

**Middle Passage** – Route slave ships took from Africa to the Americas

## French and Indian War 1754-1763

Causes:

- British colonists wanted to take over French land in North America.

Who?

- British soldiers fought against French soldiers and Native Americans.
- Native Americans joined against the British because they were afraid the British would take over their land.

Albany Plan of Union – written by Benjamin Franklin, suggesting the colonies unite as 1 government (JOIN, or DIE)

Treaty of Paris (1763) -Ended the French and Indian War

Effects:

- The British began taxing the colonists to pay for the war.
- Proclamation Line of 1763 was established by King George III to keep colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.



## Revolutionary Era 1763-1789

Increasing Tension with Britain

Events Leading to the American Revolution	Definition	Effects
Sugar Act (1764)	Tax on Sugar	Taxation without representation
Stamp Act (1765)	Tax on printed materials	Protests; Sons of Liberty form
Townshend Acts (1767)	Tax on imported goods	Americans boycott British goods
Boston Massacre (1770)	British troops fired on colonists killing 5 including Crispus Attucks	Sons of Liberty used this tragedy to build public support against the British
Tea Act (1773)	Tax on tea	Boston Tea Party
Boston Tea Party (Dec. 1773) (ex. civil disobedience)	Colonists dressed as Indians threw 45 tons of British tea into Boston Harbor to protest the Tea Act	The Intolerable Acts
Intolerable Acts (1774)	Closed Boston Harbor	Formed First Continental Congress

### Revolutionary War

Lexington and Concord (1775) — First battles of the Revolution (“*The shot heard round the world.*”)

- British planned to arrest American leaders
- Paul Revere made famous ride to warn about the British attack

Declaration of Independence 1776 — Document written by Thomas Jefferson, claiming independence from Great Britain based on the philosophies of Locke, Montesquieu, and Blackstone

Saratoga (1777) — turning point of the war

- Important victory because it influenced foreign nations to support America in its war against England
- After this victory, France decided to help the Americans and use its Navy.

Winter at Valley Forge (1777-1778) – Major test for the new Continental Army

- Troops were lost to desertion, disease and the harsh cold winter
- Baron von Steuben (German) & Marquis de Lafayette (French) trained and disciplined the troops

Yorktown (1781) — last major battle of the war

- French ships prevented British supplies to reach Yorktown
- British surrender because of lack of supplies
- British lost hope of winning war and began negotiating the Treaty of Paris 1783

Treaty of Paris (1783) — ended the American Revolution

- The 13 colonies recognized as an independent country for the first time
- The boundaries of the new nation were the Mississippi river to the west, Canada to the North, and Spanish Florida to the south.

### Leaders of the American Revolution

George Washington — Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, President of the Constitutional Convention, and First US President, Helped create a strong central government.

Samuel Adams — Boston Patriot who opposed British taxation. He established the committee of correspondence. Leader of the Sons of Liberty and insisted a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution before ratification.

Benjamin Franklin — Author, publisher, inventor and diplomat

Alexander Hamilton — Author of many of the Federalist Papers; First secretary of treasury, Leader of Federalist Party,

Patrick Henry — Patriot from Virginia, opposed ratification of Constitution because of potential limitations on state’s rights. “Give me Liberty. Or give me death!”

James Madison — “Father of the Constitution” one of Three authors of the “Federalist Papers”, author of the “Bill of Rights”

Thomas Paine — Wrote Common Sense and American Crisis, He urged Americans to support the Patriot cause during the American Revolution.

Thomas Jefferson – Main author of the Declaration of Independence

Abigail Adams — Wife of John Adams, known for her stance on women’s rights in letters to her husband.

Wentworth Cheswell — Educated African-American Patriot, made the same midnight ride as Paul Revere warning that the British were coming.

Mercy Otis Warren — Patriot writer that supported independence and convinced others to join the cause. First woman historian of the American Revolution, published plays, books and poetry.

James Armistead — African-American spy during the American Revolution. Spied on Lord Cornwallis’ camp.

Bernardo de Galvez — Spaniard who held off British in New Orleans, but allowed Americans use of the port.

Crispus Attucks — American Hero and Martyr of the Boston Massacre

Haym Salomon — Polish Jew who spied for Americans and was held as a translator for the Germans by the British.

Marquis de Lafayette — French Noble who helped Americans during the Revolutionary War

John Paul Jones — Founder of the U.S. Navy. Led raids on British ships and famous for yelling “I have not yet begun to fight”

King George III — King of England during the American Revolution

### Colonies government during the Revolution

Articles of Confederation — Created just before the Battle of Yorktown, this was the first attempt at a national government by the American Colonies.

