Early U.S. History

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President Washington's influences

Established a Cabinet

(Advisors)

Washington increased the power of the Federal Government

Whiskey Rebellion

Washington personally led troops to put down a rebellion against a

Congressional tax.

Washington's actions during the Whiskey Rebellion showed that the Federal government was strong and its laws would be enforced.

Washington established the precedent of only serving two terms

Washington's Farewell Address

Parting advice for the country

1. Domestic concern: beware of political parties

2. Foreign Policy: try to remain neutral

Washington warned against getting into European wars and problems.

Washington said trade with Europe but do not form military alliances

Changes in America in the early 1800's

1. Requirements for voting in national elections no longer included land ownership

2. States began establishing public education because a democracy requires an intelligent literate society.

3. The slave trade ("importing" slaves) became illegal.

Foreign Policy in the Early 1800's

1. Big question: Should we be more favorable to

Great Britain or France?

We eventually had problems with both Great Britain and France over issues concerning the sea and trading.

War of 1812

War with Great Britain

U.S. "won"

Battle of New Orleans made Andrew Jackson famous - later a President

Monroe Doctrine

President James Monroe's foreign policy concerning Latin America

Warned Great Britain and other European nations to stay out of Latin America (Western Hemisphere)

Monroe Doctrine influenced U.S. foreign policy for well over 100

years

Also established U.S. dominance over Latin America

Manifest Destiny

Feeling many Americans had that it was our destiny to control all of "America" from coast to coast

This policy eventually led to a war with Mexico.

U.S. "won" war and gained territory of California,
Arizona and many southwestern states.

The Roc