Students if you are reading this then it is time for snow day packets 11-16. My intention is to give you every resource that I would have used in class, so I will be sending power points and giving themes/chapter summaries. Please look at the website below to give you a refresher on where we paused in class. Instead of assigning outlines, I am going to give you information through power points and I am going to hold you to the honor system. You need to make sure you are reading on your own and completing the work given. You will get behind if you do not read. You may continue to complete the outlines on your own, but it is currently something I am not going to require of you considering the circumstances.

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/3>

April 2nd Snow day 11- Chapter 9- Begin

April 3rd Snow day 12- Chapter 9 Continue

April 6th Snow day 13- Chapter 10 Begin

April 7th Snow day 14- Chapter 10 Continue

April 8th Snow day 15- Chapter 11 Begin

April 9th Snow Day 16- WORK DAY- CATCH UP ON WORK

April 2nd Snow Day- 11

Begin chapter 9 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 9 focus questions.

April 3rd Snow Day 12- Chapter 9 Continue

Today you should finish up any of the remaining focus questions that you have from chapter 9 and work on the Contending voices for chapter 9 and varying viewpoints. These will be directly after the focus questions.

April 6th Snow Day 13

Begin chapter 10 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 10 focus questions.

April 7th - Snow Day 14

Today you should finish up any of the remaining focus questions that you have from chapter 10 and work on the Contending voices for chapter 10.

April 8th- Snow Day 15

Begin chapter 11 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 11 focus questions.

April 9th- Snow Day 16

At this point, you have had 15 different snow day packets. Make today a workday to catch up on everything that needs to get completed. If you are finished with work for my class, work on packets from another class. If you have done everything that is necessary, then take a walk, listen to music, or make a snack. Be productive in some way, even if that means just taking care of yourself.

April 2nd Snow Day- 11

Begin chapter 9 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 9 focus questions.

CHAPTER 9

Launching the New Ship of State, 1789–1800

# Focus Questions

1. What important protections were added to the Constitution in the Bill of Rights?

2. What were the components of Hamilton’s economic policy, and what did he hope to accomplish with that policy?

3. What two constitutional theories were presented by Jefferson and Hamilton when Washington asked about the constitutionality of creating a national bank?

4. Why did Washington opt for neutrality during the French Revolution?

5. What were the domestic and international consequences of Jay’s Treaty?

6. How did John Adams handle foreign affairs with France?

7. What laws were being responded to in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and what was Jefferson’s proposed remedy?

8. Who would likely support Hamiltonian federalists, and who would likely support Jeffersonian Republicans? What were the philosophical differences between these two political parties?

# Chapter Themes

Theme: Led by Washington and Hamilton, the first administration under the Constitution overcame various difficulties and firmly established the political and economic foundations of the new federal government. The first Congress under the Constitution, led by James Madison, also contributed to the new republic by adding the Bill of Rights.

Theme: The cabinet debate over Hamilton’s financial measure expanded into a wider political conflict between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans—the first political parties in America. Federalists supported a strong central government, a loose interpretation of the Constitution, and commerce (business). (Democratic) Republicans supported states’ rights, a strict interpretation of the Constitution, and agriculture (farmers).

Theme: The French Revolution created a severe ideological and political division over foreign policy between Federalists and Republicans. The foreign-policy crisis coincided with domestic political divisions that culminated in the bitter election of 1800, but in the end, power passed peacefully from Federalists to Republicans. American isolationist tradition emerges as a result of Washington’s strong neutrality stance and his farewell warnings about foreign alliances.

chapter summary

The fledgling government faced considerable difficulties and skepticism about its durability, especially since traditional political theory held that large-scale republics were bound to fail. But President Washington brought credibility to the new government, while his cabinet, led by Alexander Hamilton, strengthened its political and economic foundations.

The government’s first achievements were the Bill of Rights and Hamilton’s financial system. Through effective leadership, Hamilton carried out his program of funding the national debt, assuming state debts, imposing customs and excise taxes, and establishing a Bank of the United States.

