to cue specific chapters in the film, including the following: Chapter 3, A National Vision Chapter 8, Compromise and Approval After viewing, distribute question sheets to students. Allot sufficient time for students to complete the worksheets. Once students have completed the questions, the teacher should evaluate them according to the depth of the answer desired, the amount of time allowed for the assignment as well as any other criteria established by the teacher, for example, spelling and grammar. Have students work in groups to evaluate the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Ask them to assume they are a newly-appointed "Constitutional Convention. Students should develop "position papers" to defend their choices.

Chapter 3 : SparkNotes: SAT Subject Test: U.S. History: A New Nation

View HS-HSS-TAP-Part_3_--_Chapter__South_and_the_Slavery_Controversy from ENGLISH at Albuquerque High. TESTING THE NEW NATION -c-b- of its own.

The Revolutionary War officially ends. March 1, - A congressional committee led by Thomas Jefferson proposes to divide up sprawling western territories into states, to be considered equal with the original Jefferson also proposes a ban on slavery everywhere in the U. This proposal is narrowly defeated. The ship will return with exotic goods, including silks and tea, spurring large numbers of American merchants to enter the trade. September 22, - Russians establish their first settlement in Alaska, on Kodiak Island. February 24, - Although England refuses to send an ambassador to the U. He will spend the next three years trying without success to settle problems regarding the existence of a string of British forts along the Canadian border, pre-war debts owed to British creditors, post-war American treatment of Loyalists, and the closing of the West Indian colonies to American trade. This will later serve as the model for the first amendment to the U. Summer of - Americans suffer from post-war economic depression including a shortage of currency, high taxes, nagging creditors, farm foreclosures and bankruptcies. August , - Angry representatives from 50 towns in Massachusetts meet to discuss money problems including the rising number of foreclosures, the high cost of lawsuits, heavy land and poll taxes, high salaries for state officials, and demands for new paper money as a means of credit. August 31, - In Massachusetts, to prevent debtors from being tried and put in prison, ex-Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays, who is now a bankrupt farmer, leads an armed mob and prevents the Northampton Court from holding a session. September 20, - In New Hampshire, an armed mob marches on the state assembly and demands enactment of an issue of paper money. October 16, - Congress establishes the United States mint. October 20, - Congress authorizes Secretary of War Henry Knox to raise a an army of men over concerns of the safety of the federal arsenal at Springfield, Mass. December 26, - Shays assembles men near Worcester, Mass. Massachusetts Governor, Bowdoin, then orders mobilization of a man force. Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then arrives with reinforcements from Boston to pursue the rebels. February 4, - Gen. Shays flees north to Vermont. May 25, - With 29 delegates from nine states present, the constitutional convention begins in the state house Independence Hall in Philadelphia. A total of 73 delegates have been chosen by the states excluding Rhode Island although only 55 will actually attend. There are 21 veterans of the Revolutionary War and 8 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegates are farmers, merchants, lawyers and bankers, with an average age of 42, and include the brilliant 36 year old James Madison, the central figure at the convention, and 81 year old Ben Franklin. Thomas Jefferson, serving abroad as ambassador to France, does not attend. The delegates first vote is to keep the proceedings absolutely secret. George Washington is then nominated as president of the constitutional convention. June 19, - Rather than revise the Articles of Confederation, delegates at the constitutional convention vote to create an entirely new form of national government separated into three branches - the legislative, executive and judicial - thus dispersing power with checks and balances, and competing factions, as a measure of protection against tyranny by a controlling majority. July 13, - Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance which establishes formal procedures for transforming territories into states. It provides for the eventual establishment of three to five states in the area north of the Ohio River, to be considered equal with the original The Ordinance includes a Bill of Rights that guarantees freedom of religion, the right to trial by jury, public education and a ban on slavery in the Northwest. The numerous black slaves in the South are to counted at only three fifths of their total number. A rough draft of the constitution is then drawn up. August , - Items in the draft constitution are debated including the length of terms for the president and legislators, the power of Congress to regulate commerce, and a proposed 20 year ban on any Congressional action concerning slavery. September 17, - Thirty nine delegates vote to approve and then sign the final draft of the new Constitution. The Legislative Branch will consist of two houses. The upper house Senate to be composed of nominees selected by state assemblies for six year terms; the lower house House of Representatives to be elected every two years by popular vote. The Executive Branch is to be headed by a chief executive President elected every four years by

