Foreword

This informational booklet has been created to aid in the teaching and understanding of the earliest parts of American history. Its contents are based on the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) 2002 and not the 2011-2012 revised TEKS. Most of this information was taken from other information booklets distributed by Austin ISD and Leander ISD. Some pictures were clipped from McDougal-Littell (Creating America) textbooks and workbooks. Other information was taken from online downloadable (.pdf) documents, pictures and information; and has been redesigned to fit in the booklet.

A special thanks goes out to Mr. Paul Gigliotti of Shiloh Middle School in Parma, Ohio and Mr. Mike Pearce of Ellison High School in Killeen, Texas for your inspiration and creativity. Without your creativity, lesson samples and teaching spirit I would not have been able to create this booklet for my students.
### Major Eras in Early American History

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<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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<td>Exploration and Colonial Era</td>
<td>1492-1763</td>
<td>• Exploration&lt;br&gt;• Conflict with Native Americans&lt;br&gt;• Establishing Colonies&lt;br&gt;• Slavery Established&lt;br&gt;• Imperial Rivalries&lt;br&gt;• French and Indian War</td>
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<td>1763-1789</td>
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<td>Early Republic</td>
<td>1789-1812</td>
<td>• Federalism&lt;br&gt;• Development of Political Parties&lt;br&gt;• Louisiana Purchase&lt;br&gt;• Who to trust, France or England?&lt;br&gt;• War of 1812</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westward Expansion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antebellum Era</td>
<td>1836-1860</td>
<td>• Slavery in the South&lt;br&gt;• Abolitionism in the North&lt;br&gt;• Increasing Sectionalism&lt;br&gt;• Bleeding Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War and Reconstruction</td>
<td>1860-1877</td>
<td>• Secession&lt;br&gt;• Emancipation&lt;br&gt;• Total War&lt;br&gt;• Reconstruction</td>
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### Chronology of Significant Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Jamestown Founded</td>
<td>First permanent European settlement in New World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>American Revolution</td>
<td>America rebelled against British control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Constitution</td>
<td>America created its own unique system of republican government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Louisiana Purchase</td>
<td>America acquired land that doubled the size of the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861-65</td>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td>Issue of slavery divided the nation and led to the bloodiest conflict in America's history.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Exploration & Colonization**

European Exploration and Colonization of North America

**Reasons for European Exploration**

**Religious Freedom:** Groups in search of religious freedom founded several colonies. One of these colonies was Massachusetts, which was founded by a group called the Puritans. The Puritans sought to separate from the Church of England. Religious freedom was also an important factor in the founding of Pennsylvania. William Penn, a Quaker, founded Pennsylvania on the principle of religious toleration, or acceptance of most religions.

**Economic Gain:** Some colonies were founded by groups of business people who wanted an opportunity to make money. Virginia, the first English colony in North America, is the most famous example of an American colony that was formed as a business venture. Tobacco became Virginia’s main source of wealth. South Carolina also was founded for business purposes. Rice farming became South Carolina’s main source of wealth.

**European Rivalries:** The most powerful countries of Europe saw colonies as a way to extend their economic and political power. Competition between European countries sometimes spilled over into the Americas. For example, England captured the Dutch colony of New Netherland in 1664 and renamed it New York.

**Columbian Exchange** - The exchange of crops, animals, disease, and ideas of different cultures after Europeans landed in the Americas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The American contributions</th>
<th>European contributions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts, beans, and squash</td>
<td>Horses, pigs, sheep, goats, burros, and cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental preservation</td>
<td>Wheat, oranges, onions, lemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disease such as small pox, influenza, and the measles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New World**
- Foodstuffs: corn, potatoes, beans, cocoa beans
- Precious metals: gold, silver
- Tobacco

**Old World**
- Foodstuffs: wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans
- Livestock: horses, cows, pigs
- Diseases: smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus

**Triangular Trade, 1750**

There were several different triangular trade routes. Almost all involved the trade of enslaved Africans. In this example, slaves were sold in the West Indies. On other routes, they were sold in America.
The Magna Carta, signed in 1215 by King John of England, was the first document that limited power of the ruler and established the principles of trial by jury and one could not be deprived of life, liberty and property.

The Mayflower Compact was the document written aboard the Mayflower in 1620 by the founders of the Plymouth colony. This document represented an early form of colonial self-government and an early form of a written constitution, establishing the powers and duties of the government.

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, drafted by the settlers in the Connecticut River colony in 1639, was a written constitution establishing a democratic government controlled by citizens.

The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first representative government group in the American colonies. Famous delegates include Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington. The House met for the first time at Jamestown in 1619.
Northern (New England) Colonies
- Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine
- Cold climate, rocky soil
- Trade, shipbuilding, fishing

Middles Colonies
- New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware
- Fertile soil, milder climate than New England
- Diverse, tolerant

Southern Colonies
- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
- Warm climate, pleasant soil
- Farming and agriculture
  - Tobacco, Rice, Cotton & Indigo

Tariff – tax on imports and exports
Mercantilism – a nation’s power depended on it’s wealth; “more money, more power”

Colonial Governments
- Mayflower Compact – Document written by Pilgrims to pledge loyalty to England and promise to obey the laws of the colony; formed “a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation”
- House of Burgess – Created in Virginia in 1619; first representative government in the colonies
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut – First written constitution in America
- Representative Government – Citizens are represented by elected leaders

French and Indian War 1754 - 1763

Albany Plan of Union: Plan introduced by Benjamin Franklin suggesting that the colonies unite under one government to fight the French. The plan failed. It was the first attempt to unite the colonies under one government for a single cause.

Results:
- George Washington gained national prominence
- England had more land to control
- War costs plunged England into debt
- Proclamation of 1763 stated colonists could not settle beyond Appalachian Mountains
American Revolution

George Washington - Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. He was also the 1st President of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson – Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States.

Declaration of Independence - Lists grievances against King George III and justifies the colonies breaking away from England.

Unalienable rights - rights that cannot be taken away: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Reasons for Colonists’ Discontent
- Imposing taxes on colonists without their approval
- Forcing colonists to quarter (house) British troops
- Denying colonists the right to trial by jury in many cases
- Preventing colonists from trading with nations other than Great Britain
- Denying colonists legislative representation in Parliament

Causes of Revolution
- The British taxed the colonies for revenue to pay for the French and Indian War.
- "No taxation without Representation!" - Colonists resented being taxed without having a voice in Parliament.
  Loyalists - Americans who supported Great Britain during the revolution.
  Patriots - Americans who favored independence from Great Britain during the revolution.

Proclamation Line of 1763:
- England wanted to keep the peace with Indians & did not want to pay for the colonists protection west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - the line prohibited Colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
- Colonists were upset – they felt they were being punished because it prevented them from gaining access to new lands
  - difficult for England to enforce

1764 Sugar Act: increased duty (or tax) on sugar imported from the West Indies
- smuggling increased – colonists protested – duty was lowered

1765 The Quartering Act:
- requires colonist to provide food and quarters for British troops
- make the British army cheaper to maintain & keeps colonists in line – colonists not happy

1765 The Stamp Act:
- intended to raise revenue to support the military
- all colonists must have any paper products stamped proving that they had paid the tax
  - items such as documents, playing cards, papers, diplomas, licenses, etc.

1765 The Stamp Act Congress:
- meeting held in New York City – attended by 9 colonies – James Otis leader
- purpose was to petition the king & Parliament to allow only colonial legislatures to levy taxes for colonial revenue
- the king ignores the petition
- the congress brings important colonial leaders together for the first time
- colonists began to BOYCOTT British goods (refuse goods & services)
The Sons of Liberty:
- group of angry colonists (lawyers, merchants, and craftspeople)
- met to discuss problems
- used violent means to stop the sale of British imports – attacked tax collectors – tar & feather – burned English government buildings

*Finally in 1766 the Stamp Act is repealed (taken away)*

1767 The Townshend Acts:
- indirect tax - glass, lead, tea, paint, paper
- England thought the colonists would not object - colonies object to the act
- over 1 million people drink tea, the tax is used to pay English officials and judges, they fear they are losing the "power of the purse" financial & economic independence
- results is an attempt at a non-importation agreement (boycott) failed

1770 The Boston Massacre:
- Boston is a hotbed of anti-British activities (Sons of Liberty)
- March 5, 1770 – 60 colonists attack British troops with snowballs
  o British troops are referred to as "Redcoats" or "Lobsterbacks"
  o tension rises and the Redcoats open fire on the crowd
  o they killed & wounded innocent civilians
    ▪ Crispus Attucks first to die
- 2 Redcoats were tried and convicted - John Adams was their attorney

Committees of Correspondence:
- functioned to spread better communication between the colonies and to keep alive opposition to England
- colonists circulate letters about what is going on in their colonies with the British
  o Samuel Adams (Mass.) “Taxation without representation is tyranny!”
- called for the colonies to unite in their efforts & struggles

1770 The Townshend Acts Are Repealed:
- Prime Minister (North) repeals all taxes except the tax on tea
- he leave the tax on tea to remind the colonists that Parliament can still tax them

1773 The Tea Act:
- allows the East India Tea Company to ship tea directly to America - gives the East India Company a monopoly
- actually it makes tea cheaper for the colonists (cheaper than smuggled Dutch tea)
- colonists feared that other English monopolies would start if this was allowed
- use of British tea implied that colonists agreed with England’s right to tax
- colonial merchants made no profit from tea sales
The Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773)
- last demand to governor (Hutchinson) to remove tea ships was refused
- colonials dressed as Indians boarded tea ships and dumped the cargo into the water
- over $70,000 worth of tea – did not damage anything else

1774 The Intolerable Acts: (Coercive Acts)
- King George III wants to force the colonies to accept the Tea Act & show Parliament that the king rules (political reasons in England)

Parts of the Act:
1. Boston harbor is closed – to be lifted after the cost of the tea is paid
2. Boston is placed under martial law
3. King’s officials tried in England
4. Town meetings were only allowed once a year with the governor permission

Results of the Intolerable Acts:
- fear that it could happen in other colonies
- Sam Adams calls for another boycott
- food and supplies are sent to Boston from other colonies

1774 The First Continental Congress:
- met in Philadelphia (Sept 5 – Oct 26)
- met to discuss Intolerable Acts and help Boston
- 12 colonies sent reps. only Georgia did not
- each colony had one vote
- no legal right to meet under British law
1. agree to boycott all British goods unless the acts were repealed
2. urged colonies to set up and trail militia (army of citizens)
3. agreed to meet again the next May
4. agreed to sent supplies to Boston
5. a plan for union failed by one vote

Other Significant Individuals

King George III – King of Great Britain during the American Revolution who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.

Samuel Adams – was a member of the Sons of Liberty who started the Committee of Correspondence to stir public support for American independence.

Benjamin Franklin – was an inventor, statesman, diplomat, and signer of the Declaration of Independence. He negotiated the alliance with France and then the Treaty of Paris which ended the war. He also participated in the U.S. Constitutional Convention in 1787.

