INQUIRRY HISTORY THROUGH COMPELLING QUESTIONS

TEACHER'S GUIDE SIMPLIFIED - UNITS 1-8



Updated December 28, 2022



1-1: Pre-Columbian Societes	Is popular culture's portrayal of Nativ Americans as noble savages accurate
	TOPICS:
	Bering Land Bridge Variation in Societies
	Maya Inca Aztec
	North America BIG IDEA: Native American societies were enormously varied, ranging from small nomadic bands to elaborate societies with enormous cities. Generally, cultures derived their characteristics from the surrounding natural environment.
	The very first humans to live in North and South America arrived during the Ice Ages when sea levels were lower and the land between Asia and Alaska was exposed. They were nomads following game animals. Over the centuries, descendants of these first inhabitants spread throughout the rest of the Americas.
	Their societies evolved into a myriad of distinct cultures with unique languages, religions and folkways, often influenced by the particular geography and climate where they lived.
	In Central and South America, as well as in Mexico, large, powerful, complex societies developed that featured massive cities and written language. The Maya in southern Mexico and Central America built pyramids and a complex calendar system. However, their culture had disappeared before the arrival of the Europeans.
	In South America, the Inca developed a complex system of roads to connect distant regions of their empire. They were excellent builders and cut stones so precisely that their cities, such as Machu Picchu, have lasted for centuries without mortar to hold them together.
PEOPLE AND GROUPS Maya Inca Aztec	In central Mexico the Aztec Empire built the massive city of Tenochtitlan that stood at the site of modern Mexico City. The Aztec religion included the practice of human sacrifice, which horrified Spanish conquistadors who met them.
LOCATIONS Bering Land Bridge	In North America, societies varied greatly. Two regions show the differences: In the Southwest people grew corn, built homes from adobe or carved homes out of cliffs. In the Northeast, people hunted, fished and farmed, and built permanent homes out of wood. These included the people that English settlers first met when they arrived in New England and Jamestown. Some of their cultures had well developed political

systems, such as the Iroquois League.

1-2: European Explo	ration	Does Columbus deserve his honored place in
		TOPICS: history?
		 Causes of European Exploration Portuguese Exploration Spanish Exploration Columbus Treaty of Tordesillas
		BIG IDEA: Europeans began exploring in the 1400s in search of new routes to Asia and the goods they wanted to buy. Both Spain and Portugal were leaders in the early years, sending their ships around Africa and across the Atlantic.
		Exploration of the Americas by Europeans in the 1400s and 1500s was a result of historical trends that had begun long before. Spices and products from the Far East had been novelties in Europe and highly sought after, however, due to the disruptions of trade caused by wars in the Middle East, Europeans began searching for alternative routes to find these products.
		The Portuguese began exploring the coast of Africa in an attempt to find a way to sail around that continent. This is why there are numerous nations in Africa that speak Portuguese and Portuguese-speaking ports in India and China. Portuguese sailors were swept across the Atlantic in storms and landed in Brazil, which later became a Portuguese colony as well, and the only Portuguese-speaking country in the Americas.
		Spain as a nation did not exist as we know it today until the 1480s when two kingdoms were united by the marriage of their king and queen. Ferdinand and Isabella not only merged their two kingdoms, but also evicted the last of the Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula and funded an expedition by Italian sailor Columbus to find a way across the Atlantic Ocean to China.
PEOPLE AND GROUPS Ibn Battuta	EVENTS Crusades	Columbus and most Europeans understood that the world was round, he was just wrong about how big it was. When he landed on an island in what is now the Bahamas, he was convinced that he had arrived in China. Altogether, Columbus made four trips to America on behalf of Spain. Although he is remembered as the "discoverer" of America, Native Americans had been living there for thousands of years. He was also not a particularly good governor and lost his job as leader of the Spanish colonies in the New World.
Marco Polo Prince Henry the Navigator Vasco de Gama Ferdinand and Isabella Columbus	TREATIES Treaty of Tordesillas	Spain and Portugal were both Catholic nations, and to prevent conflicts they asked the Pope to divide the world between them. The resulting Treaty of Tordesillas split the world when the Pope drew a line north to south. The Americas, except Brazil, fell to the west of the line and

were given to Spain. Africa was on the east of the line. This is why most of Central and South America speak Spanish, whereas few places in Africa speak Spanish.

Ferdinand Magellan

LOCATIONSSan Salvador

1 or the soriquest	few thousand European Conquerors
	TOPICS:
	 Spanish Empire Overview Cortez and the Aztec Pizarro and the Inca Spanish in North America Spanish Impact on Native Americans Colonization impact in Spain French Colonies Caribbean Islands BIG IDEA: Spain developed its American empire through military conquest and because Native Americans died in large numbers from
	Old World diseases. They focused on extracting precious metals. Alternatively, the French engaged in the beaver trade which led them to develop scattered settlements and cultivate good relationships with Native Americans. Spanish conquistadors were able to conquer the great empires of
	Mexico and South America relatively easily in the early 1500s.
	Hernán Cortés led an expedition of Spanish troops into the heart of Mexico. They were joined by native groups who had been conquered by the Aztec. Cortés was helped by La Malinche, a native woman who helped him by translating and providing insight into native cultural beliefs. Because of her relationship with Cortés, she is viewed as both the first Mexican, and as a traitor. The Aztecs may have believed Cortés was a god and treated him well. However, when it became clear that the Spanish were obsessed with Aztec gold, fighting ensued. Montezuma, the Aztec emperor was killed and the Spanish replaced the Aztec leadership as the rulers of the kingdom.
	Francisco Pizarro repeated Cortés's success against the Aztec when he led an expedition into South America. Pizarro captured and executed Atahualpa, the Inca emperor and expanded the Spanish Empire into much of South America.
	Spanish attempts to find wealth in North America did not go as well. There were not great societies to conquer. Hernando de Soto explored Florida and much of the American South. Coronado explored the American Southwest.

Encomienda System Black Legend Fur Trade

·3: The Conquest

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Hernan Cortes
Moctezuma
La Malinche
Francisco Pizarro
Atahualpa
Hernando de Soto
Francisco Vasquez de
Coronado
Bartolomé de Las Casas
Miguel de Cervantes
Diego Velazquez

EVENTS

The Conquest Golden Age of Spain

PLACES

Tenochtitlan New France Quebec Montreal New Orleans West Indies

BOOKS

Don Quixote de La Mancha

Wherever the Spanish went, they left behind Old World diseases that devastated the local populations. Where they stayed, they implemented the encomienda system. Spanish conquistadors were given land as a reward for their service. They used the local Native American population as slave labor. Some Spanish, such as the priest Bartolomé de Las Casas protested this brutal system, however it ended mostly because Native Americans died from disease and were replaced by African slaves rather than because the Spanish decided to treat their new subjects better.

Why didn't millions of Native Americans stop

Great wealth based on gold and silver from America dramatically changed Spain. A golden age of culture in Spain resulted as the royal family patronized artists. Don Quixote of La Mancha was written. The wealth ultimately destroyed Spain because of runaway inflation.

The French also decided to explore America. Their colonies began in what is now Canada where they created the settlements of Quebec and Montreal. They also built the town of New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and claimed the vast inland region between Louisiana, the Great Lakes and Canada. The French engaged in fur trapping and did not build large farms or populate large areas. Instead, they worked with the Native population to trade for furs.

The various islands of the Caribbean were divided between various European nations.

1-4: The Columbian Exchange	Was the Columbian Exchange a net benefit for humanity TOPICS:
	 Columbian Exchange Overview Foods Animals Diseases People BIG IDEA: The conquest of the Americans led to a major change in world history as plants, animals,
	microbes, people and ideas were exchanged. The Columbian Exchange is the name historians give to all the plants, animals, diseases, people and ideas shared between the Old World of Europe, Asia and Africa and the New World of the Americas after first contact was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Since this exchange was enormously influential, 1492 is an important turning point in world history.
	Sugar and rice were brought from the Old World to the New. Tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes and chocolate were New World crops brought to the Old World.
	Domesticated animals such as horses, pigs, cows, sheep, goats and chickens were brought to America. Europeans also brought earthworms, which transformed the forests and fields of the Americas.
	Most significantly for Native Americans was the exchange of diseases. Smallpox came from Europe and devastated Native American populations. It is estimated that 90% of Native Americans died from introduced diseases.
	People were also part of the Columbian Exchange. Some came by choice, such as the Spanish, French and eventually the British colonists. Others did not come by choice, such as the African slaves. Once in America, some remained racially segregated whereas in other colonies they intermarried. The Spanish developed a caste system based on the purity of one's heritage, with those of pure Spanish ancestry at the top, and those of pure African ancestry at the bottom.

The Columbian Exchange

		TOPICS:
		 Names for the British Isles First English Explorers Privateers Roanoke Joint-Stock Companies Jamestown Tobacco
		PowhattanThe House of Burgesses
		BIG IDEA: The English developed their first colony in America at Jamestown. It was a business venture that nearly failed until the colonists discovered that they could grow and export tobacco.
		Although the land that is now the United States was occupied by Native Americans, and settled by Europeans, Africans, and Asians from many places, the United States as a nation has its roots in settlement from England. The English were late arrivals in America. The Spanish and French had already established colonies in the Americas and had been there for more than 100 years before the arrival of the first English colonizers.
		Spain had been the most powerful nation in Europe for many years due in large part to the riches discovered in the Americas. However, when the Spanish tried to invade England, her giant navy was sunk in a storm and defeated in battle. It was an important turning point in European and American history.
IDEAS Spanish Armada	EVENTS Starving Time	The English started attacking Spanish ships carrying gold, silver, and other treasure from America back to Europe. Many of these attackers were privateers who later helped found the first English settlements in America.
Joint-Stock Company Primogenitor Tobacco	Anglo-Powhatan Wars BUSINESSES	The first English settlement in America was at Roanoke, but it failed. No one knows exactly what happened to the settlers since they all disappeared.
Absolute Monarchy Limited Monarchy Divine Right	Virginia Company of London LOCATIONS London	English businessmen pooled their resources to form joint-stock companies to share in the cost and risk of investing in America. The first such company paid for the establishment of Jamestown in Virginia.
PEOPLE & GROUPS Privateers Francis Drake	United Kingdom Roanoke Jamestown	Jamestown was a failure in the beginning. The settlers did not know how to farm so they starved. Only with help from the local Native Americans did some settlers survive. However, they discovered that they could grow tobacco, which they could sell

2-1: Jamestown

Walter Raleigh

John Smith

John Rolfe

Powhatan

Pocahontas

Virginia House of Burgesses

The area around Jamestown was settled by the Powhatan Native American people. They had a tense relationship with the English settlers. Sometimes they helped the settlers, but when the English took Native lands they went to war.

back in Europe. Tobacco made Jamestown and the surrounding

Chesapeake Bay region profitable.

Was Jamestown a good investment?

