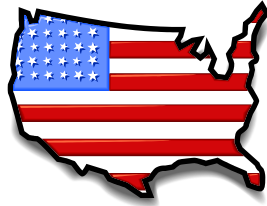


# US HISTORY



# STAAR

# Survival Guide

What you need to know to survive the zombie invasion....or just be successful on STAAR

Created by  
Chapa Middle School Social Studies

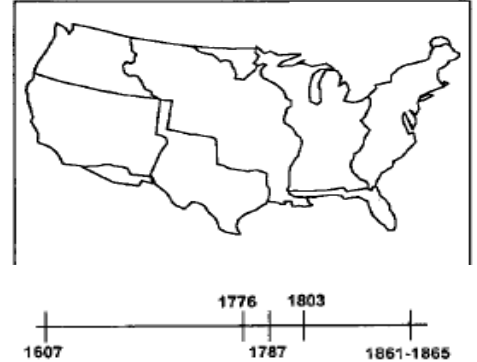
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# Social Studies Strategies

Performance on STAAR is based on a number of factors depending on the student. We have come up a few basic strategies to build confidence on this test:

1. **TIMELINE AND MAP**: At a minimum create the timeline with 6 important dates and the map with important land acquisitions and physical features on a blank sheet of paper either in the test booklet or scratch paper.



2. **BRAIN DUMP**: Things like FLIPRCS, NO PACTT, 1234678910, 2/3 and 3/4ths, 2 5,000 60,000, 1234671116 can be added to your formula chart. Add as much as you can as it will help you on the test.

3. **GRAB HIGHLIGHTER**: Highlight key words such as titles, vocabulary, EXCEPT, MOST, NOT throughout the test. Skim through and get an idea of what you are working with.

4. **TAKE A BREAK!!** You have 4 hours, go get some water and stretch.

Now you are ready for the test. Some things to keep in mind:

1. READ READ READ
2. Cover the answer choices and attempt to answer the question. If your answer matches one of the answer choices, it is probably right. Trust your knowledge.
3. Read the titles, especially titles of excerpts that are below the reading. What do you know about the title? Write it down.
4. Take your time and believe in yourself. Do not rush. Rushing to just stare at the wall is kind of dumb to say the least :)

We believe in you!! Hard work pays off!!!  
Be disciplined, even if you don't want to!!!



# Reasons for European exploration and colonization of North America

Europeans explored the New World for various reasons:		
1. CURIOSITY	2. WEALTH	3. FAME
		
4. NATIONAL PRIDE	5. RELIGION	6. FOREIGN GOODS
		
7. FASTER, CHEAPER TRADE ROUTES		
<p>THIS...                      NOT THIS...</p> 		

# Christopher Columbus and the “Columbian Exchange”

- Columbus convinced Spain to fund his trip to India.
- Columbus wanted to reach India for silk and spices faster than anyone.
- He landed in present day Cuba in the “New World” and established the first settlement.
- Columbus spread the idea of a “New World” to Europeans and began the exchange of plants and animals between Europe and the New World. This is known as the “Columbian Exchange”.



# European colonization of North America



**Spain** colonized the southwestern portion of North America. Gold, God, and Glory were the biggest motivations for Spanish colonization. The Spanish established missions to convert the Natives to Christianity.

**France** colonized the central portion of North America along major rivers like the Mississippi River. The French were interested in the fur trade, trading heavily with the Native Americans in the area.

**The Dutch** from the Netherlands settled the area of New York and Delaware. The Dutch were interested in trade and profit along with the Swedish in the northeast.

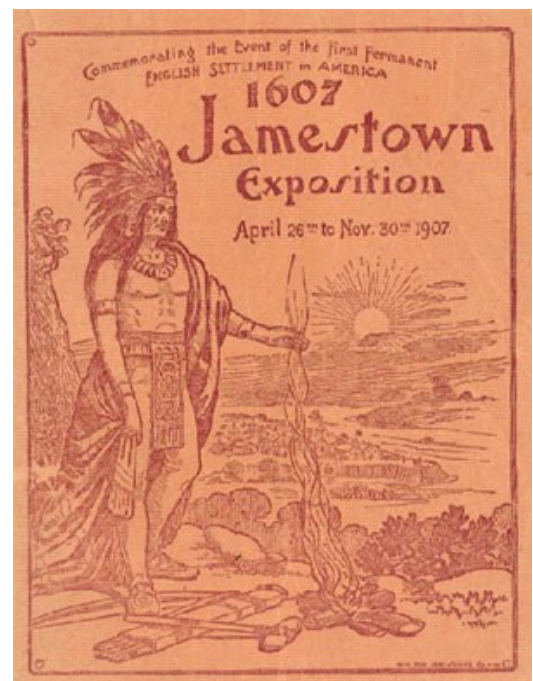
# Reasons for Colonization

- **Trade and profit**: to grow cash crops and gain raw materials from the New World.
- **Religious Persecution**: mistreatment based on religious beliefs; people who did not follow established church could be imprisoned or killed. Puritans, Pilgrims and Quakers all came to the New World to practice their religion freely.
- **To start a new life or get out of debt**: Many Europeans just wanted to start over or pay off their debts as indentured servants.



