

- **Jamestown – 1607**
 - First successful English colony
 - Was successful only after tobacco was planted
- **House of Burgesses**
 - First representative government in the English colonies
- **1619** – slave trade begins in the colonies
- **Pilgrims/Separatists**
 - Left England because they would not follow the established church/religion & were persecuted
 - Mayflower Compact – 1620
 - Signed because the Pilgrims landed outside of their charter
 - When they were without a government, they joined together to make laws for the good of the colony
- **New England Colonies**
 - New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut & Rhode Island
 - Land: Rocky Soil
 - Economy: Fishing, Shipping & Forestry
 - Puritans wanted to start a society based on biblical teachings because they disagreed with the Church of England & their use of Catholic traditions
- **Middle Colonies**
 - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania & Delaware
 - Land: rich fertile soil
 - Economy: Grew grain & raise livestock
- **Southern Colonies**
 - North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland & Georgia
 - Economy: Rice, tobacco & Indigo
 - Needed slave labor to grow these crops (slavery increased)
- **Mercantilism**
 - A nation becomes strong by keeping strict control over its trade
 - England controlled colonial trade
- **Export** – goods sent out of a country
- **Import** – goods brought into a country
- **Triangular Trade**
 - Colonial trade route between New England, the West Indies & Africa (pg. 122 in textbook)
- **Great Awakening**
 - Religious movement that spread through the colonies in the 1730s & 1740s
 - Spread democratic feelings throughout the colonies
- **Enlightenment**
 - Movement in Europe in the 1600s & 1700s that emphasized the use of reason
 - Enlightenment thinkers: John Locke & the Baron de Montesquieu
- **French and Indian War**
 - Fought between the British & the French
 - Native Americans sided with both France & Britain
 - The British capture of Quebec led to the fall of New France and the defeat of France
 - Treaty of Paris 1763

- Britain gained Canada & all French land east of the Mississippi River (except New Orleans)
 - Spain gave Florida to Britain
 - Spain received all French lands west of the Mississippi River (including New Orleans)
 - Map on pg. 139 vs. Map on pg. 144
- **Proclamation of 1763**
 - Passed to keep peace with the Indians
 - Drew an imaginary line across the Appalachian Mountains
 - Settlers were forbidden to settle west of the line
- **British taxation of the colonies**
 - Sugar Act
 - Put a new tax on molasses
 - Lowered a previous sugar tax
 - Made it easier for the British to bring colonial smugglers to trial
 - Stamp Act
 - Placed duties on legal documents, newspapers, almanacs, playing cards & dice
 - Colonists protested with “No taxation without representation”
 - Colonists boycotted British goods
 - Boycott: refusing to buy
 - Townshend Acts
 - Taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead & tea
 - Allowed British officials to use writs of assistance to inspect ships’ cargos
 - Boston Massacre
 - Bostonians were insulting & throwing things at British soldiers
 - The soldiers panicked & fired into the crowd
 - Five Americans were killed
 - Bostonians called this the “Boston Massacre” to gain support from the other colonies
 - Tea Act
 - Said that the British East India Company could sell directly to the colonists
 - Colonists disliked the Tea Act & boycotted British tea
 - Colonists protested the Tea Act with the Boston Tea Party
 - Colonists dressed up as Mohawk Indians & tossed 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Passed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party
 - Parliament shut down the port of Boston
 - Massachusetts colonists could not hold town meetings more than once a year without permission
 - British officials charged with a crime would be tried in Britain or Canada
 - Parliament passed a quartering act which forced colonists to house British troops in their homes
- **American Revolution**
 - Lexington and Concord
 - First battles of the American Revolution (April 19, 1775)
 - Olive Branch Petition
 - Sent by the colonists to King George III
 - Declared their loyalty to the King, but asked him to repeal (cancel) the Intolerable Acts
 - Battle of Bunker Hill
 - First major battle of the Revolution
 - Won by the British