An important tradition established in the Chesapeake Bay region was the House of Burgesses. Neither England nor Virginia were democracies since the poor had little influence in both societies. However, the wealthy plantation owners in Virginia meet regularly to make laws for their colony. This House of Burgesses helped establish a tradition of self-rule that the colonists were willing to fight for in the 1770s.

2-2: Slavery in the C	olonies	Was slavery an inevitable part of American history?
•		TOPICS:
		 Indentured Servants Slavery in the British Colonies The Atlantic Slave Trade The Triangle Trade The Middle Passage Slavery in the Chesapeake Region Slavery as a Social Identifier Slavery in South Carolina Slavery in the Northern Colonies Slave Resistance
		BIG IDEA: Slavery was a part of the English colonial experience in America from nearly the very beginning. Over time chattel slavery
		replaced indentured servants as the primary source of labor in the American South.
		Much of the work done in the British colonies was first done by indentured servants. These poor people from Great Britain could not afford to pay for passage to America. Someone in America paid it for them in exchange for a set number of years of work. This system of indenture had some problems. Wealthy people who paid for the passage of others were rewarded with land, a practice that made the rich richer. Another problem was that the indentured servants could run away and blend in with other settlers since they were White.
		Slavery was not an English invention. The Spanish and Portuguese had been using African slaves for many years. The first African slaves in the English colonies were probably brought from the Caribbean Islands rather than directly from Africa.
		Eventually, slaves were brought directly from Africa to the Southern Colonies. Compared to life in Brazil or the Caribbean Islands, life for slaves was better in America. American slaves lived long enough to have children, which led to a natural increase in the slave population. This meant that the importation of slaves died out in America in the 1800s.
		Merchants made a lot of money buying and selling slaves. They were an important part of the Triangle Trade. Slaves were purchased in Africa and brought to the Americas. Sugar, tobacco, cotton and other raw materials were loaded onto the ships in America and taken back to Europe. In Europe the ships were reloaded with finished products like furniture and guns, which were shipped off to Africa.
		Of course, the voyage between Africa and America for slaves was terrible and deadly. About 15% of all slaves died before reaching land. Slavery and the slave trade were not only European practices. Many Africans participated by capturing other Africans to sell to the Europeans along the coast.
IDEAS Headright System	LOCATIONS Caribbean Islands	In time, slaves were seen as property the same as horses or wagons. Strict laws, or codes, were passed throughout the colonies defining the various rights slaves did not have and restricting aspects of their lives. Some slaves resisted, but these rebellions were always stopped, and resulted in the passage of more strict slave codes.
Atlantic Slave Trade	Chesapeake Region	In the colonies, owning slaves became an important symbol of status for

Region (VA, NC, DE, MD) slaves worked on plantations growing tobacco. In the Deep South (SC, GA) slaves worked on plantations growing rice, sugar and

The most socially segregated society was in South Carolina, which had been founded by Englishmen from the Caribbean island of Barbados. Slaves

There were slaves in the Northern Colonies, however, over time the total

number diminished as the North turned toward industry.

eventually cotton.

outnumbered Whites in both colonies.

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Triangle Trade

Middle Passage

Chattel Slavery

Slave Codes

Indentured Servant

Caribbean Islands
Chesapeake Region
South Carolina
Barbados
Appalachian Mountains
Backcountry

EVENTS

Stono Rebellion Haitian Revolution

2-3: Pilgrims & Puritans	Was Massachusetts Bay Colony a city upon a hill			
		TOPICS:		
		 The Plymouth Colony Survival of the Plymouth Colony The Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan Live Education The New England Economy 		
		BIG IDEA: New England was settled by religious dissenters who wanted to create a new life for their families far from the control of the English church leaders. They created a society based on religion and towns rather than wealth and cash crop exports.		
		In England, everyone had to belong to the official Church of England which was led by the king or queen. Some did not like this. They either wanted to purify the church or separate from the church. Both groups caused problems for the government, so they were encouraged to leave.		
		Plymouth was founded by separatists called Pilgrims. They arrived on the Mayflower. They were a small group but set an important precedent in America by agreeing to the Mayflower Compact and holding elections for community leaders.		
		The Plymouth Colony would have failed if it were not for the help of local Native Americans. The tradition of holding a Thanksgiving feast comes from this colony.		
IDFAS	LOCATIONS	A much larger group came to nearby Massachusetts Bay Colony. They were Puritans rather than separatists. They believed in a covenant with God. They thought that if they were good Christians, God would reward them and make their colony prosper. They also believed their colony would be an example of a pure society on earth that everyone else could copy. They referred to it as a city upon a hill. These are still important ideas in American myth. Many thousands of Puritans came over time and eventually the Plymouth Colony was absorbed into		

City Upon a Hill Predestination **Common Schools Protestant Work Ethic**

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Anglican Church John Calvin Separatists **Puritans Pilgrims** Tisquantum Massasoit William Bradford John Winthrop

Cape Cod Massachusetts Bay Colony Harvard and Yale Universities

EVENTS

First Thanksgiving **Great Migration**

DOCUMENTS

Mayflower Compact

SPEECHES

A Model of Christian Charity

SHIPS

Mayflower

Massachusetts.

Puritans were strict. Everyone had to follow the colony's rules, which included attending church. They believed strongly in education because they wanted people to be able to read the Bible. They founded Harvard and Yale Universities to train new ministers.

New England was not settled as a business like Jamestown. New England was made up of towns with families instead of plantations with single owners and slaves. New Englanders exported fish, lumber, built ships and traded.

2-4: New England	Was W	inthrop's dream of a religiously pure society ever possible?
		TOPICS:
		 Dissent in Massachusetts Bay Connecticut Native Americans and the New England Settlers Effects on Native American Life Witchcraft in Salem The First Great Awakening
		BIG IDEA: New England was not a universally happy place. There were conflicts among colonists about religious doctrine and with their Native American neighbors.
		Not everyone in New England agreed with the teachings of the Puritan Church. Anne Hutchinson did not believe in predestination. Roger Williams thought that the church and government should be separate. He also thought taking lands from Native Americans without payment was wrong. Both Hutchinson and Williams were expelled from Massachusetts and founded Rhode Island.
		Thomas Hooker thought that voting should not be restricted to members of the church. He left to found Connecticut. A second settlement in Connecticut created the first written constitution for government in America.
		Although the early New England settlements had benefited from help from local Native Americans, things went badly as time went by. English settlers took Native lands and eventually the Native Americans in the area banded together and made war on the English. King Philip's War was long and bloody. The Native Americans burned farms, kidnapped English settlers and especially killed livestock. Mary Rowlandson's memoir of her time in captivity became the first American bestseller. Eventually the Native Americans lost. The war had a strong effect on the way English settlers viewed Native Americans.
IDEAS	EVENTS	Interaction with the English had an effect on daily Native American life. Metal tools, especially guns, were important and made war between Native American groups more deadly. Also, English and French traders wanted to buy beaver fur to sell back

IDEAS Heresy

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Anne Hutchinson Roger Williams **Thomas Hooker** John Davenport Metacom Mary Rowlandson Tituba **New Lights Old Lights** Johnathan Edwards George Whitfield Methodists, Presbyterians, **Baptists**

EVENTS

King Philip's War First Great Awakening

LAWS

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

LOCATIONS

Rhode Island Salem

in Europe which led to a change in Native economies. Instead of hunting for subsistence, many Native Americans focused more attention on capturing beaver for export. A famous episode in American history were the witch trials that happened in the town of Salem in Massachusetts. A group of girls

were accused of being witches. They could save themselves by naming other witches, which led to many accusations. The entire episode helps us understand the limitations of science at the time as well as the power of the church and weakness of women in colonial New England society.

By the 1700s, the power of the church was weakening in New England. Then a revival of interest in religion spread. Beginning back in England, the First Great Awakening spread through America as travelling ministers gave exciting sermons. One result was an increase in church membership and participation. Another effect was the beginning of new Christian denominations such as the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists.

2-5: Other Colonies	Do colonial differences from the 1600s still matter today
	TOPICS:
	 New York The Quakers and Pennsylvania Benjamin Franklin Maryland Georgia The Scotch-Irish
	BIG IDEA: Between New England and the Chesapeake colonies that grew up around Jamestown, there were a variety of other English colonies. These were often more focused on trade and more tolerant of differences. In the interior, non-English groups settled who also left their mark on the nation.
	New York was first founded by settlers from the Netherlands. They came to trade for beaver. Like the English colonies in the Chesapeake and Deep South, they had a society with a rigid social hierarchy. However, the Dutch were traders and people from many countries came to New Amsterdam. The Dutch were not in America for long. When the English took control of the colony they renamed it New York, but the cosmopolitan, pluralistic, trading-based tradition lives on.
	Pennsylvania was also founded as a colony for religious dissidents from England. The Quakers were a group who believed in pacifism and equality. They were persecuted in England but William Penn, a wealthy Quaker obtained land from the king as a refuge for his fellow Quakers. They founded the town of Philadelphia, treated Native Americans with respect, and guaranteed religious freedom for residents of their colony. Pennsylvania played an important role in later years as a meeting place between North and South with its tradition of openness. The Founding Fathers met in Philadelphia to write the Declaration of Independence and Constitution.
	During the colonial era, the most famous American was Benjamin Franklin. He was an author, publisher, and scientist who made his home in Pennsylvania.
	Maryland was founded as a haven for Catholics who were persecuted in England. Although it was founded as a home for a particular religious group, like Pennsylvania, it offered religious freedom for all people. Maryland is next door to Virginia and developed a slave and tobacco-based economy like its larger neighbor.
	Georgia was first founded as a home for poor people back in England who were in debtor's prison. Over time, George came to resemble South Carolina in its social structure and economy.

Quakers William Penn Benjamin Franklin Lord Baltimore James Oglethorpe Scotch-Irish Hillbilly Colin Woodward

LAWS

Maryland Act of Toleration

BOOKS

Poor Richard's Almanac

LOCATIONS

New Netherland New Amsterdam Pennsylvania Philadelphia Maryland Georgia

on American culture in states such as West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and to a lesser degree on their neighbors. In fact, historian Colin Woodward argues that much for American life is influenced by the people who first settled the 13 Colonies. New Englanders operate with a collective mindset and trust in government. Southerners by contrast are more distrusting of government and are more comfortable with a greater degree of difference between social classes. The descendants of the Scotch-Irish, and the tolerant settlers of Pennsylvania form a boundary in the middle.