# 1607

- The first permanent successful British colony was established.
- Jamestown, Virginia
- British established this colony for trade and tobacco.
- Pocahontas helped maintain peace between the settlers and Powhatan Indians by practicing English customs.





# 1620

Pilgrims (or Separatists) were unhappy with British policies on religion.

To escape persecution, the Pilgrims fled to America and landed in Plymouth on the coast of present day Massachusetts.

Before the Pilgrims stepped foot on Plymouth, they signed an agreement for a self government in Plymouth. This was called the **Mayflower Compact**.



# Thirteen Colonies

**New England Colonies: long winters, rocky soil, fishing, whaling, shipbuilding, mostly Puritan.**

Plymouth	Who explored: English Pilgrims	Why: Sought freedom from religious persecution
Massachusetts	Who explored: John Winthrop led Puritans	Why: To reform church of England and create a model society
Connecticut	Who explored: Thomas Hooker Puritans	Why: Limited government power and expanded right to vote
Rhode Island	Who explored: Roger Williams Puritans	Why: Believed in separation of church and state, freedom of religion and religious tolerance
New Hampshire	Who explored : Britain	Why: Same as Massachusetts

**Middle Colonies: milder winters, longer summers, “bread basket”, mixed religions**

New York	Who explored: Dutch	Why: Surrendered to British without battle in 1664 and renamed New York after James, Duke of York.
New Jersey	Who explored: Settlers from England	Why: Fertile farmland attracted settlers from Europe and other colonies
Pennsylvania	Who explored: William Penn Quakers	Why: Religious freedom, peace, and equality of men, women, nobles, and commoners
Delaware	Who explored: Same as Pennsylvania	Why: Formed from Pennsylvania's lower counties

# Southern Colonies: warm climate, fertile soil, cash crops, slavery on plantations

Virginia	Who explored: British	Why: Business venture Planting tobacco
Maryland	Who explored: Lord Baltimore Catholics	Why: Gave religious freedom to all Christians
North Carolina	Who explored: People in Virginia	Why: Mostly poor tobacco farmers
South Carolina	Who explored: English nobles	Why: African Americans
Georgia	Who explored: James Oglethorpe Debtors	Why: To make a fresh start and a buffer zone from Spanish in Florida



# Where did our government come from?

**Representative government:** Government where power and the right to govern come from the people; people choose individuals to make and enforce the law on their behalf.

>*School Example:* Student Council (students elect officers and representatives).

**constitution:** formal, written plan of government

**Enlightenment:** philosophical movement; reason (thinking) was used to guide improvement of individuals. **John Locke** wrote the government was a “social contract”. If the government failed to protect our rights, citizens had the right to overthrow that government. **William Blackstone** defined the rights of individuals, which later became a part of our Bill of Rights.

**Freedom of the Press:** John Peter Zenger put on trial for accusing the governor of New York for corruption. Zenger won the case, establishing the right to freedom of the press as long as the writer told the truth.

**Religious freedom:** Pilgrims and Puritans came to American to practice their religion freely. Quakers and Catholics began to practice **religious toleration**, the recognition that others had the right to practice their own faith.

Preachers like George Whitfield and Jonathon Edwards emphasized the importance of religious toleration and freedom during **The First Great Awakening**.



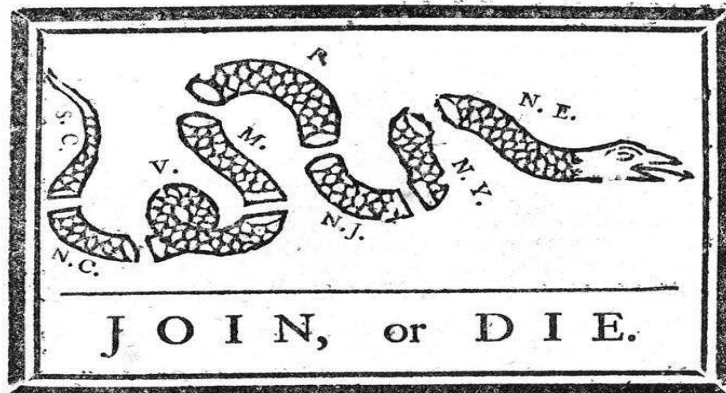
The picture above was a scene from the signing of the Mayflower Compact in 1620. The Mayflower Compact was one of the first forms of self government.