Strengths:

- Had the power to declare war, coin (print) money, negotiate treaties, manage foreign affairs

Weaknesses:

- Lack of a strong central government (no executive branch), no power to tax or regulate trade, no national court system, no power to enforce laws

## Early Republic 1789-1812

### People and Documents that Influenced American Government

John Locke — Writings on the nature of government influenced the founding fathers.

Government is developed by the consent of the people and unalienable rights: Life, Liberty and Property

Charles de Montesquieu — French political philosopher who defined the principle of separation of powers and checks and balances in government.

William Blackstone — gave the 1st University lectures on English Common Law.

George Mason — Writings influenced new government. He believed in the need to restrict government power and refused to ratify the constitution till the Bill of Rights was added.

Magna Carta — Limited the power of the King; guaranteed the right of trial by jury.

English Bill of Rights — called for frequent elections; guaranteed right to bear arms, forbade cruel and unusual punishment; restated trial by jury.

### Philadelphia Convention (1787)

Also called the Constitutional Convention — Delegates met in Philadelphia Pennsylvania to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they wrote an entirely new constitution and formed a new government.

Virginia Plan — each state's representatives based on the state's population

New Jersey Plan — the number of representatives would be the same for each state

Great Compromise — Virginia Plan & New Jersey Plan combined to create a bicameral legislature of a Senate (2 senators from each state) and a House (based on state's population)

Three-Fifths Compromise — 1 slave counted as 3/5ths of a person for representation & taxation

### Federalism and Anti-Federalism

Federalist support the ratification of the Constitution

Anti-Federalist oppose ratification of the Constitution (wanted Bill of Rights added)

#### Arguments for and against Ratification of the Constitution

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

Constitution Ratified (1787) — Becomes blueprint for American Government

### 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.

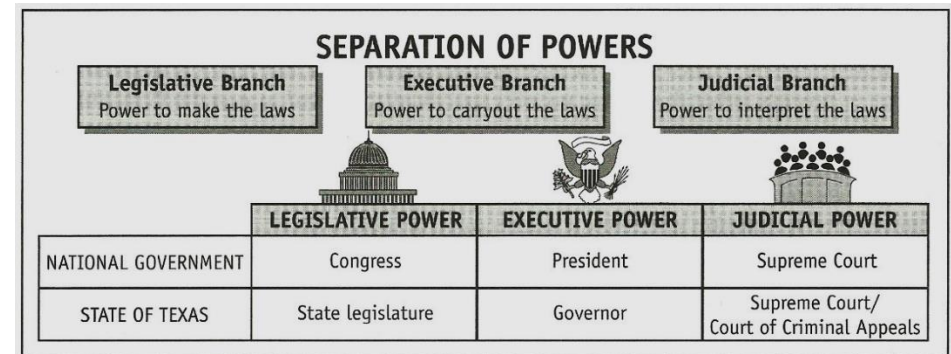
Republicanism — Government in which the desires of people are represented in government by elected representatives.

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.

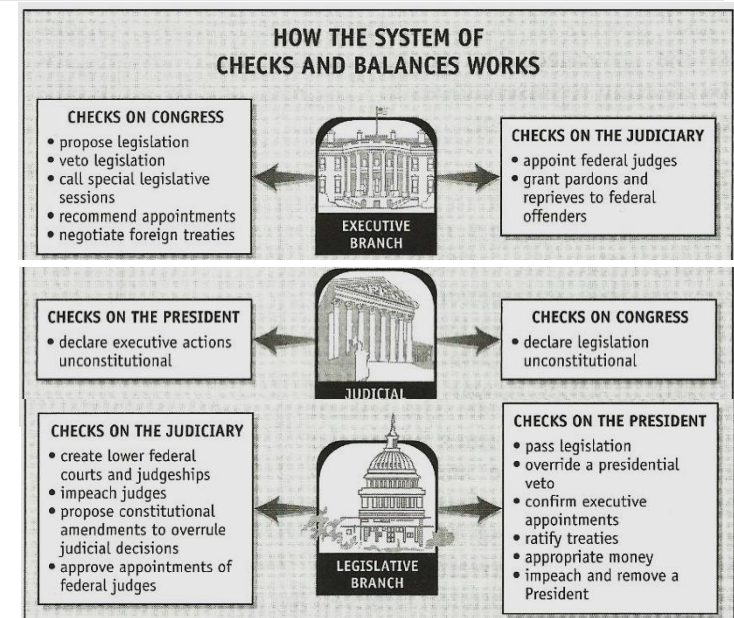
Federalism — Distribution of the powers of government between a central (federal) government and the state governments

Separation of Powers — Form of government organized in three branches — a legislative branch (Congress), an executive branch (the President) and a judicial branch (Supreme Court)



