

Outline of the Early United States History

- I. The Early Republic (1785-1800)
 - a. The Critical Period (1785-1789)
 - i. Economic Challenges and Shays' Rebellion
 - ii. Annapolis Convention (1786)
 - iii. Constitutional Convention (1787)
 - iv. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution (1787-1788)
 - b. The Formation of Political Parties
 - i. Emergence of Federalists and Anti-Federalists
 - ii. Ratification of the Bill of Rights (1791)
 - iii. The First Party System
 - c. The Presidency of George Washington (1789-1797)
 - i. Establishment of the Federal Government
 - ii. Hamilton's Financial Plan
 - iii. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
 - iv. Farewell Address (1796)
 - d. The Adams Presidency (1797-1801)
 - i. Quasi-War with France
 - ii. Alien and Sedition Acts
 - iii. Peaceful Transition of Power in the Election of 1800
- II. Expansion and Conflict (1800-1820)
 - a. The Jeffersonian Era (1801-1809)
 - i. Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - ii. Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)
 - iii. *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) and Judicial Review
 - iv. Embargo Act of 1807
 - b. The War of 1812 (1812-1815)
 - i. Causes of the War
 - ii. Key Battles (e.g., Battle of New Orleans)
 - iii. Treaty of Ghent (1814)
 - iv. Impact on U.S. Nationalism
 - c. The Era of Good Feelings (1815-1825)
 - i. Economic Growth and the American System
 - ii. The Monroe Doctrine (1823)
 - iii. Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - iv. Growing Sectional Tensions
 - d. Expanding Westward
 - i. Westward Migration and Settlement
 - ii. Land Policies and the Growth of Agriculture

- iii. Native American Displacement and Conflicts (e.g., Creek War, Seminole Wars)
 - e. The Industrial Revolution
 - i. Growth of Manufacturing and Industrialization
 - ii. Transportation Revolution (e.g., Erie Canal)
 - iii. Rise of Factories and Urbanization
 - f. Social Movements and Reform
 - i. Second Great Awakening
 - ii. Women's Rights Movement (e.g., Seneca Falls Convention)
 - iii. Abolitionist Movement (e.g., Nat Turner's Rebellion)
 - iv. Education Reform and the Emergence of Public Schools
 - g. Presidents of the Era
 - i. Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)
 - ii. James Madison (1809-1817)
 - iii. James Monroe (1817-1825)
- III. Conclusion and Legacy
 - a. Emergence of a National Identity
 - i. American Culture and Arts
 - ii. National Symbols (e.g., the flag)
 - iii. Increasing Sense of American Identity
 - b. Growing Sectionalism and Tensions
 - i. Slavery and Regional Differences
 - ii. The Missouri Compromise as a Temporary Solution
 - iii. Prelude to the Antebellum Period
 - c. The United States on the Global Stage
 - i. The Monroe Doctrine and U.S. Foreign Policy
 - ii. Trade and Diplomacy in the Early 19th Century