

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

(BEGINNINGS - 1877)



- I. Exploration and Early Colonization of America
- II. The English in America
- III. The French and Indian War (1754-63)
- IV. The American Revolution (1773-1781)
- V. Compromise Constitution (1773-1787)
- VI. The Constitution
- VII. The New Republic (1789-1825)
- VIII. Age of Jackson (1824-1846)
- IX. Industrial Revolution
- X. Manifest Destiny
- XI. Time of Change: Reformers, Culture, Immigration
- XII. Secession (1850-1861)
- XIII. Civil War (1861-1865)
- XIV. Reconstruction (1865-1877)

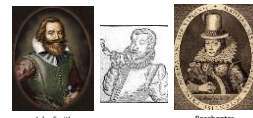
THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA



The first successful English settlement in the new world began in 1607. Jamestown was started by the Virginia Company of London in hopes of making a profit from gold.

The start was a rough one. The outpost suffered from starvation and disease during the Starving Time.

Through tough leadership of John Rolfe, and help from friendly Indians like Pocahontas, the settlement survived. It became profitable after John Rolfe began growing the cash crop of tobacco.



The success in Virginia was followed up in the area that would become Massachusetts. In 1620, a group of Pilgrims founded Plymouth as a place to worship their religion.

The first winter was rough and many died. They made friends with the natives such as Squanto and Samoset. They helped the settlers adapt to the environment.

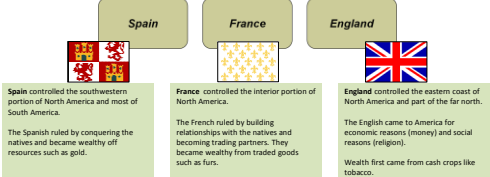
As a symbol of the relationship between the English and the natives, a celebration was held. This became the first Thanksgiving.



EXPLORATION & EARLY COLONIZATION OF AMERICA



European Countries Competing for Land



THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA

THE 13 COLONIES

New England Colonies
The New England Colonies were Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. They all began as Puritan colonies. The geography is hilly and rocky. The soil is poor and only supports subsistence farming. The cold winters make for a very short growing season. As a result, the economy consisted of fishing, whaling, shipping, timber, fur, and livestock.

Middle Colonies
The Middle Colonies were New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Most were proprietary colonies with one or more owners. The geography is mostly rolling plains and forests. The soil is fertile and allows for cash crops of grain (Bread Basket Colonies). The mild summers and short winters allow for a substantial growing season. The people and economy of the middle colonies are diverse. People of all nationalities and religions were welcome. The economy consisted of livestock, grain, fishing, fur, shipping, and iron.

Southern Colonies
The Southern Colonies were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Most began as royal colonies. The geography is flat, coastal plains with wide rivers. The warm summers and short winters provide a nearly year round growing season. The economy revolves around the plantation system - cash crops grown with slave labor. The major cash crops were tobacco, rice, and indigo.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA

THE 13 COLONIES

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

MERCANTILISM

Colonies sent natural resources back to the parent country (timber, crops, furs, iron, etc.)



The parent country would sell manufactured goods back to the colonies to make a profit.

The parent country always benefitted the most from this system. They even passed laws to force colonists to trade only with them.

TRIANGULAR TRADE

System of trade between the colonies, Europe or Africa, and the West Indies.



The Middle Passage was the leg of the triangular trade that saw the importation of slaves to America.



EXPLORATION & COLONIZATION

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

Three Gs – God, Gold, Glory refer to the economic, social, and political reasons for exploration.

1607 – founding of Jamestown

1620 – Mayflower Compact written

Jamestown – first successful English settlement in the New World

Cash crop – crops grown specifically to be sold for profit.

Subsistence farming – Growing just enough to support a family with little left to be sold for profit.

Breadbasket Colonies – nickname given to the middle colonies because of the large amount of grain grown there.

Plantation – large farms growing cash crops, usually with the use of slave labor.

Mercantilism – economic system where a parent country profits from the natural resources of a colony.

Triangular Trade – System of trade between the colonies, Europe or Africa, and the West Indies

Middle Passage – the leg of the triangular trade that saw the importation of slaves to America.

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut – 1639, the first written constitution in America

Columbus – explorer credited with discovering the Americas

John Smith – early leader of Jamestown.

John Rolfe – Jamestown settler who began growing cash crop of tobacco.

Pocahontas – Native American who assisted Jamestown's settlers

Pilgrims – English settlers who traveled to Massachusetts to escape religious persecution.

Squanto – Native American who helped the Pilgrim settlers of Plymouth

Puritans – religious group and founders of New England Colonies.

Quakers – very tolerant religious group found in the middle colonies.

William Penn – founder of Pennsylvania (Quaker Colony)

James Oglethorpe – founder of Georgia (debtor colony, buffer to Spanish Florida)

Lord Baltimore – founder of Maryland (haven for Catholics))

House of Burgesses – 1619, first elected representative body in America.

Magna Carta – "Great Charter", 1215. This document limited the power of the king.

Mayflower Compact – 1620, an agreement for self government and majority rule.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT BEGINS

Magna Carta

This "Great Charter" was signed by King John of England in 1215. This document limited the power of the King and protected the rights of some of his subjects (only the nobles).

House of Burgesses

This Virginia group began in 1619 was the first elected representative body in America. It would later inspire our House of Representatives.

English Bill of Rights

In 1689, William & Mary, the rulers of England agreed to the English Bill of Rights. This greatly limited the power of the monarchy and protected the rights of all English people.

Representative Government (self-government)

Mayflower Compact

Signed in 1620 aboard the Mayflower. This was an agreement among the Plymouth settlers for self government for the good of the colony. They would use town hall meetings and majority rule to decide.

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

Created in 1639, this was the first written constitution in America. It provided a detailed plan of government in which power rested with the people.

THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR (1754-1763)



The two countries were fighting over the Ohio River Valley. This area was highly sought after for the forests, the soil, and mainly a rich fur trade.



This was a conflict between the French (with their Indian allies) and the British (aided by the colonists). It was part of a larger war being fought all over the world. Colonists would learn many lessons about warfare during their role in this conflict.



A young Colonial officer proves himself a hero for the British during the war. Later he would lead American troops against the British during the Revolution. His name was George Washington.



TREATY OF PARIS, 1763
After years of fighting around the world, France finally surrenders to Great Britain. This had a great effect on the colonies. France gave up all its land claims in North America. The British Colonies expanded all the way to the Mississippi River. Colonists were eager to begin moving west. The Spanish Empire grew as well. Spain now claimed most of the land west of the Mississippi River.



THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION



The Proclamation of 1763
Order by Parliament that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. Britain was in debt and could not afford another war with the Indians in the Ohio River Valley.

Quartering Act - 1765
Law passed by Parliament that required colonists to house and supply British soldiers. Although most colonists obeyed, many were outraged at the law.



Quartering Act
The British Army was quartered in the homes of the colonists. The British soldiers were not allowed to be housed in the barracks. The British soldiers were not allowed to be housed in the barracks. The British soldiers were not allowed to be housed in the barracks.