### Checks and Balances

— Each branch of the government shares its power and checks the other two, prevents any branch of government from becoming too powerful



### Colonial Grievances addressed in the Constitution

IMPACT OF COLONIAL GRIEVANCES ON THE CONSTITUTION	
Grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence	Where each was addressed in the U.S. Constitution
The King imposed taxes without the consent of the colonists.	U.S. Constitution provides that all taxes must be approved by the House of Representatives.
The King made the military superior to the civil government.	U.S. Constitution provides that the Commander-in-Chief is a civilian — the President.
The King kept a large standing army among the colonists.	Congress has the right to raise and support an army. It determines its size through its control of funds.
The King made judges dependent on his will.	All federal judges are appointed for life.

### Amending the Constitution

- Proposal by 2/3 vote of both Houses or by 2/3 vote of national convention
- Ratify by 3/4 of state legislatures or 3/4 state conventions



# Bill of Rights

- 1st Amendment — Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion, Petition, & 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

## What does the First Amendment mean?

Right	Meaning
Freedom of Religion	You can freely engage in any religious practices that do not directly harm others.
Freedom of Speech	You can express yourself in most circumstances without fear of government interference. <u>Does not mean you can say whatever you want.</u> Limited at times.
Freedom of the Press	Allows newspapers, radio & TV to write or announce what they want without fear of punishment. Similar to freedom of speech.
Right of Assembly	Allows you have the right to gather peaceably with others without fear that the government will use force against them.
Right to Petition	Allows you to write government representatives seeking a change in the law.

## Responsibilities of U.S. Citizens

Responsibilities of U.S. Citizens	Active Responsibilities of U.S. Citizens
Responsibilities are those things a good citizen "should" do.	★ Take an interest in government by learning about its various activities.
★ Obey the laws of your community, state and national government.	★ Stay informed on key public issues.
★ Pay taxes to help support the government.	★ Respect other people's point of view.
★ Serve on a jury if called upon to do so.	★ Inform your representatives about issues that are of concern to you.
★ Attend school to receive an education.	★ Vote in local, state and national elections.
★ Accept responsibility for your behavior.	★ Participate in government by joining a political party or working in a campaign.
★ Testify in court if called upon to give evidence.	★ Serve in government if elected or appointed to a position.
★ Defend the nation by serving in the armed forces if called upon.	

## Criteria to become a citizen (Naturalization) —

- are at least 18 years old
- lived as a legal immigrant in the U.S. for a specific period of time,
- lived for a specific period of time in the state or U.S. territory from where you are applying,
- have "good moral character" and have not been convicted of certain crimes,
- can speak, read and write in English,
- know the basics of U.S. history, government and civics,
- understand and have an attachment to the U.S. Constitution.

## Development of Political Parties

	Federalists	Anti-Federalists
Important Leaders	John Adams Alexander Hamilton	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Issues		
Government	Strong national government	Weak national government & 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	Favored a British alliance	Favored a French alliance

## First 4 Presidents

### George Washington (1<sup>st</sup>) 1789-1797

- Define the authority of the national government, set up a Cabinet (group of advisors) as a precedent to be followed by other presidents
- Hamilton's Economic Plan — Created a stable economy
- Judiciary Act of 1789 — Set up national court system
- Whiskey Rebellion (1794) — Washington was ready to use militia and put this rebellion down with force (confirmed the power of the national government to enforce its laws)
- Farewell address encouraged the nation to stay neutral in foreign affairs (isolationism) and no forming of political parties

### John Adams (2<sup>nd</sup>) 1797-1801

- XYZ Affair
- Alien and Sedition Acts
- Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions (1798) — With judicial review not established yet Republicans turned to state legislatures to oppose the Alien and Sedition Acts. (states could nullify unconstitutional federal actions)

### Thomas Jefferson (3<sup>rd</sup>) 1801-1809

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

### James Madison (4<sup>th</sup>) 1809-1817

- War of 1812 — U.S. earned worldwide respect & help start the Industrial Revolution

## 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.

## Westward Expansion 1812-1848

### **Monroe doctrine**

Issued by President James Monroe (5<sup>th</sup> President) 1823

- The doctrine stated that the U.S. would not allow any European country to create new colonies anywhere in North or South America
- The doctrine that the U.S. would stay out of European affairs and Europe should stay out of U.S. affairs
- America now saw itself as a world power

### **Presidency of Andrew Jackson (7<sup>th</sup> President) 1829-1837**

#### "Jacksonian Democracy"

- Suffrage was expanded allowing men that did not own land who were 21 or older to vote
- Jackson introduced the "spoils system" – Winning President gave gov't jobs to supporters