While English settlers dominated the coastal regions of America and

the government of the colonies, other groups also made the trip across the Atlantic. German settlers and Scotch-Irish avoided the

coasts and moved inland, making their home in the Appalachian

Mountains. These people were fiercely independent, distrustful of

the wealthy and those in government, and have left an enduring mark

3-1: The Seven Y	'ears War	Who won the Seven Years War
		TOPICS:
		 New France Conflict in Ohio The Albany Congress George Washington and the Outbreak of War The Tide Turns The Consequences of War The Proclamation of 1763
		BIG IDEA: The Seven Years War was a global conflict that was also fought in America. English settlers participated and felt that their sacrifice and support was not appreciated by their government back in England. This was the start of the movement for independence.
		New France was the French empire's territory in North America. It stretched from what is now Canada, down through the Great Lakes region, through the Ohio River Valley and extended down the Mississippi River to Louisiana and the port city of New Orleans. Unlike the British colonies along the Atlantic Coast, very few French colonists actually lived in New France. Mostly, the French were fur trappers, trading with Native Americans for beaver furs.
		The primary point of conflict between the French and British in America was the Ohio River area. American settlers from Virginia wanted to cross over the Appalachian Mountains into what is now Kentucky and western Pennsylvania but were opposed by Native Americans who did not want to lose their land and their French allies.
		The Albany Congress was the first time leaders from many colonies gathered to talk about their mutual concerns. Ben Franklin proposed that they coordinate defense against the French and Native Americans, but it turned out to be too early for the colonies to work together and the plan was rejected.
		George Washington played a part in the start of the Seven Years War. He led a group of Virginia militiamen across the Appalachian Mountains and fought with French troops. They were defeated. Later, Washington joined a larger force from the British army to return to what is now the city of Pittsburgh to fight the French. Again, the British and Americans were defeated, and Washington had to lead the retreat when the British general was killed.
LOCATIONS	EVENTS	The Seven Years War was a global struggle between Great Britain and France. In North America, most of the fighting took place in upstate New York along the border between the British Colonies and French

New France Ohio Valley Fort Necessity Fort Duquesne Fort Pitt

TREATIES & LAWS

Treaty of Paris of 1763 Proclamation of 1763

Albany Congress Fall of Montreal

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Samuel de Champlain Huguenots George Washington Surveyor **Edward Braddock** William Pitt Redcoats **Smugglers**

Canada. In the end, the British won in North America by capturing Montreal and won the global war as well.

The Treaty of Paris 1763 that concluded the war gave Britain all of the French territory in North America including Canada and the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains as far as the Mississippi River.

After the war, American settlers wanted to cross the mountains into newly won territory in the Ohio River Valley. The British government did not want to have to provide military protection for these settlers against Native American attack and issued the Proclamation of 1763 banning such settlement. This made Americans who had fought in the war angry and proved to be the starting point for disagreements that led to American independence.

3-2: Leading to the Revolution

PEOPLE & GROUPS

John Locke
Cotton Mather
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Montesquieu
John Peter Zenger
Nathaniel Bacon
Governor Berkeley
Regulators
Paxton Boys
Sons of Liberty
Daughters of Correspondence

Samuel Adams John Adams John Hancock Paul Revere Crispus Attucks Minutemen

KEY CONCEPTS

Libel
Mercantilism
Duties
Salutary Neglect
Tar and Feathering
No Taxation Without
Representation

DOCUMENTS

Circular Letter Paul Revere's Ride

LOCATIONS

North Bridge

LAWS & RESOLUTIONS

Magna Carta Stamp Act Quartering Act Declaratory Act Coercive Acts Quebec Act Intolerable Act Suffolk Resolves

EVENTS

Age of Reason
Enlightenment
Bacon's Rebellion
Stamp Act Congress
Boston Massacre
Boston Tea Party
Battle of Lexington
Battle of Concord
Shot Heard 'Round the World

TOPICS:

- The Enlightenment
- The Trial of John Peter Zenger

How did the colonists stop being British and start being American?

- A Tradition of Rebellion
- Smuggling
- The Stamp Act
- The Sons and Daughters of Liberty
- Committees of Correspondence
- The Boston Patriots
- The Townshend Acts
- The Boston Massacre
- Tea
- The Intolerable Acts
- Lexington and Concord

BIG IDEA: The English settlers in America chose to declare and fight for independence after a long series of conflicts with their government. Most of these centered around economic issues and their right to participate in government. Americans were influenced by Enlightenment ideas.

In the years before American independence, an intellectual movement called the Enlightenment swept Europe and America. Philosophers proposed new ideas about government, including questioning the right of kings to rule and suggesting that all humans were born with basic rights. Many of these ideas were later used to justify the Declaration of Independence and formed the basis for the American system of government.

The Trial of Peter Zenger set an important precedent in America regarding the freedom of the press.

Americans had a long tradition of rebelling against governments they felt were unjust. Rebellions had taken place in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina during the colonial period. Americans also had a long history of ignoring laws they did not like. Smuggling to avoid paying tariffs or to avoid mercantilist laws was commonplace. For many years, British officials had not enforced trade laws in America since enforcement cost more than the potential tariff revenue the government might receive.

After the Seven Years War, the British government needed money and decided to start taxing the American colonists. This was not well received in America. A series of laws passed by the British Parliament were protested in the colonies. Most importantly, Americans believed that it was not fair to tax them without allowing them representation in Parliament.

American patriots organized groups such as the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and Committees of Correspondence to organize protests, boycotts and to share revolutionary ideas. They served as an important first step toward national government by setting and enforcing policy.

The Revolution started in Boston, Massachusetts. This is where the most dramatic protests happened, such as the Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party. The British closed the port of Boston and Boston area patriots formed militias to prepare for war. The fighting itself started when British troops tried to capture a stockpile of weapons in the town of Concord a few miles from Boston.

The first battles of the American Revolution in April 1775 are called the Shot Heard 'Round the World because they inspired other revolutionary movements, such as those in Haiti and France.

3-3: Declaring Independence	wny do governments nave power
5 •	TOPICS:
	 The First Continental Congress Thomas Paine's Common Sense The Declaration of Independence What the Founding Fathers Said The Signatures
	BIG IDEA: American leaders did not want to declare independence right away and tried unsuccessfully to resolve their differences with the government in England. The Declaration of Independence laid out the philosophical reasons for independence and remains a seminal document in American history.
	Leaders from the colonies gathered in Philadelphia in 1774 at the First Continental Congress to try to find ways to negotiate with the British government and solve their growing problems. They wrote a petition to the King and resolved to meet again. Their petition was ignored by both Parliament and the King.
	Thomas Paine wrote a bestselling book making the case for independence entitled Common Sense. He used enlightenment ideas to explain why the British government had no moral authority over the colonies.
	When colonial leaders met in 1776 at the Second Continental Congress, fighting had already begun in Boston. This time, the delegates voted to declare independence. They appointed a committee to write a document explaining their justification for this bold move. Ben Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson all served on the committee. Jefferson wrote most of the document.
	The Declaration of Independence included some of the most important ideas about the meaning of the United States. In it, the Founding Fathers declared that "all men are created equal."
	John Hancock was the president of the Second Continental Congress and signed it first. Washington did not sign the document. He had been appointed to lead the Continental Army.

DOCUMENTS

Declaration and Resolves
Petition to the King
Common Sense
Declaration of Causes
Olive Branch Petition
Declaration of
Independence
When in the Course of
human events...
Preamble

PEOPLE & GROUPS

Thomas Paine George Washington Richard Henry Lee Thomas Jefferson John Hancock

EVENTS

First Continental Congress Second Continental Congress July 4, 1776

3-4: The War for Independence	Can powerful nations maintain control over distant territory?
•	TOPICS:
	 Strengths and Weaknesses Patriots, Loyalists, and Fence-Sitters The Home Front Early Battles The Battle of Saratoga Valley Forge Benedict Arnold The French Alliance Yorktown The Treaty of Paris
	BIG IDEA: The War for Independence was long and difficult. Eventually with the help of the French, Washington's army was able to force the British to surrender and recognize American independence.
	The British and Americans started the War for Independence with distinct strengths and weaknesses. The British were a powerful nation with the world's largest army and navy. The Americans knew the territory and were fighting a war for a cause. The British had to win. The Americans simply had to not lose and last long enough for the British to tire of the fight.
	About 1/3 of Americans were patriots. About 1/3 were loyalists. Another 1/3 had no particular preference. After the war, many loyalists were treated badly, lost their property, and moved to Canada.
	The economy and the lives of citizens were interrupted by the conflict. Homes were burned and farms plundered. The British blockaded American ports.
	Women supported the war by making clothing and by providing support services to the Continental Army, most famously as spies. They also took over the running of farms and businesses while their husbands were in the army.

Hessian
Loyalists
Tories
Patriots
Horatio Gates
Baron von Steuben
Benedict Arnold
John André
Marquis de Lafayette
Rochambeau
Lord Cornwallis

EVENTS

Bunker Hill Crossing the Delaware Battle of Saratoga Yorktown

LOCATIONS

Valley Forge West Point

KEY CONCEPTS

Homespun British Strategy French Alliance

TREATIES, LAWS & POLICIES

Treaty of Paris of 1783

The battles of the War for Independence were mostly victories for the British. In the early years of the war the Americans managed to resist and survive without complete destruction, which served as a moral victory and encouraged perseverance.

The British wanted to split the Southern Colonies from New England by controlling the Hudson River Valley in New York. This did not go well as the Americans defeated the British at Saratoga, the turning point of the war. The victory at Saratoga prevented the British from capturing all of New York and also convinced the French to join the war in support of the Americans.

George Washington's army spent the Winter of 1777 at Valley Forge where they learned tactics from European noblemen who came to help the Americans.

Benedict Arnold became America's first great villain by trying to turn over the fort at West Point to the British. His plot was uncovered and he fled.

The French provided critical support at the end of the war by blocking the British escape from Yorktown with their warships. Washington's army forced the British to surrender.

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 concluded the war. Britain recognized American independence and gave the United States all territory south of Canada and west as far as the Mississippi River.

4-1: Effects of the Revolution	vvas the American nevolution actually revolutionary
	TOPICS:
	The Meaning of the Declaration
	• The Soldiers
	 The Loyalists
	African Americans
	• Women
	 Native Americans
	Yeomen and Artisans
	The Age of Revolution
	BIG IDEA: The American Revolution led to
	different outcomes for different groups of
	people. It was good for landowners and artisans,
	but not good for loyalists, slaves and Native
	Americans.
	The Declaration of Independence is one of the most important documents in American history. The introduction laid out basic ideas about human freedom and the meaning of America. Over time we have expanded our idea of what the Declaration means and who it applies to. For example, in the beginning the phrase "all men are created equal" only applied to White men who owned property. Today, we include men and women of all races and all stations in life.
	Soldiers who fought in the War for Independence had a difficult time. In the beginning of the war, the American army was made up of various volunteer militias. As the war progressed, Washington fashioned a professional army, but they were poorly paid and poorly equipped by Congress and mutinies and desertion were common. At the end of the war, the army was a powerful force and the people and the government were suspicious that military officers might try to take power for themselves.
	Loyalists were treated poorly throughout the war and especially afterward. Many fled to Britain or Canada.
	The Revolution was not an advancement in freedom for African Americans. The British offered freedom for slaves who agreed to fight for the British army, so the Americans were effectively fighting to perpetuate slavery. There was a rise in the population of free African Americans in the North during the war and institutions such as churches developed. The ideas of liberty expressed in the Declaration were embraced by African Americans in later generations who used it as a rallying cry for emancipation and civil rights.
	Although women contributed a great deal to the success of the war effort, they were not included in the new governments that followed. Women did become the primary teachers of revolutionary ideas to their children, thus gaining the position of preservers and perpetuators of the essential nature of the American experiment.
KEY CONCEPTS	Native Americans lost badly. Tribes had almost universally supported the British who had promised to help secure their land rights against encroaching American settlers. The British loss contributed to efforts by Native American leaders to form intertribal alliances between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River area against the new American nation.
Republican Motherhood	Because the Founding Fathers gave voting rights to White men who
PEOPLE AND GROUPS	owned land, small farmers came out of the Revolution as victors. Artisans such as silversmith Paul Revere also came out of the Revolution well. Of course, most of the Founding Fathers were

wealthy landowners and they also benefited from the Revolution.