- *Common Sense*
 - Written by Thomas Paine to encourage the colonists to declare their independence from Britain
- Declaration of Independence
 - Written by Thomas Jefferson
 - Declared the colonies' independence from Britain
 - Adopted by the Second Continental Congress July 4, 1776
 - Said that all men were equal & had the right to life, liberty & the pursuit of happiness
 - Three ideas: Natural rights, British wrongs & Independence
- Battle of Trenton
 - Washington crosses the Delaware on Christmas & surprises the Hessians (German mercenaries)
- Battle of Saratoga
 - Turning point in the war
 - American victory causes the French to enter the war on the Americans side
- Winter at Valley Forge
 - Soldiers had poor shelter, clothing & little food
- Battle of Yorktown
 - Final battle of the American Revolution
 - Americans trap the British by land & the French trap them by sea
 - British were forced to surrender
- Treaty of Paris 1783
 - Ended the American Revolution
 - Britain recognized the US as an independent nation
 - American boundaries were decided
- **Colonial Leaders**
 - Samuel Adams (Massachusetts)
 - Organized the committees of correspondence & the Sons of Liberty
 - John Adams (Massachusetts)
 - Delegate to the Second Continental Congress
 - member of the committee to write a formal declaration of independence
 - Benjamin Franklin (Pennsylvania)
 - Oldest delegate to the Second Continental Congress
 - Member of the committee to write a formal declaration of independence
 - George Washington (Virginia)
 - Commander of the Continental Army
 - Thomas Jefferson (Virginia)
 - Delegate to the Second Continental Congress
 - writer of the Declaration of Independence
- **The Articles of Confederation**
 - Created a loose alliance of the states
 - Each state had one vote
 - Nine states had to approve something before it could become a law
 - There was no executive to carry out the law
 - No judicial system to settle conflicts between states
 - Congress had no power to tax
 - Northwest Ordinance
 - Biggest success of the Articles
 - Set up government for the Northwest Territory
 - Provided a way to admit new states to the Union

- **Constitutional Convention**
 - Virginia Plan
 - Three branches of government
 - Two house legislature
 - Representation based on population
 - New Jersey Plan
 - Three branches of government
 - One house legislature
 - Equal representation
 - The Great Compromise
 - Three branches of government
 - Two house legislature
 - Upper house (Senate)
 - Equal representation
 - Lower house (House of Representatives)
 - Representation based on population
 - Three-Fifths Compromise
 - Three out of every five slaves would be counted for the purpose of representation & taxation
 - Federalists
 - Supported the Constitution
 - Felt that the Constitution gave the national government the power that it needed to function effectively
 - Felt that a bill of rights was not needed
 - Antifederalists
 - Opposed the Constitution
 - Felt the Constitution made the national government too strong
 - Felt a bill of rights was needed to protect citizens' basic liberties
 - Ratification
 - Nine of thirteen states had to ratify the Constitution before it became law
 - Delaware was the 1st
 - New Hampshire was the 9th
 - The Bill of Rights
 - The first 10 amendments to the Constitution
 - Added in 1791
 - Protect individual liberties such as freedom of speech, press, & religion, trial by jury, no unreasonable searches or seizure, excessive bail, cruel or unusual punishment.
- **The Constitution**
 - Preamble - Opening statement of the Constitution
 - Articles – seven sections that establish the framework for the government
 - Amendment – formal changes to the Constitution (27)
 - Three branches of government
 - Legislative
 - Article I
 - Make & pass the nation's laws
 - Executive
 - Article II
 - Execute or carries out the nation's laws
 - Judicial
 - Article III