#### Indian Removal Act (1830)

- Removed all tribes east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma)
- Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, & Seminoles

#### "Trail of Tears" (1837)

- The Cherokees originally rejected the Indian Removal Act
- 16,000 Cherokees forced to move from their Georgia homes

#### Nullification Crisis

- Southerners opposed Tariff of Abominations & the Tariff of 1832
- John Calhoun wrote that a state had the right to nullify a federal law it believed was unconstitutional
- South Carolina threatens to secede from the Union because of the tariffs but backed down when Jackson threatened to use force

#### War on the Bank

- Jackson thought it favored the rich in the north
- Removed all federal deposits which crippled the bank
- He refused to renew the National Bank's charter



### **Manifest Destiny**

The idea that America is destined to go from "Sea to shining Sea" or the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Reasons for expansion:

- We didn't want anyone to get there first and try to colonize (Spanish or French)
  - Wealth– rich farm lands, timber, minerals and gold
  - Many Americans believed it was important for all Americans to have their own plot of land
- Issue: led to conflict with other peoples and nations

#### Land Acquisitions

- 1803 Louisiana Purchase – Bought from France for \$15 million
- 1819 Florida (Adams-Onis Treaty) – Ceded by Spain for \$5 million
- 1845 Annexation of Texas – Texas joined the United States during James K. Polk's Presidency
- 1846 Oregon Territory – James K. Polk acquired this land previously under joint occupation with England
- 1848 Mexican Cession – Bought for \$15 million from Mexico after the Mexican War
- 1853 Gadsden Purchase – Bought from Mexico for \$10 million



### **Mexican War (James K. Polk – President)**

- America and Mexico argued over the border between the Texas and Mexico.
- America invaded Mexico and Mexico surrendered ("Stonewall" Jackson recognized as a hero of the war)
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo: Mexico recognizes Texas as a part of the U.S. and settles border dispute – Rio Grande the border. Mexico also gave up the Mexican Cession.

### **Industrialization**

An economy that begins to be based on factories rather than farming.

Factors that led to industrialization:

- War of 1812– America could not buy goods from England and was forced to make their own
- Inventions changed the way goods were produced
- Improvements in transportation– made it easier, faster and cheaper to send goods to buyers

Main features of Industrialization:

1. Occurred in the North
2. Machines began to do the work that people did
3. Unskilled workers replaced skilled workers
4. More people worked, including women and children

### **Transportation**

Colonial Era

- trade and travel occurred along rivers
- Roads improved during this time but still rough

## Early Republic

- A. Hamilton increased taxes in order to improve the national transportation system
- Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton allowed for goods to travel faster

## Era of Westward Expansion

- Canals helped link farms and cities and made it easier to transport people and goods
- The ability to transport people and goods allowed cities to grow and expand
- Growth of cities, trade and migration of people all increased with the development of the railroad

## Mercantilism vs. Free Enterprise

Mercantilism	Free Enterprise
British government imposes strict control of colonial economy	Government does not control but regulates to make it fair
America discouraged from producing manufactured goods	Free to produce whatever goods wanted
America encouraged to buy British goods	Free to buy goods from any country
America's trade with other countries is restricted	Free Trade: The U.S. can trade with any country it wants to

## Antebellum Era 1820s-1860

### Reform in America

Abolition Movement — The social movement to end slavery. (Leaders: Frederick Douglas, William L. Garrison, Henry David Thoreau – civil disobedience)

Public Education — Between 1830-1850, many northern states opened free public schools. (Leaders: Horace Mann – Father of Public Education)

Women's Rights Movement — This movement sought the equal treatment of women, including the right to vote. (Leaders: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott)

- Seneca Falls Convention

Temperance Movement — Social movement to stop drinking alcohol.

Prison Reform – Change to allow prisons to rehabilitate prisoners (Leaders: Eliza Farnham, Dorothea Dix – Improved treatment of mentally ill.)

## Sectionalism

Tension between the North and the South as each “section” of the country places its own interests above the country as a whole