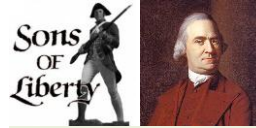
Sugar Act - 1764
This was a tax on imported sugar and molasses. The rise in price increased smuggling of these items.

Stamp Act - 1765
This was a tax on paper goods and legal documents. These items had to be imprinted with a stamp to show the tax had been paid. Colonists organized groups like the Sons of Liberty who boycotted, and also held the Stamp Act Congress to show their disapproval of this tax.



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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION COLONIAL ACTIONS



The Sons of Liberty were colonial protest groups. The most vocal was the Boston Sons of Liberty which was started by Samuel Adams.



A boycott is a refusal to buy goods as a form of protest. The colonial boycott on paper, tea and other taxed items proved to be very effective.



The Sons of Liberty sometimes used methods of protest that were intimidating or violent. They would harass tax collectors and loyalists. Sometimes they would assault them. They also like to use "tar and feathering". When this happened the target was coated with tar and then covered in feathers.

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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

The Declaratory Act 1766
Order by Parliament that gave Great Britain complete control over the colonies. Basically giving themselves the power to make any law or tax they wanted.



The Tea Act 1773
Tax placed on tea. The law also gave Britain (through the East India Company) a monopoly on the tea trade. Actually reduced the price of tea. Colonists still protested because they had not had a say in the law.



The Townshend Acts 1767
Series of indirect taxes on products such as paper, lead, paint, glass and tea. Also gave British officers writs of assistance (a type of search warrant) to crack down on smuggling.



The Intolerable Acts 1774
Series of laws meant to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party. Closed the port of Boston and put Boston under military rule. Meant to be an example to all other colonies.

- Intolerable Acts**
1. Boston Port Act
 2. Massachusetts Government Act
 3. Administration of Justice Act
 4. Quartering Act
 5. Curfew Act



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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION COLONIAL ACTIONS



Boston Massacre - This event took place in March 1770. A mob of Bostonians protesting the Townshend Acts were fired upon by British soldiers. The event was more of a confusing mistake but it was called a massacre by the Sons of Liberty to build resentment against the British.



Paul Revere - a member of the Sons of Liberty. He created the above picture of the Boston Massacre as a form of propaganda.



Crispus Attucks - first African American to die for American independence. He was one of the 5 killed at the Boston Massacre.



Boston Tea Party - A group of colonists, in protest of the Tea Act, boarded British vessels and dumped their cargo of tea overboard. The act angered Britain and resulted in the Coercive Acts. A series of laws designed to punish Massachusetts for destroying the tea. The laws were so harsh, colonists called them the Intolerable Acts.



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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION COLONIAL ACTIONS

Lexington and Concord

"The Shot Heard 'Round the World" – the first shots of the war were fired here. Colonial Minutemen chased British redcoats all the way back to Boston. The event becomes the first battle of the Revolution.



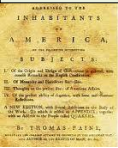
Battle of Bunker Hill

First major battle of the war. Even though the British were victorious, it showed the British that the war would not be easily won. It also demonstrated a disadvantage the Americans would face throughout the war – lack of supplies.



"Common Sense"

Thomas Paine wrote a pamphlet titled "Common Sense" in order to persuade Americans to support a break from Great Britain.



2nd Continental Congress
Delegates met in Philadelphia to discuss recent events. They drafted the Olive Branch Petition to seek peace. They also selected George Washington to create and lead the Continental Army. They also drafted a Declaration of Independence authored mainly by Thomas Jefferson.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION EVENTS



Battle of Lexington & Concord is the first battle of the Revolution.



The Declaration of Independence is approved by the 2nd Continental Congress.



The Battle of Saratoga is the turning point of the war. This victory convinces France to support the American cause.



The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the war. Washington and the French Navy surrounded Cornwallis and forced his surrender.

1775

Battle of Bunker Hill is the first major battle and shows the determination of the Americans.



1776

Battle of Trenton is a victory over the Hessian mercenaries. This victory gives new hope to the Americans as well as needed supplies.



1777

The winter of **Valley Forge, PA** becomes a symbol of the sacrifice Americans were willing to make. Received training to make them a real army.



1781

The **Treaty of Paris 1783** officially ended the revolution. Britain recognized American independence and the US boundaries were set.



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THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Although Thomas Jefferson is given credit for being the author of the Declaration, it was really the product of a committee made up of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Livingston, & Sherman.

The Preamble to the Declaration basically explains that the colonists believe it is time for a break from Great Britain. This document will explain why they have the right to do so.

Next, the Declaration explains their belief on the rights of man. Key to this is the idea that government exists to protect people. When a government stops protecting, the people have the right to a new government.



The document ends by stating America is a free and independent nation. It is notice to the world of our intentions and also a plea for help.

Next, is a long list of violations the colonists claim against Britain. Taxation without representation, halting their trade, quartering troops, are among the list of 27 charges.

The Declaration of Independence was just a statement. It would mean absolutely nothing without winning the war to follow. Each man who signed it would be considered a traitor to Britain and would be hanged for treason if caught.

Then the document spells out what the colonists have tried to do before coming to the decision to break from Britain. They let warning and petitioning. It does not list out some of the more violent reactions of colonists (hanging and feathering, etc.).

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES

American Advantages

- They were able to fight on their own ground which helped them to know the terrain.
- They had a widespread acquaintance with firearms.
- They had better or superior rifles with more range and accuracy than the British.
- They had experience from the French and Indian War which helped to know what they were coming into and what mistakes they made last time.



British Advantages

- They were well trained, equipped, and had exact orders in which they followed very closely.
- They had the best navy which protected the coastlines and supply lines.
- They had co-operation Loyalists and Indians to help them fight.
- They had enough money to hire foreign troops from Germany also known as Hessians.

American Disadvantages

- Their army lacked training and discipline.
- Many men deserted the army because they just didn't want to fight anymore they would flee to their homes.
- Shortages of ammo, food, clothing, and medicine also made men flee and people die of starvation or weather.
- They lacked a real navy which hurt them because they had no way to defend the coastlines if they didn't have a real navy.



British - Disadvantages

- They were a long distance from home.
- They never adapted their fighting style which hurt them.
- They believed they could just run Americans over without any problem, this underestimation caused them to be unprepared and lose many men in some cases.
- They used smoothbore muskets which took longer to load than the American guns so by the time they could get their gun loaded they would be shot.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IMPORTANT PEOPLE



George Washington – commanding general of the Continental Army



Thomas Paine – patriot author of "Common Sense" who argued for a split with Britain.



King George III – monarch (king) of Britain during the American Revolution.



Marquis de Lafayette – French nobleman who volunteered to lead and train American troops.



Lord Cornwallis – British General who surrendered at Yorktown basically ending the war.



John Paul Jones – American Naval Commander during the Revolution.



Benjamin Franklin – American statesman who convinced France to ally with the United States.



Benedict Arnold – American officer who betrayed his country and joined Britain during the war. 17

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

French and Indian War – war between Britain and France for control of the Ohio River Valley.