# Why did representative governments and institutions grow during colonial times?

Magna Carta (1215)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited power of the King and gave rights to the nobles</li> <li>Power shared between monarchy and elected Parliament</li> </ul>
Distance	Britain was 3000 miles away so they had create their own governments to take care of themselves
Familiar with Parliament (British government)	<b>Isolation of communities:</b> They needed a central location to meet and voted for 1 representative from each town to meet once a year to make decisions
English Bill of Rights (1689)	Protected individual liberties; right to trial by jury; Parliament must approve taxes; foundation of American Bill of Rights.

## Representative Government in EARLY COLONIAL America:

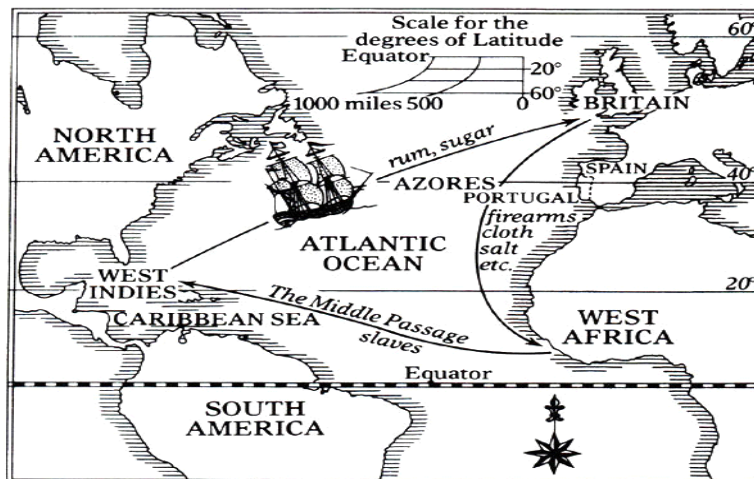
Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)	First elected lawmaking body in colonies
Mayflower Compact (1620)	Plan for self-government signed by Pilgrims; signers promised to obey laws passed "for the good of the colony"
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1638)	First example of a written constitution in the colonies
Albany Congress	At start of French and Indian War, colonies formed <b>Albany Plan of Union to unite the colonies under one government:</b> was not approved by colonies.



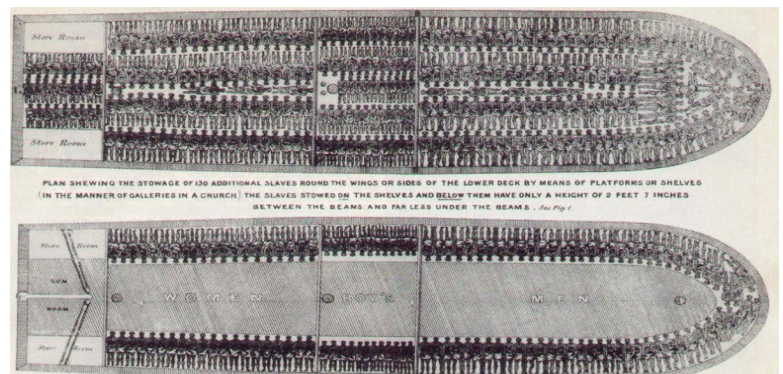
# Slavery in the Colonies

IN 1600s, Africans in English colonies included free people, servants, and slaves. As the demand for tobacco increased, so did the demand for slaves.

**Transatlantic slave trade (Triangle trade):** trade route used by colonial merchants between New England, West Africa, and West Indies. Raw materials and other goods were sold and traded for slaves.



**Middle Passage:**  
horrific voyage of slave ships across the Atlantic  
Which contributed to the  
**plantation system**



**Mercantilism:** colonists were expected to sell their raw materials to Britain at low prices and buy manufactured goods from Britain at higher prices, all in an effort to increase the wealth of the “Mother Country”.

# French and Indian War



## Causes of the French and Indian War:

1. **European Rivalries:** Worldwide conflict among European powers, including France and Great Britain.
2. **French land claims:** France claimed land from St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico; forts protected claims.
3. **Conflict in Ohio Valley:** English settlers pushed west into Ohio Valley in search of furs; competed with French fur trades.

\***French and Indian War:** began in 1754; most Indian tribes sided with French, but powerful Iroquois sided with British against Indian rivals; George Washington gained valuable military experience; British initially struggled, then increased war effort; city of Quebec surrendered to British 1759.

\***Treaty of Paris**- 1763 agreement between Britain, France, and Spain (had allied with France) to end conflict and divide land.