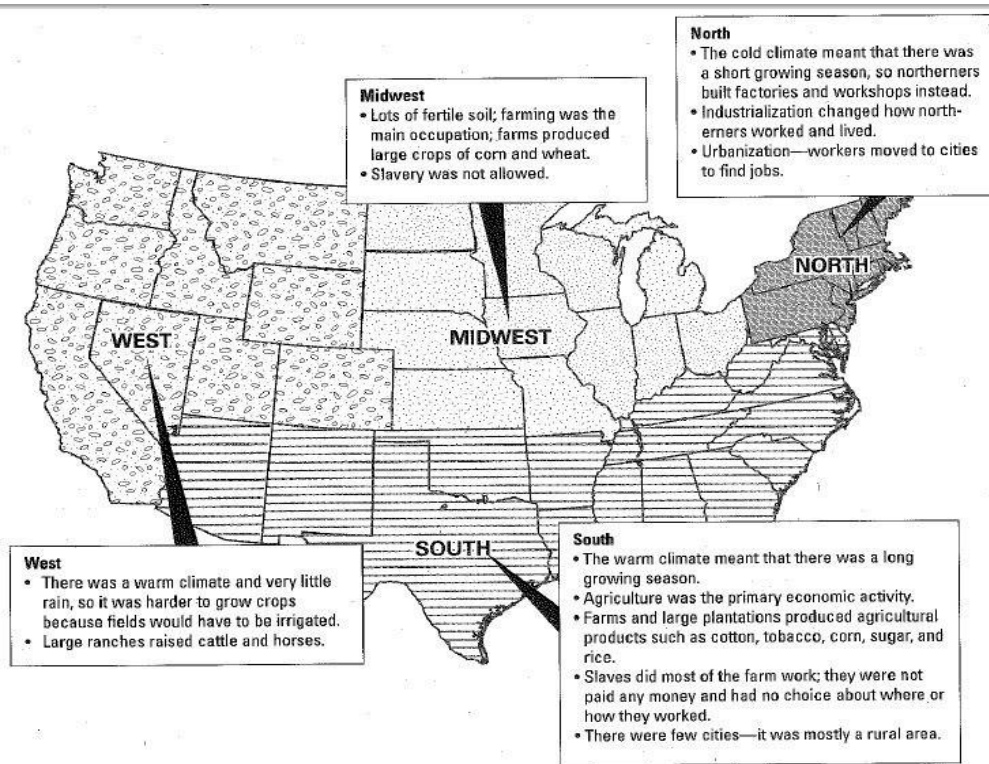
- The North relied on factories and manufacturing
- The South relied on plantations (slavery). and farms
- They had different economic interest
- wanted the National Government to side with them on issues.

The Tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis increased sectionalism in the country.

## Abolitionism in the North

Abolitionism – the movement to end slavery

- Northern States had outlawed slavery and they wanted the Southern States to do the same
- The Liberator– an abolitionist newspaper – William Lloyd Garrison
- Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth – both born slaves but had escaped slavery and became leading abolitionists
- Harriett Beecher Stowe – wrote “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” which portrayed slavery in the South.
- Harriet Tubman — Former slave and conductor of the Underground Railroad



## Bleeding Kansas

Conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery people in Kansas from 1854-1859

### Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Nebraska Territory was divide into two territories.
- Slavery in each territory was to be decided by popular sovereignty (vote by the people).
- Anti-slavery and Pro-slavery forces rushed into the territories in order to vote.
- John Brown who was an extreme abolitionist that murdered slavery supporters.

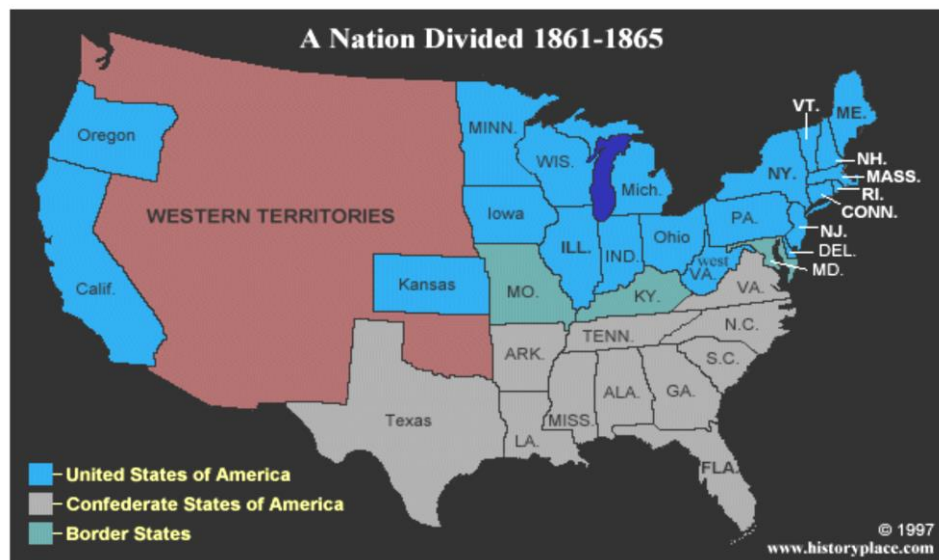
## Secession

- withdrawal of Southern States from the Union
- Southerners did not trust Lincoln and had threatened to secede even before Lincoln won the Election of 1860
- They based their arguments on the ideas of State's Rights
- They argued that they had voluntarily joined the union and therefore had the right to leave
- December 20, 1860 – South Carolina becomes the first state to secede
- other southern states soon followed and formed the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their President

## Lincoln's Inaugural Addresses

- 1<sup>st</sup> (1861) – Said North would not invade the South, but it would defend federal property in the South. Southerners & Northerners were friends not enemies. He did not want to abolish slavery.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> (1865) – Ideas about slavery & liberty had changed. Said war was about slavery & that it was to make sure that the equality of enslaved Americans was recognized.