The Marquis de Lafayette – was a wealthy French citizen who came to America to support the Revolution. He befriended General Washington and was with him at Valley Forge

Thomas Paine – wrote pamphlets like Common Sense and The Crisis to encourage American independence and resolve.
Important Revolutionary Events:

Battles of Lexington & Concord, Massachusetts, was the site of the first battle of the American Revolution. The first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Massachusetts, in April 1775. “The shot heard round the world.” – Washington Irving

- Gage sends 700 troops out of Boston at night to attack and steal stockpiled colonial arms in Concord
  - Colonists learn of the plan - spies
- Sons of Liberty hang two lanterns from the Old North Church to warn the public
  - “One if by land, Two if by Sea.”
    Washington Irving
- Paul Revere & William Dawes rode through the town alerting Minutemen “The British are coming!”
  - Revere is actually captured by English
  - Minutemen were volunteers ready to resist the British at a minutes notice
- The British reach Lexington and are met by 70 Minutemen led by Capt. John Parker
  - British order the crowd to go home – minutemen refuse
  - A shot rings out (no one knows who fired first) – “The Shot Heard Around the World”
  - Both sides fire upon each other – 1 British killed – 8 colonists
  - The minutemen flee – the English continue down the road to Concord
- The British get to Concord (6 miles from Lexington) and find no arms in the armory as they returned to Boston they are attacked by colonists (colonists hide behind trees - hit and run tactics)
  - 273 English were killed – 93 colonists

Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775

- Americans take up positions on Bunker Hill (actually Breed’s Hill)
- English attack with three waves (bayonet charges) – 1500 Americans slaughter British troops
- Americans finally run out of ammo
- Commanded by Col. Prescott - "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes!" - Very costly for English over 1,000 killed many officers - both sides realize that they are in for a fight

Battle of Trenton: Dec. 1776:

Washington’s troops enlistments are nearly up – Washington needs a victory

- Washington crosses the Delaware River on Christmas Eve and route Hessians (German mercenaries)
- Moral boost – Hessians -- Army still in bad shape

Battle of Princeton, 1777: Washington once again pleads with troops to stay (great quality)! – wins the battle!

- Army still hurting, but helps moral again
- First US Flag appears – Betsy Ross

Artist: Emanuel Leutze, 1851
The Battle of Saratoga, 1777 in New York was the turning point of the American Revolution; it resulted in a major American victory that helped Benjamin Franklin negotiate with Louis XVI & convince the French government that the Americans could win the war.

- The British Blunder of 1777 – English want to cut the colonies in half by attacking Albany New York
  - The British Plan: attack from 3 directions and then all three armies are to meet at Albany, but the plan
    - North (Burgoyne) – Burgoyne is bogged down in the woods – transporting wagon loads of person items – defeated by Gates
    - West (St. Leger) – St. Leger is fooled by B. Arnold and fails to take Ft. Oriskany – never gets to Albany
    - South (Howe) – Howe battles Washington at Brandywine & Germantown – he wins both battles but instead of moving north he occupies Philadelphia

- The Battle of Saratoga is a series of smaller battles

Valley Forge: Washington makes winter came - American Army in real bad shape

- The conditions are terrible: cold/no food/no supplies/etc. – many die of starvation, frostbite, and illness
- Becomes a training ground with the help of Marquis de Lafayette and Baron Von Steuben
  - Continental Army becomes a real army

War at Sea – John Paul Jones defeats British ship (Serapis) off coast of England after his own ship (Bonhomme Richard) had been sunk! - "I have not yet begun to fight!"

- John Paul Jones is considered a hero.

Battle of Yorktown, 1781 The British are defeated at Yorktown, Virginia by George Washington’s troops signaled the end of the American Revolution.

- final major battle of the war
- Cornwallis trapped between Wash/Lafayette and the French Navy -- forced to surrender

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 ended the American Revolution and forced Britain to recognize the United States as an independent nation.

- Ends war officially
- USA Independent nation
- USA gets all land west of Miss. River (except Can. & Fla.)
- British leave US territory

Victory! 1783
Confederation to Constitution

Influences:

**English Bill of Rights (1687)** – Influenced the Constitution by forbidding cruel and unusual punishment; granting the right to bear arms; the legislative branch must pass laws; taxes must be approved by the legislative branch.

**Magna Carta (1215)** - Limited the king’s powers; provided trial by jury

**Declaration of Independence (1776)** – The Bill of Rights and the Constitution address grievances from the Declaration of Independence. It also lists the unalienable rights: life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government.”

Important Documents

**The Articles of Confederation (1781)** – First form of government established by the 13 states. Replaced by the US Constitution because it was a weak form of central government.

Strengths:

Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- Established an orderly expansion of western territory
- First attempt by the US to stop the spread of slavery
- New states would be given the same rights as previous states

Weaknesses include...
- No executive branch to enforce laws
- Congress could not collect taxes
- No national court system
- Each state had only one vote in Congress, regardless of population

Constitutional Convention

1787 – Delegates from the 13 states drafted the US Constitution in Philadelphia.

The Preamble – is the introduction of the Constitution that states its purpose.

**Virginia Plan**: Suggested a 3 branch government with a Bi-Cameral Legislature with representation in both house being determined by a state’s population.

**New Jersey Plan**: Suggested a 3 branch government with a Uni-Cameral Legislature with representation based on equality. (Each state getting one vote.)
Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise) – Compromise between the big and small states over representation in Congress. Created a bicameral (two-house) Congress – the Senate and the House of Representatives. The number of members in the Senate is equal for all states, and the number of representatives in the House is proportional (dependent on the size of a state’s population).

Three-Fifths Compromise – Compromise between northern and southern states over how slaves would be counted in determining a state’s population. Each slave equaled 3/5 of a person.

Ratification – to formally approve.

Before it could go into effect, 9 out of the 13 states had to ratify the Constitution.

- Anti-Federalists – Opposed ratification of the Constitution; supported a Bill of Rights
- Federalists – Supported a strong national government and ratification of the Constitution; James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay
  - Federalist Papers (1787-1788) – Essays written to encourage ratification of the constitution. The authors include Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison.
- Ratify – to approve

The United States Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grievances of the Declaration of Independence</th>
<th>Articles of Confederation: weak central government</th>
<th>Corrections by the U. S. Constitution</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centralized power in England left minimal say by colonists over taxation and trade</td>
<td>Weak central government and strong state government: confederation</td>
<td>Established federal system with strong central government but shared powers with states. Established checks and balances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disliked control by monarch and Parliament</td>
<td>No executive branch to enforce laws</td>
<td>Separation of power and checks and balances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong Parliament with no representation by the colonists, especially on issues of taxation.</td>
<td>Congressional power limited with only one vote per state. Congress had no power to collect taxes nor to settle disputes between states.</td>
<td>Separation of powers and checks and balances with House of Representatives based on population and Senate based on equal state representation. Federal government able to collect taxes and able to settle disputes between states.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central control of court system</td>
<td>No national court system which led to inability to deal with grievances between states and individuals</td>
<td>Set up national and state court system with the Supreme Court serving as the highest authority on constitutional issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troops quartered in homes</td>
<td>Troops could not be quartered in homes</td>
<td>3rd amendment protected citizens from quartering troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many colonists believed that individual rights not protected and that property could be taxed and taken away without representation</td>
<td>Individual rights protected through strong state governments that were closer to “home” with citizens having the right to vote.</td>
<td>Bill of Rights added to the U. S. Constitution to protect individual rights. Propertied men could vote.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Principles of the U.S. Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Separation of Powers</strong> – Divides the powers of the government into three branches</th>
<th><strong>Checks and Balances</strong> – Makes sure no branch of government becomes too powerful.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Legislative Branch - makes the laws</td>
<td>Example: The President can veto a bill and Congress has the power to override the veto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Executive Branch – executes the laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Judicial Branch – interprets the laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federalism</strong> – Power is shared between the states and national government.</td>
<td><strong>Limited Government</strong> – Power of the govt. is restricted by the U.S. Constitution. “No one is above the law.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Republicanism</strong> – A system where people vote for elected representatives to run the government.</td>
<td><strong>Popular Sovereignty</strong> – The people hold supreme power. Addressed in the preamble… “We the people…”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Article 5: Amending the Constitution**

- **Proposing Amendments**
  - Two-thirds of each house of Congress convention, or by a convention called by two-thirds of the State Legislatures
- **Ratifying Amendments**
  - Three-fourths of the state legislatures, or by ¾ of special conventions held in each state

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**The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of government officials unconstitutional is called the power of judicial review. This power is not in the Constitution itself, but was established in a famous legal case in 1803 called Marbury v. Madison.**
Bill of Rights

- 1st ten amendments to the Constitution
- Protect individual rights and liberties
- The Bill of Rights was necessary in order for some states to ratify the Constitution.

- 1st Amendment – Freedom of speech, religion and press; right to assemble; right to petition
- 2nd Amendment – Right to bear arms.
- 3rd Amendment – No quartering of troops during peace time.
- 4th Amendment – No unlawful search and seizure.
- 5th Amendment – No double jeopardy, do not have to testify against yourself.
- 6th Amendment – The right to a fast and public trial.
- 7th Amendment – Trial by jury.
- 8th Amendment – No cruel or unusual punishment.
- 9th Amendment – Rights reserved to the people.
- 10th Amendment – Powers reserved to the states

Early Republic

The New Nation
President George Washington

- 1st President of the United States
- The “Precedent President” set the first policies and established the first Cabinet.
- Led troops to put down the “Whisky Rebellion”
- Established the policy of “neutrality” for the French Revolution.
- Served 2 terms before retiring to Mt. Vernon, VA.

Washington’s Farewell Address – President Washington served two terms as president of the United States. In his last speech Washington made these key points:
Appearance of political parties: Federalists and Democratic-Republicans:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The First Political Parties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEDERALISTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong national government</td>
<td>Limited national government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of mob rule</td>
<td>Fear of rule by one person or a powerful few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose construction (interpretation) of the Constitution</td>
<td>Strict construction (interpretation) of the Constitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favored national bank</td>
<td>Opposed national bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy based on manufacturing and shipping</td>
<td>Economy based on farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporters: lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, clergy</td>
<td>Supporters: farmers, tradespeople</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

President John Adams
- 1st Federalist President
- Served one term

XYZ Affair
- Adams, in an effort to avoid war with the French, sent 3 ambassadors, Charles Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry to France.
- Charles Maurice de Talleyrand (French Foreign Minister) sent 3 secret agents to demand a bribe.
- They demanded a $10 million loan for France and $250,000 for Talleyrand. Pinckney replied, “Not a sixpence!”
- Adams reported the incident to Congress immediately!
- He told about the bribe but refused to tell who the French agents were. Instead, he called them X,Y, and Z (hence the name XYZ Affair)
- The XYZ Affair became public in 1798 and Americans were outraged! The national slogan became “Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute!”
- The anger over the XYZ Affair united the nation, including the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans.
- Because of national unity on the issue, Adams was able to avoid war with the French.

Alien & Sedition Acts

The Alien Act
- Allowed the President to expel any alien (foreigner) who he thought posed a danger to the country
- Immigrants desiring to become U.S. citizens would have to wait 14 years rather than 5 years (the previous requirement)

The Sedition Act (sedition is the act of stirring up a rebellion against a nation)
- This really angered and scared the Democratic-Republicans!
- The law said that anyone who criticized an elected official could be fined or jailed.

Treaties
- Jay’s Treaty (1794) British agreed to leave the forts they occupied on the American frontier
- Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) Spain allowed Americans to travel freely along the Mississippi River and settled boundary disputes between U.S. and Spain
President Thomas Jefferson

- Elected in 1800
- Decided to undo many of the Federalist programs.
- 1803 - Purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for $15 million (approx. $.03 per acre)
- Sent Lewis and Clark to explore the territory and collect information.
- After encountering trade problems with England and France, Jefferson decides to place an Embargo on all countries trading with the U.S. The Embargo of 1808 fails.