The French and Indian War was expensive and left Britain with a large amount of debt. After War, the British forced the colonists to pay for half of debt through taxation.

## Proclamation of 1763:

To prevent future conflict with the Natives, the British did not allow the colonists to go west of the Appalachian mountains. The colonists felt controlled while the British wanted to prevent another costly war with the Natives.

**King George III** was to blame for interfering in the affairs of the colonies after the French and Indian War was over.



# Conflicts with Great Britain

<b>No taxation without representation</b>	Colonists felt that paying taxes without representation in Parliament was unfair, they had no voice on how much taxes to pay
<b>Mercantilism</b>	British economic system; all natural resources were given to Britain at a low price; colonists began to think this system was unfair and only beneficial to Britain
<b>Stamp Act (1765)</b>	Tax on all printed materials; colonists began to protest and the Stamp Act Congress help to end the tax
<b>Townshend Acts</b>	Tax on everyday items like glass, lead, paper, and tea; led to increased protest and boycotts
<b>Boston Massacre (1770)</b>	Clash between citizen and the British soldiers in Boston. Crispus Attucks, an African protester, was
<b>Tea Act</b>	Parliament ended the taxes on ordinary items but keep the tax on tea.
<b>Boston Tea Party (1773)</b>	Sons of Liberty dress up like Natives and dump tea into the ocean. British outraged over the destroyed tea
<b>Intolerable Acts (1774) (Coercive Acts)</b>	British shutdown Boston, start a curfew, end all meetings until the tea is paid for; colonists begin to prepare for war outside of Boston
<b>First Continental Congress (1774)</b>	Delegates from colonies met in Philadelphia; continued to boycott British goods and meet again to discuss efforts to make peace with Britain



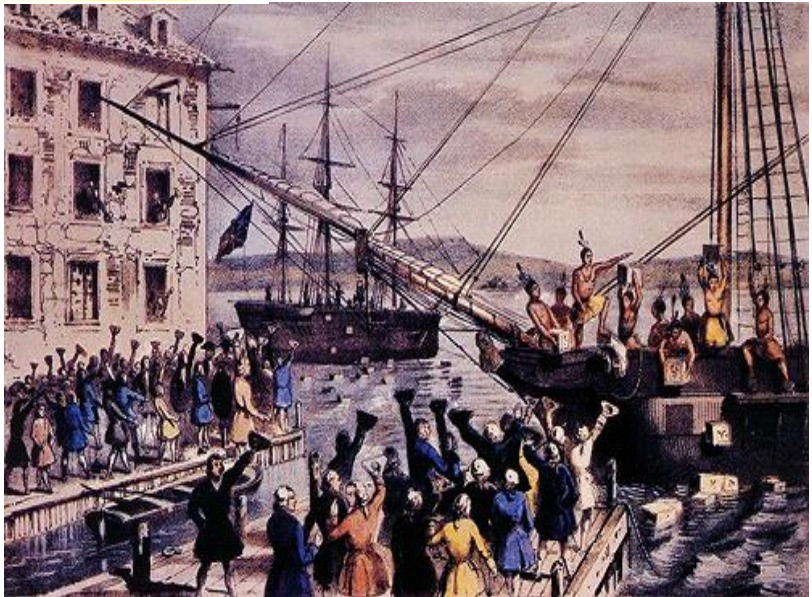


**Boston  
 Massacre**

March 5, 1770

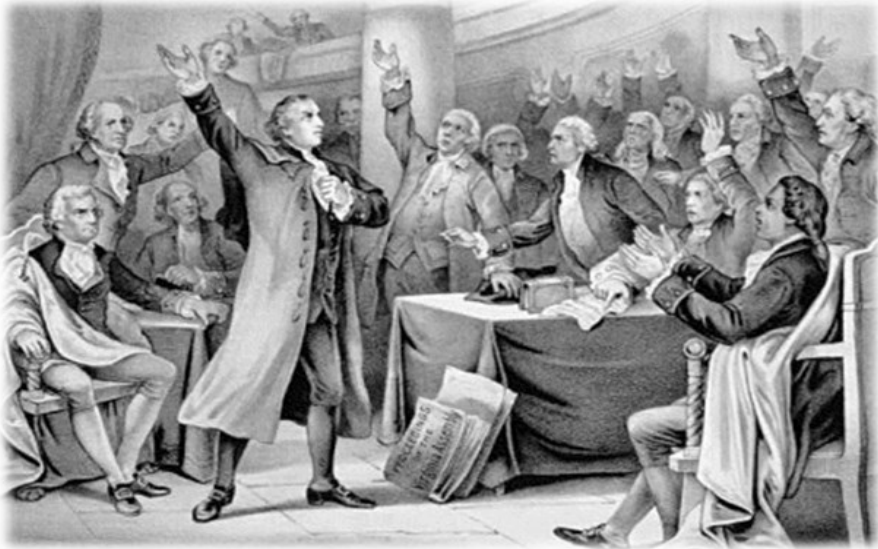
**Boston Tea  
 Party**

December 16, 1773



**Patrick Henry at the Second Continental Congress**

**“Give me  
 Liberty or  
 give me  
 Death!”**



# Declaration of Independence

Representatives at the Second Continental Congress in 1775 began discussing the issue of American independence after Lexington and Concord.