## **Civil War and Reconstruction 1861-1877**

**Civil War (1861-1865)** — Fighting between the North and South over the issue of slavery. North wins and slaves are granted Freedom, Citizenship, and the right to vote.

### **People of the Civil War**

**Abraham Lincoln**— President of the United States during the Civil War. (Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address)

**Jefferson Davis**— President of the Confederate States of America. Inaugural address proclaimed States' Rights.

**Ulysses S. Grant**— Commanding Union General – won major victories for the Union (Shiloh and Vicksburg), defeated Lee's troops in Virginia and accepted Lee's surrender at the Appomattox court house in 1865

**Robert E. Lee** – Confederate General– commanded the Northern Army of Virginia, respected by Northerners and loved by white southerners, won early victories and invaded the north twice and lost both times (at Antietam and Gettysburg)- surrendered at Appomattox

### **Emancipation**

Emancipation Proclamation freed all of the slaves in the Southern States

- Issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863 – Lincoln did not, however, have the power to free the slaves in the Southern States so in reality **it freed very few slaves**

### **Battles of the Civil War**

Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861)

- first shots of the Civil war
- before supplies could arrive Confederate troops attack the fort and the Civil war begins

Battle of Antietam (1862)

- single bloodiest battle of the Civil War

Siege of Vicksburg (1863)

- Important Union victory
- Confederates lost control of the Mississippi River
- Vicksburg, Mississippi was the last Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River

### **Battle of Gettysburg (1863)**

- Important Union victory
- the only time the Confederate Army tried to win a battle in Northern Territory
- Pickett's Charge was the turning point in the battle
- Pickett led Confederate soldiers into the middle of Union forces and it was disastrous
- Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address here in honor of the dead Union soldiers stating the Union was worth fighting for, included ideas about liberty and equality.

### **Appomattox Courthouse (April 9, 1865)**

- Robert E. Lee surrenders to Ulysses S. Grant; War is over
- Last battle of the Civil War

### **More People of the Civil War...**

**William Carney** — 1st African-American awarded the Medal of Honor while serving with the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. Held the flag at Fort. Wagner.

**Philip Bazaar** — Navy Seaman who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor in the Battle for Fort Fisher of the American Civil War.

### **Lincoln's Assassination**

- First president to be assassinated
- April 14, 1865 by John Wilkes Booth, a Confederate supporter, in Ford's Theater in Washington D.C.

### **Reconstruction**

The process of re-admitting Southern States into the Union

- Lasted from 1865-1867
- Andrew Johnson was the President during Reconstruction after Lincoln's death.
- Followed Lincoln's goals for reconstruction and pushed for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, which prohibited slavery.
- Radical republicans wanted to use the Federal government to impose a new order on the South and grant citizenship rights to former slaves.

Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution

- 13th Amendment—Freed Slaves in all states
- 14th Amendment — Made all former slaves American Citizens
- 15th Amendment — Allowed all former slaves the right to vote

**Hiram Rhodes Revels** – American clergyman and educator who became the first black citizen to be elected to the U.S. Senate (1870-1871) during Reconstruction. He performed competently in office, advocating desegregation in the schools and on the railroads.

### **Supreme Court Cases**

**John Marshall** — One of the most influential Supreme Court Justices; he helped establish the idea of Judicial Review which made the Supreme Court the powerful institution it is today.

**Marbury v. Madison (1803)** — said that the Supreme Court had right to review all laws made by Congress; established the idea of Judicial Review.

**McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)** — said that a state could not tax a national bank; increased the power of the national government.

**Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)** — said that federal government had the power to regulate interstate commerce (trade between states).

**Worcester v. Georgia (1832)** — Samuel Worcester, a missionary, was arrested for living among the Cherokees. Worcester sued to obtain his freedom and won.

**Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)** — said that African-Americans were not citizens of the U.S. and said that Missouri compromise was unconstitutional; increased sectionalism.

## Compromises

Great Compromise (1787) — Virginia Plan & New Jersey Plan combined to create a bicameral legislature of a Senate (2 senators from each state) and a House (based on state's population)  
Three-Fifths Compromise (1787) — 1 slave counted as 3/5ths of a person for representation and taxation purposes

Northwest Ordinance — established government for the Northwest Territory and described how a territory becomes a state.

