

**STUDY GUIDE**  
**NEW NATIONHOOD: 1800-1815**

**THE ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

- To what extent did the actions of the first three presidents establish a stable and effective national government?
- To what extent was Thomas Jefferson's presidency a "revolution" with regard to economic, constitutional, and social development?
- To what extent did a belief in freedom of the seas and the rights of neutral nations shape U.S. foreign policy between 1789 and 1815?
- To what extent did the scope of "We the People" expand between the ratification of the Constitution and 1815?
- To what extent did economic, political, and social factors in this era help set the stage for expansion and the development of the "American Dream"?

**IN A NUTSHELL:**

- Party division, territorial growth, and a war in Europe shaped U.S. history in the early nineteenth century.
- A period of strong nationalism emerged in 1815 after the end of a second war with Great Britain.

**KEY TERMS:**

**EVENTS**

"Revolution of 1800"  
Land Act of 1800  
Election of 1800  
Appointment of midnight judges, 1801  
*Marbury v. Madison*, 1803  
Louisiana Purchase, 1803  
Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806  
Jefferson's Embargo of 1807  
End of legal slave trade to US, 1808  
Non-Intercourse Act of 1809  
War Hawks elected to Congress, 1810  
Macon's Bill Number 2, 1810  
Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811  
War of 1812 ("Mr. Madison's War"), 1812-1815  
Treaty of Ghent, 1814  
Hartford Convention, 1814  
Burning of Washington, D.C., 1814  
Battle of Fort McHenry, September, 1814  
Battle of New Orleans, 1815

**PEOPLE**

Thomas Jefferson  
James Madison  
Alexander Hamilton  
John Marshall  
Barbary pirates  
Aaron Burr  
Sacagawea  
William Henry Harrison  
Tecumseh  
Andrew Jackson

**OTHER TERMS**

Federalists  
Democratic-Republicans  
Tertium Quid  
Essex Junto  
judicial review  
Twelfth Amendment  
impressment  
protective tariff  
embargo  
internal improvement  
Virginia Dynasty