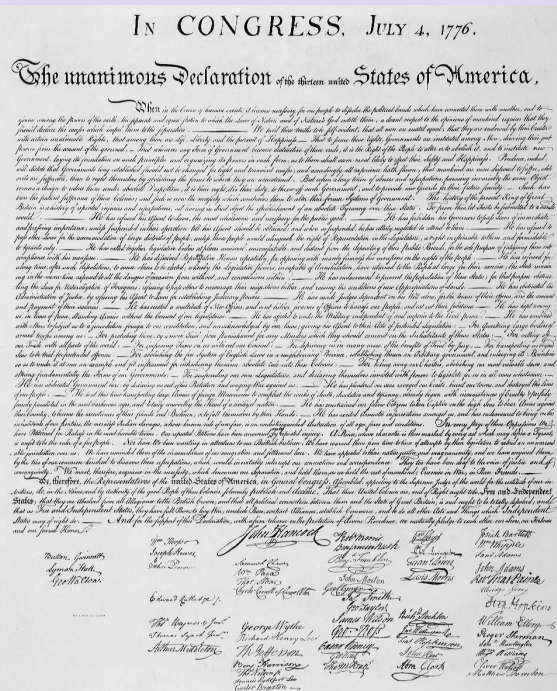
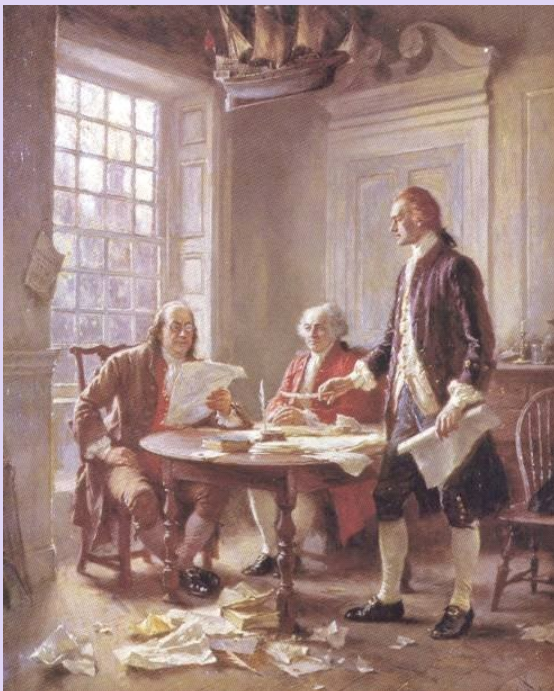
A small committee was put in charge of drafting a formal declaration of independence.

**Thomas Jefferson** was the primary author but had advice from John Adams and Benjamin Franklin.

On **July 4th, 1776**, the Declaration of Independence was passed.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were among the liberties Jefferson described, taking John Locke's theory of social contract. These are called **unalienable rights**.

The Declaration also lists the **grievances** (complaints) the colonist had against King George III and Britain. Some of these grievances became part of the Bill of Rights later.



# Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence also listed the following grievances which later became a part of the Constitution:

Grievance In Declaration of Independence	Addressed In U.S. Constitution
Taxation without representation	All states have representation in Congress, which sets taxes
King has absolute power	Congress has the power to override Presidential veto
Colonists not allowed to speak out against the King	1 <sup>st</sup> amendment – Freedom of speech
Quartering Act forced colonists to house troops	3 <sup>rd</sup> amendment – No quartering of troops
Allowed homes to be search without warrants	4 <sup>th</sup> amendment – No unwarranted search and seizure
No trial by jury of peers	6 <sup>th</sup> amendment –right to speedy public trial 7 <sup>th</sup> amendment – trial by jury

Declaration of Independence painted by John Trumbull



# Important people of the American Revolution

**Abigail Adams** – wife of John Adams, served as his confidant and support while he served in the Continental Congress, when John and others were considering a declaration of independence, Abigail reminded him to take care of the women, who would not hold themselves bound by laws in which they had no voice; “Remember the ladies”

