

Readiness Knowledge and Skills Social Studies 8— STAAR Review

Major Era 3

Early Republic —
1789-1812

Federalism and Anti-Federalism

Anti-Federalist oppose ratification of the Constitution

Federalist support the ratification of the Constitution

Arguments against and for ratification

Anti-Federalist	Federalist
Too much government power	Creates Checks and balances to prevent Tyranny
Took too much power from states	Tyranny of Majority not possible because of U.S. diversity
Tyranny of the Majority	Supported Bill of Rights to be added after ratification
Legislative should be more powerful than Executive	Federalist Papers were written to support a new Constitution
Needed a Bill of rights to protect individuals	

Development of Political Parties

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Important Leaders	John Adams Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Issues		
Government	Strong National Government	Weak National and strong state governments
Constitution	Loose interpretation	Strict interpretation
Economy	Based on industry	Based on agriculture
Democracy	Fear of mob rule	Fear of rule by one or a few
Foreign Affairs	Closer ties with England	Closer ties with France

Constitution Ratified (1787) — Becomes blueprint for American Government

War of 1812

Causes

- England prevented trade with other countries
- England Impressed (kidnapped) sailors and forced them into the British Navy
- England encouraged Native Americans to attack settlers

Effects

- Foreign Affairs — America proved it could protect itself.
- Economy — America became more independent of foreign trade; created their own goods, sparked the Industrial Revolution
- Nationalism — helped Americans feel more Patriotic about their country.

Bill of Rights

1st Amendment — Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion, Petition, and Assembly

2nd Amendment — Right to bear Arms

3rd Amendment — protection from quartering troops

4th Amendment — protection from unreasonable search and seizure

5th Amendment — grand jury, protection from self incrimination

6th Amendment — Right jury for criminal trial, speedy trial

7th Amendment — Right to jury in civil

8th Amendment — No cruel and unusual punishment, excessive bail

9th Amendment — Protection of rights not stated in the Constitution

10th Amendment — Powers not listed go to the states and people

Creating a New Government — Constitution

7 Principles of the Constitution

Popular Sovereignty — Means the government was created by the people in order to govern themselves.

Republicanism — Government in which the desires of people are represented in government by elected representatives.

Federalism — power of the government is shared between the states and national government.

Separation of Powers — Split the powers of government into three branches; Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.

Checks and Balances — Each branch makes sure the others are working the way they are supposed to.

Limited Government — placed strict limits on government to protect the people.

Individual Rights — the first 10 amendments of the Constitution protect individuals rights against the power of the government.

First 4 Presidents

George Washington

- 1st President encouraged no political parties and isolationism
- Farewell address encouraged isolationism and no forming of political parties

John Adams

- XYZ Affair
- Alien and Sedition Acts

Thomas Jefferson

- Marbury v. Madison (Judicial Review)
- Louisiana Purchase (1803) — purchased from France for \$15 million, doubled the size of the U.S.
- Embargo Act of 1807 — restricted trade with any country

James Madison

- War of 1812 — United States earned worldwide respect and helped spark the Industrial Revolution
- Henry Clay's American System

STAAR Review- Early Republic

Rewrite the quotes in your own words.

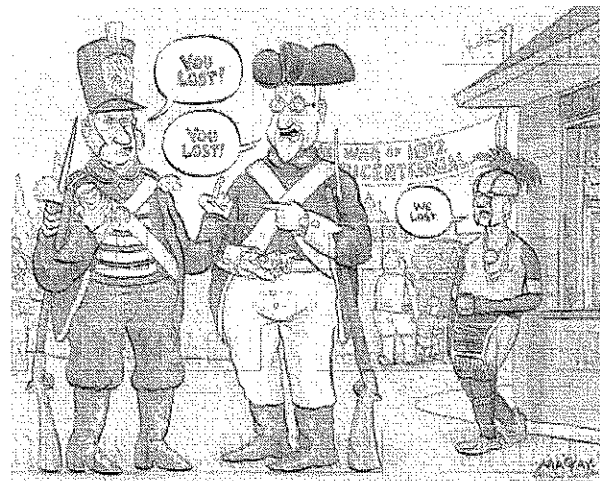
Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.

James Monroe

the common and continual mischiefs [trouble] of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

Excerpt from Washington's farewell address

What is the message behind the cartoon?



Mastering the TEKS workbook

1. What refers to government policies dealing with conditions within the nation? (170)
2. What refers to government policies concerning relations with other countries? (170)
3. How did Pennsylvania farmers react to the new federal tax on whiskey? (172)
4. What foreign policy did Washington adopt? (173)
5. When did the Louisiana Purchase take place? (180)
6. What Supreme Court case established Judicial Review (the power to declare laws unconstitutional)? (180)
7. Who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" during the War of 1812? (184)
8. What were the effects of the War of 1812? (184)
9. Who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court both of the cases above and Marbury v. Madison? (187)
10. What compromise, proposed by Henry Clay, admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state? (189)
11. What message did the Monroe Doctrine send to European nations? (190)

Practice Questions

Which excerpt from the Constitution expresses the principle of federalism?

- A "All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. . . ."
- B "The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate. . . ."
- C "The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour. . . ."
- D "The powers not delegated to the United States . . . are reserved to the States respectively. . . ."

Why did President Washington order the army to end the Whiskey Rebellion?