The bank was the most controversial part of Hamilton’s program because it raised basic constitutional issues. Opposition to the bank from Jefferson and his followers reflected more fundamental political disagreements about republicanism, economics, federal power, and foreign policy. As the French Revolution evolved from moderation to radicalism, it intensified the ideological divisions between the pro-French Jeffersonians and the pro-British Hamiltonians.

Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation angered Republicans, who wanted America to aid Revolutionary France. Washington’s policy was sorely tested by the British, who routinely violated American neutrality. In order to avoid war, Washington endorsed the conciliatory Jay’s Treaty, further outraging the Republicans and France.

After the humiliating XYZ affair, the United States came to the brink of war with France, but Adams sacrificed his political popularity and divided his party by negotiating peace.

These foreign-policy disagreements embittered domestic politics: Federalists passed the Alien and Sedition Acts, to which Jefferson and Madison responded with the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions.

April 3rd Snow Day 12- Chapter 9 Continue

Today you should finish up any of the remaining focus questions that you have from chapter 9 and work on the Contending voices for chapter 9 and varying viewpoints.

CONTENDING VOICES: ALEXANDER HAMILTON VS. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Turn your textbook to page 191. There is a blue box that says, “Human Nature and the Nature of the Government.” Read the quotes and answer the two questions below.

1. Contrast Hamilton’s view of human nature with the view expressed by Jefferson.
2. How did these differing conceptions of human nature shape the policies advocated by each man?

THINKING GLOBALLY: TWO REVOLUTIONS

Open your textbook to page 194 and 195 and read the Thing Globally sections. When you are finished, answer the five questions below.

1. How did intertwined disputes over taxation spark both the American Revolution and the French Revolution?
2. What intellectual commonality was shared by both conflicts?
3. What contrasts can be drawn between the two uprisings?
4. How have historians found the roots for these contrasts in the different pre-Revolutionary histories of France and of what became the United States?
5. How was the American Revolution exceptional when compared with other major revolutions?

April 6th Snow Day 13

Begin chapter 10 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 10 focus questions.

CHAPTER 10

The Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic, 1800–1812

# Focus Questions

1. How did Jefferson behave as president, and how did he deal with his predecessors’ federalist programs?

2. What were the circumstances that gave birth to the principle of judicial review?

3. How was the United States able to acquire the Louisiana territory, and why did Jefferson struggle with the purchase?

4. How did the Louisiana Purchase change the West?

5. What foreign policy challenges did Jefferson face and how did he respond to each?

6. Why did Madison ask Congress to declare war on Britain in 1812?

# Chapter Themes

Theme: Jefferson’s effective, pragmatic policies strengthened the principles of a two-party republican government, even though the Jeffersonian revolution caused sharp partisan battles between Federalists and Republicans over particular issues.

Theme: Despite his intentions, Jefferson became deeply entangled in the foreign-policy conflicts of the Napoleonic era, leading to a highly unpopular and failed embargo that revived the moribund Federalist Party.

Theme: James Madison fell into an international trap, set by Napoleon, which Jefferson had avoided. Western War Hawks’ enthusiasm for a war with Britain was matched by New Englanders’ hostility.

chapter summary

The ideological conflicts of the early Republic culminated in the bitter election of 1800 between Adams and Jefferson. Despite the fierce rhetoric of the campaign, the Revolution of 1800 demonstrated that the infant Republic could peacefully transfer power from one party to another. The election of 1800 also signaled the decline of the conservative Federalist Party, which proved unable to adjust to the democratic future of American politics.

Jefferson, the political theorist, came to Washington determined to restore what he saw as the original American revolutionary ideals and to implement his Republican principles of limited and frugal government, strict construction, and an antimilitarist foreign policy. But Jefferson, the practical politician, had to compromise many of these goals, thereby moderating the Republican-Federalist ideological conflict.

The sharpest political conflicts occurred over the judiciary, where John Marshall worked effectively to enshrine the principles of judicial review and a strong federal government. Against his original intentions, Jefferson himself also enhanced federal power by waging war against the Barbary pirates and by his dramatic purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. The Louisiana Purchase was Jefferson’s greatest success, increasing national unity and pointing to America’s long-term future in the West.