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writs of assistance – a type of search warrant

The Intolerable Acts – Series of laws meant to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party. Closed the port of Boston and put Boston under military rule. Meant to be an example to all other colonies.

Sons of Liberty – colonial protest groups

boycott – a refusal to buy goods as a form of protest

Boston Massacre – A mob of Bostonians protesting the Townshend Acts were fired upon by British soldiers. The event was called a massacre to build resentment against the British

Boston Tea Party – A group of colonists, in protest of the Tea Act, boarded British vessels and dumped their cargo of tea overboard.

Minutemen – colonial militia men who could be ready to fight at a moment's notice.

Crispus Attacks – first African American to die for American independence

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Battle of Lexington & Concord – the first battle of the Revolution.

The Battle of Saratoga – the turning point of the war. This victory convinces France to receive the American cause.

Battle of Yorktown – the last major battle of the war.

Valley Forge, PA becomes a symbol of the sacrifice Americans were willing to make. Received training to make them a real army.

Treaty of Paris 1783 – officially ended the revolution

Articles of Confederation – the first "constitution" to govern the United States written during the war.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION THE END AND BEYOND

Treaty of Paris 1783

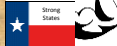
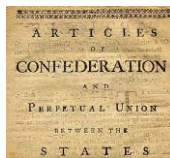


Land acquired by colonists according to the 1783 Treaty of Paris

In the treaty:

- 1) Britain recognized American Independence.
- 2) The boundaries were set for the new nation.
- 3) Both sides agreed to pay debts
- 4) America gained fishing rights off Canada
- 5) Both sides agreed to release prisoners.

The Articles of Confederation – Our first Government



During the war, the Continental Congress created the **Articles of Confederation**. This was the first "constitution" to govern the United States.

It was a loose union of states. **Most powers were found at the state level**. For example, the federal government could not tax, draft soldiers, or settle state disputes. These provisions were a direct result of our founders fear of a strong central government.

This will cause problems after the war and will eventually be replaced by the Constitution.

CONFEDERATION TO CONSTITUTION

During the Revolution the Continental Congress created the Articles of Confederation as our first government.

It created a **WEAK** federal government and gave most powers to the states.

The founders were very suspicious of a strong central government after their experiences with Britain.



Shays' Rebellion

In 1787, a group of angry Massachusetts farmers rebelled over taxes. The state asked for help from the federal government. Because of the Articles, the federal government was unable to get involved. This was a strong signal to the nation that a new government was needed.

WEAKNESSES	OUTCOME
Congress had no power to levy or collect taxes.	The government was always short of money.
Congress had no power to regulate foreign trade.	Quarrels broke out among states and trading with other countries was difficult.
Congress had no power to enforce its laws.	The government depended on the states for law enforcement.
Approval of nine states was needed to enact laws.	It was difficult to enact laws.
13 states needed to approve amendments to the Articles.	There was no practical way to change the powers of government.
The government had no executive branch.	There was no effective way to coordinate the work of government.
There was no national court system.	The central government had no way to settle disputes among the states.



This set the scene for the states to call for a meeting to discuss changing the government. This meeting comes to be called the **Constitutional Convention**.

THE CONSTITUTION CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

In 1787, our Founding Fathers met in Philadelphia, PA to discuss changes to our government. They ended up throwing out the Articles and creating the Constitution.



Another debate involved the issue of slavery. Do slaves count as part of the population? This question is going to put the northern and southern states at odds.

The first debate pitted large states against small. How would they decide how many votes a state would get in the new government?

The North believed they should be counted. But since the south treated them as property, then that number should be used to figure taxes.

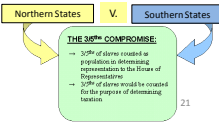
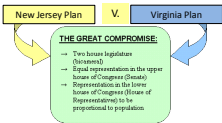
The large states liked the Virginia Plan which was based on population. More people = more votes. The small states liked the New Jersey Plan in which all states were equal with one vote regardless of population.

Important People: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison (Father of the Constitution).

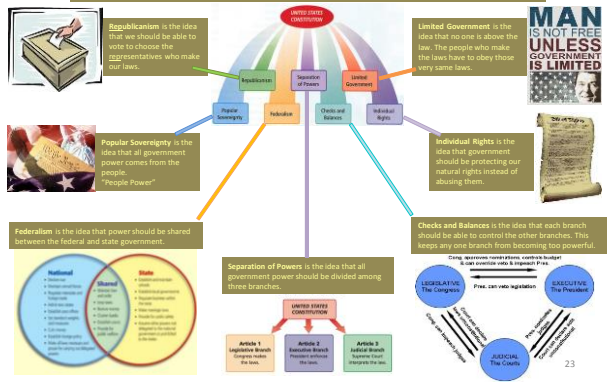
The South believed they should be counted to give the southern states a larger population. This would mean more votes in Congress.

It took many months and a great deal of compromising to work out a plan on which most could agree.

The matter would now go before the states. It was decided that 9 states would be needed to ratify the Constitution.



THE CONSTITUTION 7 PRINCIPLES (IDEAS BEHIND THE CONSTITUTION)

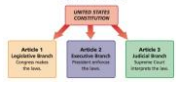


MAN IS NOT FREE UNLESS GOVERNMENT IS LIMITED

Individual Rights is the idea that government should be protecting our natural rights instead of taking them.

Checks and Balances is the idea that each branch should be able to control the other branches. This keeps any one branch from becoming too powerful.

Separation of Powers is the idea that all governmental power should be divided among three branches.

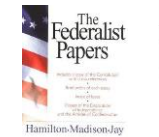


THE CONSTITUTION FEDERALIST v. ANTI-FEDERALIST

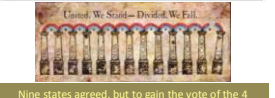
It would now be up to the states to decide. Nine out of thirteen would have to approve to make this constitution our new government. People began taking sides over the ratification of the Constitution.



The Federalists and Anti-federalists		
Position on the:	Federalists	Anti-federalists
Constitution	In favor	Against
Articles of Conf.	Abandoned	Amended or fixed
Power of the States	Curb power of states by a central government.	States power is highest.
Bill of Rights	Saw no need, state constitutions already gave a bill of rights.	Lack of a bill of rights was a threat to liberties.
Size of the Republic	Large was best	Small was best
Who supported	Majority was wealthy, but common citizens also.	Small farmers & debtors.



A series of essays arguing for the constitution.

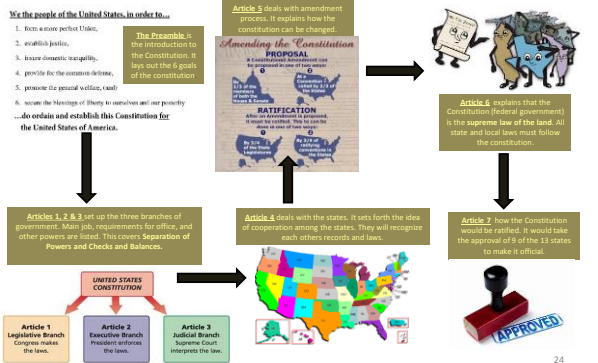


Nine states agreed, but to gain the vote of the 4 remaining states, Federalists had to promise to add a Bill of Rights. They did so in 1791.



