BRITISH SETTLEMENT

I.) Rationale
   - changes in England
     - 6 wives of Henry VIII
     - population growth
     - enclosure
     - rivalry between England & Spain
   - easy money (?)

II.) Roanoke, 1587-1590
    - followed Spanish Model
    - Sir Walter Raleigh

III.) The Chesapeake Region--Virginia
     - Jamestown, 1607
       - the Joint-Stock Company
       - "Gentlemen"
       - The Starving Time
     - Captain John Smith
     - Pocahontas
     - Tobacco
     - House of Burgesses, 1619
IV.) The Chesapeake Region--Maryland
   - Sir George Calvert, 2nd Lord of Baltimore
   - Religious toleration (?)
NEW ENGLAND—THE SEPARATISTS AND THE PURITANS

I.) Plymouth, 1620
   - Separatists (Pilgrims)
   - Mayflower Compact

II.) Massachusetts Bay, 1630
   - Puritans
   - Freedom, not tolerance
   - John Winthrop
   - "A Modell of Christian Charity"
     - Great Chain of Being
   - "City upon a hill"
   - Importance of community
     - Town, Church, and Education
     - Harvard, 1636

III.) Problems in paradise
   - Roger Williams
   - Rhode Island
   - Ann Hutchinson
IV.) A Cautionary Note on Puritan Society--Salem Witchcraft Trials, 1692
   - adolescent girls & Tituba
   - spectral evidence
   - why?
     - spoiled grain
     - puberty and menopause
     - women out of place
     - Salem town and Salem village
THE NEW BRITISH COLONIES

I.) Background -- The English Civil War
   - Charles I, reigned 1625-1649
   - Parliament and the Puritans
   - Civil War, 1642
   - Oliver Cromwell
   - The Restoration, 1660

II.) Proprietary Colonies

   - Colonies given as gifts to men who had been loyal to the crown during Civil War.
SERVANTS AND SLAVES

I.) Europe:
    Too many people, not enough land
America:
    Too much land, not enough people

II.) Indentured Servants
    - Bacon’s Rebellion—Virginia, 1676
      - Nathaniel Bacon
      - William Berkeley
      - the gentry vs. the landless

III.) Slaves
    - African society and culture
    - The slave trade
      - In Africa
      - The "Middle Passage"
      - In America
    - The INSTITUTION of slavery
      - established by 1640
      - slave codes by 1660
      - ethnocentrism

IV.) The Impact of Slavery--"Land of the Free"
- rich and poor
- white and black
- voting patterns
- who controls society?
UNIFYING FORCES

I.) The Great Awakening, 1735-1741
   - Loss of faith in New England
   - Jonathan Edwards
   - George Whitefield, 1739
   - "Old Lights" vs. "New Lights"
   - idea of equality
   - common religious experience

II.) Economic Reforms
   - mercantilism
     - fixed amount of specie
     - zero-sum game
     - parent country & manufacturing
     - colonies and raw materials
     - all for the good of the NATION
   - Navigation Acts, 1651, 1660, 1663, 1673
- no foreign ships
- enumerated articles
- ship via England
- no colonial manufacturing
- Board of Trade & Plantations, 1696
- problems of enforcement

III.) Great War for Empire-- French & Indian (Seven Years)
   War, 1756-1763
   - Colonel George Washington
   - William Pitt

IV.) New British Empire—New Problems
   - Treaty of Paris of 1763
   - Pontiac's uprising, 1763
     - avoid tensions between Indians and white settlers.
     - The Proclamation of 1763
   - British War Debt--Banruptacy
TAXES AND IDEOLOGY

I.) Navigation Acts strictly enforced

II.) Sugar Act (Revenue Act), 1764
   - "No taxation without representation"
   - actual representation
   - virtual representation

III.) Stamp Act, 1765
   - Patrick Henry -- Stamp Act Resolves
   - Loyal Nine -- Boston
   - Sons of Liberty
   - Nonimportation Association
   - repealed in 1766
   - Declaratory Act

IV.) Townshend Act, 1767
   - Charles Townshend
   - reactions
   - repealed in 1770 (except duty on tea)
   - TOO LATE
V.) Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770

