

# Unit 1

## Chapter 1

### Creating a Nation (Enlightenment to 1860)

#### Very Important Papers

To what extent did the European Enlightenment influence the development of republicanism in the United States from 1607-1820?

#### Very Important Phenomena

Declaration of Independence – public statement to the world explaining why the 13 British colonies were rebelling; it was written directly to King George III in a final attempt to reconcile with parliament; it was signed on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776.

Constitution – formed our second government after the Constitutional Convention decided to throw out the Articles of Confederation and started new; this was an act of revolution and quietly overthrew the first government.

*Second Treatise of Government* – John Locke published this treatise in 1690; it argued that government was based on a contract between the people and their ruler; if a ruler broke the contract the people had the right to rebel

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom – Thomas Jefferson wrote this statute that prohibited a state sponsored religion and became the foundation of the freedom of religion clause in the constitution

Federalist No. 10 – written by James Madison; argued that a federal republic would guard against factions seizing control of the government

Federalist No. 51 – written by either Madison or Hamilton; argued the separation of powers would protect the rights of the people

Federalist No. 59 – written by Alexander Hamilton; argued that Congress should have the final say in presidential elections

Washington's Farewell Address – this was not a speech, but was printed in a Philadelphia newspaper and warned the young nation to stay away from permanent peace time alliances, political parties, sectionalism and to excuse himself from a third term

Enlightenment – a time period when people believed that the physical world and human nature was governed by laws; through reason and logic these laws could be discovered

Republic – a government in which the people choose the leaders

Articles of Confederation – first government after independence was achieved; it failed because too much power was given to the states

Constitutional Convention – a meeting called together to fix the Articles of Confederation; they threw out the Articles and formed a new government under the constitution

Great Compromise – Congress would be divided into two houses; in the House of Representatives voting would be based on population (larger states would have more votes) and in the Senate each state would have an equal number of votes (2 each)

Three-Fifths Compromise – a slave was counted as 3/5s of a person for counting populations in the House of Representatives

Federalists – supported the constitution because most of the power rested with the federal government

Anti-Federalists – opposed the constitution because they wanted more power to go to the states

Bill of Rights – the Anti-Federalists fear they would lose their civil rights (natural rights or inalienable rights) if they were not explicitly written out; the federalists argued that the states would protect the people's civil rights; the first 10 amendments to the constitution explicitly states what our civil rights are

Shay's Rebellion – Daniel Shay led a rebellion of 1,200 farmers against new taxes; the state militia was called out to put it down; it showed how weak the federal government

Whiskey Rebellion – rebellion because the new government began to tax whiskey which was used a money on the frontier; George Washington rode out west with a big army to crush the rebellion; when he arrived everyone had run away.

Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions – these were written anonymously and attacked the Alien and Sedition Acts; they fostered the concept that if a state deemed a law unconstitutional it did not have to obey the law

Sedition Act - this made it illegal to criticize the government; penalties were fines, imprisonment and expulsion from the country

*Marbury v. Madison* – gave the Supreme Court the power to review the constitutionality of any law or Presidential act

*McCulloch v. Maryland* – upheld the constitutionality of the US Bank by applying the “implied powers of congress” clause from the constitution

*Cohens v. Virginia* – reasserted the federal authority of the federal courts over the state courts; when states joined the union they give up some of their rights for the protection of the federal government

*Gibbons v. Ogden* – strengthened federal power over interstate trade by declaring that only the federal government could oversee interstate trade

First Industrial Revolution – occurred before the Civil War (1800-1860) and focused mainly in the north with manufacturing and textile mills.

### **Very Important People**

Voltaire = (aka Francois-Marie Arouet; Voltaire was his pen name) advocated civil liberties such as freedom of religion and free trade

Jean-Jacques Rousseau =-created the theory of modern republicanism

Charles-Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brede et de Montesquieu - created the concept of separation of powers in a government

John Locke – philosopher that stated all men had natural rights; to protect those rights people formed governments (a contract) and when those rights are violated by the government then the contract was broken and the people can rebel to form a new government

James Madison – main author of the Constitution and fourth president of the United States

George Washington – General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and first President of the United States

John Adams – Second President of the United States

Thomas Jefferson – main author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States; John Locke's “natural rights” were called “inalienable rights” by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence

Fredrick Douglass – former slave who published his own abolitionist newspaper called the *North Star*

Andrew Jackson – President of the United States during a time in which the average person gained a greater role in the republican government and individuals tried to reform society

Abigail Adams – wife of John Adams; she warned her husband to “remember the ladies” when he was at the Constitutional Convention; she wanted women to get the power of the vote; John cautioned her that society was not ready for such a radical idea.

John Marshall – first Chief Supreme Court Justice of the Supreme Court; the Marshall Court established the power of the Supreme Court in the new republic through choosing to hear key court cases: *Marbury v. Madison*, *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Cohens v. Virginia* and *Gibbons v. Ogden*