A series of essays arguing against the constitution.

THE CONSTITUTION THE DOCUMENT



THE CONSTITUTION THE AMENDMENTS

1

The First Amendment gives citizens the freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly, petition.

2

The 2nd Amendment

3

NO SOLDIERS QUARTERED IN MY HOUSE.

4

COME BACK WITH A WARRANT.

5

JEOPARDY! DUE PROCESS

6

7

JUROR

8

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT

9

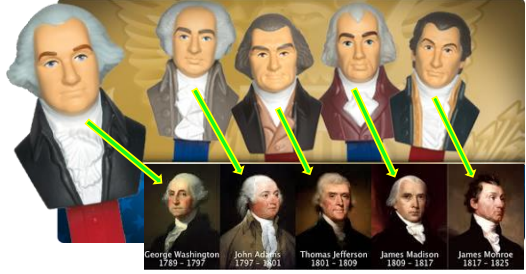
The Tenth Amendment states that citizens are still granted rights that are not listed in the U.S. Constitution.

right to get married

10 Remember the Tenth Amendment!

STATES HAVE RIGHTS TOO!

THE NEW REPUBLIC P.O.T.U.S. #1-5



The New Republic Era describes the period between 1789 and 1825. This spans the administrations of the first 5 Presidents of the United States (P.O.T.U.S.)

This early period followed the signing of the U.S. Constitution and was a very trying time for our young nation. It was marked by problems within the government, with the economy, and with foreign relations.

THE CONSTITUTION IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

Articles of Confederation - our first government

Constitutional Convention - meeting held to create the Constitution

Shays' Rebellion - 1787, a group of angry Massachusetts farmers rebelled over taxes. This was a strong signal to the nation that a new government was needed.

Virginia Plan - plan that called for representation to be based on population. More people = more votes. Liked by large states.

New Jersey Plan - plan that called for representation to be equal with one vote regardless of population. Liked by small states.

Founding Fathers - name given to the men who met in Philadelphia, PA to discuss changes to our government. They ended up throwing out the Articles and creating the Constitution.

3/5 Compromise - compromise reached where 3/5 of a state's slave population would be counted when figuring representation.

Ratification - official approval

Federalists - people who supported approval of the constitution

Anti-Federalists - people who were against the approval of the constitution.

The Federalist Papers - A series of essays by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay which argued for the constitution

Bill of Rights - First ten amendments to the Constitution. It is a list of rights the government may not infringe upon. This was added to convince anti-federalists to ratify the constitution.

1st Amendment - The five freedoms (RAPPS) religion, assembly, speech, press, petition

Federalism - the idea that power should be shared between the federal and state government

Popular Sovereignty - the idea that all government power comes from the people. "People Power"

Republicanism - the idea that we should be able to vote to choose the representatives who make our laws.

Limited Government - the idea that no one is above the law. The people who make the laws have to obey those very same laws.

Individual Rights - the idea that government should be protecting our natural rights instead of abusing them.

Checks and Balances - the idea that each branch should be able to control the other branches. This keeps any one branch from becoming too powerful.

Separation of Powers - the idea that all government power should be divided among three branches.

The Preamble - the introduction to the Constitution. It lays out the 6 goals of the constitution

Articles 1, 2 & 3 - set up the three branches of government. Main job, requirements for office, and other powers are listed. This covers Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances.

Amendment - a change or addition to the Constitution

Article 5 - deals with amendment process. It explains how the constitution can be changed.

Due process - amendments 4-8 protect individuals charged with crimes. They guarantee a fair process is followed before being found guilty.

THE NEW REPUBLIC #1 - GEORGE WASHINGTON

George Washington
The President

Washington set many precedents. He was the first to choose a cabinet. He also set the precedent of only serving two terms.

1. George Washington

Washington showed the superiority of the federal government by using the military to enforce the federal tax on whiskey. This act showed the Constitution would be a strong government.

BOTTLING UP THE WHISKEY REBELLION

When Britain and France went to war, they both looked to the United States for support. Washington wisely chose to remain neutral, keeping us out of the war. This saved both money and lives.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address

When Washington left office, he made a speech detailing his warnings for our new country. These included:

- Avoid political parties
- Avoid foreign alliances
- Avoid sectionalism

THE NEW REPUBLIC POLITICAL PARTIES

America's first two political parties grew around the opinions of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

Federalists	Democratic Republicans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> led by Alexander Hamilton strong central government led by industry and the wealthy emphasis on manufacturing, shipping, and trade loose interpretation of the Constitution avored the national bank avored protective tariffs pro-British 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> led by Thomas Jefferson strong state governments led by the "common man" emphasis on agriculture "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens," Thomas Jefferson strict interpretation of the Constitution opposed the national bank opposed protective tariffs pro-French

THE NEW REPUBLIC # 3 – THOMAS JEFFERSON



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



3.
Thomas Jefferson 1793-1809



DOMESTIC AFFAIRS



EMBARGO ACT – The United States found itself in the middle of the war between Britain and France. Jefferson thought that by stopping trade it would eliminate the problem of our ships being attacked. The Embargo Act stopped all foreign trade. Instead of convincing Britain and France to behave, it backfired and was disastrous for the American economy.



LOUISIANA PURCHASE – In 1803, Jefferson offered to buy the port city of New Orleans from France for \$10 million. This would benefit American farmers in the interior of the country. France, needing money for war, offered to sell all of the Louisiana territory for \$15 million. This purchased doubled the size of the U.S. and started the idea of Manifest Destiny.

THE NEW REPUBLIC #2 – JOHN ADAMS



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



2.
John Adams 1772-1802



DOMESTIC AFFAIRS



XIZ AFFAIR – France had been seizing our ships and stopping our trade. We attempted to negotiate but instead, France demanded a bribe. This insulted the United States and many Americans wanted to go to war. Instead, Adams stood firm and kept negotiating. Eventually, France took the United States seriously and agreed to leave our ships alone.



ALIEN & SEDITION ACTS – Adams and the Federalists in congress passed these laws. The Sedition Act made it illegal to criticize the government (violated the 1st amendment) and the Alien Act made it more difficult to become a citizen. They argued these laws were needed during the crisis with France.





THE NEW REPUBLIC #4 – JAMES MADISON



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



4.
James Madison 1751-1836



DOMESTIC AFFAIRS



War of 1812 – In 1812, the United States declared war on Britain. Britain had been seizing our ships, impressing sailors, and inciting Native Americans to violence on the frontier. The war officially ended with the Treaty of Ghent. Even though we claimed victory, there was no clear winner.

Important results – 1) Andrew Jackson becomes a national hero for his role in Battle of New Orleans. 2) Star Spangled Banner is written. 3) Washington D.C. is burned to ground.



National Bank – Madison and the Democratic Republicans were against the 1st National Bank. Madison got rid of the bank which left the U.S. on shaky financial ground when the war with Britain began in 1812.



Manufacturing Boom – During the war, the United States had to become self-reliant since they could no longer trade with Britain. As a result, when the war ended, the U.S. had seen a growth in American Manufacturing.