VI.) Committees of Correspondence, 1772
FINAL STEPS TO INDEPENDENCE

I.) The Boston Tea Party
   - Tea Act of 1773
   - Samuel Adams
   - December 16, 1773

II.) Parliament responds
   - Coercive (Intolerable) Acts
     - Boston port closed
     - Massachusetts Govt. Act
     - Justice Act
     - Quartering Act
     - Quebec Act

III.) First Continental Congress
   - September, 1774
   - 55 delegates
   - define American grievances
   - plan of resistance
   - relationship to England *

IV.) Lexington and Concord
   - General Thomas Gage
   - Paul Revere, William Dawes
- Samuel Prescott
- April 19, 1775

V.) Second Continental Congress
- May, 1775
- Bunker Hill, June, 1775
- Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*
- Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776
- divided loyalties

VI.) The Important Battles
- Saratoga, October 17, 1777
- Franco-American Alliance, 1778
- The war moves south
- Yorktown, October 19, 1781

VII.) Treaty of Paris, 1783
EARLY GOVERNMENT

I.) The Elite Vision
   - planters, merchants, men of education -- Jefferson, Washington, Adams, Franklin
   - goal: personal advancement
   - feared executive corruption
   - upper House
   - elections based on status and character

II.) The Democratic Vision
   - artisans, small farmers
   - goal: restructure society
   - weak or no executive
   - a legislature of the people
   - more democracy
   - elections based on issues

III.) State Constitutions
   - Massachusetts -- conservative
   - Pennsylvania -- democratic

IV.) Articles of Confederation
   - first American government
   - created united States of America
   - Congress
     - unicameral legislature
- one vote per state
- diplomacy
- borrowing of money
- valuation of money
- Indian trade
- disputes between states
- maritime commerce
- NO executive
- Problems:
  - govt. by committee
  - unanimous consent
  - no power to tax

V.) Successes and Failures
- Northwest Ordinance
  - new states equal
  - freedom of religion
  - trial by jury
  - no slavery
- Financial problems
- Treaty of Paris
- Indian lands
- Shays' Rebellion, 1787—Time for Something New
THE CONSTITUTION

I.) The Miracle at Philadelphia
   - men of substance
     - George Washington
     - Benjamin Franklin
     - Alexander Hamilton
     - James Madison *

II.) The Virginia Plan
   - bicameral legislature
   - proportional representation
   - congress elects executive
   - national judiciary
   - Congress can veto state laws
   - power to the NATION

III.) New Jersey Plan
   - modify Articles of Confederation
   - weak executive
   - unicameral legislature
- all states of equal power
- power to the STATES

IV.) The Compromise
- upper House
- lower House
- strong executive
- national judiciary
- checks and balances
- flexibility
- strong central government
- United States of America
- 3/5ths compromise
- slavery?
- September 17, 1787
V.) Ratification
- Federalists
- anti-Federalists
  - rights of states
  - rights of individuals
- Bill of Rights
- New York & Virginia, 1788
- Rhode Island, 1790

VI.) The Impact of the Constitution
THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD

I.) Washington Admin., 1789-1796
   - precedents
   - growth of political parties
     - Federalists
     - Democratic-Republicans
   - Supreme Court, 1789
   - Bill of Rights, 1791
   - Domestic policy
     - Dept. of the Treasury
       Alexander Hamilton
     - 1st Bank of the U.S., 1791
     - Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
   - Foreign Policy
     - Problems with England and France
     - Farewell address

II.) Adams Administration, 1796-1800

III.) Jefferson Admin., 1801-1808
   - Personality
   - Jeffersonian Democracy
   - Marbury vs. Madison, 1803
- John Marshall
- right of judicial review
- Aaron Burr
- Louisiana Purchase, 1803
  - Lewis and Clark Expedition
    - Merriweather Lewis and William Clark
    - Sacagawea
NATIONALISM AND THE "ERA OF GOOD FEELING", 1815-1829

I.) Nationalism as a Result of the War of 1812

II.) Additional States
   - Indiana, 1816
   - Mississippi, 1817
   - Illinois, 1818
   - Alabama, 1819
   - Missouri, 1821

III.) Diplomatic Achievement
   - Monroe Doctrine, 1823 *

IV.) Economic Problems
   - Panic of 1819

V.) The Slavery Issue
   - January 1, 1808
   - Missouri
     - 11 slave & 11 free
     - Henry Clay
     - Missouri Compromise (Compromise of 1820)
- Missouri and Maine
- 36 degrees, 30 mins.