**John Adams** – lawyer and politician, defended British soldiers after the Boston Massacre, a member of the Continental Congress (representing Massachusetts), strong supporter of independence,

**Wentworth Cheswell** – African American Patriot, like Paul Revere he made an all-night ride back from Boston to warn his community of the impending British invasion, served in the army and fought at the Battle of Saratoga

**Samuel Adams** – played a role in many of the events which contributed to the Revolution including organized opposition to the Stamp Act, protests waged by the Sons of Liberty, and the Boston Massacre

**Mercy Otis Warren** – wife of a Massachusetts Patriot, anonymously wrote several propaganda pieces supporting the Patriot cause

**James Armistead** – slave in Virginia, Marquis de Lafayette recruited him as a spy for the Continental Army. Posing as a double agent, forger and servant at British headquarters, he moved freely between the lines with vital information on British troop movements for Lafayette, contributed to the American victory at Yorktown

**Benjamin Franklin** – a member of the committee which wrote the Declaration of Independence but spent most of the period of the American Revolution in France. He represented the colonies as the American envoy starting in 1776 and remained until 1785. He negotiated the alliance with France and then the Treaty of Paris which ended the war.

**Bernardo de Gálvez** – Spanish nobleman who became governor of the Spanish province of Louisiana (January 1777), protected American ships in the port of New Orleans and helped transport war supplies, and took up arms and fought to protect Louisiana

**Crispus Attucks** – a black man, became the first casualty of the American Revolution when he was shot and killed in what became known as the Boston Massacre

**King George III** – feared that the loss of one group of colonies would lead to the loss of others and the eventual decline of the empire. To prevent this, the Crown maintained an aggressive policy against colonial resistance. George III struggled to enforce royal authority throughout his reign.

**Haym Salomon** – a Polish-born Jewish immigrant to America who played an important role in financing the Revolution, arrested by the British as a spy, used by the British as an interpreter with their German troops, helped British prisoners escape and encouraged German soldiers to desert the British army, became a broker to the French consul and paymaster to French troops in America

**Thomas Jefferson** – early and effective leader in the American Revolution. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia and in 1776 he was a member of the committee which wrote the Declaration of Independence. Chief writer of Declaration of Independence, which was approved by the delegates.

**Marquis de Lafayette** – a French aristocrat who played a leading role in revolutions in France and in the American Revolution. He respected the concepts of liberty and freedom and constitutional government. Between 1776 and 1779 he fought in the American Revolution, commanding forces as a major-general in the colonial army. Important because France joined the Colonists against the British.

**George Washington** – a resident of Virginia, he was a surveyor, a planter, a soldier in the French and Indian War, a delegate to the First and Second Continental Congresses, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and the chairman of the Constitutional Convention in 1787


# American Revolution

Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)	First battles of the Revolutionary War. "The Shot Heard 'Round the World"
Second Continental Congress (1776)	Declaration of Independence was written (colonies decided to separate from Great Britain)
<i>Common Sense</i>	Thomas Paine wrote a pamphlet that encouraged independence because it was just "common sense"
Battle of Saratoga (1777)	Continental army victory turning point in war . France sent ships with men and supplies to help the Patriots.
Valley Forge (winter of 1777-1778)	Washington's leadership kept the army together through starvation, frostbite, and lack of clothing
Yorktown (1781)	British General Cornwallis surrenders in Virginia ending the fighting
Treaty of Paris (1783)	Officially ended US and British conflict and defined the borders of the United States

George Washington and his troops during the Winter at Valle Forge



# Creating the United States Government

<p>Articles of Confederation</p> <div data-bbox="115 564 604 1026"> <p><b>POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congress could raise armies</li> <li>• Congress could declare war</li> </ul> <p><b>POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congress could not raise revenue through taxes</li> <li>• Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs</li> <li>• Congress could sign treaties</li> </ul> </div>	<p>Our first government approved in 1781. This was a very weak form of government because Americans feared a strong government. “A firm league of friendship” with one branch of government and one vote per state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>P</u>resident</li> <li><u>A</u>rmy</li> <li><u>C</u>ourts</li> <li><u>T</u>axes</li> <li><u>T</u>rade regulation</li> </ul>
<p>Shays Rebellion</p> 	<p>Farmers were angry about land being taken away because taxes were not paid. Daniel Shay led a group of angry farmers to the courts in Massachusetts. This called for a change in government because the federal government could not stop a rebellion.</p>
<p>1787- Constitutional Convention</p>	<p>Meet in Philadelphia to revise Articles of Confederation. George Washington was President of the Convention. Delegates decided to draft a new government instead of revising the Articles.</p>
<p>James Madison</p>	<p>Known as the “Father of the Constitution” (Maddy Daddy) because he wrote detailed notes of the Convention and wrote many of the ideas in the Constitution, including the Bill of Rights.</p>

# The US Constitution



The US Constitution was written in **1787**. The Constitution sets out laws and principles of the government of the United States of America.



The Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States, painted by Howard Chandler Christy in 1940. It depicts the signing of the US Constitution at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

# Who influenced the Constitution?

**Thomas Hooker** – Reverend and leader of a group of Boston Puritans that migrated to Hartford, Connecticut; gave a sermon in 1638 that influenced the writing of the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* (the first written constitution in America and included individual rights); believed in democratic ideas such as elections conducted by the people, people have the power to limit the power of the government, the government operates with the consent of the governed

**Charles de Montesquieu** – expanded on Locke's beliefs, added the judiciary to Locke's executive and legislature; wrote of the separation of powers; believed that in a republic, education is an absolute necessity

**John Locke** – European Enlightenment philosopher; believed that personal liberty could coexist with political order; consent is the basis for government and fixes its limits; government is a social contract with limited powers and has obligations to its creators; government can be modified by its creators at any time (heavily influenced Thomas Jefferson and the writing of the Declaration of Independence); discussed legislative and executive branches of a government; wrote about unalienable rights which included life, liberty and protection of property

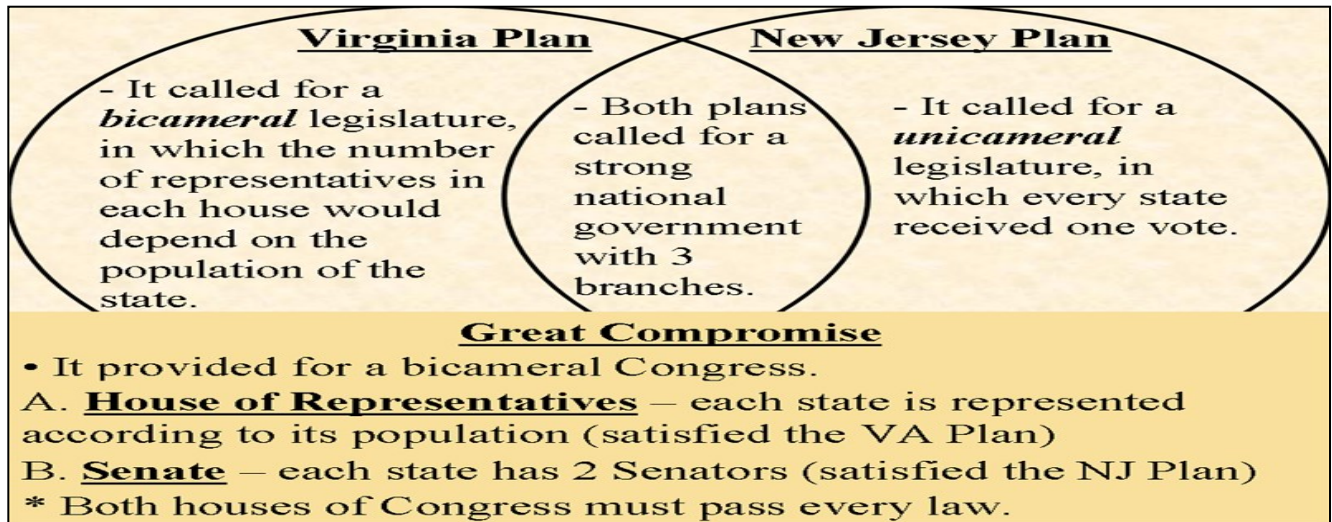
**William Blackstone** – an English judge, jurist and professor who wrote the historical and analytical treatise on common law (*Commentaries on the Laws of England*); considered as the definitive pre-Revolutionary War source of common law; believed strongly in religious tolerance; supported the idea of self-defense (later became the 2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment); wrote about “natural rights” which included life and liberty

**William Penn** – He founded a colony in present day Pennsylvania where Quakers could live according to their religious beliefs and make political decision according to those beliefs.





# Disagreements and Compromise in the Constitutional Convention



## Three-fifths Compromise

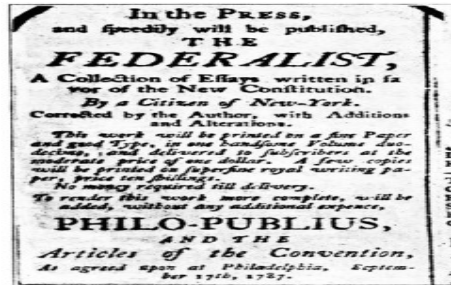
Southern states wanted slaves to be counted as part of their population, which would give them a huge advantage in the House of Representatives. The North did not want slaves to be counted. A compromise was reached; for every 5 slaves, 3 will be counted as part of the population.