THE NEW REPUBLIC
#5 – JAMES MONROE



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



5. James Monroe 1817-1825



DOMESTIC AFFAIRS



Monroe Doctrine – In 1823, James Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine. This was a statement aimed at European countries. It declared that the Western Hemisphere was off limits European Colonization. They were not to get involved in the newly independent Latin American countries. To do so would be seen as an act of aggression toward the United States. This set the United States up as the policeman for our half of the world.



Era of Good Feelings – Monroe's Presidency is nicknamed the Era of Good Feelings. This was so named because of the lack of political disagreement (only one party) and the booming post-war economy.



Missouri Compromise – In 1820, Missouri was accepted as a slave state. In order to keep the balance of free and slave states equal, Maine was also added as a free state. This was one of Henry Clay's compromises to keep the north and south together.

THE AGE OF JACKSON



Democratic Party

After losing the election of 1824, Jackson started his own political party to run in 1828. This party was the **Democratic Party** which is still around today.



Andrew Jackson was a very strong president. His use of the spoils system and the veto did much to strengthen the executive branch. Many critics saw Jackson as more of a king than a president.



Jacksonian Democracy

During the early part of the 1800s, many states began changing voting laws to include more people. This expansion of voting rights to common people became known as **Jacksonian Democracy**.



Nullification Crisis

One issue Jackson dealt with was the **tariff**. South Carolina declared they would **nullify** (ignore) the tariff. Jackson threatened to **impose** if they didn't. Luckily a compromise was worked out by Henry Clay to avoid war.



Spoils System

After being elected, Jackson replaced many government workers with his friends and political supporters. This practice is called the **Spoils System**.



Indian Removal Act which forced Natives off their land to the Indian Territory. The Cherokee won a supreme court case allowing them to stay but Jackson ignored the ruling and forced them west anyway. The journey has been named the **Trail of Tears**.

THE NEW REPUBLIC
IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

New Republic Era – AKA the Early Republic, describes the period between 1789 and 1825. This spans the administrations of the first 5 Presidents of the United States (P.O.T.U.S.)

Precedent – an example. Something done for the first time.

Whiskey Rebellion – like Shays' Rebellion it was an uprising over taxes. However, under the Constitution the federal government was able to put down the revolt.

Cabinet – group of presidential advisors

Farewell Address – speech Washington made upon leaving office warning about political parties, sectionalism, and foreign alliances.

Federalist Party – group that favored a strong national government and believed in a loose interpretation of the Constitution.

Democratic-Republican Party – group that favored a strong state governments and believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution.

Elastic clause – part of the Constitution that gives Congress the power to make all laws that are "necessary and proper" for running the nation.

National Bank – institution created by Alexander Hamilton to handle the finances of the nation in order to pay back our war debts.

Loose interpretation – belief that the national government has powers other than just those listed in the Constitution (because of elastic clause)

Strict interpretation – belief that the national government has only the powers specifically listed in the Constitution.

Tariffs – taxes placed on imported goods. Part of Hamilton's financial plan.

Agriculture – growing of crops and raising of livestock

Manufacturing – industry, economy based on making products to sell.

Foreign – dealing with other countries

Domestic – at home or within a nation's borders

XYZ Affair – event in which France demanded a bribe. This insulted the United States and many Americans wanted to go to war. Instead, Adams stood firm and kept negotiating eventually leading to peace.

Alien & Sedition Acts – series of laws passed by Federalists to control Democratic-Republicans. Made it harder to become a citizen and outlawed criticism of the government. Violated the 1st amendment.

Louisiana Purchase – purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million. Doubled the size of the U.S.

Embargo Act – law Jefferson signed outlawing all foreign trade. The law had disastrous effects for the U.S. economy.

Impressment – kidnapping of U.S. sailors and forcing them to serve for a different country.


War of 1812 – 2nd war with Great Britain. Caused by impressment and frontier troubles. No clear winner but victory claimed by U.S.

Monroe Doctrine – statement by James Monroe warning European countries not to interfere in the Americas. No future colonization.

Missouri Compromise – Missouri added as a slave state and Maine a free state. Created 36th line to divide slave and free states in the future.

Era of Good Feelings – nickname given to the Monroe administration. Increased nationalism after the War of 1812 and fewer political differences with the disappearance of the Federalist Party.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



The Industrial Revolution was the time period in which machines began doing the work formerly done by hand. Also marked by the move from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing economy.

This time was marked by new inventions in the area of manufacturing, communication, transportation, and agriculture.

Invention/Idea	Inventor	Effects
Steam boat	Robert Fulton	Improved river transportation, both downriver and AGAINST the current
Interchangeable parts	Eli Whitney	Standardized parts in a single product, made assembly lines possible
assembly line	XXXXXXXXXX	Efficient, equipment and workers together, work passes from operation to operation in direct line until the product is assembled/complete
cotton gin	Eli Whitney	Increased cotton production, making cotton CHEAPER and FASTER, leads to the spread of slavery in the south
factory system	XXXXXXXXXX	brought workers and machines together for faster production
telegraph	Samuel Morse	by improved communication across very long distances... brings the country together
steel plow	John Deere	increased food production with same amount of labor... plant more and produce more
Mechanical reaper	Cyrus McCormick	improves agriculture... more harvest with same labor
Industrial Revolution	XXXXXXXXXX	factory machines replaced hand tools and large scale manufacturing replaced farming

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION NATIONALISM & SECTIONALISM

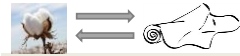
NATIONAL UNITY (bring together)



Communication – improvements in communication like the telegraph led to better cooperation (especially in business) between the different regions.



Transportation – improvements in transportation like the steamboat, railroads, and canals linked the regions by making it easier and faster to trade.

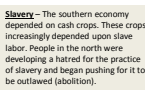


Economic Dependence – The differences in economies led to a dependence. The south and west supplied raw materials to the north. The north supplied the south and west with manufactured goods.

SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES (tear apart)



Tariffs – The south believed that the tariff was unfair because it affected the south more than the north. The south depended on imported goods more and felt like they were being taxed to support the north.



Slavery – The southern economy depended on cash crops. These crops increasingly depended upon slave labor. People in the north were developing a hatred for the practice of slavery and began pushing for it to be outlawed (abolition).



Differing Economies and Cultures – the north was becoming urban (city-like) and the south rural (country-like).



North - urban



South - rural

MANIFEST DESTINY ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & POLITICAL ROOTS



ECONOMIC

- Growth in the economy increased demand for farmland
- Cotton gin increased the area in which cotton could be grown
- Discovery of gold in California attracted people to the west.



SOCIAL

- Strong nationalism
- Belief that America was special, a "great experiment of liberty"
- Belief that God supported U.S. expansion
- Moving to worship freely



POLITICAL

- Northwest ordinance established procedures for adding territories
- Competition with powers such as France, Spain and Mexico
- Increased global power of U.S.



MANIFEST DESTINY



Manifest Destiny is the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across the entire North American continent from Atlantic to Pacific. This belief was a driving force behind the events associated with **Westward Expansion**.