The Marshall Court - John Marshall served as chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. Marshall established the authority of the court in defining the limits of the U.S. Constitution and the authority of the executive branch. During his tenure he shaped federal law and government. Most important was the Marbury v. Madison decision (1803) in which he ruled that the federal courts had the power to determine whether or not congressional legislation was constitutional.

Marbury v. Madison (1803)- established judicial review: Supreme Court has the authority to decide whether a law is constitutional

President James Madison

The War of 1812 – Foreign affairs presented many challenges to the United States. Tension between France and Great Britain led both countries to seize American cargo ships. This led to the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain. The war ended in 1815 without an obvious winner.

President James Monroe

Supreme Court Cases

- McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
  - States could not tax a federal bank.
- Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)
  - Interstate commerce can be regulated by only the federal government.

Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Sectionalism - The loyalty to the interests of your own region or section of the country, rather than to the nation as a whole.
- The sects were usually in conflict:
  - Southerners – Cotton and slavery.
  - Northerners – Manufacturing and trade.
  - Westerners – Cheap land and good transportation
- These issues were further complicated when Missouri asked to become a state.
  - 11 free states, 11 slave states
- Adding Missouri would shift the balance in the Congress
- Argument in Congress about slavery continued for some time.
  - Northerners wanted Missouri to be admitted as a free state.
  - Southerners said they did not have the constitutional power to do that.
    - Feared that the balance shift would lead to Congress banning slavery altogether.
- Maine, a part of Massachusetts, also wanted statehood.
- Missouri Compromise
  - Henry Clay proposed that both states be admitted at the same time keeping the balance in Congress.
    - Also called for no slavery in Louisiana Territory and none above the 36˚30’ line.
The Monroe Doctrine (1823) President James Monroe issued this doctrine declaring the Western Hemisphere off-limits to further colonization by European powers.

President Andrew Jackson
- Jacksonian Democracy – The idea of spreading political power to all the people and ensuring majority rule.
- Jackson’s Presidency was hailed as a victory for the “common man” and showed that government could not only be controlled by the educated elite.
- The “Spoils System” – The practice of giving jobs to loyal supporters.

Left: A Political Cartoon of the victorious Jackson riding the spoils pig.

Right: Election maps of the Election of 1828 and 1832.
Notice: The landslide victories Jackson had in each election.
3 Major Issues Faced by Jackson

- **Native Americans** – Cherokee land becomes very valuable and the Georgia government wants to remove them from the land. The Cherokee sue in US Court and win in the US Supreme Court (Worcester v. Georgia, 1832) President Jackson ignore the ruling and forces to Cherokee and other tribes to move west to Indian Reservations.

  - **Indian Removal** – In 1830 the Indian Removal Act was passed. The act called for Native Americans living in the southeastern United States be moved west of the Mississippi River. The most well known incident of removal is known as the Trail of Tears, which was the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians in 1838 and 1839. Thousands of Cherokee Indians died during the forced march.

- **State’s Rights** – The Nullification Crisis
  - In 1832, the U.S. Congress placed a tariff on manufactured goods. This benefited U.S. manufacturers in the northeast but increased prices for consumers in other parts of the country. Southerners felt that the tariff was unfair because there was very little manufacturing in the South and called the “Tariff of Abominations”. South Carolina nullified or voided the tariff saying that it would secede from, or leave, the Union. President Jackson threatened to send troops to South Carolina to enforce the tariff. Compromise was reached with the help of Henry Clay – Congress reduced the tariff and South Carolina backed down.
  - The Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations) and the Tariff of 1832 called for a tax increase on imported goods, but the South did not like the higher taxes because they traded directly with other nations. Goods were more expensive. States (South Carolina) believed they had a state right to “nullify” or reject Federal laws that they believed hurt their state. Though Jackson was against nullification the government compromised and lowered the tariffs.
The Bank of the United States – Jackson did not like the bank because he believed it only favored the wealthy. He vetoed the bank’s charter in 1832 and then withdrew all funds and placed them into smaller state “pet” banks. PET BANKS – banks controlled by Jackson’s supporters.

Left: Jackson uses his VETO stick to battle the “many-headed monster” The Bank of the United States. Large head is Nicolas Biddle.

Right: “King Andrew Jackson I” King Andrew uses his VETO stick and is standing on torn pieces of the Constitution and Bank of the U.S. charter.

Westward Expansion

Manifest Destiny – the belief that the United States should stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans; land acquisition through the 1860s.

Westward Expansion

- The American Frontier:
  - The American west is considered to be the land west of the Mississippi river
- Methods of travel (how can i travel west?)
  - Water: clipper ship around cape horn (South America) 5-6 months ~ $600 per person
  - Land: wagon trails (Oregon/California/Santa Fe/Mormon)
- Motives for moving west (why move west?)
  - Land for farming: "squatters" (1830's/40's)
  - Pay for land over 4 years & make improvements
- Homestead act (1862)
  - 160 free acres/live on & improve property
  - At least 21 years old
- Gold & silver mining
  - 1848 California Gold Rush
  - 1859 Comstock Load (Virginia City, Nevada) (Silver)
  - 1870's Black Hills (Colorado)
- Other reasons:
  - Business opportunity
  - Land speculation
  - Health
  - Religion

And that claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us. (John O'Sullivan, 1845)
**Territorial Acquisitions**

- **Louisiana Purchase (1803)** – Purchased from France for $15 million. Jefferson buys the land from Napoleon for $15 million. Originally wanted just New Orleans. Doubled the size of the country from New Orleans into Washington State. (middle of the USA)

- **Florida Cession (1819)** – Ceded to the United States by Spain in the Adams-Onis Treaty. Andrew Jackson marches American army into Florida and captures the territory from Spain. Spain too weak to resist due to South American revolutions. Jackson originally sent to protect settlers from Indian attacks. Adam-Onis treaty paid Spain for Florida.

- **Texas (1845)** – Joined the US as the 28th state.
  - Texas Republic
    - 1836 – Texas becomes an independent nation “Lone Star Republic”
    - Want to be annexed (added) to USA (problems: Slavery - War With Mexico)
    - Jackson & Van Buren do nothing to annex, Tyler begins process w/ Polk finishing
    - Joint resolution (both nation agree) – Texas can be divided into 5 states

- **Oregon Territory (1846)** – Territory negotiated by Britain and the US. Divided at the 49th Parallel. Oregon is originally claimed by England, Spain, Russia, and USA (Lewis & Clark). Spain & Russia give up claims and USA & England share Oregon Country. By the 1840 both sides have settlements in Oregon People mostly mountain men earn a living in the fur trade. Americans get to Oregon via the Oregon Trail - many move there to farm (they believe that because many trees grow in north west the land is good for farming)

- **Mexican Cession (1848)** – California and New Mexico sold to US for $15 million after the Mexican War
  - The Mexican War – The Mexican War began in 1846 and was related to the annexation of Texas. The war ended in 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The United States was granted a large portion of northern Mexico, which was known as the Mexican Cession. This region makes up most of the western part of the United States.

- **Gadsden Purchase (1853)** – Bought from Mexico for $10 million. Debate over where to build transcontinental railroad (north or south). The railroad will bring in money. James Gadsden (Ambassador to Mexico) buys land near the Gila River for $10 million to get around mountains.
Texas Revolution
- Mexico gains independence from Spain in 1823, at the time includes California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, & Texas. Mexico invites Americans to settle – cheap land, Group of Americans is led by Stephen Austin “The old three-hundred.”
- Texan independence: Texans rebel against Mexicans at Gonzales “come and take our cannon!”
- Santa Anna (el president) leader of Mexico, marches army to stop rebellion
  - Surprise Texans – Texans seek protection in the Alamo (old Spanish mission) Santa Anna lays siege -13 days – February 23 to March 6, 1836
  - Famous defenders
    - James “Jim” Bowie (Bowie knife)
    - Col. William B. Travis “Victory Or Death!” & line in the sand
    - David “Davy” Crockett – Tennessee congressman and frontiersman
- Santa Anna attacks – many Mexican casualties – every defender of the Alamo is killed!
- Texas later wins independence after the Battle of San Jacinto
  - Sam Houston captures Santa Anna – forces him to surrender
  - Santa Ana signs the Treaties of Velasco

Causes of the Mexican War:
1. Border dispute in Texas – Mexicans consider the border to be at the Nueces River and the USA considers the border to be at the Rio Grande (100 miles south of Nueces)
2. Mexico is upset by the annexation of Texas
   - A. Never considered Texas to be independent
   - B. Mexico sees the annexation as stealing their land
3. Many civil wars in Mexico – some American property was destroyed – people felt that Mexico should pay damages americans were often jailed for breaking Mexican law – some execute
4. President Polk: his actions were designed to bully Mexico into war in order to obtain western lands
5. Manifest destiny: Americans feel it is there right to take western lands even by force

The War
- October 1845: Polk orders American army (4,000 men) under Zachary Taylor to Nueces River
- November 1845: an American ambassador James Slidell goes to Mexico to discuss border and buy territory (California)
- Mexico will not see him – America is insulted
- March 1846: Taylor’s army is ordered to move south of Nueces north of Rio Grande – Polk hopes to provoke the Mexicans – Mexicans do nothing at first –Polk is infuriated – finally the Mexicans attack Taylor!
- April 1846: Taylor informs Polk of attack – Polk asks congress for declaration of war “American blood has been shed on American soil!” – Congress declares war on Mexico
- Some are opposed to the war – Abraham Lincoln (rep. From ill.) Makes his “spot resolution” where exactly was the spot American blood was shed in USA or in Mexico? He will not be reelected for another term

Military Actions of the Mexican War

American plan consisted of three parts: 1. Occupy Texas & northern Mexico 2. Take California & New Mexico 3. Take the capital of Mexico City

The war is over before it begins – Americans have all the advantages.
Zachary Taylor “Old Rough and Ready”
- Loved by his men
- Wears old clothes, straw hat, sometimes no shoes, rarely a uniform
- Drives into Mexico south of Rio Grand
- Wins battles of Palo Alto, Monterrey, and Buena Vista
- Mexicans have thousands of more men than the USA
- Their soldiers and equipment are inferior
- Americans win easily
- Taylor treats Mexicans with respect even though they are defeated

California “Bear Flag Republic”
- Many American settlers in California
- They hear that war has begun and rebel against the Mexicans
- Declare independence in Sonoma “bear flag republic”
- An American army under John Frémont
- Just so happened to be in the area (this was no accident)
- American & Mexican forces fight at the battle of Monterey
- American navy attacks the coastline to drive Mexicans out

Santa Fe
- Steven Kearney leads an American army to attack Santa Fe
- Mexicans give up without a fight
- Kearny then drives west and attacks Mexicans in San Diego

Mexico City
- Taylor becomes very popular – Polk worries that Taylor might run for president (Taylor has no such ambitions)
- Replaced with Winfield Scott (has presidential ambitions)
- Winfield Scott “Old Fuss and Feathers”
- Scott is vain (hair, perfect uniform, etc.) Wants to be president
- Transports his army by sea (saves time) amphibious landing near Vera Cruz
- Lays siege and takes Vera Cruz
- Drive to Mexico City (take the same route as Cortez did to destroy Aztec)
- Mexicans fight bravely outside Mexico City at the battle of Chapultepec (old Aztec palace fortified by Mexicans) – palace falls (Lee & Grant are both at this battle as junior officers)
- September 1847 Mexico City falls to Scott – American army marches in and occupies the entire nation

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- Signed Feb. 2, 1848
- Article 1 – secured peace between the nations.
- Texas was a part of the U.S.A.
- Mexico surrendered all land between Texas and Pacific Ocean. Mexican cession
- U.S.A. paid Mexico $15 million
- U.S.A. took over claims by U.S.A. citizens against Mexico.
- U.S.A. agreed to respect the rights of Spanish-speaking people

Mexican Cession
Railroads

- Encouraged settlement in the West
- Created thousands of new jobs

Factors That Encouraged Westward Expansion:

1. Economic Growth – the Industrial Revolution, the spread of cotton farming, and advances in transportation all contributed to westward expansion.
2. Territorial Expansion – the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Texas (1845), the Oregon Territory (1846), and the Mexican Cession (1848)
3. Manifest Destiny – The belief that America had the God-given right to expand across the continent.