African Methodist Episcopal Church

Yeoman Farmer

4-2: The Articles of Confederation	willy are we the, and not these officed states
	TOPICS:
	 State Constitutions The Articles of Confederation Success Under the Articles of Confederation The Economic Crisis of the 1780s Shays' Rebellion
	BIG IDEA: For the first few years of American independence, the federal government was weak and ineffective at dealing with major problems. A rebellion in Massachusetts eventually pushed leaders to seek a new system of government.
	During the War for Independence the states and Congress formed new systems of government. These formed the basis for ideas that would eventually become part of the Constitution.
	The national government was organized under a set of rules called the Articles of Confederation. It emphasized state power, giving only limited responsibility to the national congress. This was because the Revolution had been prompted by conflicts with a powerful national government in Britain that Americans believed had too much authority. Having a weak central government led to problems down the road.
	There were some important political agreements made during the Articles of Confederation government. Most notably, Congress agreed to a set of laws laying out the process for the lands of the Old Northwest (today's Midwest) to become states. Within these laws were the seeds of the Civil War since they banned slavery in the territory. The laws ignored Native Americans.
	An economic crisis in the 1780s increased social problems and showed the weaknesses of the government. In Massachusetts, poor farmers could not afford to pay back loans and found themselves in danger of losing land or going to debtor's prison. Daniel Shays led a rebellion of these farmers against that state government. His rebellion failed, but it showed the rift between the wealthy who dominated government, and the people. It also showed the need for a strong federal government to maintain domestic security.
	<u> </u>

Unicameral

LOCATIONS

Northwest Territory

LAWS

Constitution
Articles of Confederation
Ordinance of 1784, Land
Ordinance of 1785 and
Northwest Ordinance of
1787

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Daniel Shays Shaysites

EVENTS

Economic Crisis of the 1780s Shay's Rebellion

4-3: The Constitution	Does the Constitution embody our founding beliefs?
	TOPICS:
	 The Founders Madison's Framework Constitution Through Compromise We the People
	BIG IDEA: The creation of the Constitution and our current system of government was due to problems that existed in the late 1780s and was the result of a series of compromises. The Founding Fathers tried to enshrine the ideals of the Revolution in a functioning system of government.
	Colonial leaders met in Philadelphia to find solutions to the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. Their first important decision was to discard the Articles altogether and start over.
	George Washington served as the Constitutional Convention's president, but James Madison was the intellectual leader and primary author of the new system of government.
	One important debate was the nature of the legislature. Populous states wanted a legislature that would have representation based on population. Smaller states promoted a plan for equal representation for each state. The Great Compromise produced our current Congress with a House of Representatives and a Senate.
	The Founding Fathers were concerned about too much democracy. They created the Electoral College as a forum for debate in the selection of the president, thus insulating the president from the fickle will of the people. Our strange system of electing presidents today in a winner-take-all system is due to this early decision.
	The Constitution protected slavery. It included requirements that states help return runaway slaves and gave slaves states extra representatives in the House. Slaves could be counted as 3/5 of a person.
	The Preamble lays out the purpose of government. Its opening

words "We the People" emphasize the idea that government represents the people's wishes and is chosen by the people.

KEY CONCEPTS

Virginia Plan
Separation of Powers
Bicameral
Legislative Branch
Executive Branch
Judicial Branch
New Jersey Plan
Census
Great Compromise
Three-Fifths Compromise

LAWS

Fugitive Clause Supreme Law of the Land Preamble We the People

EVENTS

Constitutional Convention

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

James Madison
Alexander Hamilton
Founding Fathers
Senate
House of Representatives
President
Electoral College

4-4: Ratification & the Bill of Rights	Why do we have a Bill of Rights
	TOPICS:
	 Ratifying the Constitution Federalists Anti-Federalists Ratification State by State Virginia, New York and the Federalist Papers The Bill of Rights
	 BIG IDEA: The debate about ratification of the new Constitution divided the nation's leaders but led to the creation of the Bill of Rights.
	The Constitution could not take effect until 9 of the 13 states ratified it. This led to an important period during which the public debated the merits of the new form of government. Central to this debate was the balance of power between the states and the federal government. Also important was the idea of individual freedom and the power of government over people.
	Federalists liked the new more powerful federal government. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison were Federalists. With John Jay they wrote the Federalists Papers to explain the virtues of the new Constitution. Their work remains an important explanation of the ideas that underlie our system of government.
	Anti-Federalists saw the new Constitution as dangerous. They believed that states should hold more power than the federal government. Thomas Jefferson led this faction. Their most important objection was that the Constitution had no protections for individuals. The Federalists argued that separating power between three branches would prevent the government from becoming too powerful and taking away people's rights. However, the Anti-Federalists won the argument.
	In the end, the Constitution was adopted as the Federalists wanted, and a Bill of Rights was added as the Anti-Federalists wanted. The Bill of Rights protects many of the basic freedoms that the British had violated before the Revolution. These include the right to free speech, press, religion, petition, and assembly. It guarantees the right to a trial by jury, protection from warrantless search and seizure and the right to own a gun.
KEY CONCEPTS PEOPLE AND GROUPS	

Federalism

LAWS

Bill of Rights
First Amendment
Second Amendment
Third Amendment
Fourth Amendment
Fifth Amendment
Sixth Amendment
Seventh Amendment
Eighth Amendment
Ninth Amendment
Tenth Amendment

Federalists Anti-Federalists

DOCUMENTS

The Federalist Papers Federalist, Number 10

LOCATIONS

First State

5-1: George Was	shington	TOPICS:
		 Young Washington General Washington Washington as a Federalist Precedent Whiskey Rebellion Washington's Farewell Washington and Slavery
		BIG IDEA: It is difficult to understate the importance of George Washington on the founding of the United States. He led the army in the War for Independence and served as the nation's first president.
		George Washington had been a surveyor in Virginia. He was not poor, but not rich until he married into a wealthy family. He played an important part in the start of the Seven Years War, which gave him credibility with Congress who appointed him leader of the Continental Army during the Revolution.
		Washington was not a brilliant military commander but was charismatic and inspired confidence and loyalty. Importantly, he respected the idea of civilian leadership and refused to become king, although he certainly could have used his army, and popularity to take power for himself.
		Washington generally supported the Federalist idea of strong central government, although he did not like political parties and discouraged them during his eight years in the presidency.
		Washington understood the importance of precedent and made careful choices as the first president. He created the cabinet of advisors, a tradition still in place today.
		When farmers in the mountains of Virginia rebelled against a tax on whiskey, Washington led an army to put down the rebellion, thus reinforcing the new federal government's power.
		At the end of two terms Washington refused to be elected again. This created an important tradition that was respected for almost 200 years. When leaving office, he gave a farewell address that encouraged his countrymen to avoid forming political parties or engaging in alliances with foreign nations.
		A persistent criticism of Washington is that he was a slave owner. However, Washington had mixed feelings about slavery. At the end of his life, he believed slavery should end and in his will he emancipated his slaves.
KEY CONCEPTS Precedent Emancipation	LAWS 22nd Amendment SPEECHES	

Washington's Farewell

Address

Mount Vernon

LOCATIONS

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Whiskey Rebellion

Cabinet

EVENTS

5-2: The First Political Parties	Why do we have two major political parties?
	TOPICS:
	 Alexander Hamilton Democratic-Republicans Washington, DC John Adams Presidency
	BIG IDEA: The United States has had two major political parties from the very beginning. These developed around the competing ideas of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.
	As the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton proposed important plans to shape the American economy. His ideas reflected his idea that the federal government should be powerful. He wanted the federal government to absorb state debts. This helped northern states who still owed money after the Revolution. It also meant that people would support the federal government because they owned federal bonds.
	Hamilton proposed chartering a Bank of the United States to hold federal funds. He believed this large bank would stabilize the economy. Hamilton believed the future of America was based on industry and trade. He wanted to increase tariffs on foreign products to protect American manufacturers. This would hurt Southerners who wanted to purchase imports. Hamilton believed in a loose interpretation of the Constitution. In his view, the Constitution enumerated powers but did not list every possible power of the government. Generally, Hamilton saw Great Britain as an ideal to copy. In his view, the chaos of the French Revolution was a bad example.
	The Anti-Federalists changed their name to Democratic- Republicans and were led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison who had grown to distrust Hamilton. They believed the ideal Americans were farmers who were self-sufficient. They saw the French as ideological brothers and distrusted the British. After all, Americans had just finished fighting a war with Britain. Jefferson and Madison were both Southerners and Hamilton's ideas about tariffs, the bank, and absorbing state debt all

Public Securities Bonds Subsidies Tariffs Protectionism Strict Interpretation Loose Interpretation **Political Party**

EVENTS

French Revolution Election of 1800 **Burr-Hamilton Duel**

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Alexander Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury Pierre Charles L'Enfant **Federalist Party** Democratic-Republican Party **Aaron Burr**

LOCATIONS

Washington, DC District of Columbia

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

First Bank of the United States

LAWS

Alien and Sedition Acts

Democratic-Republicans believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They favored stated powers and feared a powerhungry federal government. In their view, if a power wasn't listed in the Constitution, the federal government did not have that

The new federal government moved to Washington, DC, a brandnew city created in the South. In the beginning, the city was mostly swamp. Adams was the first President to live in the White

When John Adams took over as second president, he wanted to continue Washington's tradition of staying above the growing debate between the two parties, but he failed and both sides turned against him. The XYZ Affair showed growing problems with France. Federalists in Congress passed laws to make criticizing the government a crime, which was a clear political move to silence opponents. In 1800, Democratic-Republicans engineered an electoral victory for Thomas Jefferson.