John O'Sullivan – journalist who coined the phrase "Manifest destiny"

"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."

Acquisition Description

Louisiana Purchase (1803)	Thomas Jefferson negotiated purchase from France; doubled size of U.S.; protected movement of goods down Mississippi River to port of New Orleans (then to markets)
Florida (1819)	Spain sold to U.S.; Spanish feared revolts in other colonies; wanted to settle U.S. border disputes, and had a small presence in Florida (unable to control Indian raids); U.S. had also invaded Florida during Indian Wars
Texas (1845)	annexed by U.S.; Republic of Texas (a country) requested admission; Texas won independence from Mexico in 1836
Oregon Territory (1846)	Britain abandoned its claims to Oregon; thousands of Americans had settled there and vastly outnumbered the British settlers; neither country wanted another war
Mexican Cession (1848)	Mexico ceded what became southwestern U.S. after Mexican War (Mexico had gained its independence from Spain in 1821); territory was largely settled by Mexicans
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	Mexico sold to U.S. for \$10 million; settled border dispute between U.S. and Mexico; secured land for a transcontinental railroad (most southern proposed route)



TIME OF CHANGE

2nd GREAT AWAKENING



The **Second Great Awakening** was a Protestant revival movement during the early 19th century in the United States. It enrolled millions of new members and led to the formation of new denominations. Its teaching of "doing good works" stimulated the establishment of many reform movements designed to remedy the evils of society before the anticipated Second Coming of Jesus Christ.

TIME OF CHANGE
REFORM MOVEMENTS

Temperance Movement – the movement to end or reduce the use of alcohol. Followers of this movement believed alcohol was the cause of many of society's ills.



The Second Great Awakening



Educational Reform – movement led by Horace Mann to educate all American children at public expense in order to create an educated society.



Asylum & Prison Reform Movement – the movement to eliminate crowded cells, debtors prisons, the death penalty and the conviction of the insane. Also supported opening hospitals to treat mentally ill.



Abolition Movement – effort by many to end slavery in the United States. Leaders included William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and Harriet Tubman.

Women's Rights Movement – effort to give women the same civil rights as men, especially suffrage (right to vote). Leaders include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

TIME OF CHANGE
AMERICAN CULTURE – ART & MUSIC

Hudson River School – A mid-19th century (1800s) American art movement influenced by romanticism. This style of painting consisted of natural images and landscapes of New England.



John James Audubon – Audubon was a French-American naturalist and painter. His love of birds led him to publish "Birds of America", a book illustrating American birds in their natural habitat.



Battle Hymn of the Republic



"Battle Hymn of the Republic" – a song by American writer Julia Ward Howe. Her lyrics used the music from a popular song about the abolitionist John Brown. Also known as "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory" or the "Glorious Hallelujah" song. It was written in 1861 and was an extremely popular and well-known patriotic song from the Civil War.

"The Star Spangled Banner" – is the national anthem of the United States. The lyrics come from a poem written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort M'Henry by British ships during the War of 1812. The poem was later put to music and officially became our national anthem in 1931.



TIME OF CHANGE
AMERICAN CULTURE – LITERATURE

James Fenimore Cooper – was a prolific American author of the early 1800s. His historical action stories of frontier and Indian life (*Last of the Mohicans*) created a unique form of American literature.



Washington Irving – He was America's first international best-seller. He wrote novels, essays, and biographies but is most known for short stories such as "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle".



Edgar Allan Poe Poe influenced literature in America and around the world. His novels and poems are often dark or horrific. He is also credited with creating the modern mystery novel.



Harriet Beecher Stowe – was an American author and abolitionist. Her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was a best seller which portrayed the horrors of slave life and convinced many to oppose slavery.



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow – was an American poet and educator. Longfellow wrote predominantly lyric poems, often presenting stories of history, mythology and legend. Works like "Paul Revere's Ride" and "Song of Hwathwa" made him the most popular American poet of his day.

Emily Dickinson – was an important American Poet. Her simple poems covered topics like God, nature, love, and death. She was very reclusive and most of her poems were published posthumously. Her poetry changed the way language is used and helped shape modern poetry.



Walt Whitman – was an American poet, essayist and journalist. Whitman is among the most influential poets in American literature, often called the father of free verse (it didn't have to rhyme). His works often praised ordinary people and were later patriotic in nature.



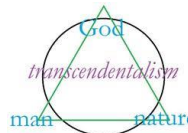
TIME OF CHANGE
AMERICAN CULTURE – PHILOSOPHY & ESSAYS



Ralph Waldo Emerson – was a New England writer and educator. His essays urged Americans to get rid of European influence and to adopt their own beliefs. He also taught that people should learn about life and religion by examining themselves and nature.



Henry David Thoreau – Thoreau was a student of Emerson. He took to the simple life by living in the woods for a year and writing the book *Walden* about his experiences. He is also remembered for the essay "Civil Disobedience" in it he argued for peacefully refusing to obey laws you believe are unfair.



Transcendentalism – Emerson and Thoreau were Transcendentalists. This was a philosophical movement developed during the late 1820s and 1830s in the United States. This philosophy taught that the spiritual world was more important than the physical one. It also emphasized self-reliance by telling people to find the truth within themselves rather than blindly following others.

TIME OF CHANGE IMMIGRATION

Push-Pull Factors of Immigration



1. Freedom
2. Economic opportunity
3. Abundant land

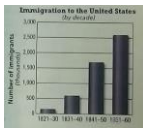
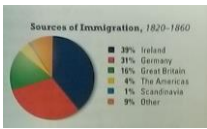


1. Population growth
2. Agricultural changes
3. Crop failures
4. Industrial Revolution
5. Religious and political turmoil



Immigration to the United States during the first half of the 19th century was caused by many reasons. Many immigrants were attracted by work opportunities in northern factories making cities very diverse. Some were fleeing their homeland such as the Irish because of the potato famine.

Chinese immigrants came to California for opportunities. Some opened businesses and others were instrumental in helping to build the Transcontinental Railroad.



SECTIONALISM ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, NATURAL (ESPN)



ECONOMIC

North – diverse economy with an emphasis on manufacturing.

South – economy based on agriculture, especially cash crops raised using slave labor.



SOCIAL

North – diverse population due to the large number of immigrants; urbanization grows as a result of industrial revolution.

South – rural lifestyle, millions of enslaved Africans, few large cities.



Sectionalism – loyalty to a section of the country rather than to the nation as a whole.



POLITICAL

North – favored a strong federal government and tariffs.

South – favored states' rights and nullification (against tariffs)



NATURAL

North – long, cold winters with short growing season. Mountains, hills, rocky soil. Narrow, fast moving rivers.

South – warm, humid climate. Long growing season. Coastal plains, fertile soil and wide, slow-moving rivers.

TIME OF CHANGE IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

Jacksonian Democracy – expansion of voting rights to common people during the early 1800s.

Indian Removal Act – law which forced Natives off their land to the Indian Territory

Trail of Tears – event that included the forced removal of Cherokee Indians from their homeland to the Indian Territory. Thousands died on the journey.