VI.) From NATIONALISM to SECTIONALISM
ANDEW JACKSON

I.) Jackson's Life
   - born 1767, died 1845
   - Revolutionary War, hated British
   - studied law
   - socially insecure
   - Indian Wars
   - Battle of New Orleans, 1815

II.) Jacksonian Democracy
   - "American" values --
     industriousness, prudence,
     thrift, sobriety, economy
   - restoration of Revolutionary democracy
   - limited government
   - strong executive -- use of veto

III.) Nullification Crisis
   - tariffs
   - John C. Calhoun
   - "Tariff of Abominations", 1828
   - Exposition and Protest, 1828
   - Webster-Hayne Debate, 1830
   - Tariff of 1832
- Both sides correct (?)

IV.) Second Bank of the U.S.
   - 1816-1836
   - "enemies" of the bank
   - Nicholas Biddle
   - issue in 1832 election

V.) Indian Removal
   - Supreme Court & Indian rights
   - Trail of Tears, 1837-1838
   - Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1836

VI.) Jackson's Legacy
   - man of the people
     or
   - member of the southern elite

   - "Old Hickory"
     or
   - Christian humanitarian

   - weak government or strong government?
THE AGE OF REFORM

I.) Causes of Reform
   - Second Great Awakening
   - industrialization
   - belief in perfection *

II.) Abolition
   - reasons
     - moral wrong
     - threat to society
   - racist abolitionists (?)
   - Quakers, 1700's
   - free blacks
     - Frederick Douglass
     - Sojourner Truth
     - Harriet Tubman
     - David Walker's "Appeal"
   - American Colonization Soc., 1816
   - American Anti-Slavery Society
     - 1833
     - William Lloyd Garrison
     - immediate emancipation
     - *The Liberator*, 1831
   - political strategies
- Liberty Party
- Free Soil Party
- Southern response
  - no free speech
  - the Gag Rule, 1836
  - "scientific" slavery
    - slavery vs. "wage slavery"
  - use of religion
MANIFEST DESTINY

I.) The Concept
   - John L. O'Sullivan
   - divinely ordained expansion
   - western land
   - cure for poverty & overcrowding
   - national security
   - extension of democracy
   - national pride *

II.) "Oregon Fever"
   - Oregon Trail
   - joint occupancy with G.B.
   - "54 40 or fight", 1843
   - 49th parallel, 1846

III.) Texas
   - Americans in Mexico
   - The Alamo, 1836
   - Battle of San Jacinto, 1836
   - The Lone Star Republic
   - annexation and slavery
   - James K. Polk
   - state in 1845
IV.) The Mexican War, 1846-1848
   - Nueces or Rio Grande?
   - American troops in Mexico
   - limited support for war
   - capture of Mexico City, 1847
   - Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb., 1848
   - territorial expansion
   - natural resources
   - expansion of slavery (?)
SECTIONALISM

I.) Effects of the Mexican War

II.) Popular Sovereignty
    - election of 1848
    - Free Soil Party

III.) Compromise of 1850
    - California
    - Henry Clay, Stephen Douglas
    - California a free state
    - set boundaries of Texas
    - popular sovereignty in NM & UT
    - stronger fugitive slave law
    - no slave trade in Washington DC

IV.) *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852
    - Harriet Beecher Stowe

V.) "Bleeding Kansas"
    - Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854
    - role of Stephen Douglas
    - popular sovereignty, again
    - destroyed the Whig Party
- the Republican Party
- all hell breaks loose
- John Brown, 1856
- Charles Sumner, 1856

VI.) Dred Scott, 1857
- not a U.S. citizen
- not free
- Congress can't prohibit slavery* 
- Missouri Compromise destroyed
- can slavery be contained?