Right: The Angel of Destiny leads the American people from the East to the West

NOTICE: The Native Americans are running away as well as the animals. In addition, notice that the wagon trains are followed by trains and communication lines and on the bottom is the main reason for moving west: farm land.

Left: Emanuel Leutze, Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, 1860. Leutze's mural study for the Capitol in Washington celebrated the idea of Manifest Destiny just when the Civil War threatened the republic. The surging crowd of figures records the births, deaths, and battles fought as European Americans settled the continent to the edge of the Pacific. Like Moses and the Israelites who appear in the ornate borders of the painting, these pioneers stand at the threshold of the Promised Land, ready to fulfill what many nineteenth-century Americans believed was God's plan for the nation.
4. Trails West

- Santa Fe Trail
  - Missouri to Santa Fe – William Becknell
  - Gained access to Mexican trade markets and land for farming
  - Brought New Mexico into U.S.: War with Mexico

- Oregon Trail
  - Independence, Missouri to Oregon Territory – Marcus and Narcissa Whitman
  - Gained access to British, Russian and Native American markets fertile land for farming
  - Brought California into U.S.: Border created at 49th parallel 1846 agreement with Britain

- Mormon Trail
  - Nauvoo, Missouri to Salt Lake City, Utah
  - Mormons fleeing persecution for their beliefs
  - Brought Utah into U.S.: War with Mexico

The Gold Rush:
- Gold is discovered at Sutter’s Mill (1848) by James Marshall
- Gold fever sweeps across America
  - 80,000 people move to California in 1849 (Called 49ers)
  - Pan for gold in water or dig for it
  - Kick Indians & Mexicans out
  - Lawless
  - Most find no gold
### Industrialization & Reform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technological Innovation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cotton Gin (1793)</strong></td>
<td>The cotton gin removed seeds from cotton, a task that had previously been done by hand. Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in the 1790s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Textile factories</strong></td>
<td>Textile factories used machines to produce cloth in large quantities. Samuel Slater established the first successful textile factory in the United States in 1793.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interchangeable parts</strong></td>
<td>Interchangeable parts were parts that could be substituted for one another in the manufacturing process. This reduced the amount of time it took to produce goods. Eli Whitney developed interchangeable parts in the early 1800s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steamboats (1807)</strong></td>
<td>Steamboats, which were powered by steam engines, increased the speed of river travel. Robert Fulton developed the first practical steamboat in 1807. (The Clermont)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trains</strong></td>
<td>Trains, which were powered by steam locomotives, increased the speed of overland travel. Railroad construction began in the United States in the 1830s. By 1860 there were more than 30,000 miles of railroad track in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telegraph</strong></td>
<td>The telegraph, an early form of electronic communication, allowed people to communicate rapidly across long distances. Samuel Morse built the first U.S. telegraph system in the 1840s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bessemer Steel Process (late 1800s)</strong></td>
<td>Invented by William Kelly and Henry Bessemer; allowed steel to be made cheaply</td>
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</tbody>
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### Industrialization

The use of machines to produce goods, or industrialization, radically changed life for many Americans.

**Industrialization:**

1. Led to rapid economic growth in the United States
2. Became the main system for manufacturing goods
3. Allowed workers without much skill or experience earn wages
4. Increased immigration from other countries
5. Urbanization—people moved to urban areas or cities where most of the factories were located
Francis Cabot Lowell

- Lowell Mills – Spinning and Weaving
- Used power looms to weave cloth.
- Learned how to build them in England and brought the secrets to the United States.
- Employed Farm Girls

Samuel Slater

- Slater Mills – Spinning Mills
- Hired children b/t ages of 7-12 for low wages.
- Later employed whole families which caught on with other mill owners

Push-Pull Factors

**Push:**
- Population Growth
- Agricultural Changes
- Crop Failures
- Industrial Revolution
- Religious and Political Turmoil

**Pull:**
- Freedom
- Economic Opportunity
- Abundant Land

**REFORMERS**

**Social Reform Movements**

Harriet Beecher Stowe drew attention to the horrors of slavery. Stowe’s novel, *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, caused many Americans to call for an end to slavery.

Abolition = end slavery

| Elizabeth Cady Stanton – Worked for women’s rights | Lucretia Mott – Worked for women’s rights and abolition. |
| Harriet Tubman – Conductor on the Underground Railroad | Horace Mann – a stunch advocate of education and the expansion of educational access. |
| Frederick Douglas – Influential speaker and writer | Henry David Thoreau – author and promoter of transcendentalism and civil disobedience. |
| Sojourner Truth – Spoke about her experiences as a slave | Dorothea Dix – championed the rights and treatment of the mentally ill |
Reform = Change

Reforms in American Literature and Art

**Ralph Waldo Emerson** – A New England writer encouraged Americans to take pride in their emerging culture.

**Emily Dickinson** - wrote poems. Her subjects include God, nature, love, and death. Most of her 1,775 poems were published only after her death.


**Edgar Allan Poe** - wrote terrifying tales that influence today’s horror story writers. He also wrote the first detective story, “The Murders in the Rue Morgue.”

**Nathaniel Hawthorne** - depicted love, guilt, and revenge during Puritan times in *The Scarlet Letter*. The novel shows that harsh judgment without mercy can lead to tragedy.

**Herman Melville** - won fame by writing thrilling novels about his experiences as a sailor. In 1851, Melville published his masterpiece, *Moby Dick*. This novel tells about a man’s destructive desire to kill a white whale.

**James Fenimore Cooper** - wrote five novels about the dramatic adventures of wilderness scout Natty Bumppo. One that remains popular is *The Last of the Mohicans*.

**Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** - wrote many poems that retold stories from history. For example, “Paul Revere’s Ride” depicted the Revolutionary hero’s ride to warn of a British attack.

**Abolitionist** – Person who fights to end slavery

**Reform** – to change

**Suffrage** – women’s right to vote

**Temperance Movement** – The movement to end the consumption of alcohol.

**Education Movement** – the movement to improve and expand the education system.

**Seneca Falls Convention** – organized by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to present grievances and vote on resolutions in support of women’s rights.

**Underground Railroad** – an above ground series of escape routes from the South to the North. Rest stops and safe places were known as Stations.

**Civil Disobedience** – peacefully refusing to obey laws one considers to be unjust.

**Transcendentalism** – Philosophy that the spiritual world is more important than the physical world and that people can find truth within themselves.

**Romanticism** - A form of art that stressed the individual, imagination, creativity and emotions. It drew its inspiration from Nature.
Sectionalism - The loyalty to the interests of your own region or section of the country, rather than to the nation as a whole.

The Growth of Sectionalism – Sectionalism, or conflict, between the North and the South increased during the 1800s. Two main causes of sectionalism were:

- Disagreements over states’ rights
- The issue of slavery in the western territories
Northerners felt that the federal (national) government had broad powers under the Constitution.

- The North viewed the South as immoral and felt that they trounced on the ideas of liberty (by 1840, many northerners had abolitionist feelings and called for a nationwide end to slavery).

Southerners felt that the federal government’s power under the Constitution was limited.

- Conversely, the South argued that slavery should be allowed in any territory and that runaway slaves in the North should be returned to their owners.

Missouri Compromise, 1820 - The Missouri Compromise also drew a line along the southern border of Missouri. Slavery was permitted in the part of the Louisiana Purchase south of that line, and all areas (except Missouri) north of that line could not have slavery!

Wilmot Proviso – A Congressman from Pennsylvania named David Wilmot called on Congress to outlaw slavery in any of the land taken from Mexico. This became known as the Wilmot Proviso. Southerners were outraged and argued that the government had no right to ban slavery in any territory. Although the Wilmot Proviso passed in the House, it failed in the Senate.

Compromise of 1850 - California becomes a state (no slaves) – ends lawlessness
1. California enters the Union as a FREE state.
2. The Mexican Cession was divided into two territories (Utah and New Mexico). Each would determine on their own whether to be free or slave states.
3. The slave trade in Washington, DC ends.
4. A strict fugitive slave law is passed. (Fugitive Slave Law)
Fugitive Slave Act, 1850 - The new Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 required citizens to catch runaway slaves. Those who let slaves get away could be fined $1,000 and spend 6 months in jail. A new court was set up to hear cases regarding runaway slaves. If a slave was returned, the presiding judge would get $10. If the judge did not send a slave to the south, he only earned $5. The fugitive slave law pleased southerners, but northerners hated it! They now felt part of the slave system! But the law did convince many more northerners to become more active in the abolitionist movement!

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 (BLEEDING KANSAS) - It called for splitting the Nebraska Territory into two parts, Kansas and Nebraska. Included a provision in his bill which said each territory would decide whether to be a free or slave state on its own (popular sovereignty). In 1855, Kansas elected its first legislature which was entirely proslavery. The election was wrought with corruption, as many Border Ruffians crossed the border to illegally vote in the election.

John Brown

- As a result, antislavery settlers refused to accept the outcome of the election and elected their own governor and legislature. The governments of both Pro-slavery and Anti-slavery supporters refused to recognize the other.
- In 1856, a drunken band of proslavery supporters raided the town of Lawrence, Kansas where antislavery settlers lived. They destroyed homes and property. (Sack of Lawrence)
- John Brown, a devoted abolitionist, decided to strike back by attacking settlers in Pottawatomie Creek. There, he dragged five proslavery men from their beds and murdered them. (Pottawatomie Massacre)
- This sparked more violence. By 1856, more than 200 people had been killed leading newspapers to call the territory “Bleeding Kansas”.

Bleeding Sumner - Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts was a staunch abolitionist who regularly spoke about the issue (Bleeding Kansas) in Congress. One day, he insulted South Carolina Senator Andrew Butler by comparing him to Don Quixote. This enraged Butler’s nephew, South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks. Congressman Brooks marched over to the Senate chamber and beat Sumner over the head with a heavy cane until he was unconscious. Southerners felt that Sumner got what he deserved, but Northerners tried to connect the brutality of Brooks’ act with the brutality of slavery.

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857 - Supreme Court decision stating Dred Scott (a slave) was considered property, was not a citizen and had no right to bring a lawsuit asking for his freedom.
Civil War & Reconstruction

Civil War (1861-1865) – War between the North and South from 1861 to 1865.

Causes of the Civil War

- Differences between the North and South over slavery and states right’s.
- Increase of anti-slavery sentiment in the North
- Lincoln is elected President in 1860.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CAUSE AND EFFECT: The Civil War, 1861–1865</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CAUSES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Conflict over slavery in territories</td>
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<td>Economic differences between North and South</td>
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<td>Failure of Congress to compromise</td>
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<td>Election of Lincoln as president</td>
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<td>Secession of Southern states</td>
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<td>Firing on Fort Sumter</td>
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</table>

The Plantation Economy – After the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, the plantation system grew, especially in the South. The cotton gin made it easier and cheaper to remove the seeds from cotton and cotton became a much more profitable crop. This increased the demand for slaves in the South.