5-3: The Early Supreme Court	Can a democracy function without a judicial
	TOPICS:
	Marshall Court
	Marbury v. Madison
	 McCullock v. Maryland
	Gibbons v. Ogden
	BIG IDEA: Because of the work of Chief Justice John Marshall, the Supreme Court emerged as a co-equal branch of government. Marshall also helped define the relationship between the federal government and the states.
	The early Supreme Court was not considered an equal branch of government. This changed because of the work of Chief Justice John Marshall. The Marshall Court established three important precedents that have affected America's government in the centuries that followed.
	The Marbury v. Madison case established the Court as a coequal branch of government and the idea that the Court can overturn acts of Congress and the President as unconstitutional.
	The McCulloch v. Maryland case confirmed the authority of the federal government over states.
	The Gibbons v. Ogden case clarified Congress's power to regulate business between states.

Judicial Review Federal Supremacy

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

John Marshall Midnight Judges

COURT CASES

Marbury v. Madison McCulloch v. Maryland Gibbons v. Ogden

LAWS

Commerce Clause

		powerful fielgribors
		TOPICS:
		 Britain and France Jay's Treaty Pinckney's Treaty XYZ Affair Barbary Pirates Jefferson Embargo War of 1812 Hartford Convention War of 1812 Effects
		BIG IDEA: The young United States was often caught between the warring powers of Britain and France. American leaders had different ideas about who to support and often found themselves in conflicts they would rather have avoided. In the end, America fought a second war with Britain.
		In its early years, the United States had problems with both Britain and France. These were the two most powerful European powers and were in conflict with one another. Americans wanted to do business and benefit from this war but had problems maintaining independence from foreign influence.
		Britain continued to maintain forts in American territory in the West that they had promised to leave after the Revolution. They actively encouraged and supported Native Americans who opposed American expansion. The British navy impressed American sailors. To solve these problems, America negotiated Jay's Treaty. In return the United States agreed to pay back debts to British banks from before the Revolution. Democratic-Republicans saw this as giving in to the British.
		America also negotiated Pinckney's Treaty with Spain to gain land in what is now Mississippi and Alabama and the right to carry out trade in New Orleans.
KEY CONCEPTS	TREATIES	American diplomats were disrespected by French officials embarrassing John Adams. The result was a non-declared war with France as the French navy tried to stop Americans from trading with Britain.
Right of Deposit Impressment	Jay's Treaty Pinckney's Treaty	President Jefferson sent the navy to the Mediterranean Sea to fight the pirates from the Barbary States of North Africa.
LOCATIONS	Treaty of Ghent	Jefferson also implemented an embargo against both British and French imports in an attempt to stop them from interfering with American shipping, but the embargo simply hurt business and was unpopular.
Barbary States	PEOPLE AND GROUPS War Hawks	America ultimately fought a declared war against Britain in 1812. Impressment of American sailors and British support for Native Americans
FVFNTS	Francis Scott Kov	in the West led Congress to declare war. It was not universally popular in

XYZ Affair Quasi-War with France First Barbary War Second Barbary War Embargo of 1807 War of 1812 British attack on Washington, DC

Hartford Convention

Battle of New Orleans

Francis Scott Key Andrew Jackson

SONGS

5-4: Foreign Affairs & the War of 1812

The Star-Spangled Banner

Congress or with the public. The United States invaded Canada, but it did not go well. British troops bombarded Fort McHenry in Baltimore, an event that was immortalized in The Star-Spangled Banner, and burned Washington, DC. The United States had some minor victories as well, including a decisive victory by Andrew Jackson's troops in New Orleans.

How can a weak nation gain the respect of

The War of 1812 led to the demise of the Federalist Party. At their convention in Hartford, talk turned to secession of New England. The war had been unpopular in New England since it was a center of trade with Britain. For most Americans, talk of secession simply sounded unpatriotic. Never again were the Federalists a force in national politics.

The War of 1812 concluded in a stalemate. The two sides agreed to the pre-war borders, so no land was exchanged. The Americans confirmed their independence and Andrew Jackson launched his political career.

6-1: The Industrial Revolution	Why didn't America become a land of yeomen farmers
	TOPICS:
	 Early 1800s Overview Canals First Railroads Inventors Factories Market Revolution Irish and German Immigration American System
	BIG IDEA: The industrial revolution began in the early 1800s and led to major changes in transportation, communication, manufacturing, and the way the economy worked.
	In the first half of the 1800s, the United States experienced a new sort of revolution. This change dealt with transportation, communication, and economics.
	New forms of transportation made it much easier to move goods from one part of the country to another. Many canals were built, most importantly the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal opened in 1825 and connected New York City to the Great Lakes. After it opened, many people from New York and New England moved into the Midwest. The expansion of trade through New York City fostered growth and solidified it as America's largest city and the center of the nation's trade.
	This time in history also saw the construction of the nation's first railroads. Although they were few in number, railroads later eclipsed canals as the primary means of moving people and products.
	American inventors were especially prolific in the early 1800s. The steamboat which allowed ships to move upriver, the horse-drawn reaper that allowed farmers to harvest much larger fields, the riding plow that allowed the tilling of thick prairie soil, and interchangeable parts were all developed at this time.

Interchangeable Parts Corporation Nativism **Textile Industry**

CANALS, ROADS RAILROADS & BUSINESSES

Erie Canal **Cumberland Road** Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Western Union

LAWS & POLICIES

American System **Tariff of Abominations**

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Dewitt Clinton Robert Fulton Cyrus McCormick John Deere Samuel Morse Charles Goodyear Eli Whitney Elias Howe Samuel Slater Frances Cabot Lowell Mill Girls **Known Nothing Party** Henry Clay

EVENTS

Industrial Revolution Market Revolution Great Irish Potato Famine

The first factories developed in the early 1800s. Based primarily in New England near rivers where they could draw waterpower, the early factories produced textiles and employed young women who sometimes lived in company dormitories. The Lowell Mills were the most famous example of these.

Why didn't America become a land of yeomen farmers?

All of these changes led to the market revolution. Because transportation was improved, products could be shipped far from where they were produced. Thus, instead of growing one's own food, or trading with neighbors, Americans could send products far away to sell, and buy things that were imported to their region.

Much of the labor in the nation's factories and building canals and railroads was done by immigrants. In the early 1800s, many were from Germany and Ireland. The Irish came to escape the Potato Famine and faced intense anti-Catholic nativist discrimination.

It was during this time that Senator Henry Clay proposed the American System. He wanted tariffs to protect American producers, a national bank to support business, and federal funding for roads, canals and other internal improvements that could foster growth. Southerners resisted a tariff signed by John Quincy Adams since it protected Northern producers but made imports to the South more expensive.

		TOPICS:
		 Romanticism Second Great Awakening New Religious Groups Transcendentalism Utopias
		BIG IDEA: Romanticism and the Second Great Awakening brought new ideas from Europe to America which were manifested in art, literature, and religious practices. Americans developed their own new philosophy in Transcendentalism.
		Romanticism was a new way of thinking about art, music and literature. It emphasized emotion rather than rational thinking. Begun in Europe, Americans embraced Romanticism. Authors wrote stories such as The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, novels like Moby Dick, and poems such as The Raven that used the natural world to reveal human experience and emotion. Artists of the Hudson River School painted beautiful pictures of landscapes tha followed this same theme.
		During the first half of the 1800s a religious revival swept through England and America. Travelling preachers promised listeners that God would soon be returning and the best way to bring about the second coming was to purify themselves and the world. In essence, people could bring God back by making Earth more God-like. They taught that every human had a spark of divinity and should make a personal connection with God.
NEA CONCEDE:	DEODLE AND CROUDS	This movement led to the development of many new religious groups, including the Mormons who eventually moved to Utah to escape persecution. The movement also brought more equality for women in religion since it emphasized individuals over church structure and leadership.

Romanticism Spark of Divinity Pentecostalism Postmillennialism Hellfire and Brimstone Transcendentalism Utopia

6-2: Intellectual Movements

EVENTS

Second Great Awakening **Camp Meetings** Mormon Trail

LOCATIONS

Burned Over District New Harmony Oneida Community Brook Farm Fruitlands

BOOKS & ESSAYS

Moby-dick **Book of Mormon** The American Scholar Walden

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Washington Irving James Fenimore Cooper Edgar Allan Poe Nathaniel Hawthorne **Emily Dickinson** Herman Melville **Hudson River School** Thomas Cole Frederick Edwin Church Albert Bierstadt Charles Grandison Finney Seventh-day Adventist Church Joseph Smith **Day Saints Brigham Young**

The Transcendental Club Margaret Fuller Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Walt Whitman Henry David Thoreau

American Bible Society

Shakers

Mother Ann Lee

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter

Walden Pond for a year to test this hypothesis. Some social reformers believed they could create a perfect society from scratch. Multiple such experiments briefly flourished. Shakers believed in equality between the sexes and celibacy. The Oneida Community rejected marriage.

A unique American philosophy developed in the early 1800s called Transcendentalism. Founded by scholars in New England,

this movement promoted the idea that people were inherently

good and that by rejecting traditional ways of living and thinking

people could rise above the distractions of modern life and find

happiness and understanding. Thoreau lived in the woods by

Do our beliefs change our world or reflect our world?

Transcendentalists built Brook Farm. All the utopian communities failed eventually. It turned out that humans are not as perfect as dreamers hoped.

6-3: Social Reform	Is it possible to purify humanity
	TOPICS:
	 Seneca Falls Mental Health and Jail Reform Temperance Education Reform Reform and Second Great Awakening
	BIG IDEA: The spirit of reform brought about by the Second Great Awakening led to movements to improve many areas of life including temperance, education, women's rights, mental health, and abolition.
	Some serious social reform movements developed in the early 1800s. Women began organizing and advocating for equal rights. This was in part due to the rise of the idea that the Woman's Sphere was in the home. An outgrowth of the industrial revolution, this idea is still prevalent in American society. The suffrage movement began when reformers met at Seneca Falls, New York to organize. Their Declaration of Sentiments marks an important beginning for the effort by women to win the right to vote.
	Dorothea Dix and Louis Dwight worked to improve conditions in mental asylums and jails.
	A temperance movement developed to work toward a ban on alcohol consumption. Most members of the movement were practical, but Carrie Nation made headlines by attacking bars with her hatchet and Bible.
	Horace Mann worked to reform schools. In the North, common schools were built to use taxpayer dollars to provide basic education for all children through eighth grade. Mann build normal schools to train teachers. Congress allocated funding for

Women's Sphere **Cult of Domesticity** Feminism Suffrage

Universal Public Education

LOCATIONS

Normal Schools Common Schools Land-Grant Colleges

LAWS

Morrill Land-Grant Acts

DOCUMENTS

"Remember the Ladies!" **Declaration of Sentiments**

FASHION

Bloomers

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

Abigail Adams Angelina and Sarah Grimke Harriet Wilson Lucretia Mott Elizabeth Cady Stanton Susan B. Anthony Amelia Bloomer Dorothea Dix

Lyman Beecher American Temperance

Society Carrie Nation Horace Mann

Louis Dwight

EVENTS

Seneca Falls Convention Temperance **Common School Movement**

university system. Much of the spirit of reform at this time was inspired by the Second Great Awakening's teaching that a pure society full of perfected people would hasten the return of God.

land to build universities in each state, the beginning of the public

Is it possible to purify humanity

6-4: Jacksonian Democracy	Why isn't America an oligarchy
•	TOPICS:
	 Era of Good Feelings Universal Malehood Suffrage Corrupt Bargain Jackson's Supporters
	BIG IDEA: After the War of 1812, democracy changed in America. Instead of the realm of the elite and educated, all White men could vote and when Andrew Jackson was elected president in 1828 the old ways had clearly been swept aside ir favor of the common man.
	After the War of 1812, that nation experienced a short period in which there was only one viable national political party. Called the Era of Good Feeling, it lasted only one decade before the old Democratic-Republican Party split into the Democratic and Whig Parties.
	It was at this same time that democracy expanded in the United States so that all White men could vote, regardless of wealth or property ownership. This was partially a result of the fact that many more people lived in cities and worked in factories. For them, owning land and farming was not a reality. Jefferson's dream of a nation of yeomen farmers died.
	The election of 1828 featured John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson. After a close vote in which no one won a majority, backroom wrangling led Clay to tell his supporters to vote for Adams, who won the presidency. Jackson's supporters called it the Corrupt Bargain and four years later he roared back and won election outright.
	Jackson ushered in the first Democratic administration. His supporters included farmers and workers. He championed the common man. The Whigs were the party of the Eastern elites, the wealthy, and favored small government over Jackson's expansive use of power.