Democratic Party – Political party formed by Andrew Jackson in the 1820s which widely supported the common man.

Nullification – belief that a state should be able to reject or ignore a federal law, states' rights

Spoils System – replacing many government workers with friends and political supporters

Industrial Revolution – the time period when machines began doing the work formerly done by hand. Also the move from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing economy

Manifest Destiny – the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across the entire North American continent from Atlantic to Pacific

Second Great Awakening – a Protestant revival movement during the early 19th century in the United States. Its teaching of "doing good works" stimulated the establishment of many reform movements

Hudson River School – (1800s) American art movement focusing on natural images and landscapes of New England.

Transcendentalism – a philosophical movement that taught the spiritual world was more important than the physical one. It also emphasized self-reliance by telling people to find the truth within themselves.

Push-pull factors – describes reasons for immigration. These forces either pushed people from their homelands or pulled them to a new location.

Worcester v. Georgia – Supreme Court Case where Cherokee sued to stay on their land. They won but were forced off anyway.

McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden – Supreme Court cases that both ruled the federal government was superior to states.

Mexican Cession – land in the American southwest gained from Mexico following the Mexican War

Texas Annexation – Addition of the Republic of Texas as a state of the United States

Gadsden Purchase – purchase of land from Mexico for \$10 million for the construction of a railroad.

Cotton gin – Eli Whitney invention that sped up the cleaning of cotton. Increased slavery.

Interchangeable Parts – Eli Whitney development that made production and repair easier. Led to the development of the assembly line.

Mormons – religious group that moved west to avoid religious persecution

Gold Rush – movement of people to California in 1849 following the discovery of gold

Northwest ordinance – established procedures for adding territories

Nationalism – patriotism; pride in one's nation

Civil Disobedience – peacefully disobeying a law as a form of protest.

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SECTIONALISM ISSUES & EVENTS



Slavery was the most divisive issue in the 1800s.

Southern Democrats supported the expansion of slavery into western territories.

The northern Republican Party is formed to oppose the expansion of slavery.

Several attempts at compromise are attempted to keep the union together.

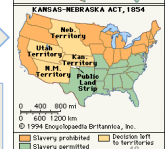
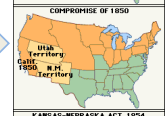
Missouri Compromise – Missouri was added as a slave state while Maine was added as a free state. Also, a compromise line was drawn to decide the question in the future. Above the line would be free, below the line would be slave.

Compromise of 1850 – California was added as a free state; Utah and New Mexico Territories would vote on slavery; Washington, DC ends slave trade; Fugitive Slave Act passed.

Kansas-Nebraska Act – It was decided the territories of Kansas and Nebraska would allow voters to decide whether or not to allow slavery (popular sovereignty). This overturns earlier compromises.



Henry Clay was a western congressman known as "The Great Compromiser" for his efforts at making deals to keep the north and south together.



SECTIONALISM ISSUES & EVENTS



Fugitive Slave Act – controversial law that angered northerners by requiring they assist in the return of runaway slaves.

The law forced northerners to make a decision about slavery. Either follow the law and support it OR break the law to support abolition.

Bleeding Kansas – Popular sovereignty would decide the slavery question in the territories. Slave supporters began moving into Kansas to vote for slavery. There were soon clashes with the abolitionists who lived there. The bloodshed in Kansas over slavery foreshadowed the fighting of the Civil War.



John Brown – abolitionist who fought against slavery in Kansas and later at Harper's Ferry, VA.

Dred Scott v. Sandford – Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom. In arguably the worst decision ever, the Supreme Court ruled:

- 1) Slaves were not citizens
- 2) Slaves were property
- 3) Slaves could not sue
- 4) Slavery could not be prohibited in the territories

This ruling angered many northern abolitionists and further divided the nation.



Underground Railroad – group of people (ex. Harriet Tubman) who helped slaves escape to the north. These people as well as other abolitionists angered southerners and pushed us closer to war.

CIVIL WAR EVENTS



April 12, 1861 – First shots of the war were fired at **Fort Sumter** in Charleston, SC.



March 1862 – **Monitor vs. Merrimack**. The first naval battle between ironclad warships.



Jan. 1, 1863 – President Lincoln issues the **Emancipation Proclamation** freeing slaves in the rebellious states.



Fall of 1864 – Gen. **Sherman's March to the Sea**. Union army marches through Georgia practicing total war – destroying everything in its path.

1861

July 21, 1861 – First **Battle of Bull Run** takes place. Ends in a surprising victory for the Confederacy. Shows many that the war will not be a short one.



1862

Sept. 1862 – **Battle of Antietam**. Took place near Sharpsburg, MD. This Union victory is known as the single bloodiest day of the war with 23,000 casualties.



1863

July 1863 – **Battle of Gettysburg** and **Battle of Vicksburg**. The Union won two big victories. Gettysburg stopped the Southern invasion of the north. Vicksburg gave the Union control of the Mississippi.

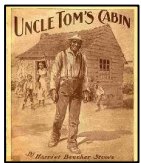


1864

April 9, 1865 – Gen. Lee surrenders to Gen. Grant at **Appomattox Court House**, VA. The Union has won the Civil War.



CIVIL WAR CAUSES

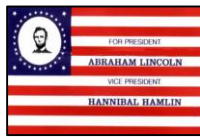


Uncle Tom's Cabin – 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which depicted the horrors of slavery. The novel presented slavery to many northerners for the first time and convinced many to become abolitionists.

When Lincoln met Stowe he remarked, "So you're the little woman who wrote the book that made this Great War?" Even then, it was understood how influential the book had been.

Firing on Fort Sumter – After seceding, South Carolina militia fired upon a Union fort in Charleston harbor. The shelling lasted for days. Eventually, the fort surrendered (no deaths).

The firing on Fort Sumter marks the opening shots of the Civil War. There could be no compromise or turning back.



Election of Lincoln – Slavery was the main issue in the election of 1860. The Democratic Party was split between northern and southern democrats. Lincoln, a Republican, also ran for the office.

Southern states, afraid Lincoln would take away slavery, promised to secede if he was elected.

Because of the split in the party, the Republican party (Lincoln) wins the election.

CIVIL WAR ADVANTAGES



NORTH

- The North had many factories to make items needed in the war.
- More men were available to fight in the war.
- Hundreds of miles of railroad covered the North, making Union transportation much quicker and easier.
- The North already had a more organized and official army and navy, while the South lacked one.



While the Confederacy (south) planned to fight a defensive war, the Union (north) had a more detailed plan. Gen. Winfield Scott devised "The Anaconda Plan" which called for blockading the coast and cutting off the south from all aid. Then squeezing the southern economy until they surrendered.



SOUTH

- The South was going on defense, and therefore were not trying to invade, only protect.
- The South had home field advantage, since the Union was coming to them.
- The Confederates were fighting for a reason, the North was not. This raised their morale.

The HOME FIELD Advantage



CIVIL WAR IMPORTANT PEOPLE



Abraham Lincoln – 16th president of the United States and leader of the Union during the Civil War.



Gen. Ulysses S. Grant – Union General during the Civil War. His strategy of total war would finally force the South to give up.