Nevertheless, Jefferson became increasingly entangled in the horrific European wars between Napoleonic France and Britain, as both great powers obstructed American trade and violated freedom of the seas. Jefferson attempted to avoid war through his embargo policy, which damaged the American economy and stirred bitter opposition in New England.

Jefferson’s successor, James Madison, soon stumbled into a diplomatic trap set by Napoleon, and western War Hawks, hoping to acquire Canada, whooped the United States into a war with Britain in 1812. The nation went to war totally unprepared, bitterly divided, and devoid of any coherent strategy.

April 7th - Snow Day 14

Today you should finish up any of the remaining focus questions that you have from chapter 10 and work on the Contending voices for chapter 10.

CONTENDING VOICES: HENRY CLAY VS. SAMUEL MEAD

Turn to page 229 in your textbook. There is a blue box at the top of the page with two quotes, one by Henry Clay and one by Samuel Mead. Please read the information in the blue box and answer the three questions below.

Questions for Class Discussion

1. How did Henry Clay characterize war and peace? What was the purpose of war for Clay?
2. How did Samuel Mead characterize war? Who benefits from it?
3. Who had the more appropriate view in this case, and why?

April 8th- Snow Day 15

Begin chapter 11 today. Read through the themes, the chapter summary, and the power point that has been sent to you on Live Grades. When you have familiarized yourself, please begin chapter 11 focus questions.

CHAPTER 11

The War of 1812 and the Upsurge of Nationalism, 1812–1824

# Focus Questions

1. What were the main military engagements in the War of 1812 and what was the outcome of each?

2. In what ways did nationalism, inspired by the War of 1812, manifest itself?

3. How did Henry Clay’s American System aim to increase national unity and economic development?

4. What were the circumstances that resulted in the Missouri Compromise?

5. How did Chief Justice John Marshall’s Supreme Court decisions strengthen federal power and defend the Constitution’s economic provisions?

6. What motivated the creation of the Monroe Doctrine and what were its main assertions?

# Chapter Themes

Theme: The American effort in the War of 1812 was plagued by poor strategy, political divisions, and increasingly aggressive British power. Nevertheless, the United States escaped with a stalemated peace settlement and soon turned its isolationist back to the Atlantic European world.

Theme: The aftermath of the War of 1812 produced a strong surge of American nationalism that was reflected in economics, law, and foreign policy. The rising nationalistic spirit and sense of political unity was, however, threatened by the first severe sectional dispute over slavery.

Theme: Chief Justice John Marshall’s Supreme Court strengthened the federal government by supporting a loose construction of the Constitution, asserting the federal judiciary’s power over state courts, and enforcing economic provisions in the Constitution (interstate commerce, sanctity of contracts).

chapter summary

Americans began the War of 1812 with high hopes of conquering Canada. But their strategy and efforts were badly flawed, and before long, British and Canadian forces had thrown the United States on the defensive. The Americans fared somewhat better in naval warfare, but by 1814, the British had burned Washington and were threatening New Orleans. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war in a stalemate that solved none of the original issues. But Americans counted the war a success and increasingly turned away from European affairs and toward isolationism.

Despite some secessionist talk by New Englanders at the Hartford Convention, the ironic outcome of the divisive war was a strong surge of American nationalism and unity. Political conflict virtually disappeared during the Era of Good Feelings under President Monroe. A fervent new nationalism appeared in diverse areas of culture, economics, and foreign policy.

The Era of Good Feelings was soon threatened by the Panic of 1819, caused largely by excessive land speculation and unstable banks. An even more serious threat came from the first major sectional dispute over slavery, which was postponed but not really resolved by the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

Under Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court further enhanced its role as the major force upholding a powerful national government and conservative defense of property rights. Marshall’s rulings partially checked the general movement toward states’ rights and popular democracy.

Nationalism also led to a more assertive American foreign policy. Andrew Jackson’s military adventures in Spanish Florida resulted in the cession of that territory to the United States. American fears of European intervention in Latin America encouraged Monroe and J. Q. Adams to lay down the Monroe Doctrine.

April 9th- Snow Day 16

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