The firing on Fort Sumter – Begins the Civil War; first engagement of the Civil War, which took place on April 12, 1861.

Abraham Lincoln - President of the US during the Civil War. Lincoln was the first Republican President and his election encouraged the South to secede from the Union.

North (Union States)

- 22 States including California, Oregon, & Nevada
- Abraham Lincoln president

South (Confederate States of America)

- 11 States South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana
- Jefferson Davis President

Border States (5): Occupied by the Union Army & never formally secede

- Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware
North/South Advantages & Disadvantages

NORTH:

ADVANTAGES
- Population: 22 million
- 3/4 of manufacturing
- Banking & financing
- 3/4 of railroads
- Naval blockade
- Natural resources

DISADVANTAGES
- Time to mobilize
- Poor generals

SOUTH:

ADVANTAGES
- Defensive war (few troops/know land)
- Moral cause & determination
- Best west point officers (lee/Jackson)
- Good raiders/riflemen
- Self-confident
- Support from Europe (initially)

DISADVANTAGES
- Supplies & shortages
- Population 9 mil. & 3.5 mil. Slaves
- Poor transportation
- Organize new government
- Troops fight for state not central gov’t
- J. Davis not popular

Leadership
- Ulysses S. Grant – Union general during the Civil War and later served as President of the United States.
- Abraham Lincoln – President of the United States of America.
- Robert E. Lee – Confederate general during the Civil War.
- Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederate States of America.

Military Technology
- Rifle
  - a gun with a grooved barrel that spins that bullet through the air.
  - Bullet travels farther with more accuracy
- Minie’ Ball
  - bullet with a hollow base
• Ironclads – Warship cover with iron
  o Monitor (Union)
  o Merrimack aka. Virginia (Confederacy)

Civil War Battles

• Fort Sumter (April 12 - 14, 1861) - Confederate forces attack US fort in Charleston, South Carolina
  o Lincoln sends Governor of South Carolina note explaining that the fort was going to be re-supplied with food only (Maj. Anderson in command)
  o SC Gen. Beauregard shells fort for 34 hours - FORT SUMTER SURRENDERS
  o First shots of the Civil War

  Results:
  o Strategic victory for Lincoln - South fired the first shots!
  o Lincoln asks for 75,000 Union volunteers (90-day enlistments)
  o Union navy blockades southern ports
  o 4 other states secede - Confederate capital moved to Richmond

• Antietam (Sharpsburg) (Sept. 17, 1862) - BLOODIEST SINGLE DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY
  o Lee invades Maryland to gain recognition from Europe - 50,000 troops
  o Union soldier finds a copy of Lee's plans wrapped up around 3 cigars
  o McClelland waits - Lee regroups - battle in a cornfield - Lee forced to retreat

  Significance: BLOODIEST SINGLE DAY IN AMERICAN HISTORY:
  12,500 North - 11,000 South
  o First major Northern victory - leads to Emancipation Proclamation

Emancipation Proclamation (1863) – Document declaring that all of the slaves in the South were free in territories under rebellion.

• Vicksburg (Apr. 1863) – Grant surrounds Vicksburg and lays siege to the city for 6 weeks. People and soldiers begin to starve.
  o (July 1863) – Confederates surrender; Union holds Mississippi River - Confederacy cut in two!
• Gettysburg (July 1 - 4, 1863) – Surprise battle in Pennsylvania; Lee retreats
  o Lee marches North into PA - wants to win foreign aid
  o Union army under Meade - neither planned to fight at Gettysburg
  o Southern troops go into town looking for shoes - seen by Union troops
  o 3 day battle (76,000 South & 92,000 North - troops)
  o Pickett’s charge - Conf. march up a hill - 15,000 killed in 20 minutes
  o Lee retreats - Meade does not follow - casualties (17,000 Union - 22,000 Conf.)

Gettysburg Address – Speech given by Lincoln after the Battle of Gettysburg. In the speech, Lincoln stated, "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain–that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom--and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

• SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA (Summer 1864) - Destroys Atlanta and Savannah (TOTAL WAR)
  o Sherman destroys Atlanta and surroundings (300 miles long, 60 miles wide)
  o $100 million destroyed - Sherman's Bowties (destroyed rail lines) wrapped around trees
  o Destroys everything in his path TOTAL WAR! "War is hell!"
  o Changes tactics and rules of war by attacking civilian pop. Centers
  o Attacks Savannah for Christmas - hated in the South for years

• Appomattox Court House (April 19, 1865) – The Confederacy Surrenders
  o Lee surrenders to Grant – Grant shows mercy
  o Conf. soldiers given rations – Army must put down guns
  o Officers get to return home with horses
  o Lee in full dress uniform - Grant in privates jacket

Results of the Civil War
• Robert E. Lee surrenders at Appomattox Courthouse in 1865 and the South loses the war.
• Lincoln is assassinated five days after the end of war.
• The Southern economy is devastated while the Northern economy becomes stronger than before the war.
• Reconstruction begins

Reconstruction

Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan
• “Malice toward None”
• Lincoln’s statement from his second inaugural speech
• Forgiveness of slaveholders but reliance on their providing for welfare of former slaves
• Freedmen want more than economic dependence on former masters
Lincoln’s efforts
- Lincoln held that states did not secede
- 10% Plan or Presidential Reconstruction Plan
- All confederates except prominent military and political leaders could regain citizenship by taking oath to support Constitution and 13th Amendment
- 10% of Southerners who voted in last election must meet requirements to setup a government

Congressional Actions
- Freedman’s Savings Bank
- Interstate private bank, federally sponsored
- Freedmen encouraged to deposit savings and wages

Freedman’s Bureau
- Provide relief supplies and transportation for war refugees
  - “40 acres and a mule”
- Contract System
- Sharecropping

Lincoln’s Assassination (Apr. 14, 1865)
- Ford’s Theatre by John Wilkes Booth
  - “Our American Cousin”
- Booth - shoots, jumps onto stage (breaks leg) says “Death to tyrants!”
- Later Captured & Killed
- Part of a larger conspiracy to kill government officials.
- Andrew Johnson becomes President.

Andrew Johnson’s Plan
- Johnson’s Reconstruction Policies
- Attempts to follow Lincoln’s ideas
- May 29, 1965 Johnson issues two proclamations
- Amnesty to former Confederates who will take oath of loyalty
- Outlines requirements for reconstruction of North Carolina
- Amnesty Denied to:
  - Highest-ranking civil and military leaders of the Confederacy
  - Individuals who deserted positions in government
  - Persons whose taxable property was worth more than $20,000

To Regain Rights Application to President Johnson For Pardon!!

Johnson’s requirements:
- Convention will be held to amend state constitution to restore state to its constitutional relationship with the Federal Government
- Both political and land rights were to be given back to the Southerners
- Many Southerner leaders are returned to Congress, and Congress will not seat them
Radical Reconstruction

- Thaddeus Stevens
  - Against suffrage (concerned about Southerners’ influence)
- Charles Sumner
  - For suffrage
- Split the South into 5 military districts.
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - Vetoed by President
  - Congress overrides the veto
  - Pushes moderates to the side of the radicals

Policies instituted by Radical Republicans

The Black Codes
- Southern whites attempted to control freedom
- Based on codes used with free African Americans before the war in the South
- Special Licenses
- Punishment for vagrancy
- Severely restricted the activities of the freedmen
- Purpose to see that freed people continue to be dependable source of labor

No negro or freedman shall be permitted [allowed] to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town under any circumstances. . . .

— from a Black Code in Opelousas, Louisiana
Civil War Amendments

- **13th Amendment** - December 1865
  - Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

- **14th Amendment** - April 1866
  - All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens
  - Southerners must enfranchise all male citizens or lose representation
  - Disqualified all who had taken an oath to support the Constitution and supported the Confederacy

- **15th Amendment** - March 1870
  - Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Johnson Impeached

- Johnson’s Trial
  - Essentially charged with disagreement with congressional policies
  - 2/3rds necessary to convict and remove
  - Defense argues Johnson had not violated Tenure of Office Act as Lincoln had appointed Stanton and Lincoln’s term ended with his death
  - Johnson acquitted by one vote
  - Concerns about Benjamin Wade (acting president of the Senate) aided Johnson

Grant Era 1869-1876

- Election of 1868
  - Ulysses S. Grant elected President
  - Popular War Hero to ineffective President

- Problems with Presidency
  - Troubled by scandal
  - Limited ability in Cabinet
  - Foreign Affairs
  - French in Mexico

- Successes
  - Treaty of Washington 1871
  - Settles Alabama Claims

Ku Klux Klan

- Founded in Pulaski, Tennessee
- General Nathan Bedford Forrest was the first grand wizard
- Forrest ordered the group disbanded in 1869 due to its violent development (Ku Klux Klan continues)
- As black citizens assert rights Klan begins to grow
- Terrorist actions, burning, lynching, etc.

Government Action Against the Klan

- Attorney General Amos Akerman (ex. Confederate colonel) takes action
- Force Act 1870
- Ku Klux Klan Act 1871
  - 600 convictions helped to break up the organized Klan
Reconstruction Ends

Compromise of 1877

1. The government would remove federal troops from the South.
2. The government would provide land grants and loans for the construction of railroads linking the South to the West Coast.
3. Southern officials would receive federal funds for construction and improvement projects.
4. Hayes would appoint a Democrat to his cabinet.
5. The Democrats promised to respect African Americans' civil and political rights.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>Years in Office</th>
<th>Birth State</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>Key Events During Term in Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Washington</td>
<td>1789-1797</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Bill Of Rights Whiskey Rebellion Cotton Gin Invented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
<td>1801-1809</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Democratic-Republican</td>
<td>Marbury V. Madison Louisiana Purchase Embargo Of 1807</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Madison</td>
<td>1809-1817</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Democratic-Republican</td>
<td>War Of 1812 American System</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Monroe</td>
<td>1817-1825</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Democratic-Republican</td>
<td>Industrialization Missouri Compromise Monroe Doctrine</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
<td>1825-1829</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td>Democratic-Republican</td>
<td>Erie Canal Tariff of Abominations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
<td>1829-1837</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Nullification And Bank War Jacksonian Democracy Indian Removal Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Van Buren</td>
<td>1837-1841</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Trail Of Tears Panic Of 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Harrison</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>1st President to Die In Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Tyler</td>
<td>1841-1845</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>Irish And German Immigrants Oregon Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>James K. Polk</td>
<td>1845-1849</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Texas Annexation And Mexican War Gold Rush Seneca Falls Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zachary Taylor</td>
<td>1849-1850</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>Fugitive Slave Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millard Fillmore</td>
<td>1850-1853</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Whig</td>
<td>Compromise Of 1850 Uncle Tom’s Cabin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Pierce</td>
<td>1853-1857</td>
<td>NH</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Bleeding Kansas Gadsden Purchase</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Buchanan</td>
<td>1857-1861</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>Dred Scott Harpers Ferry Raid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln</td>
<td>1861-1865</td>
<td>KY</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>Secession And Civil War Emancipation Proclamation First President Assassinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Johnson</td>
<td>1865-1869</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>13th And 14th Amendments Radical Reconstruction Impeachment Trial Sharecropping In the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulysses S. Grant</td>
<td>1869-1877</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>15th Amendment Transcontinental Railroad Panic Of 1873 Battle of Little Big Horn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary and Supplemental Information
TAKS Vocabulary Glossary