Gen. Robert E. Lee – Confederate General throughout the war. His mind for battle made it possible for the south to last as long as it did.



Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederacy (CSA) during the Civil War.



Gen. William T. Sherman – Grant's second in command. He was most know for his destruction of Georgia on his "March to the Sea".



Clara Barton – Civil War nurse and founder of the American Red Cross.



Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson – Lee's right hand man. He was an able officer for the south. His death at Chancellorsville proved costly for the south.



Mathew Brady – photographer who brought images of the battlefield to the common man.



Phillip Bazaar – Chilean born seaman who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery during the Civil War. He was the first Hispanic to earn the honor.



William H. Carney – the first African American soldier to earn the Medal of Honor. He was awarded the honor for his actions during the Battle of Fort Wagner.



John Wilkes Booth – actor and southern sympathizer. He assassinated Lincoln in Ford's Theater just days after the war ended.



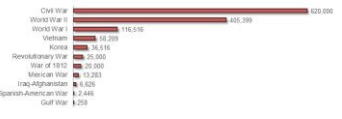
CIVIL WAR COST OF WAR



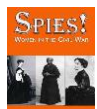
Human Costs: estimated deaths from all causes:
Union - 370,000 lives
Confederate - 258,000 lives



Monetary Costs: estimated government expenditures and property destruction:
Government Expenditures - \$2.3 Billion for the North and \$1 Billion for the South
Property Destruction - \$0 for the North and \$1.5 Billion for the South



CIVIL WAR ROLES OF WOMEN & AFRICAN AMERICANS



WOMEN TO GO!
 Women played many roles in the Civil War. Many women supported the war effort as nurses and aides, while others took a more upfront approach and secretly enlisted in the army or served as spies and smugglers. Whatever their duties were, these new jobs redefined their traditional roles as housewives and mothers and made them an important part of the war effort.

During the Civil War, roughly 200,000 black men served in the military. Black soldiers fought and also worked as carpenters, chaplains, cooks, guards, laborers, nurses, scouts, spies, steamboat pilots, surgeons, and teamsters. Not only would black soldiers face greater dangers from the enemy, they were also discriminated against by the Union being paid less than white soldiers.



CIVIL WAR IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS


- Sectionalism** – loyalty to a section of the country rather than to the nation as a whole.
- Rural** – lifestyle associated with the south, country-like
- Urban** – lifestyle associated more with the north, city-like
- Nullification** – belief that a state should be able to reject or ignore a federal law, states' rights
- Tariffs** – taxes on imported goods.
- Missouri Compromise** – Henry Clay's deal adding Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Also, a line was drawn to decide the question in the future. Above the line would be free, below the line would be slave.
- Compromise of 1850** – California was added as a free state; Utah and New Mexico Territories would vote on slavery; Washington, DC ends slave trade; Fugitive Slave Act passed.
- Fugitive Slave Act** – controversial law requiring northerners to assist in the capture and return of runaway slaves
- Kansas-Nebraska Act** – deal that overturned earlier compromises by allowing voters to decide whether or not to allow slavery (popular sovereignty) in territories and new states.
- Henry Clay** – congressman known as "The Great Compromiser" for his efforts to keep north and south together
- Uncle Tom's Cabin** – anti-slavery novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which persuaded many northerners to support abolition
- Fort Sumter** – First shots of the war were fired in Charleston, SC.
- Monitor v. Merrimack** – The first naval battle between ironclad warships

- "The Anaconda Plan"** – Union strategy which called for blockading the coast and cutting off the south from all aid. Then squeezing the southern economy until they surrendered.
- Union** – north (United States)
- Confederacy** – south (Confederate States)
- Battle of Bull Run** – first major battle, ends in a surprising victory for the Confederacy. Shows many that the war will not be a short one
- Battle of Antietam** - Sharpsburg, MD. This Union victory is known as the single bloodiest day of the war with 23,000 casualties.
- Battle of Gettysburg** - Gettysburg stopped the Southern invasion of the north
- Battle of Vicksburg** - Vicksburg gave the Union control of the Mississippi.
- Appomattox Courthouse** – Site of the Lee's surrender to Grant signifying a Union victory in the Civil War
- Sherman's March to the Sea** - Union army under Gen. Sherman marches through Georgia practicing total war – destroying everything in its path
- Emancipation Proclamation** – Lincoln's executive order freeing all slaves in the rebelling states. Focused war on slavery.
- Abraham Lincoln** – president and leader of the Union during the Civil War.
- Jefferson Davis** – President of the Confederacy (CSA) during the Civil War.
- Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** – Union General during the Civil War. His strategy of total war would finally force the South to give up.
- Gen. Robert E. Lee** – Confederate General throughout the war. His mind for battle made it possible for the south to last as long as it did


RECONSTRUCTION

PEOPLE & TERMS TO KNOW


Andrew Johnson - 17th President; as a southerner, he supported a very lenient plan for rebuilding the south.




Sharecropping - a system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crops produced on the land.




Radical Republicans - Republican Congressmen who wanted to punish the south with Reconstruction after the Civil War.




Scalawags - southern whites who supported Reconstruction and the Republican Party after the American Civil War.



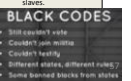
Freedmen's Bureau - a federal agency started to aid newly freed slaves in the south after the war. They started schools, found jobs, and protected former slaves.




Carpetbaggers - were Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War in order to profit from the economic and political instability in the south at this time.




Black Codes - laws passed in southern states that were intended to limit the freedom of former slaves.




Ku Klux Klan - secret organization founded in the south during Reconstruction. Based on racist ideals, the group sought to deny rights to the newly freed slaves.



Rutherford B. Hayes - 19th President; he took office after a disputed election in 1876. His election was part of a deal to put a republican in the White House and end reconstruction in the South.




Hiram Rhodes Revels - he was the first black U.S. Senator elected in 1870 to serve the state of Mississippi.



RECONSTRUCTION AND BEYOND


Reconstruction was the program for rebuilding the South, but the government was also interested in further expansion of settlers and development. They passed a series of laws to encourage this expansion.

The Morrill Act - gave federal land to states to encourage and finance the building of agricultural colleges.




The Morrill Act at
The Future of Public Higher Education

The Homestead Act - gave free title to federal land west of the Mississippi River. Settlers had to improve the land and live on the land. Confederates not eligible.




The Dawes Act - broke up Indian Reservations into sections for individual Indians to own. Indians had to assimilate into white society by giving up their culture. Overall, resulted in a loss of native land.




RECONSTRUCTION

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS


13th Amendment (1865)
Abolished slavery in every state of the United States.




14th Amendment (1868)
Defined US Citizenship and guaranteed **equal protection** under the law to all citizens.




15th Amendment (1870)
Guaranteed **right to vote** to all citizens regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.




Reconstruction Act of 1867 - Imposed military rule in southern states and required ratification of the 14th amendment for readmission to the union.



Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871 - Series of laws to protect black voters in the south.



Civil Rights Act of 1866 - Law that granted blacks full citizenship and civil rights.



FREE! CITIZENS! VOTE!

RECONSTRUCTION

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND TERMS

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