- Interprets & makes sure the nation's laws are carried out fairly
- Checks and Balances – each branch has the power to check or limit the powers of the other branches (chart pg. 250)
- Separation of Powers – dividing the government into three different branches (chart pg. 233)
- Popular sovereignty – people have the right to alter or abolish their government
- Limited government – the government has only the powers that the Constitution gives it
- Federalism – dividing the power of the government between the federal & state governments (chart pg. 235)
- Republicanism – people elect representatives to carry out their will
- Civil War Amendments – passed after the end of the Civil War
 - 13th (abolished slavery)
 - 14th (guaranteed citizenship to former slaves)
 - 15th (black men were given the right to vote)
- Voting Amendments
 - 15th (black males)
 - 19th (women)
 - 26th (18 year olds)
- **Important Presidents**
 - George Washington
 - Judiciary Act of 1789 – set up the Supreme Court
 - Bank of the United States created
 - Whiskey Rebellion – showed that the US would act firmly in times of crisis
 - Neutrality Proclamation – the United States would stay neutral (not taking sides) in the war between Britain & France
 - John Adams
 - XYZ Affair (conflict with the French)
 - Alien Act
 - Passed to keep Federalist power by preventing new immigrants from voting for Republicans
 - Sedition Act
 - Passed to stop Republicans from speaking out against the government
 - Thomas Jefferson
 - Louisiana Purchase
 - Bought from Louisiana in 1803
 - US gained control of New Orleans
 - Doubled the size of the United States
 - Lewis & Clark expedition
 - Explored the area of the Louisiana Purchase
 - Got help from Sacagawea
 - Crossed the Continental Divide
 - Discovered new wildlife
 - Zebulon Pike
 - Explored the upper Mississippi River & parts of present day Colorado & New Mexico
 - Embargo Act
 - Banned all foreign trade
 - Failure because it hurt the US more than France or Britain
 - Nonintercourse Act
 - The US could trade with all countries EXCEPT France & Britain
 - They were violating American neutrality by seizing American ships

- James Madison
 - The War of 1812
 - Causes for the war:
 - British were seizing American ships
 - British were giving guns & ammunition to the Native Americans
 - British were encouraging the Native Americans to attack white settlers
 - British were blockading American ports
 - The US was unprepared for war because Jefferson had cut defense spending during his presidency
 - US were unsuccessful in trying to take over Canada
 - The British burned Washington, D.C., but were unable to capture Ft. McHenry & Baltimore
 - Francis Scott Key wrote the “Star Spangled Banner” after the battle at Ft. McHenry
 - Battle of New Orleans
 - Andrew Jackson & his troops were able to defeat the British & keep control of New Orleans and the Mississippi River
 - Took place two weeks after the peace treaty was signed
 - Americans only lost 7 soldiers, but the British lost over 2000
 - Treaty of Ghent
 - Ended the War of 1812
 - The US & Britain returned to pre-war conditions
- James Monroe
 - “Era of Good Feelings”
 - The eight years of Monroe’s presidency
 - There was a new sense of national unity
 - Adam-Onis Treaty – 1821 treaty where Spain gave the US Florida in exchange for \$5 million
 - Monroe Doctrine – President Monroe’s foreign policy statement warning European nations not to interfere in Latin American nations
- Andrew Jackson
 - Election of 1824
 - Jackson won the popular vote
 - No candidate had a majority of the electoral vote & the election had to be decided by the House of Representatives
 - The House chose John Quincy Adams as President after Speaker of the House Henry Clay urged the members to vote for Adams (“corrupt bargain”)
 - Election of 1828
 - Jackson vs. Adams again
 - Jackson easily won the election
 - Spoils system – Jackson’s practice of rewarding his supporters with government jobs
 - Bank of the United States
 - Jackson did not like the Bank because he thought it was too powerful & benefited the rich
 - Jackson ordered his Secretary of Treasury to stop depositing federal funds in the Bank
 - The Bank was eventually forced to close
 - Indian Removal
 - Jackson disliked the Native Americans