presidential electors from the states. The President is granted sweeping powers including: The President is required to report each year to the legislative branch on the state of the nation. The legislative branch has the power to remove the President from office. The House can impeach the President for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors with actual removal from office occurring by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The Judicial Branch consists of a Supreme Court headed by a chief justice. The court has the implied power to review laws that conflict with the Constitution. September 19, - For the first time the proposed Constitution is made public as printed copies of the text are distributed. A storm of controversy soon arises as most people had only expected a revision of the Articles of Confederation, not a new central government with similarities to the British system they had just overthrown. September 28, - Congress votes to send the Constitution to the state legislatures for ratification, needing the approval of nine states. October 27, - The Federalists, who advocate a strong central government and approval of the new Constitution, begin publishing essays in favor of ratification. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, the total number of articles will eventually reach 85 and be compiled and published as the Federalist Papers. December 7, - Delaware is the first of the nine states needed to ratify the Constitution. To be followed by: February 6, - Anti-Federalists in Massachusetts, led by Sam Adams and John Hancock, favor a more decentralized system of government and give their support to ratification of the Constitution only after a compromise is reached that amendments will be included which guarantee civil liberties. February 27, - In Massachusetts, following an incident in which free blacks were kidnapped and transported to the island of Martinique, the Massachusetts legislature declares the slavery trade illegal and provides for monetary damages to victims of kidnappings. March 24, - In Rhode Island, the Constitution is rejected by a popular referendum. The state, fearful of consolidated federal power, had refused to send a delegation to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia and had subsequently rejected a state convention to consider ratification. They are joined by Richard Henry Lee who calls for a bill of rights and a lower house set up on a more democratic basis. June 25, - In Virginia, the Federalists, led by James Madison, finally prevail as ratification of the Constitution with a proposed bill of rights and 20 other changes is endorsed by a close vote of 89 to 71. July 2, - A formal announcement is made by the president of Congress that the Constitution of the United States is now in effect, having been ratified by the required nine states. July 8, - A committee in the old Congress still under the Articles of Confederation is established to prepare for an orderly transfer of power, including procedures for electing representatives to the first Congress under the new Constitution and procedures for choosing the electors of the first president. July 26, - The state of New York votes 30 to 27 to endorse ratification while also recommending a bill of rights be included. October-December - Commodity prices stabilize, spurring economic recovery and a gradual return to pre-war levels of prosperity. November 1, - The old Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation, adjourns. November 21, - North Carolina endorses the Constitution by a vote of 193 to 130. December 23, - Maryland proposes giving a 10 square-mile area along the Potomac River for the establishment of a federal town to be the new seat of the U. January 7, - Presidential electors are chosen in the 11 ratifying states, except New York. January 23, - Georgetown University, the first Catholic college in the U. February 4, - Ballots are cast in the first presidential election, to be counted on April 6. March 4, - The first Congress convenes in New York City, but is unable to achieve a quorum, since most members are still traveling there. April 1, - A quorum is reached in Congress with 30 of 59 members present and the House of Representatives begins to function. Of the 59 members, 54 had also been delegates to the constitutional convention. April 6, - In the Senate, with 9 of 22 senators present, the presidential ballots cast on Feb. George Washington is the unanimous choice for President with 69 votes. John Adams is elected Vice President with 34 votes. Messengers are then sent to inform Washington and Adams. Two days later, Washington leaves for New York City. April 21, - John Adams arrives in New York and is sworn in as Vice President, then takes his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. He then enters the Senate chamber to deliver his inaugural address. May 7, - The first inaugural ball occurs in honor of President Washington. June 1, - In its first act, Congress establishes the procedure for administering oaths of office. July 4, - Congress passes its first tax, an 8-cent tax on foreign ships. July 20, - Congress passes the Tonnage Act of levying a 50 cents per ton tax on foreign ships entering American ports, 30 cents per ton on American built but foreign owned ships, and 6 cents per ton on American ships. July 27, - Congress begins

organization of the departments of government with the establishment of the Department of Foreign Affairs, later renamed the Department of State. Followed by the War Department Aug. September 22, - The Federal Judiciary Act passed by Congress establishes a six-man Supreme Court, attorney general, 13 federal district courts and 3 circuit courts. All federal cases would originate in the district court and, if appealed, would go to the circuit court and from there to the Supreme Court. September 25, - Congress submits 12 proposed constitutional amendments to the states for ratification. The first ten will be ratified and added to the Constitution in as the Bill of Rights. September 29, - The U. Army is established by Congress. Totaling men, it consists of one regiment of eight infantry companies and one battalion of four artillery companies. November 26, - A Day of Thanksgiving is established by a congressional resolution and a proclamation by George Washington. March 1, - A Census Act is passed by Congress. The first census, finished on Aug. African Americans make up 19 percent of the population, with 90 percent living in the South. Native Americans were not counted, although there were likely over 80 tribes with , persons. For white Americans, the average age is under Most white families are large, with an average of eight children born. The white population will double every 22 years.

Chapter 4 : LIBERTY! . Teacher's Guide. Creating a New Nation | PBS

The Birth of a New Nation It took years for the American colonies to become a new nation. When the first royal colony, Virginia, was established in the American colonists considered themselves a part of England.

Chapter 5 : Chapter 5 : Shaping a New Nation : Chapter 5 Quiz

PART THREE TESTINGTHE NEWNATION The Civil War of to was the awesome trial by fire of American nationhood, and of the American soul. All Ameri-cans knew, said Abraham.

Chapter 6 : NEW NATION NEWS - Frontpage

If you are citizen of an European Union member nation, you may not use this service unless you are at least 16 years old. View Testing the New Nation ().

Chapter 7 : UNIT 1: FOUNDING THE NEW NATION - HistoryWise

Start studying Unit 2 Test: Key Terms for "The New Nation" Test. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools. 3/5 of a state's.

Chapter 8 : Strength Training, Bodybuilding & Online Supplement Store | T Nation

It's hard to say what, if any, document the AP board would choose from this chapter to include on the test. But most of the documents in this chapter seem to be colonial ordinances.

Chapter 9 : Chapter 8: The New Nation - APUSH Note Site: Out of Many AP Edition

A New Nation. Trends and Themes of the Era New England Federalists supported a loose interpretation of the Constitution and a strong central government. Southern.