

Period 4 (1800-1848)

Question 1 is based on the excerpt and map below.

Stephen G. Kurtz, *The Presidency of John Adams: The Collapse of Federalism, 1795-1800*

“Nowhere had the Federalists exerted themselves to do battle for the administration with greater enthusiasm than at the Virginia capital where the Republicans had so forcefully launched their attack five months before. According to Randolph’s eyewitness account, John Marshall had taken the lead and was constantly on the speaker’s stand ‘concluding every third sentence with the horrors of war.’ Two weeks of petitioning and public meetings were climaxed on April 25 with an all-day demonstration ending in the adoption of a series of resolutions condemning the Republican program and demanding the execution of the Jay Treaty....

“A strong segment of the New York citizenry was behind his call for the Jay negotiation papers, but by the end of March nothing that the Republicans had done had roused public opinion to the proportions that would be necessary to drive Federalism from power in November. The great ground swell only made its appearance after Washington’s call to baltic, and if the petition struggle of April, 1796, was a gauge of public opinion, as Federalists claimed it was, the radicals had made a tragic blunder in allowing the sanctity of George Washington’s name to become a political football. Federalists were not slow in exploiting the mistake.”



Map of the United States in 1803 from *Old Map File Manuscript and Annotated Maps of the United States and Its Territories, 1790-1946*, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

1. Using the excerpt and the map above, respond to parts a, b, and c.
 - a. Briefly outline the main characteristics of both Federalists and Anti-Federalists during this time period.
 - b. Explain the effect of factionalism on ONE of the following events.
 - Washington’s Farewell Address
 - The Federalist Papers
 - The Sedition Act
 - c. Analyze the reasons for the decline of Federalism in the following decades. Use at least ONE specific piece of evidence.

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3. American domestic manufacturing took a large step forward from 1800 to 1830. Respond to parts a, b, and c
- Briefly explain ONE of the advances in manufacturing technology that made this growth possible.
 - Briefly explain ONE of the changes in transportation that made this growth possible.
 - Briefly describe ONE legal or labor development that contributed to this growth.
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Question 1 is based on the excerpts below.

Source: Mary Beth Norton, historian, *A People and a Nation, Volume 1: to 1877* (2007)

“The Democrats represented a wide range of views but shared a fundamental commitment to the Jeffersonian concept of an agrarian society. They viewed the central government as the enemy of individual liberty.... They believed that government intervention in the economy benefited special-interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favored the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual- the artisan and the ordinary farmer-by ending federal support of banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency, which they distrusted. Their definition of the proper role of government tended to be negative.... Reformers eager to turn their programs into legislation called for a more active government. But Democrats tended to oppose programs like educational reform mid the establishment of a public education system. They believed, for instance, that public schools restricted individual liberty by interfering with parental responsibility and undermined freedom of religion by replacing church schools.”

Source: *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911

“FREE-SOIL PARTY- a political party in the United States, which was organized in 1847-1848 to oppose the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was a combination of the political abolitionists many of whom had formerly been identified with the...Whigs. and the faction of the Democratic party...who favoured the prohibition of slavery...in the territory acquired from Mexico. The party was prominent in the presidential campaigns of 1848 and 1852.”

1. Using the excerpts above, respond to parts a, b, and c.
- Briefly explain ONE additional characteristic of the Democratic Party not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts above.
 - Briefly explain one historical event from the time period in question that could support Norton’s interpretation.
 - Briefly explain ONE piece of evidence regarding the Free-Soil Party not directly mentioned in the excerpt.
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3. United States historians have debated the role of Jeffersonian democracy during the period 1800- 1824. Respond to parts a, b, and c.
- Briefly explain the basic principles of Jeffersonian democracy.
 - Choose ONE of the events listed below and explain why your choice represents a shift in the ideals of Jeffersonian democracy during the period 1800-1824. Provide at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.
 - The Louisiana Purchase
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - The War of 1812
 - The Monroe Doctrine
 - Briefly explain why ONE of the other options is not as persuasive as the one you chose.