- Indian Removal Act – law passed in 1830 that forced many Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River to present day Oklahoma
 - Trail of Tears – the movement of the Cherokees to Oklahoma in which thousands, mostly children & the elderly, died
- Abraham Lincoln
 - Republican Party
 - Formed by Free-Soilers, northern Democrats & antislavery Whigs
 - Formed because they thought the Whigs & Democrats wouldn't take a strong enough stand on slavery
 - Main goal was to keep slavery out of the western territories
 - Election of 1860
 - Lincoln (Republican), Douglas (Northern Democrat), Breckenridge (Southern Democrat), & Bell (Constitutional Union)
 - Lincoln wins the electoral & popular votes to win the election
 - Southern states seceded because of Lincoln's election
 - Civil War
 - Strong leader & good war planner
 - Emancipation Proclamation
 - January 1, 1863
 - Freed slaves in all the Confederate states
 - Gettysburg Address
 - November 19, 1863
 - Lincoln's speech to dedicate a cemetery in memory of the soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg
- **Political parties**
 - Democratic Republicans (chart pg. 289)
 - Led by Thomas Jefferson
 - Believed that ordinary people should have the political power
 - Strong state governments
 - Agricultural economy
 - Pro-French
 - Opposed protective tariff
 - Federalists (chart pg. 289)
 - Led by Alexander Hamilton
 - Believed that only the wealthy & educated should have political power
 - Strong central/federal/national government
 - Manufacturing, shipping & trade economy
 - Pro-British
 - Supported protective tariff
 - Democrats
 - Created as a result of the election of 1824
 - Followers of Andrew Jackson
 - Included frontier farmers & eastern factory workers
 - Whigs
 - Created as a result of the election of 1824
 - Followers of John Quincy Adams
 - Eastern business people, southern planters, & former Federalists
 - Republicans
 - Formed by Free-Soilers, northern Democrats & antislavery Whigs

- Formed because they thought the Whigs & Democrats wouldn't take a strong enough stand on slavery
 - Main goal was to keep slavery out of the western territories
- **Industrial Revolution**
 - Began in Britain in the mid-1700s
 - Began in the US after Samuel Slater brought plans for factory machinery to the US
 - First factories had to be built by the water
 - Mainly women & children worked in factories long hours for little pay
- **Supreme Court Cases**
 - *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
 - Case gave the Supreme Court the power of judicial review
 - Judicial review: the power of the Supreme Court to decide if laws passed by Congress or acts passed by the President are constitutional
 - *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
 - Supreme Court ruled that states have no right to interfere with federal institutions within their borders
 - *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
 - Supreme Court ruled that only the federal government has the power to regulate interstate commerce
 - *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857)
 - Supreme Court ruled that slaves couldn't file lawsuits because they aren't citizens
 - Court ruled that slaves are property
 - Court ruled that Congress can't ban slavery in any territory (Missouri Compromise is now unconstitutional)
- **Westward Expansion**
 - Oregon Country
 - Claimed by both the US & Britain
 - Settlers used the Oregon Trail to move west to Oregon
 - 1846 US & Britain agree to divide Oregon
 - Texas Annexation
 - United States annexes (add on) Texas in 1845
 - Mexican War
 - Causes
 - Texas annexation
 - Border clash between Mexico & the US
 - Mexico is defeated by the United States
 - Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) ends the war
 - Mexico ceded (gave up) all of California & most of New Mexico to the US in exchange for \$15 (Mexican Cession)
 - Gadsden Purchase (1853)
 - Strip of land in present day Arizona & New Mexico
 - US paid Mexico \$10 million
 - Land was needed to complete a railroad
 - California Gold Rush
 - Gold was discovered in California in 1849
 - Forty-niners were the people who went to California in search of gold
 - California population increased because people from all around the world went to California in search of gold.
- **Reform Movement**

- Temperance movement
 - Campaign against alcohol abuse in the 1800s
 - Some wanted people to drink less, but others wanted to ban drinking altogether
- Women's right movement
 - Movement to seek equal rights & treatment for women
 - Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott were the most active leaders
 - Seneca Falls Convention
 - Delegates approved the *Declaration of Sentiments*
 - Voted for resolutions that demanded equality for women at work, at school & at church
- Abolition movement
 - Movement to end slavery completely in the United States
 - Frederick Douglass was the best known black abolitionist who spoke out against slavery.
 - William Lloyd Garrison was the best known white abolitionist. He was the publisher of the antislavery paper *The Liberator*.
 - *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe to show the evils of slavery
 - Underground Railroad was a network of black & white abolitionists who secretly helped slaves escape to the North or Canada
 - Harriet Tubman was one of the best known conductors of the Underground Railroad
- **Differences between the North & South**
 - North
 - Economy:
 - Based on industry
 - New inventions such as the railroad, clipper ships, new farm machines & the telegraph expanded the northern economy
 - Factory conditions worsened in northern factories
 - Immigrants (English, Irish & German) increased because of new factory jobs
 - Population:
 - Larger population than the South
 - Little or no slaves in the northern states
 - South
 - Economy:
 - Based on agriculture
 - Cotton is the biggest cash crop
 - Cotton production increased with the invention of the cotton gin
 - Increased cotton production led to an increase in slavery
 - Population:
 - Smaller population than the north
 - At least 1/3 of the population was made up of slaves
- **Slavery Compromises**
 - Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - Missouri would be admitted as a slave state
 - Maine would be admitted as a free state
 - Congress drew an imaginary line along the southern border of Missouri
 - Slavery was permitted south of the line but banned north of it
 - Dealt only with only lands of the Louisiana Purchase
 - Compromise of 1850
 - California was admitted as a free state