Republicanism Party Platform Universal White Manhood Suffrage Jacksonian Democracy

EVENTS

Era of Good Feelings Corrupt Bargain

PEOPLE AND GROUPS

James Monroe Martin Van Buren **Democratic Party** Andrew Jackson John Quincy Adams Whig Party

COURT CASES

Amistad Case

6-5: Jackson's Presid	dency	Does Jackson belong on the \$20 bill?
		TOPICS: Jackson vs. Ruling Class Nullification Crisis Bank War Jackson and Power Trail of Tears
		BIG IDEA: Andrew Jackson was a major force in American politics. As a champion of the common man, he established the spoils system, used his veto power to end the National Bank and ignored the Supreme Court when he ordered the removal of Native Americans.
		Andrew Jackson changed the presidency in many ways. First, he rewarded his political supporters by giving them jobs in the government, thus creating the spoils system we are accustomed to today. He was hated by the Washington social class. They saw him as crude, and he hated them back. He believed his wife had died of shame because of their personal attacks.
		Jackson reaffirmed the power of the federal government over the states. During his time in office, Senator Calhoun of South Carolina tried to promote the idea that states could nullify laws passed by Congress. In this case, they wanted to nullify the tariff they hated. Jackson won the political argument and Calhoun backed down.
		Jackson hated the Bank of the United States, which he viewed as a tool of the elites to control the masses. He used his veto power to destroy the bank, depositing federal funds in banks run by his friends. As critics had warned, Jackson's action caused a severe recession in the economy, but by then he was out of office and it was Martin Van Buren, Jackson's protégé who suffered the political fallout.
		Sometimes called King Andrew by his critics, Jackson found both legal and illegal ways to get what he wanted. He used his constitutional veto power, such as in the case of the Bank, but also simply ignored the other branches of government when it suited him.
KEY CONCEPTS Spoils System Nullification	PEOPLE AND GROUPS Kitchen Cabinet John C. Calhoun	The most egregious case was when he disregarded a Supreme Court decision that had granted the Cherokee Tribe the right to keep its land and sent the army to move them to Oklahoma. The resulting Trail of Tears is rightly remembered as both a human tragedy and a gross violation of presidential power.

COURT CASES

Trail of Tears

Petticoat Affair

EVENTS

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

TREATIES & LAWS

South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification Treaty of New Echota

Nicholas Biddle King Andrew the First The Great Compromiser Black Hawk

Chief Osceola Cherokee Sequoia

BANKS

John Ross

Second Bank of the United

States Pet Banks

7-1: Early Expansion	on	Why didn't Jefferson's vision of peaceful, scientific exploratio typify the westward expansion of White America
		TOPICS:
		 Louisiana Purchase Lewis and Clark 60 Years War Tecumseh Settlement of the Midwest Creek War
		BIG IDEA: Native Americans had been fighting White expansion for many years. Their primary goal was preserving their land which was the principal factor in their decisions about who to side with in the Seven Years War, American Revolution, War of 1812, and in their own conflicts with White Americans.
		Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana from France in 1803. The land he bought was much larger than the current State of Louisiana. In effect, Jefferson doubled the size of the country. To explore the land he had just purchased, he sent Lewis and Clark on a multi-year journey to the Pacific Ocean and back. Their Corps of Discovery was meant to map the land, study the animals and plants, and make friendly connections to the Native Americans. They were helped by Sacagawea, a young mother who helped translate along the way.
		The Lewis and Clark Expedition may have been peaceful, but most encounters between White Americans and Native Americans were not. Natives had been fighting for 60 years to try to preserve their lands, and they mostly were losing. They had fought in the Seven Years War, the Revolution and during the War of 1812.
		Between the Revolution and the War of 1812, Tecumseh and his brother "The Prophet" Tenskwatawa had tried to unite the tribes along the Mississippi River to form a wall against White expansion. They ended up fighting American troops at the Battle of Tippecanoe led by William Henry Harrison and lost. Tecumseh left for Canada, Harrison became popular and won the presidency, and White expansion continued.
EVENTS Louisiana Purchase Battle of Tippecanoe	PEOPLE Meriwether Lewis William Clark	Much of this fighting took place in the region we now call the Midwest, encompassing the states of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. Once Native Americans had been defeated and the Erie Canal opened, White settlers from New England, New York and Pennsylvania swarmed in. They all became states before the Civil War.
	- 	

Creeks in the South also fought White advancement into their

territory at the same time as the War of 1812. Like William

Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson fought them, won and later

won the presidency as well.

TREATIES

Creek War

Treaty of Greenville Treaty of Fort Jackson

Battle of Horseshoe Bend

PLACES

Prophetstown

William Clark Corps of Discovery Sacagawea Tecumseh Tenskwatawa William Henry Harrison **Red Sticks**

7-2: Texas & Mex	ico When something	is wrong but popular, how should individuals resist
		TOPICS:
		 Texas Independence Annexation of Texas James K. Polk Oregon Territory Mexican-American War Impacts of the Mexican American War Gadsden Purchase
		 BIG IDEA: Americans who moved to Texas initiated a war for independence from Mexico, and later President Polk launched a war against Mexico that resulted in Mexico giving half of its land to the United States.
		 Texas was originally part of New Spain, and then Mexico after Mexico won independence. Mexico invited American settlers to move into Texas to increase the non-Native population. These were Tejanos, and they brought their slaves with them. When Mexico outlawed slavery, the Tejanos decided to fight for independence from Mexico. They did not want to give up slavery, they did not speak Spanish, and they were not Catholic.
		The Texas Revolution was a success for the Tejanos. After the loss of the Alamo, they defeated Mexican dictator Santa Anna and forced him to recognize Texan independence. Sam Houston became the president of the new Republic of Texas. Almost immediately they asked Congress to annex the territory, but because of concerns about balancing slave and free states in the Senate, Texas remained independent for ten years.
PLACES	PEOPLE	 Americans started to believe in the idea of manifest destiny. They thought that God wanted their nation to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. They elected James K. Polk president in 1844. He was a strong believer in this idea and promised to annex Texas. He also promised to go to war with Great Britain over control of the Oregon Territory.
Texas The Alamo Lone Star Republic	Tejanos Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna	Polk did go to war with Mexico, but chose to settle with Great Britain peacefully. The Oregon Territory was divided. The modern states of Oregon and Washington became American territory. British Columbia is now part of Canada.

Texas
The Alamo
Lone Star Republic
Oregon Territory
Pacific Northwest
American Southwest
Rio Grande
Nueces River
Chapultepec
Mexican Cession
Gadsden Puchase

SLOGANS

Fifty-four forty or fight

LAWS & TREATIES

Spot Resolutions Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Tejanos
Antonio Lopez de Santa
Anna
Sam Houston
Davy Crockett
James K. Polk
Californios
Zachary Taylor
John C. Fremont
Mestizo

EVENTS

Battle of San Jacinto Texas Revolution Mexican-American War Polk annexed Texas and then instigated a war with Mexico by sending American troops across the Nueces River into land both the United States and Mexico claimed. Some Americans believed a war with Mexico was wrong, but many others wanted land in the West and supported the effort. The war went well. American troops invaded Mexico, defeated Santa Anna and forced him to give up the Mexican Cession, which makes up most or all of what is now the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah.

The Mexican-American War had some important impacts. Zachary Taylor who was the hero of the Mexican-American War was elected president. The young officers in the war later led the armies of the Civil War. Debate about expanding slavery into the new lands won from Mexico helped cause the Civil War.

The final piece of land that makes up the map of the United States we know today was the Gadsden Purchase. It was bought from Mexico in order to build a railroad along flat land between Texas and California.

7-3 & 4: People of the West

KEY IDEAS

Panning Wild West Longhorn Frontier Myth Mail Order Catalog

PEOPLE

Peons

Vaqueros

Gorras Blancas

Anti-Coolie Clubs

Mountain Men John Colter Jim Beckwourth Jim Bridger Jedediah Smith Kit Carson Prospector Forty-Niner Levi Strauss Chisholm Trail Cow Town Joseph G. McCoy Gunslinger Wyatt Earp Outlaw James-Younger Gang Jesse James Billy the Kid Butch Cassidy's Wild Bunch **Exodusters Buffalo Soldiers** Sodbusters Laura Ingalls Wilder

EVENTS

Rendezvous California Gold Rush Cattle Drive Showdown at High Noon Showdown at the OK Corral

PLACES

Sutter's Mill
Comstock Lode
Ghost Town
Promontory Point, Utah
Fort Laramie
Bonanza Farm
Barrios

TECHNOLOGY

Barbed Wire Transcontinental Railroad

LAWS

Pacific Railway Act Homestead Act Sunday Laws Greaser Laws Chinese Exclusion Act

COMPANIES

Union Pacific Railroad Central Pacific Railroad

BOOKS

Little House on the Prairie

TOPICS:

Mountain Men

How have the real and mythologized people of the West shaped our national identity?

- Miners
- Boom Towns & Ghost Towns
- Ranchers
- Gunslingers
- Railroads
- Forts
- Homesteaders
- Hispanics
- Chinese in the West

BIG IDEA: There were many groups of people who defined the character of the West. Some of these people have become mythologized.

Mountain men were fur trappers and explorers who mapped the West. They met every year to share news and sell their furs. Some later became guides to show the way for pioneers.

Miners went to the West in search of gold, silver and copper. The 49ers went to California beginning in 1849 after gold was discovered. Some struck it rich, but many did not. Levi Strauss invented jeans to sell to miners who wore out their pants panning for gold. California grew tremendously because of this gold rush. Silver rushes in Nevada, copper rushes in Montana, and a gold rush in Alaska also drove increases in the populations of these future states.

