

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--Banruptcy

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 Prescot
- 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

ANDREW 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