- Popular sovereignty was applied to New Mexico & Utah
 - Border dispute between Texas & New Mexico was settled
 - Slave trade was banned in Washington, D.C.
 - Fugitive Slave Act was passed
 - Dealt only with the lands of the Mexican Cession
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
 - Nebraska territory was divided into the territories of Kansas & Nebraska
 - Popular sovereignty was applied to the territories
 - Applied to the lands of the Louisiana Purchase
- **Civil War**
 - Sides of the war
 - Union
 - 24 states
 - Population of 22 million
 - Industrial economy
 - Reasons for fighting
 - Wanted to save the Union
 - Wanted to end slavery (after the war started)
 - Strengths
 - Larger population to serve in & supply the army
 - Factories to produce weapons & supplies
 - Railroads that could transport troops & supplies
 - Large navy
 - Lincoln was a strong leader & good war planner
 - Strategies for victory
 - Use navy to blockade southern ports
 - Capture Richmond, VA
 - seize control of the Mississippi River to cut the Confederacy in half
 - Confederates
 - 11 states
 - Population of 9 million (1/3 slaves)
 - Agricultural economy
 - Reasons for fighting
 - Keep traditional way of life including slavery
 - Establish their right to leave the Union
 - Strengths
 - Fighting a defensive war
 - More familiar with the countryside
 - Wooded areas provided good defensive coverage
 - Many of the army's best officers fought for the South
 - Strategy for victory
 - Fight a defensive war until the North got tired of fighting
 - Presidents
 - Abraham Lincoln – Union President
 - Jefferson Davis – Confederate President
 - Military Leaders
 - General Ulysses S. Grant – Union commander
 - General Robert E. Lee – Confederate commander
 - Important Battles

- Fort Sumter
 - April 13, 1861
 - First battle of the Civil War
 - Won by the Confederates
 - Bull Run
 - July 1861
 - First MAJOR battle of the war
 - Showed that both sides needed training & the war would be long and bloody.
 - Won by the Confederates
 - Gettysburg
 - July 1-3, 1863
 - Three day battle that ended after the Confederate's failed Pickett's Charge
 - South would never invade the North again
 - Won by the Union
 - Vicksburg
 - May-July, 1863
 - Union was able to gain total control of the Mississippi River
 - The Confederacy was split in half
 - Won by the Union
 - Appomattox Court House
 - April 9, 1865
 - Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant
 - Civil War end
- **Reconstruction**
 - Rival Plans for Reconstruction
 - Lincoln: 10% Plan
 - When 10% of white men had sworn an oath of loyalty to the US the state can form a new government
 - New state government had to abolish slavery
 - Voters could then elect members of Congress
 - Wade Davis
 - A majority of white men in each state must swear an Ironclad oath to the US
 - Anyone who had volunteered to fight for the CS could not
 - vote
 - hold public office
 - Freedman's Bureau
 - Government Agency to help freed slaves (find jobs, homes, food, medical care)
 - Many former northern abolitionists risked their lives to help southern freedmen.
 - Civil War Amendments
 - 13th – Abolished Slavery
 - 14th – Citizenship
 - 15th – African American men can vote
 - Black Codes
 - Guarantee stable labor supply for whites now that blacks were emancipated.
 - Restore pre-emancipation system of race relations. (Racism, White supremacy, Segregation)
 - Jim Crow Laws