In some places in the West, thousands of people flocked to a particular spot to dig in a mine. These sudden towns were places without the traditional structures like police, churches, and women who helped maintain civic order in the East. Stories from these towns gave rise to the legend of the Wild West. In some cases, when the gold or silver ran out, people simply left, leaving behind empty ghost towns.

Ranchers started rounding up the longhorn cattle of the Texas prairie, the descendants of cattle released by the Spanish. Cowboys drove herds of these cows north to the ends of the railroads where they were loaded up and shipped to Chicago. There the cattle were slaughtered and shipped to customers in the East. Within a few decades the railroads spread, farmers put up barbed wire, and the days of the cattle drives were over. The legend of the cowboy and the cattle drive come from this short era in history.

Gunslingers became a popularized character of the West. The mythologized cowboy with six shooters on both hips who stood up for justice and hunted down evildoers is based on some real characters from the real West, but is mostly a creation of Hollywood. This frontier myth is still an important idea in modern America. We like our pickup trucks and the lone hero who sets out on a quest to fight the good fight. There were some real outlaws in the West, most notably the James-Younger Gang, Billy the Kid and Butch Cassidy.

Railroads eventually stretched across the West. The first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869. The western side was built mostly by Chinese immigrants. Other railroads soon followed.

The army built forts in the West. These served as trading hubs and stopping points for pioneers crossing the plains. The Homestead Act gave inexpensive land to anyone who could stay and survive as farmers in the West. This last group of people to move West were the ones who stayed and truly settled the West, because they came as families. Some were Exodusters, former slaves who struck out to make a new life on the prairie. Life on the plains was hard, and some didn't make it. Over time, farmers sold their land to bonanza farms and farming started to consolidate the same way industry was consolidating in the East. With the expansion of railroads, homesteaders could buy things from the East. Mail order catalogue companies such as Sears, grew up to provide for them.

Hispanics who found themselves in the United States after the Mexican-American War often lost their land to Whites. Some fought back, but they generally lost out as Whites pushed west.

Chinese immigrants who arrived in California for the gold rush, also lost out. Whites did not want to share claims to land and Chinese immigrants ended up working in industries that supported the miners, or on the railroads. The Chinese Exclusion Act ended all immigration from China in 1882.

7-5: The Indian Wars	Were the Indian Wars a triumph or a tragedy?
	TOPICS:
	 Causes of Conflict Sioux Wars & Custer Buffalo Dawes Act / Americanization Chief Joseph Wounded Knee Carlisle Indian School
	BIG IDEA: The last violent conflicts between Whites and independent Native Americans were in the late 1800s on the Great Plains. Ultimately the army defeated the last of the tribes and forced them to move to reservations where official government policy attempted to destroy Native culture.
	As White homesteaders moved into the Great Planes they encountered the last of the free Native American tribes. Some groups moved peacefully. The government promised money and land in the First Treaty of Fort Laramie. In the late 1800s, the army fought a series of wars with the tribes that did not agree to move.
	The Sioux were a large confederation of tribes living in what is now the Dakotas and Montana. Violent conflicts between Sioux and White settlers led to the Sand Creek Massacre by the army. Treaties the Natives did sign were often broken. Eventually, the Sioux formed up into a massive fighting force under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. In 1876, the 7th Cavalry under the command of General Custer lost the Battle of Little Bighorn to this combined Sioux force.
	Central to the life of the plains tribes was the buffalo. They used it for its meat, fur, bone, and it was central to their religion as well. Whites understood this and began to slaughter the buffalo on a massive scale. They correctly believed that if there were no buffalo, the Native Americans would not be able to survive and would be forced to move to reservations.
	Congress passed the Dawes Act, which sought to make Native Americans live more like White Americans. It divided tribal lands into

KEY IDEAS

Bison/Buffalo **Ghost Dance** Americanization

PLACES

Reservations **Black Hills Indian Territory** Carlisle Indian School

TREATIES & LAWS

First Treaty of Fort Laramie Second Treaty of Fort Laramie Treaty of Medicine Lodge **Dawes Act**

PEOPLE

Sioux Sitting Bull Crazy Horse **George Custer** Chief Joseph

EVENTS

Sand Creek massacre Battle of Little Bighorn Massacre at Wounded Knee small portions so that individuals owned property instead of collective ownership by tribes. In most cases, the land set aside for reservations was not good for farming, and these nomads-turned-farmers struggled to survive. They became dependent on the government for supplies of food. Depression and alcoholism developed. The government succeeded in destroying Native cultural practices.

Chief Joseph led his Nez Perce tribe on a desperate trek to cross the border into Canada and escape reservation life. However, he and his people were starving in the cold while pursued by the army and were caught a few miles from the border. His surrender message is famous for its sadness.

The final violent conflict of the Indian Wars happened at Wounded Knee. A new religious movement had swept through Native American societies in the West promising that if they engaged in a Ghost Dance the Whites would disappear and the buffalo would return. A group of mostly women, children and old men engaged in this dance were slaughtered by the army in 1890.

In the following decades, boarding schools were opened where Native Children were taught English and White culture. The Carlisle Indian School was the most famous of these. It was not until the 1940s that this process of forced Americanization ended.

		TOPICS:
		Slavery's Origins
		King Cotton
		Expansion of Slavery
		Slavery and Social Status
		•
		Arguments for Slavery
		 Free African Americans
		Abolition Movement
		Underground Railroad
		BIG IDEA: Slavery was the root cause of the Civil
-		War. As the nation grew, slavery also grew and
		formed the basis for much of the nation's
		wealth. The small abolition movement in the
		North slowly gained support and helped facilitate
		a system to help slaves escape to freedom in
		Canada.
		Slavery had been a part of the American experience from almost
		immediately after the first British settlers arrived in Jamestown. Over
		time, economic and social pressures transformed the use of slave labor. By the mid-1800s, slavery was the primary source of labor south of the
		Mason-Dixon Line and slave codes had been passed that severely limited
		the rights and movement of slaves. Slaves had tried to revolt on
		numerous occasions, but each uprising led to more severe slave codes.
		America was getting rich growing and selling cotton. Northern
		manufacturers produced textiles made from southern cotton and the South exported cotton to both the North and to Europe. It was so
-		important to the overall economy that it was called King Cotton, and
		slaves did all the work cultivating it.
		In the early years of the republic, the Founding Fathers had thought that
		slavery would die out. However, the invention of the cotton gin made processing cotton lucrative, and expansion into the Deep South increased
		the demand for slaves. Instead of disappearing, slavery became so central
250215		to the economy that few leaders in either the North or South could
PEOPLE Abolitionist	LAWS Fugitive Slave Act	imagine a way to reasonably end it without massive disruption to the entire nation.
African Methodist Episcopal	Fugitive Slave Act Gag Rule	
Church	Slave Codes	Slavery was central to the social order of the South. There were only a few wealthy Whites who owned slaves, so for the vast majority of other
American Colonization Society		Whites, being superior to African Americans and having the possibility of
David Walker	TEXTS	someday being rich enough to purchase a slave was a mark of social
Denmark Vesey	Appeal	standing.
Driver	North Star	Southerners argued that slaves were actually better off than the free
Eli Whitney	The Liberator	workers of the industrial North since they were guaranteed housing, food, and work. Few were volunteering to trade places with the slaves,
Field Hand	Uncle Tom's Cabin	however, which is evidence that they probably didn't believe their own
Frederick Douglass		arguments.

Did slavery cause the Civil War?

There were a few free African Americans in the United States, mostly living

temperance movement, transcendentalism and the other reform efforts

that were inspired by the Second Great Awakening. Some had proposed

were William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass. Abolition was not

popular at first, and many abolitionists faced violence for their views.

Harriett Beecher Stowe's book Uncle Tom's Cabin was a bestseller and

purchasing slaves and sending them to Africa. The most vocal abolitionists

convinced many Northerners that slavery was an evil institution. Her book

In an effort to find freedom, some slaves ran away along a system of safe

houses called the Underground Railroad. As part of a larger compromise,

Congress passed a law that required Northerners to help capture runaway

The abolition movement grew in the early 1800s alongside the

in the North.

was banned in the South.

slaves. This infuriated moralistic Northerners.

8-1: Slavery

Free Blacks **KEY CONCEPTS** Harriet Beecher Stowe

Harriet Tubman

House Slave

Liberty Party

Nat Turner

Overseer

Robert Purvis

Sojourner Truth

Wendell Philips

William Lloyd Garrison

Scotch-Irish

Henry Ward Beecher

New England Anti-Slave Society

Chattel Slavery Emancipation

King Cotton

Manumission **Peculiar Institution**

The Underground Railroad

INNOVATIONS

Cotton Gin

EVENTS

Antebellum Period **Hattian Revolution**

8-2: Westward Expansion	TOPICS:
	Free/Slave State Balance Missouri Compromise Wilmot Proviso Compromise of 1850 Bleeding Kansas
	BIG IDEA: Westward expansion increased conflicts about slavery as the addition of each new state threatened to upset the balance between free and slave states in the Senate. Politicians tried compromise and popular sovereignty to deal with this problem.
	Expansion of settlement greatly increased tensions that led to the Civil War because it made the question of expansion of slavery an issue politicians could not ignore. Central to this question was the balance of power between slave states and free states in the Senate. The House of Representatives would always be unbalanced because the North was so much more populous, but for the 40 years leading up to the war, maintaining an equal number of slave and free states was essential to keeping the nation together.
	The Missouri Compromise was brokered by Henry Clay in 1820. It banned slavery in new territories north of Missouri, while admitting Missouri and Maine as slave and free states. It was the first in a series of such compromises.
	After the Mexican-American War, the greatest question was whether or not to allow slavery into the Mexican Cession. The proposed Wilmot Proviso specifically banned this, but it was not adopted. The fight over the Proviso led Northerners to believe that "slave power" was taking over the federal government.
PEOPLE & GROUPS LAWS	The three great senators of the early 1800s, Clay, Calhoun and Webster forged the Compromise of 1850 to keep the nation together. It preserved the Union, but in the end, it made no one happy.

Border Ruffians Daniel Webster Free Soil Party Henry Clay John Brown John C. Calhoun Republican Party Stephen Douglas

KEY CONCEPTS

Popular Sovereignty Secession Slave Power

Kansas-Nebraska Act Missouri Compromise Wilmot Proviso

EVENTS

Bleeding Kansas Pottawatomie Creek Massacre Sack of Lawrence

LOCATIONS

36th Parallel

The idea of popular sovereignty was proposed as a way of taking the fight over the expansion of slavery out of Congress and giving it to the people. Under this proposal, the people of each new state would vote for themselves about the question of being a slave or free state. This was put to the test with the Kansas-Nebraska Act and led to a period of violence called Bleeding Kansas, a precursor to the Civil War. John Brown and Jesse James both got their first taste of violence in Kansas.