VII.) Harper's Ferry, October, 1859
- John Brown, again
- arm the slaves
- fanatic or genius?
- "the meteor of the war"
VIII.) Abraham Lincoln
   - the "Great Emancipator"?
   - Lincoln the racist
   - against the EXPANSION of slavery
   - Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858
   - Election of 1860
     - Lincoln, Republican
     - Douglas, Democrat
     - Breckenridge, Democrat
     - Bell, Constitutional Union

IX.) Secession
   - South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860
   - First Secession
     - South Carolina
     - Mississippi
     - Florida
     - Alabama
     - Georgia
     - Louisiana
     - Texas
   - is it treason?
THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS

I.) The Interregnum
   - Pres. James Buchanan
   - Lincoln inaugurated, March, 1861
   - must keep Maryland in the Union
   - suspends writ of habeas corpus
   - restrictions on free speech

II.) Fort Sumter
    - Charleston harbor
    - April 12, 1861

III.) Southern Response - 2nd Secession
      - Virginia
      - West Virginia
      - Arkansas
      - Tennessee
      - North Carolina

IV.) The Confederate States of America
    - Pres. Jefferson Davis

V.) Manassas (Bull Run), July 21, 1861
    - T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson
- reassessment

VI.) The South
- Motivations:
  - states rights
  - preserve individual freedom
  - leave us alone
- Advantages:
  - defensive war
  - population united
  - better fighters (?)
  - King Cotton
- Disadvantages:
  - smaller population
  - can't arm slaves
  - little industry
  - states rights
VII.) The North
   - Motivations:
     - preserve the Union
     - teach the South a lesson
   - Advantages:
     - larger population
     - industry & transportation
     - established nation
   - Disadvantages:
     - little unity
     - offensive war
     - military incompetence
       - Gen. George McClellan

VIII.) The Great National Tragedy
   - Why go to war?
   - brother vs. brother
   - the world watches
THE CIVIL WAR, PART II

Warfare, circa 1860

Union Strategy:

I.) Blockade
   - New Orleans, April, 1862

II.) Divide the South in Half
   - control of the Mississippi
   - Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862
   - Vicksburg, July 4, 1863

III.) "On to Richmond"
   - Seven Days, June & July, 1862
     - Gen. Robert E. Lee
     - Antietam, September 17, 1862

IV.) The Emancipation Proclamation
   - the problem with emancipation
   - black soldiers
   - effect on Great Britain
   - need for a victory
   - September 22, 1862
- freedom?
- 13th Amendment, 1865

V.) Gettysburg, July, 1863

VI.) The Tide Turns
- Gen. Ulysses S. Grant
- The Virginia Campaign, 1864
- Petersburg trenches, June, 1864

VII.) The March to the Sea
- Atlanta, September 2, 1864
- William Tecumseh Sherman
- "Total War"

VIII.) Appomattox, April 9, 1865

IX.) Lincoln assassinated
- April 14, 1865
- John Wilkes Booth
RECONSTRUCTION

I.) The Lincoln Plan
    - "With malice toward none"
    - 10% loyalty oath

II.) Andrew Johnson's Plan
    - military authority
    - states decide if blacks vote
    - universal loyalty oaths
    - restrictions on pardons
    - "new" state governments

III.) The Congressional Plan
    - Radical Republicans
    - 14th Amendment, 1868
        - nullified Confederate debt
        - restricted govt. officials
        - citizenship for blacks *
    - rejected by the South

IV.) Military Reconstruction Act, 1867
    - new state governments
    - confederate leaders ineligible
    - blacks could vote for delegates
- accept 14th Amendment

V.) Congress vs. the President
   - Tenure of Office Act
   - Johnson impeached, 1867

VI.) 15th Amendment, 1870
   - black MEN can vote
   - women's suffrage?
   - disenfranchisement
     - property qualifications
     - poll taxes
     - literacy tests
     - grandfather clause
   - Voting Rights Act of 1965

VII.) Southern Reaction
   - "black codes"
   - Ku Klux Klan, 1866
   - sharecropping and crop lien
   - "exodusters"
VIII.) The End of Reconstruction
- Northerners lose interest
- election of 1876
- Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.
- Samuel Tilden, Dem.
- Reconstruction ends, 1877