- A. He feared the citizens would start another revolution.
 - B. He felt it was his responsibility to protect tax collectors.
 - C. He saw the rebellion as a threat to the new government's authority.
 - D. He was more comfortable as a military leader than a political leader.
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According to Alexander Hamilton, how would a national bank serve the country's interests?

- A. It would eliminate the need for taxes.
- B. It would provide loans to businesspeople.
- C. It would create jobs for U.S. citizens.
- D. It would be a place for foreign countries to deposit money.

During the early years of the American republic, most Southern farmers supported —

- f. the creation of a national bank
- g. lower tariff rates
- h. taxes on exports
- j. ending immigration from Britain

As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed a far-reaching plan to create a stable economic system for the United States. However, one unintended result of Hamilton's plan was the realization of one of President Washington's worst fears. What was this unintended result?

- a. the creation of American political parties
- b. the westward expansion of slavery
- c. the formation of the Cabinet system
- d. the introduction of federal income tax

President George Washington issues a Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)

President Thomas Jefferson persuades Congress to pass the Embargo Act in 1807

President James Monroe issues the Monroe Doctrine in 1823

l. These Presidential actions in foreign policy were similar in that they each sought to -

- a. help European nations that had previously helped the United States
- b. prevent a war from breaking out between Great Britain and France
- c. avoid political entanglements with the countries of Europe
- d. expand American commerce with European nations

The Atmosphere

Expert Information: The Earth is surrounded by several distinct layers of gases, liquids, and solids that together are called the **atmosphere**. The unique composition of the atmosphere allows life on Earth to exist. The boundary between each layer is based on temperature changes.

The lowest layer of the atmosphere is the **troposphere**. It extends from the surface of the earth to approximately 10 km above the Earth's surface. This layer contains 75% of the Earth's atmosphere and has a stable concentration of gases to sustain life. All weather takes place in this layer, although an occasional summer storm may extend into the lower layers of the overlying stratosphere. As **convection currents** move around water vapor, variations of temperature and humidity occur. Temperatures range from a chilly -40°C to a comfortable 18°C . The temperature decreases about 6°C for every kilometer increase in altitude.

Located 10 to 50 km above the surface is the **stratosphere**. Unlike the troposphere, temperatures increase with altitude in the stratosphere. Temperatures range from -40°C near the boundary with the troposphere to 0°C at the top. The stratosphere contains a very important component of the atmosphere. At the lowest edge of the stratosphere is the **ozone layer**. Only 3 mm thick, this layer of ozone molecules acts as a shield by absorbing harmful ultraviolet rays generated by the Sun. Without the ozone layer to protect the earth, UV rays would penetrate plant and animal tissue causing severe damage to the cells. Without this layer, life on Earth would not be possible. The ozone layer also works like an insulating blanket to keep Earth's heat from escaping into the upper layers of the atmosphere. Ninety percent of the Earth's ozone resides in this layer.

The middle layer of the atmosphere, or **mesosphere**, is 50 to 80 km above Earth's surface. Maximum temperatures in this layer range from 0°C to -80°C . Temperatures in the mesosphere decrease as altitude increases. Shooting stars or meteors in the night sky are burned up in this layer. Because of higher concentration of gases in this layer, relative to higher layers, **stratification** or layering of the atmosphere begins in the mesosphere.

The **thermosphere** lies above the mesosphere, extends from 80 to 500 km and is named for its large temperature changes. Temperatures in this layer increase sharply from a chilly

-80°C to a hot, intense 800°C . Chemical components of this layer include nitrogen and oxygen,

but the molecules are very far apart. The sun's energy is absorbed by gas molecules in this layer. Space shuttles orbit the Earth in this layer. Within the upper thermosphere is a layer sometimes referred to as the **ionosphere**. This layer extends approximately 150 to 500 kilometers above the surface of the Earth and the temperature ranges from 500 to 800°C . The particles found here absorb ultraviolet and X-ray radiation from the sun. As a result, these particles become electrically charged ions. Radio waves bounce off the ions and are reflected back toward the surface of the Earth. Increased solar activity increases the number of ions and can interfere with radio communication. This ionization also causes a natural phenomenon, *Aurora borealis*, or northern lights, to occur.

Stretching from 500 to 800 kilometers above the surface of the Earth, the molecular structure of the outermost layer, the **exosphere**, is very different from the atmosphere in which we live. Here the molecules of gas are as much as 2 kilometers apart. Occasionally these molecules escape into outer space. The temperature in this layer ranges from 800°C to $2,000^{\circ}\text{C}$. Satellites orbiting the Earth are found within this layer.

The main aspect of earth's atmosphere that separates it from the other planets in the solar system is the gasses that are present. The majority of Earth's atmosphere exists within approximately 30 miles of the surface and is composed primarily of the diatomic molecules nitrogen (78%) and oxygen (20.9%). Other gases, such as argon (0.9%), carbon dioxide (0.035%) and trace amounts of neon, helium, methane and krypton are also present. The amount of water present in the atmosphere varies from 1%-4%. Using telescopes, astronomers analyze the atmospheric composition of other planets looking for similar compositions. The types and amounts of gases present are clues about whether life is possible on other planets.

This composition remains the same throughout all of the layers of the atmosphere, but the molecules are less dense at higher altitudes. From the air at the surface to the far reaches of the outermost layer, our atmosphere is in balance. All life on Earth is dependent upon this delicate balance.