TAKS Objective 1 (Historic Terms)

1. **Political Issues** - Issues related to government, conflict resolution and decision-making for a group of people.
2. **Economic Issues** - Issues related to money, taxes, and production of goods and services.
3. Social issues - Issues related to culture, work, lifestyle...
4. **Domestic** - Having to do with one’s own homeland (U.S)
5. **International** - Involving other countries
6. **Era** - A historic period identified by some prominent figure or characteristic
7. **13 Colonies** - Original east coast areas settled by Great Britain/England beginning in 1607 that became the original 13 states.
8. **Colonists** - People who settle and live in a colony
9. **Taxation** - Government process of charging a fee on goods products, people and/or activities.
10. **Grievances** - Complaints
11. **Consent Of The Governed** - Idea that people give government its power through the “...just consent of the governed” as stated in the Declaration
12. **Naval Blockade** - To cut off supplies; a military and economic tool used to force a nation or area to suffer shortages and to give up fighting; called naval when ships are used
13. **Great Britain (England)** - The “mother country” for the 13 colonies; country we fought against for the independence of the United States.
14. **Republic** - A government that elects its leaders
15. **Representative Democracy** - Government that votes for representatives who serve in the government to make and enforce law and in the best interest of the people; the U.S. has a representative democracy; another term used for representative democracy is republic

TAKS Objective 2 (Geographic Terms)

1. **Geographic Context** - Ways that geography influences a historical or current event
2. **Cultural Diffusion** - Spread of ideas, technology, religion, language and other cultural practices over time and across space.
3. **Physical Features** - Geographic features found in nature such as mountains, lakes...
4. **Human Features** - Features of a place made by humans such as roads, canals, buildings...
5. **Environment** - All things that surround us
6. **Migration Patterns** - Routes of movement for animals or people across or within a given area.
7. **Immigration Patterns** - Routes of human movement from one area/country into another.
8. **Immigration** - Movement of people into a country from another country.
9. **Migration** - Movement of persons from one location to another.
10. **Regions** - Large area that has common features that set it apart from other areas.
11. **Patterns Of Settlement** - Describing similarities in the places and ways people move into and stay in a given area.
12. **Geographic Factors** - The human and physical characteristics of a place.
13. **Landforms** - Individual feature of the land such as mountain, hill, valley, or prairie...
14. **Waterforms** - Individual water features such as ocean, gulf, lake, bayou and so on.
15. **Adaptations To The Environment** - Ways people learn to use and live with their environment. Adaptations might include wearing cooler clothing in hot weather or building adobe houses in a dry climate.
16. ** Modifications To The Environment** - Changes made by people to their surroundings to improve lifestyle.
17. **Urban** - Relating to the city, of or in a city.
18. **Rural** - Relating to the countryside, of or in the countryside.
19. **Suburban** - Smaller community located in the area surrounding a city

TAKS Objective 3 (Economic/Social Terms)

1. **Culture [Groups]** - Way of life and the group(s) that live and represent that way of life
2. **Demographic Data** - Statistics about the numbers and characteristics of people living in an area
3. **Level(s) Of Development** - Refers to the amount and quality of economic and industrial resources, often related to national income.
4. **Standard Of Living** - Use indicators such as income, education, birth rate/death rate, $ spent on food, population density, and so on to determine quality of life.
5. **Nation** - Country with borders and an organized government which freely exercises authority within the borders.
6. **Distribution** - Relates to trade and how resources and products are divided and allocated.
7. **Free-Enterprise Economic System** - The system in the U.S. and other free market economies. It includes economic choice, competition, profit motive, and limited government regulation of the economy.
8. **Command Economic System** - Central governmental owns most of the means of production in a country and controls most economic decisions.
9. **Basic Needs** - Food, clothing, shelter (water is food).
10. **Goods And Services** - Goods (things) are products made for sale/barter and services (actions) are products people provide.
11. **Subsistence Agriculture** - Growing crops just to support a family and not have any extra (surplus) for sale.
12. **Market-Oriented Agriculture** - Growing crops for commercial sale and distribution to domestic and international buyers.
13. **Traditional Economy** - An economic system in which economic decisions are made on the basis of customs.
   - Example: Poor developing nations such as Congo or Bangladesh.
14. **Free Enterprise Economy** - A system by which people can conduct business free of government control except for reasonable regulations made for the public good.
   - Example: Wealthy developed nations such as the United States.
15. **Capital** - Goods used to produce other goods
16. **Cottage Industries** - Small-scale production requiring little capital
17. **Commercial Industries** - Large-scale production of goods by large companies or corporations.
18. **Industrialization** - The process of creating commercial industry including heavy industry such as steel.
19. **Trade** - Exchange of goods and services
20. **Technological Innovations** - The introduction of new technology which often changes lifestyle and production.
21. **Tariff/Duty** - Tax on imports and exports; in the U.S. export tariffs are unconstitutional.
22. **Protective tariff** - A high tariff established to protect a particular industry.
23. **Export** - Goods sold to buyers outside the country.
24. **Import** - Goods bought from sellers in other countries.

**TAKS Objective 4 (Government Terms)**

1. **Representative Government** - Government where people elect others to speak and act on their behalf.
2. **Amendments** - An official change to a law or document of government.
3. **Ratify** - To officially approve.
4. **Veto** - Power of the President to reject a bill passed by Congress
5. **Unconstitutional** - Actions or laws contrary to the Constitution as determined by the courts.
6. **Nullify** - To declare something to be without power or effect; to disregard the power of something as in the Nullification Crisis.
7. **Citizens** - Member of a country.
8. **Unalienable Rights** - Rights that cannot be taken away or surrendered.
9. **Democracy (Democratic Society)** - Form of government in which citizens rule, either directly or by choosing leaders to rule, usually through voting.
10. **Limited Governments** - Type of government where, through law, some control is placed on leadership’s power such as a democracy.
11. **Unlimited Governments** - Government in which leaders rule without any restrictions such as a dictatorship or other totalitarian government.
12. **Suffrage** - The right to vote and the exercise of that right.
13. **Landmark Case** - Key decisions by the courts that interpret the law such as Brown v Board of Education which led to integration or Marbury v Madison which led to judicial review.
14. **Parliament** - The law-making assembly in Great Britain (England) and other parliamentary democracies.

**TAKS Objective 5 (Skill Terms)**

1. **Primary Source** - An original document, artifact, picture, journal, cartoon from the period in which an event occurred or a record from a person who participated in the event.
2. **Secondary Source** - Information that comes from other sources (either primary or secondary) such as a textbook, encyclopedia.
3. **Historical Context** - The historical setting for an event or a primary source.
4. **Frame Of Reference** - The perspective from which a person views historical or current issues and events.
5. **Bias** - Slanted coverage or one-sided information about an event; prejudiced information.
6. **Sequence** - Putting things in a logical order; using chronological order to organize events based on dates.
American History 100 Facts

Important dates
1. Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement, was founded in 1607.
2. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776.
3. The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787.
4. President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803.
5. The Civil War was fought from 1861-1865.

Important Places and Events
6. The first shots of the American Revolution were fired at Lexington, Massachusetts in April 1775.
7. Concord, Massachusetts was the site of the first battle of the American Revolution.
8. The Battle of Saratoga was the turning point of the American Revolution.
10. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, in South Carolina.
11. The Battle of Gettysburg was the turning point in the Civil War for the North. Confederate troops were forced to retreat and never invaded the North again.
12. The capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi by the North in 1863, effectively split the Confederacy in two and gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union.
13. Appomattox Court House is the small town in Virginia where Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to Ulysses S. Grant ending the Civil War.

Important Vocabulary
14. Mercantilism is an economic theory that a country’s strength is measured by the amount of gold it has, that a country should sell more than it buys and that the colonies exist for the benefit of the Mother Country.
15. An abolitionist was a person who wanted to end slavery in the United States.
16. A tariff is a tax on goods brought into a country.
17. A protective tariff is a tax placed on goods from another country to protect the home industry.
18. Sectionalism is a strong sense of loyalty to a state or section instead of to the whole country.
19. Manifest Destiny is the belief that the United States should own all of the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
20. The Temperance Movement was a campaign against the sale or drinking of alcohol.
21. Representative Government is a system of government in which voters elect representatives to make laws for them.
22. A Republic is a nation in which voters choose representatives to govern them.
23. The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the new world.
24. The Three Branches of Government are the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch, and the Executive branch.
25. Checks and Balances is a system set up by the Constitution in which each branch of the federal government has the power to check, or control, the actions of the other branches.
26. Free Enterprise is the freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation.
27. Federalism is the sharing of power between the states and the national government.
28. Separation of Powers is a system in which each branch of government has its own powers.
29. Popular Sovereignty is the practice of allowing each territory to decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery.
30. Amend means to change.
31. Unalienable rights are rights that cannot be given up, taken away or transferred. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are some of those rights.
32. Tyranny is a cruel and unjust government.
33. A Democracy is a form of government that is run for and by the people, giving people the supreme power.
34. Ratify means to approve by vote.
35. Judicial Review is the right of the Supreme Court to judge laws passed by Congress and determine whether they are constitutional or not.
36. Civil Disobedience is the refusal to obey a government law or laws as a means of passive resistance because of one’s moral conviction or belief.
37. Federalists were supporters of the Constitution who favored a strong national government.
38. Antifederalists were people opposed to the Constitution, preferring more power be given to the state governments than to the national government.
39. Nullification is the idea of a state declaring a federal law illegal.
40. Primary Sources are the original records of an event. They include eyewitness reports, records created at the time of an event, speeches, and letters by people involved in the event, photographs and artifacts.
41. Secondary Sources are the later writings and interpretations of historians and writers. Often secondary sources, like textbooks and articles, provide summaries of information found in primary sources.
42. Republicanism was an attitude toward society in the late 1700s based on the belief that the good virtue and morality of the people was essential to sustain the republican form of government.
43. Industrial Revolution was the era in which a change from household industries to factory production using powered machinery took place.

Important Documents and Policies
44. The Magna Carta, signed in 1215 by King John, was the first document that limited power of the ruler.
45. The English Bill of Rights protected the rights of English citizens and became the basis for the American Bill of Rights.
46. The Declaration of Independence was a document written by Thomas Jefferson, declaring the colonies independence from England.
47. The Articles of Confederation was the first American constitution. It was a very weak document that limited the power of the Congress by giving states the final authority over all decisions.
48. The Constitution of the United States sets out the laws and principles of the government of the United States.
49. George Washington’s Farewell Address advised the United States to stay “neutral in its relations with other nations” and to avoid “entangling alliances.”
50. The Monroe Doctrine was a foreign policy statement by President James Monroe stating that 1) the U.S. would not interfere in European affairs, and 2) that the western hemisphere was closed to colonization and/or interference by European nations.
52. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 ended the American Revolution and forced Britain to recognize the United States as an independent nation.
53. The Northwest Ordinance was a policy of establishing the principles and procedures for the orderly expansion of the United States.
54. The Mayflower Compact was the agreement signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims in Plymouth, to consult each other about laws for the colony and a promise to work together to make it succeed.
55. The Federalist Papers were a series of essays written by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, defending the Constitution and the principles on which the government of the United States was founded.
56. Common Sense was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine to convince colonists that it was time to become independent from Britain.
57. The Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution and detail the protection of individual liberties.
58. The Gettysburg Address was a short speech given by Abraham Lincoln to dedicate a cemetery for soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg. It is considered to be a profound statement of American ideals.
59. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, setting all slaves in the Confederate states free.
60. Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address stated that, “no state…can lawfully get out of the Union”, but pledged there would be no war unless the South started it.
61. Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address was meant to help heal and restore the country after four years of Civil War.
62. The Great Compromise created two houses of Congress. One based on population, the other gave equal representation to each state.