8-3: Political Failure	S	Could American leaders have prevented the Civil War?	
		TOPICS:	
		 Fugitive Slave Act Lincoln-Douglas Debates Fights in Congress John Brown's Raid Election of 1860 Secession 	
		BIG IDEA: In the 1850s politicians tried but were unable to stop the increasingly divisive issue of slavery from leading to the outbreak of war between the slave states of the South and the free states of the North.	
		The Fugitive Slave Act required Northerners to help Southerners catch and return slaves trying to escape along the Underground Railroad. It was part of the Compromise of 1850. One slave, Dred Scott, went to court against his owner after having been brought to the North. He argued that because he was in a free state, he was free. The Supreme Court ruled in Dred Scott v. Sanford that he was not. This ruling effectively made slavery legal in all states and territories. It was terrifying for Northerners.	
		Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas held a series of famous debates in Illinois as they campaigned for the Senate. Lincoln lost the election, but the debates were republished widely since they were essentially a debate about the future of slavery. Douglas advocated for popular sovereignty. Lincoln argued that the nation could not survive half free and half slave. He predicted that it would become all one or all the other.	
		In Congress, politicians accused one another of inciting violence in Kansas, and fighting broke out on the floor of the Senate.	
PEOPLE & GROUPS Charles Sumner	COURT CASES Dred Scott v. Sanford	John Brown attacked the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in an attempt to launch a general slavery uprising. His effort failed and he was captured, tried and executed for treason. In the process he became a martyr for the abolitionist cause. Northerners might have seen the Dred Scott case as evidence that slave power had taken over Washington, but Southerners believed John Brown's raid showed that abolitionists were	
Constitutional Union Party Dred Scott	LAWS	willing to ignore the law and use violence to take away their slaves.	
Jefferson Davis	Fugitive Slave Act	In the election of 1860, Abraham Lincoln won as the first	

KEY IDEAS

Martyr

Preston Brooks

Robert E. Lee

Roger Taney

A House Divided Freeport Doctrine **Popular Sovereignty** The Better Angels of Our Nature

EVENTS

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

LOCATIONS

Confederacy Fort Sumter Harper's Ferry

Republican president. He did not appear on the ballot in any southern state. Southerners viewed his victory as evidence that the North would do anything to get its way and that the less populous South would be the losers in the end.

Eleven southern states seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. Four slave states chose not to secede and remained in the Union. Lincoln took office hoping to keep the nation together, but warned the South that if they insisted on leaving, it would mean war. When Southerners bombed Fort Sumter in South Carolina, the Civil War began.

8-4: Fighting the Civil War	Could the South Have won the Civil Wa
	TOPICS:
	 North/South Strengths & Weaknesses Blockade McClellan Effect on the North Foreign Policy Gettysburg and Vicksburg Lincoln's Reelection End of the War
	BIG IDEA: The North and South both had advantages and weaknesses in the Civil War, but eventually the North's industrial might and willingness to persevere through a long and destructive war led to victory.
	The North and South each had strengths and weaknesses going into the Civil War. The North was more populous, industrialized and wealthy. However, the North had to take the fight to the South and win. The South simply had to hold out until the North gave up. The Southerners saw themselves as fighting for their freedom, which was an ideological advantage in the beginning. Later in the war, Northerners saw their armies as marching to end slavery, a moral crusade of their own. Most of the nation's best generals were from the South. The lack of effective leadership made the North's efforts in the first years of the war mostly ineffective.
	In order to prevent the South from exporting its cotton to Europe, the North implemented a blockade of Southern ports.
	Both sides believed it would be a short war. After the first battles, it became clear that this would not be the case. Although the Union general McClellan was an excellent organizer and trained a professional army, he was hesitant to take it into battle and failed to destroy the smaller Confederate army early in the war even when he had the chance.
	In the North, the war helped some become rich. Vast federal expenditure led to an increase in industrial output. Although many men volunteered a the start of the war, Lincoln instituted a draft as the war dragged on which led to rioting. In the South, a blockade by the Union navy choked off trade and led to hunger and food riots by southern women. In both the North

George McClellan Army of the Potomac American Red Cross Clara Barton **Peace Democrats** Ulysses S. Grant William Tecumseh Sherman

KEY IDEAS

Blockade Draft Inflation Anaconda Plan High Tide of the Confederacy Terms of Surrender Writ of Habeas Corpus

LOCATIONS

Confederacy Union **Appomattox Court House** Richmond

EVENTS

First Battle of Bull Run **Draft Riots Battle of Gettysburg Battle of Vicksburg Food Riots** Pickett's Charge Sherman's March to the Sea Siege of Petersburg

and South, the wealthy found ways to avoid the fighting, while women found new roles in industry, farming and the war effort. Women founded the Red Cross during the war.

Southern leaders had hoped to use the cotton trade to convince England and France to recognize their independence. Lincoln successfully avoided this by exporting northern wheat and reminding the English that the South was fighting to preserve slavery, a practice the English had recently

The turning point of the war was the Battle of Gettysburg. Although neither side won, Robert E. Lee lost more men than he could replace, and it was the last time he would attempt to take his army into the North or try to capture Washington, DC. At that same time, Union armies in the South captured Vicksburg, thus gaining control of the Mississippi River and dividing the South in half.

During the war, Lincoln won reelection. Although he had violated the Constitution, he won because the war was going well in 1864 and because democrats were split between those who supported the war, and those who wanted to make a deal for peace with the South.

It took two more years of fighting after Gettysburg to finally destroy the South. General Sherman marched his Union army through Georgia, destroying everything he could in the first example of modern total warfare. General Grant eventually destroyed the Confederate capital of Richmond and forced Lee to surrender.

What did the war mear
 TOPICS: What they Fought For Emancipation Proclamation Gettysburg Address Second Inaugural Address Lincoln Assassination Impact of the Civil War
BIG IDEA: Northerners led by President Lincoln originally were fighting to preserve the Union. By the end of the war Lincoln had made ending slavery a part of the North's mission, giving the war a moral purpose.
The North and the South both believed their side was fighting for the right cause. Northerners fought the war to preserve the Union, and later to end slavery. Southerners believed they were fighting for freedom from a tyrannical North that was trying to take away their right to govern themselves. Both sides thought God was on their side.
Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to start the end of slavery. It actually only freed slaves in territory that was actively rebelling, so it did nothing for slaves in the four border states, or in territory that the Union army had already captured. However, it inspired slaves in the South to run away, and gave the North a moral purpose for the war.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is remembered as one of the great speeches of American history. In it, he explained how the Civil War was an extension of the Revolution by connecting the present to the work of the Founding Fathers. The phrase "Four score and seven years ago" refers to the Declaration of Independence.
In his Second Inaugural Address, Lincoln demonstrated his sense of forgiveness and a desire for a generous reconstruction of the South. He described the war as a punishment by god for the evils of slavery, and questioned whether anyone could truly claim to have god on their side.

Copperhead Democrats Freedmen John Wilkes Booth Orator Radical Republicans **Thaddeus Stevens Tyrant**

KEY IDEAS

Compensate **Divine Providence** Ideology **Lost Cause** Sic Semper Tyrannis Writ of Habeas Corpus

DOCUMENTS

Emancipation Proclamation

SPEECHES

Gettysburg Address Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

LOCATIONS

Ford's Theater

EVENTS

Reconstruction

Lincoln was assassinated two days after Lee surrendered. Instead of restarting the war, as those who conspired to kill him had hoped, it left a dangerous vacuum of leadership. Andrew Johnson, the vice president who took over, was from Tennessee and was hated by the Republicans who dominated Congress. They clashed repeatedly about the proper way to rebuild the South.

The Civil War had an enormous impact on the nation and its history. Never again would any state attempt to leave the Union. Millions of dollars were spent and hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. The war was fought mostly in the South, which was devastated. In contrast, the North grew and the industrial revolution went into overdrive. Most importantly, slavery ended. For the next decade, the North and South argued that the future of the South would look like and what would happen to the new freedmen and women.

o-o: Reconstruction	The official from the fraing but time from the pear
	TOPICS:
	 Reconstruction Overview Share Cropping Lincoln & Johnson Radical Reconstruction Amendments 13-14-15 White Power in the South
	BIG IDEA: After the war ended in 1865, Northerners tried unsuccessfully to remake Southern society. Although it is often said that the South won Reconstruction, three constitutional amendments were passed that ended slavery, gave citizenship to anyone born i the United States, and guaranteed the right to vote to all men.
	After the war, Northerners got on with their lives. There was little evidence in the North that the war had even happened. In the Sout most cities had been destroyed. Southerners were surrounded by newly freed former slaves. Reconstruction was very difficult for the South.
	African Americans celebrated the end of the Civil War, but faced hardship. Many began looking for lost loved ones. Some hoped to have simple things such as a little land to live on. During the war General Sherman had promised "forty acres and a mule" but this did not happen. Most became share croppers, working land they did as slaves and giving a portion of their harvests as rent. Others worked someone else's land and paid rent. This new system was only a smastep above slavery.
	Leaders in the North had different ideas about the proper way to

Andrew Johnson Carpetbaggers **Charles Sumner** Freedmen Ku Klux Klan (KKK) Radical Republicans Redeemers Rutherford B. Hayes Samuel Tilden **Tenant Farmer Thaddeus Stevens**

EVENTS

Presidential Reconstruction Radical Reconstruction

KEY IDEAS

Amnesty Forty Acres and a Mule **Grandfather Clause Impeachment Literacy Test** Lynch Pardon Poll Tax **Share Cropping**

LAWS

Amnesty Act Civil Rights Bill of 1866 Compromise of 1877 13th Amendment 14th Amendment 15th Amendment Jim Crow Lodge Force Bills

wanted to quickly bring the South back into the Union and forgive Southerners who had fought for the Confederacy. He pardoned Southern leaders and returned their property, with the exception of their slaves.

Radical Republicans in Congress wanted to punish Southern leaders and do more to change the social order of the South. They promoted African Americans and spent money to open schools to teach freedmen. They impeached President Johnson when he tried to stop them. He kept his job by one vote, but leadership of Reconstruction switched from the White House to Congress.

Three amendments to the Constitution resulted from the Civil War. The 13th Amendment ended slavery. The 14th Amendment gave citizenship to anyone born in the United States. The 15th Amendment gave all men the right to vote.

Despite these legal gains for African Americans, White southern leaders retook control of their states. They passed laws such as poll taxes and literacy tests. Terrorist groups such as the KKK effectively stopped African Americans from exercising their new freedoms. Reconstruction ended in 1877 when Republicans and Democrats compromised. Hayes was elected president as a Republican and northern troops left the South. Without the army to enforce the ideas of the Radical Republicans, White southern leaders reasserted control and implemented the Jim Crow system of segregation. Over time, Redeemers worked to change the meaning of the war. They deemphasized slavery and promoted the idea that Southerners were fighting for freedom. The South may have lost the war, but they won the peace.