Missouri Compromise (1820) — Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state, and prohibited slavery north of Missouri maintaining balance between free and slave states in Congress.

Nullification Compromise — Henry Clay's compromise to end the nullification crisis when the tariff would be lowered over a 10-year period

Compromise of 1850 — preserved balance of free and slave states and said that congress would not regulate slavery in territories. California becomes a free state, no slave trade in D.C., popular sovereignty allowed people to decide in Mexican Cession.

Fugitive Slave Act — act that helped slave owners recover their runaway slaves from the North. (Part of Compromise of 1850)

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) — popular sovereignty would allow the people to decide whether or not to permit slavery in the territory.

Homestead Act (1862) — law that a person could claim 160 acres of land in the western territories. (Sooners)

Morrill Act (1862) — land grant that established agricultural-universities. (Texas A&M)

Dawes Act (1887) — Indian policy that broke up reservations into individual land plots.

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## Additional Key People (A-Z by last name)

John Quincy Adams — 6th President, Member of Congress & favored strong nationalism against states' rights and opposed the pro-slavery messages of John C. Calhoun.

Benedict Arnold — traitor that switched sides from the Americans to the British during the American Revolution

John Brown — Militant abolitionist who led raid at Harper's Ferry

John C. Calhoun — Vice President of U.S.; created a doctrine of nullification which said that a state could decide if a law was constitutional.

Henry Clay — Politician known as "The Great Compromiser" Created the Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the compromise that ended the Nullification Crisis.

John Deere — Inventor of the steel plow

Dorothea Dix — Reformer who fought to improve the care of the mentally ill

Ralph Waldo Emerson — Writer and poet; popularized the idea of transcendentalism

Nathan Hale — American spy, captured by the British and hung. "My only regret is that I have but one life to lose for my country."

Andrew Jackson — 7th President; hero of the Battle of New Orleans (war of 1812); began a new style of American politics, "Jacksonian Democracy;" ordered the "trail of tears" and supported the power of the national government

Francis Scott Key — In 1814 wrote poem (Star Spangled Banner) while imprisoned during the attack on Ft. McHenry

John Hancock — first person to sign the Declaration of Independence

Francis Cabot Lowell — brought spinning and weaving of cloth together for the first time under one roof and revolutionized the factory system.

Samuel Morse — Inventor of the telegraph and Morse code

Samuel Slater — brought superior English factory plans to the United States. "Slater the Traitor"

John Smith — Leader at Jamestown, helped the colony survive

Daniel Webster — Representative and senator in the Congress. Known for his debates against Haynes and Calhoun on the topics of states' rights and nullification.

Eli Whitney — Invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts

John Peter Zenger — Journalist; his trial helped establish idea of freedom of the press

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## Political Parties

Political parties began over a disagreement about the power of the federal government and foreign policy.

Federalist Party — Believe in strong national government; higher tariffs; government support of industry. (Alexander Hamilton, John Adams)

Democratic-Republicans — Strong state governments; lower taxes; support of agriculture and craftsmen. (Thomas Jefferson, James Madison)

Democratic Party — Modern Democratic Party began with the election of 1828 Andrew Jackson became the first Democrat when the Democratic-Republicans split.

Whig Party — Group opposed to Jackson's policies. Supported States rights, and Henry Clay's American System. Leaders were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

Republican Party — Modern Republican Party formed before the Civil War as an Anti-slavery party. Abraham Lincoln was the first Republican President; Republicans temporarily dominated US politics after the Civil War.

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## Key Terms and Concepts (A-Z)

1st Great Awakening — The 1st Great Awakening was a period of great revivalism that spread throughout the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. It deemphasized the importance of church doctrine and instead put a greater importance on the individual and their spiritual experience.

2nd Great Awakening — A period of religious revivalism in the 1800's that focused on reform and repairing moral injustices.

Abolitionism — Movement to end slavery

Abolitionist — A reformer wanting to end slavery

Agrarian — relating to fields or land (agriculture)

Amendment — A change to a formal document such as the Constitution

American System — Henry Clay's plan for economic growth; protective tariffs, transportation, roads and canals, 2nd national bank.

Bicameral — two house legislature

Blockade — When goods are prevented from going into or out of an area

Boycott — A refusal to buy certain goods

Cash crops — crops that were grown and sold for money (Southern Colonies: cotton & tobacco)

Cede — give up or surrender possession of

Census — an official count of a population

Civil Disobedience — the refusal to obey certain laws or governmental demands for the purpose of influencing legislation or government policy, characterized by the employment of such nonviolent techniques as boycotting, picketing, and nonpayment of taxes.