Important People
63. Sam Adams was a member of the Sons of Liberty who started the Committee of Correspondence to stir public support for American independence.
64. Ben Franklin was an inventor, statesman, diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to Constitutional Convention.
65. King George III was the King of England who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.
66. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence; became the 3rd President of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory, doubling the size of the United States.
67. Thomas Paine wrote pamphlets like Common Sense and The Crisis to encourage American independence and resolve.
68. George Washington was the leader of the Continental Army who became the first President of the United States.
69. Andrew Jackson was the leader of the original Democratic Party and a “President of the people”. He was also responsible for the Trail of Tears, which forced Native Americans west of the Mississippi River.
70. John C. Calhoun was a South Carolina Congressman and Senator who spoke for the South before and during the Civil War.
71. Henry Clay was a powerful Kentucky Congressman and Senator who proposed the American System and the Compromise of 1850.
72. Daniel Webster was a Massachusetts Congressman and Senator who spoke for the North and the preservation of the Union.
73. Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.
74. Ulysses S. Grant was the General of the Union Army and was responsible for winning the Civil War for the North.
75. Robert E. Lee was the General of the Confederate Army.
76. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States who successfully put the Union back together only to be assassinated 5 days after the Civil War ended.
77. Alexander Hamilton was a leader of the Federalists, first Treasurer of the United States, creator of the Bank of the U.S., and killed in a duel by the Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr.
78. Patrick Henry was a passionate patriot who became famous for his fiery speeches in favor of American independence. His most famous quote included the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"
79. James Madison is considered to be the “Father of the Constitution”.
80. Frederick Douglass was a former slave who became the best-known black abolitionist in the country.
81. James Monroe was the author of the Monroe Doctrine, which shut down the western hemisphere to European expansion or interference.
82. Harriet Tubman was an escaped slave who became a Conductor on the Underground Railroad and helped over 300 slaves to freedom in the North.
83. Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the Seneca Falls Convention creating the Women’s Rights Movement in the United States.

Amendments to the Constitution
84. The First Amendment states that “Congress shall make no law” restricting freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition.
85. The Second Amendment guarantees the right of states to organize militias, or armies, and the right of individuals to bear arms.
86. The Third Amendment forbids the government to order private citizens to allow soldiers to live in their homes.
87. The Fourth Amendment requires that warrants be issued if property is to be searched or seized (taken) by the government.
88. The Fifth Amendment protects an accused person from having to testify against him or herself (self-incrimination); bans double jeopardy, and guarantees that no person will suffer the loss of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
89. The Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury; the right to a lawyer; the right to cross examine witnesses; and the right to force witnesses at a trial to testify.
90. The Seventh Amendment guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil suits.
91. The Eighth Amendment prohibits cruel and unusual punishment and excessive bail or fines.
92. The Ninth Amendment states that the people have rights other than those specifically mentioned in the Constitution.
93. The Tenth Amendment states that powers not given to the federal government belong to the states.
94. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery.
95. The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees citizenship and rights to all people born or naturalized in the United States.
96. The Fifteenth Amendment guarantees the right to vote to all citizens regardless of race.

Supreme Court Cases
97. Marbury v. Madison was the 1803 Court decision that gave the Supreme Court the right to determine whether a law violates the Constitution. It set up the principle of judicial review.
98. Dred Scott v. Sanford was the Supreme Court decision that said slaves were property and not citizens.

Inventions
99. The Cotton Gin was an invention by Eli Whitney that speeded the cleaning of cotton fibers and in effect, increased the need for slaves.
100. The successful use of the steamboat by Robert Fulton revolutionized transportation and trade in the United States.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Key Dates</th>
<th>Key People, Causes, and Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Jamestown, VA is the first permanent English settlement/colony founded in the Americas. Jamestown provided a starting point for the 13 original English colonies. Plymouth (Pilgrims) in the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the second in 1620.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Adams – Leader of the Sons of Liberty in Boston; Benjamin Franklin – Leader in Philadelphia; representative in France for the Revolution; important delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. King George III – King of England during the American Revolution; Thomas Jefferson – Wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776; VA colonial leader; 3rd President George Washington – Leader of the Continental Army during the Revolution; President of the Constitutional Convention and the first President of U.S. Thomas Paine – wrote Common Sense, a pamphlet promoting the ideas of the American Revolution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>Declaration of Independence signed on July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia by delegates to the Second Continental Congress.</td>
<td>Mercantilism – British economic policy in which the American colonies provided raw materials to England for manufacture and the colonies then bought the manufactured goods back from England (exclusive trade) French and Indian War – fought between France and England (1754 – 63) in the Colonies, very costly to Britain Colonial protests against British policies and taxes – Taxes levied after the French/Indian War to reclaim financial losses – protests included boycotts and the Boston Tea Party as two examples…Sons of Liberty were an active protest group in the Massachusetts colony; “no taxation without representation” – became a rallying cry for colonists who wanted representation in Parliament.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1787</td>
<td>U.S. Constitution written by delegates to the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation and decided to draft a new plan of government for the United States (The U.S. Constitution).</td>
<td>Grievances listed against King George III of England declaring the American colonies independent. Written in Philadelphia by Thomas Jefferson, July 4, 1776</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803</td>
<td>Date of the Louisiana Purchase – Thomas Jefferson purchased this large territory from France and this began America’s westward expansion beyond the Mississippi River.</td>
<td>Articles of Confederation</td>
<td>Written as the first plan of government for the colonies in rebellion against England (Britain). See below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861 - 1865</td>
<td>American Civil War fought over the issues of slavery, states’ rights, and economic and sectional differences between the North and the South.</td>
<td>Key Events of the Revolution</td>
<td>Lexington/Concord - April 1775– First battles of the Revolution; scene of Paul Revere’s ride to warn colonial militia (Minutemen) about the arrival of British troops. Saratoga – 1777 – American troops won a victory and forced the surrender of one part of the British army; a turning point in the war; France came to colonists aid. Valley Forge - 1777 -1778 –General Washington and the American army lost Philadelphia and spent a horrible winter. Yorktown – 1781 – Gen. Washington forced the surrender of British Gen. Cornwallis ending the American Revolution. Treaty of Paris – 1783 – this treaty negotiated by Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams gave the Americans all of the land west to the Mississippi River and Britain recognized American independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Philadelphia Convention of 1787 – a meeting of delegates to revise the Articles of Confederation became a Constitutional Convention that wrote and signed a new Constitution for the United States of America. Several key compromises include: (1) the Great Compromise that established a House of Representatives with representation based on population and a Senate with equal (2 from each state) representation; (2) the 3/5 Compromise regarding how slaves were counted for representation purposes; (3) a compromise on tariffs that said the federal government could tax imports but not exports; and (4) Electoral College compromise which said that the President would have a four-year term and was elected by delegates from each state to the Electoral College.
### Growth of Democratic Government/Key Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Growth of Representative Institutions</strong></th>
<th><strong>Articles of Confederation 1781</strong></th>
<th><strong>U.S. Constitution 1787 ratified 1789</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first representative government assembly in the colonies (1619); The Mayflower Compact was a document outlining principles of self-government for colonists (1620) The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut is one of the first written constitutions in the colonies. (1639)</td>
<td>A written plan of government for the colonies created a weak league (confederation) of 13 nearly independent states. Some weaknesses included: difficulty in passing laws because a bill required approval by 9 of the 13 states; no chief executive (president); no power to tax to raise money for the government; Congress had no real power, and there was no national court.</td>
<td>“We the People of the United States” established the Constitution by ratifying (approving) the document written in 1787. It is the same Constitution (amended) that we use as the written plan of government today. The constitution set up a government based on federalism in which power is divided between the state governments and the federal (national) government, with some powers shared (concurrent) by each. The Constitution established a representative democracy with three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Magna Carta 1215</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Bill of Rights 1689</strong></th>
<th><strong>Bill of Rights 1791</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signed in England, this document provided limits to the power of the king.</td>
<td>Passed in 1689 in England, this document guaranteed English citizens certain rights and set a procedure for electing representatives to Parliament.</td>
<td>The Bill of Rights consists of the first ten (10) amendments (changes) to the Constitution. These amendments protect individual rights such as free speech, freedom of the press, and jury trials. These amendments were added to the Constitution to calm Anti-Federalist fears that the Constitution did not do enough to protect individual rights.</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Declaration of Independence 1776</strong></th>
<th><strong>Federalist Papers Federalists For the Constitution Anti-Federalists Against Constitution</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declared the American colonies separate from England; Includes important ideas: “All men are created equal…and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights [including] life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” “To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed” “Whenever any ...government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government.”</td>
<td>A series of essays written to support ratification (approval) of the Constitution. Leading Federalists included Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin also supported the Federalists. The Anti-Federalists argued that the Constitution was taking power away from the states and individuals. Their arguments against ratification created the passage of the Bill of Rights after the Constitution was approved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principles of the Constitution

| Limited Government | The idea that governments are created by the consent of the governed and that the power of government is limited by rule of law. | Popular Sovereignty | The idea that the power of government rests with the people who express their ideas through voting; popular sovereignty was used before the Civil War to allow voters in a new territory to decide whether to allow slavery |
| Federalism | The idea that power is divided by the Constitution between the federal (central or national) government and the state governments. The Constitution, treaties, and federal laws are the “supreme law of the land”. Some powers are delegated to the federal government, others are reserved for state governments, and other powers are concurrent (shared) by both state and national government. | Separation Of Powers | The idea that the power of government is separated into three branches of government: Legislative Branch – elected representatives who make or enact laws; Congress at the federal level. Executive Branch – elected and appointed individuals who enforce laws; at the federal level the President heads this branch. Judicial Branch – justices (judges) who interpret the law (through the courts); at the federal level the U.S. Supreme Court is the highest court of this branch. |
| Checks and Balances | The idea that abuse of power is controlled by the three branches of government watching each other and having the power to approve or disapprove certain actions of the other branches. | Individual Rights | The rights guaranteed to individual citizens by the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution. Freedom of speech and the press are two of these important rights. |
| Republicanism | The idea that government is controlled by the people who hold power and elect representatives, giving those representatives power to make and enforce laws. |  |