Confederation — united in a league, alliance, or conspiracy.

Domestic policy — government policies dealing with conditions within the nation

Economic Reasons — Issues related to how people make a living and the production of goods and services

Federalist Papers — Newspaper articles in New York State — explained reasons why people should adopt the new US constitution as is, authors: Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay

Foreign Policy — relations with other nations

Free enterprise System — individual people and not the government control the economy; people decide what to make, sell and buy. (Alexander Hamilton)



**Industrialism** — the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc.

**Inflation** — money loses value

**Laissez Faire** — idea that citizens have the right to privacy and independence from government control. Minimum government intrusion (let people do as they choose). Thomas Jefferson used this philosophy during his presidency.

**Louisiana Purchase** — land bought by US in 1803; from Rocky Mts. To Mississippi River.

**Loyalist** — wanted to remain loyal to England

**Manifest Destiny** — this was the name given to the idea that the United States was destined to expand from the Atlantic to Pacific Ocean.

**Mercantilism** — The policy of using colonies to bring wealth to the “Mother Country” (wealth = power)

**Militia** — group of citizen soldiers

**Minutemen** — militia in Massachusetts that would be ready in a minutes notice

**Monarchy** — undivided rule or absolute sovereignty by a single person

**Mudslinging** — attempts to your ruin your opponents reputation with insults

**Monopoly** — complete control of the market for a specific good

**Nomads** — a group of people that follow their food.

**Northwest Ordinance** — set up a method by which the United States territory could grow and expand in an orderly manner (creation of new states); specifically it was passed for the Northwest Territory.

**Nullify** — cancel

**Nullification** — idea that a state government could nullify or ignore a federal law that they feel unfairly hurts their state (or unconstitutional); S. Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun nearly attempted to secede from US after nullifying protective tariffs.

**Patriot** — wanted to fight for independence from England

**Pilgrims (Separatists)** — Protestant Christians that came to America in 1620 to escape religious persecution

**Plantation System** — Large farm that grew cash crops, run by an owner and farmed by laborers (usually slaves) who lived on the farm

**Political Reasons** — Issues related to government and a citizen’s relationship with government

**Precedent** — an action taken for the first time, which is followed by others afterwards

**Propaganda** — information to influence opinion

**Protective Tariffs** — tax on imported goods causing people to buy American goods

**Pull factors** — exist at point of destination and cause a person to move to that new location

**Puritans** — English Protestants came to America in 1630 to escape religious persecution

**Push factors** — exist at point of origin and cause a person to leave their current location

**Quakers** — religion that does not believe in violence or wars

**Secede (Secession)** — to withdraw formally from an alliance, federation, or association, as from a political union, a religious organization, etc.

**Social Reasons** — Issues related to society in general including the people, language, religion, education, the arts, etc.

**States’ Rights** — All powers not specifically given to the national government in the Constitution

**Subsistence farming** — individual families only growing food for themselves

**Suffrage** — the right to vote

**Theocracy** — a society governed by religious leaders

**Transcendentalism** — a philosophy emphasizing the spiritual importance in life over the material importance.

**Transcontinental Railroad** — Railroad line that linked the well-developed railway network of the East Coast with rapidly growing California.

**Treason** — betraying your country

**Unalienable Rights** — rights that cannot or should not be taken away by a government because they are given by God; ex: Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

**Urbanization** — social process where cities grow and societies become more urban (moving of people from farms to cities)

**Veto** — decline or throw out

**Virtue** — the quality of doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong

## U.S. History Timeline 1492-1877

1492	Columbus discovers the Americas
(115 years pass)	
1607	Jamestown
(12 years pass)	
1619	Virginia House of Burgesses
1620	Mayflower Compact signed
(Colonial Life in America: 134 years pass)	
1754	French and Indian War begins
(9 years pass)	
1763	French and Indian War ends with Treaty of Paris
	Proclamation Line of 1763
1764	Sugar Act
1765	Stamp Act
1766	
1767	Townshend Acts
1768	
1769	
1770	Boston Massacre
1771	
1772	
1773	Tea Act and Boston Tea Party
1774	Intolerable Acts
1775	American Revolution begins at Lexington and Concord
1776	Declaration of Independence signed
	Thomas Paine writes Common Sense
1777	Battle of Saratoga
1778	Valley Forge (1777-1778)
1779	
1780	
1781	Articles of Confederation approved
	Battle of Yorktown
1782	
1783	American Revolution ends with Treaty of Paris
1784	
1785	
1786	Shay’s Rebellion
1787	Constitution is written at Constitutional Convention
1788	
1789	Judiciary Act of 1789

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