Early Years of the Republic

| Northwest Ordinance 1787 | Established a procedure for adding new territories and states to the United States. | Political Parties Mostly A Two-Party System | The Federalists and Anti-Federalists were really the first political parties. The Federalists believed in a strong central government and the Anti-Federalists believed in strong state governments. The Anti-Federalists became the Democratic-Republicans. In the election of 1828 the Democratic Party began with the election of President Andrew Jackson. In 1854 the Republican Party began. |
| War of 1812 | War with Britain over British seizure of American ships and sailors and interference with our “freedom of the seas”. Another cause of the war was the U.S. desire to annex Canada (British) and Florida (Spanish). The British burned much of Washington, DC but were defeated and the U.S. won. | Other Issues | Washington’s Farewell Address (1796) – encouraged the U.S. to remain neutral and form “no entangling alliances”. Monroe Doctrine – (1823) – said the U.S. would not allow more European colonization in North or South America and that we would consider European interference in the Western Hemisphere as an act against the United States. |
| Key Supreme Court Cases | Marbury v Madison (1803) – established the idea of judicial review in which the Supreme Court can overturn as unconstitutional any law that is interpreted to be against the U.S. Constitution which is the supreme law of the land. Dred Scott v Sandford (1857) – an abolitionist case in which a slave sued for his freedom and was denied that freedom because he did not have the rights of citizens to sue in court. It further stated that slaves were property, not citizens. | Westward Expansion | Indian removal – During the presidency of Andrew Jackson, many Cherokee and other Native Americans were removed from “settled” areas east of the Mississippi River to lands west of the Mississippi. Manifest Destiny – the belief that the United States had the God-given right to own and control all land between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It was a driving force for westward expansion, the annexation of Texas and Oregon, and the Mexican War. Mexican War (1846–48) – War between Mexico and the U.S. that resulted in a U.S. victory and addition of the Mexican Cession (land from Texas to California). |

Key People: John C. Calhoun – from South Carolina represented the interests and sentiments of the South promoting states’ rights and slavery; Henry Clay – from Kentucky was called The Great Compromiser and represented the interests of the West. Clay tried to “keep peace” between Northern and Southern interests; Daniel Webster – was from Massachusetts and represented the views of many Northerners in support of strong central government and other federal issues.
### Rising Conflict

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States’ Rights</th>
<th>Nullification Crisis</th>
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<tr>
<td>Based on a broad interpretation of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution, States’ Rights was the idea that states had the right to control all issues/laws in their state not specifically given to the federal government. It was mostly used by Southern states to argue that they had the right to nullify (ignore) federal laws they did not agree with. States’ rights became a leading cause of the Civil War as Southern states seceded (withdrew) from the United States and formed the Confederate States in 1861.</td>
<td>In 1832, South Carolina threatened to secede (withdraw) from the United States (Union) if the federal government tried to collect tariff duties (taxes on imports) in their state. South Carolina used the doctrine of states’ rights to try and nullify (ignore) the tariff laws. President Andrew Jackson got Congress to pass a law (the Force Bill) saying that he could use the army or navy if necessary to enforce the tariff law. South Carolina “backed down” from their threat to secede and a compromise tariff bill was passed.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Slavery And The Plantation System</th>
<th>Industrial Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slavery was used throughout the South as the labor source for the plantation system of agriculture. Plantations were large farms that grew cash crops (cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar cane) for export. Slaves were used to produce these crops. This system led to huge differences in the economies of the South and the North, and eventually to the Civil War.</td>
<td>The U.S. began to build factories and industries, particularly in the North and Northeast. This industrialization led to the rise of cities (urbanization) and new inventions, transportation, and growth. Key inventions: cotton gins, steamboat, Bessemer steel process, steam locomotive and railroads, and steel plow. Industrialization changed life in America by creating more, cheaper, and better products for trade and consumption.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform Movements And Leaders</th>
<th>Causes of the Civil War</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abolition – a movement to abolish (do away with) slavery; leaders in this movement included former slave Frederick Douglass and writers such as Harriet Beecher Stowe (Uncle Tom’s Cabin) and William Lloyd Garrison. Public education – movement to provide free public education Temperance - a movement to stop the sale of alcohol and encourage people not to drink. Women’s rights (suffrage) – the movement to provide equal social and political rights including voting for women. Leaders in this movement include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.</td>
<td>Sectionalism – the differences between the agricultural South which supported slavery and the plantation system and the industrial/urbanized North which in general opposed slavery and favored business development. Both sections (North and South) believed strongly in their own ways. Slavery – the enslavement of African-Americans to work on plantations in the southern half of the U.S. States’ Rights – see above Tariff and Economic Issues – tariffs (taxes on imports) were favored in the North to protect their business and trade and opposed in the South which exported cash crops (mostly cotton to Britain and the North)) in return for imported goods which cost more with a high tariff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Civil War and Reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key People in the Civil War</th>
<th>Key Events of the Civil War 1861 - 1865</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Lincoln – President of the United States during the Civil War, he believed in preserving the Union (United States of America) above all else and also believed strongly in liberty and equality. He expressed his views about strong central government, union, equality, and liberty in his inaugural speeches and in the Gettysburg Address. He was assassinated in 1865. (North) Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. (South) Ulysses S. Grant – leading General for the United States Army during the Civil War. (North) Robert E. Lee – leading General for the Confederacy. He commanded the Army of Northern Virginia and surrendered to Grant to end the war. (South)</td>
<td>Fort Sumter, SC – April 12, 1861- where the Civil War began when Southern (Rebel) troops fired on Northern (Union) troops. Emancipation Proclamation – Jan 1863 – a document that freed the slaves. Vicksburg, MS – July 1863 – a Northern victory in the Mississippi River Valley (west) that became a turning point in the war and split the Confederacy from east to west. Gettysburg, PA – July 1863 – a Northern victory where over 50,000 Rebel and Union soldiers died in three days of fighting. It was a turning point in the war in the east. Appomattox Court House, VA – April 9, 1865 – where General Lee (South) surrendered to General Grant to end the Civil War. Assassination of Lincoln – April 14, 1865 – John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln while the President attended a play at Ford’s Theater in Washington. Lincoln died the next day from a head wound.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reconstruction Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13th Amendment</th>
<th>15th Amendment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declares slavery illegal in the United States</td>
<td>Prohibits the use of race or previous condition of slavery as a barrier to voting. This applied to male citizens over the age of 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Amendment</td>
<td>Gives citizenship rights to all people born or naturalized in the U.S. (i.e., former slaves) and states that citizens cannot be “deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of the law” It also said that all citizens will have equal protection under the law.</td>
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</table>
### Contributions of Various Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religious Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholics</td>
<td>Established missions for Christianizing Indians from the Mississippi River west to the Pacific.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quakers</td>
<td>Became leaders in the anti-slavery movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puritans</td>
<td>Jonathan Edwards, a Massachusetts preacher, started the revival of interest in religion, called the Great Awakening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormons</td>
<td>Carved a “garden of Eden” out of the semi-desert of Utah by using an ingenious method for irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnic Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>A Shoshone woman, Sacajawea, served as a guide for Lewis and Clark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Americans</td>
<td>Worked on construction of the Erie Canal and the Union Pacific Railroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Americans</td>
<td>Established farms and businesses in the Midwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeans</td>
<td>Spanish explored and settled in the Southwest, mapping and establishing missions and towns in the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French explored and settled in the upper Midwest and Louisiana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Racial Groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Americans</td>
<td>Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute to educate former slaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black soldiers, called Buffalo Soldiers, were assigned to the frontier to protect settlements and people moving west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Americans</td>
<td>Chinese worked in gold fields of California</td>
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</table>
Free Enterprise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements of Free Enterprise</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Ownership of Property</td>
<td>The term property includes far more than land. It consists of all personal property including skills and talents as well as material items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Motive</td>
<td>Profit is the motivating force in the free enterprise system. It is the incentive for production. Therefore, producers want to supply goods and services that are in demand by consumers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>Competition drives down prices. Producers are constantly looking for ways to make better and cheaper products in order to compete with others who produce the same or similar items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Markets</td>
<td>Free markets means that buyers and sellers are free to make unrestricted economic decisions in the marketplace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role of Government</td>
<td>Interference by the government in the free enterprise system should be restricted. Government does not organize, control, or dictate economic activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adam Smith, 1723-1790

In 1776 Adam Smith wrote an essay on capitalism, The Wealth of Nations, which launched the doctrine of free enterprise. The capitalistic system, founded on the concept of free enterprise, restricts government intrusion into the economy, has free and open markets based on supply and demand that are designed to serve the people, and is based on private ownership of the means of production.

In Wealth of Nations, Smith wrote: “To prohibit a great people from making all that they can of every part of their produce, or of employing their stock and industry in every way that they judge most advantageous to themselves, is a manifest violation of the most sacred rights of mankind.”

Reasons for the Development of Free Enterprise in America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical Period</th>
<th>Factors Favoring Free Enterprise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colonial Era | • Few Parliamentary restrictions on colonial trade and manufacturing were enforced for 150 years.  
• British concept of mercantilism did not appeal to colonial entrepreneurs.  
• Colonial businessmen were industrious and creative. |
| Early Republic | • The Constitution protected private property of individuals.  
• The government opened fertile new lands in the west for settlement and sold them cheaply.  
• New technology increased agricultural and industrial production.  
• There was limited government control of the economy. |
| Pre-Civil War | • Establishment of private corporations increased capital available for expansion of businesses.  
• Immigration increased the labor sources for expanding businesses.  
• Gold and other resources provided capital for new and expanding businesses. |
| Post-Civil War | • Capitalists such as Rockefeller and Carnegie took risks to establish new businesses.  
• Giant oil and steel industries developed as the result of new technology. |
### Industrialization and Urbanization
#### 19th Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Factors</th>
<th>Impact on Industrialization and Urbanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Free Enterprise** | • Entrepreneurs make decisions about production based on demand  
  • Private property protected by government |
| **Government Support** | • Low taxation for businesses  
  • Patent system encouraged new ideas |
| **Factory System** | • Production centered in factories instead of homes  
  • Large production sites concentrated workers in one area |
| **Immigration** | • Immigration provided a constant source of cheap labor for factories, city services, and construction of transportation systems |
| **Movement to Cities** | • Source of jobs for rural Americans and immigrants  
  • Appealed to workers seeking a higher standard of living |
| **New Technology** | • Agriculture: cotton gin, reaper, steel plow  
  • Manufacturing: power loom, sewing machine, Bessemer process |
| **Development of Corporations** | • Corporations sold shares to investors who had limited liability if the company failed  
  • Made greater concentration of capital possible for growth and modernizing |
| **Transportation** | • Railroads, steamboats, clipper ships, and wagons transported manufactured goods and raw materials  
  • Canals and roads systems were built |

### Development of Slavery and the Plantation System
#### 17th - 19th Centuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significant Events</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triangular Trade</strong></td>
<td>During colonial times, a triangular trade developed between the American colonies and Africa. New England imported sugar from the West Indies, made it into rum, shipped it to African countries along the west coast, and traded the rum for slaves who were brought to the colonies to work on tobacco and rice plantations in the South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Plantation System</strong></td>
<td>The plantation system was based on one cash crop: rice, sugar, cotton, or tobacco. Slaves were the source of labor on a plantation. The social structure of the South was based on the number of slaves a planter owned. The largest plantation owners and slaveholders had the highest social status. Poor white non-slaveholders were one notch above the lowest social class—the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invention of the Cotton Gin</strong></td>
<td>In 1793, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. Before this date, cotton had to be ginned by hand. A slave could clean no more than 1 pound of cotton a day. After the invention of the cotton gin, as much as 1,000 pounds a day could be ginned. Planting, picking, and ginning cotton kept slaves busy the year around.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demand for Cotton &amp; Spread of Plantations</strong></td>
<td>European and Northern textile mills demanded more and more cotton during the early and middle 19th Century. The demand for cotton led to the opening of new cotton lands in Alabama and Mississippi. New plantations increased the demand for slaves in the Lower South and west of the Mississippi River. By 1850 the South produced about 7/8th of the world’s cotton. It was the United States’ largest export.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>