## The Commerce Compromise

Delegates agreed to prohibit all taxes on exports. Only imported goods could be taxed.

Delegates also agreed could not regulate or limit the slave trade for at least the next twenty years—until 1807.

# Ratifying the Constitution



**Federalists**

**Favored Constitution**

Led by Madison, Hamilton, Jay

Stressed weaknesses of Articles; strong government needed to protect nation and solve domestic problems

Checks and balances would protect against abuses.

Protection of property rights

Constitution is a bill of rights with limitations and reserved powers for the states; state constitutions already had protections in bills of rights.

**Anti-Federalists**

**Opposed Constitution**

Led by Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Samuel Adams

Wanted strong state governments; feared a strong national government

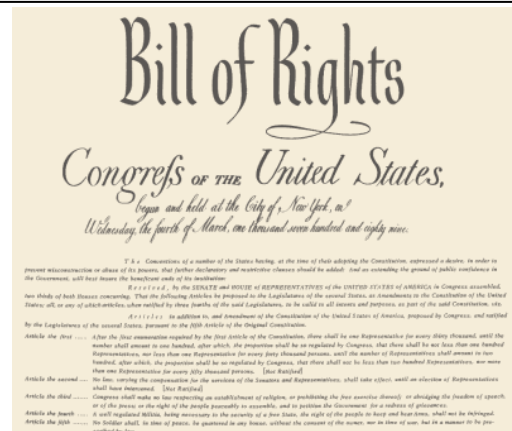
Created a strong executive similar to monarchy

Wanted fewer limits on popular participation

Wanted a bill of rights to protect citizens against government

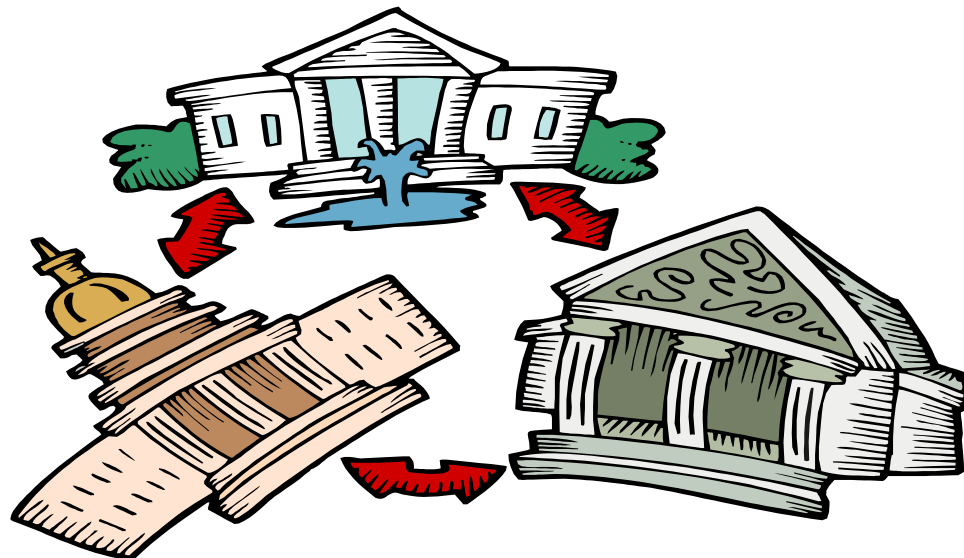
The Federalists wrote a series of essays called the **Federalists Papers** to convince Americans to support the Constitution.

The Anti-Federalists would only support the Constitution if a Bill of Rights was included. So both sides compromised and the Bill of Rights was added later as the first 10 Amendments in the Constitution.



# Three Branches of Government

<b>Legislative Branch (Congress)</b>	Makes laws	Article I
<b>Executive Branch (President)</b>	Enforces laws	Article II
<b>Judicial Branch (Supreme Court)</b>	Interprets Laws	Article III



# Principles of the Constitution

**Federalism**: Power shared between the national and state government.

**Limited government**: Government has only those power given to it in the Constitution. These are limited powers because the founding fathers feared powerful leaders.

**Individual rights**: The Constitution guarantees our basic rights in the first 10 Amendments, known as the Bill of Rights.

**Popular sovereignty**: The people have the power, the government derives (receives) its power from the consent (permission) of the governed.

**Republicanism**: (Representative government) the people elect individuals to make decision for the whole.

**Checks and balances**: Each branch of government can check on another with a specific power to ensure one branch does not become more powerful than another.

**Separation of Powers**: To make sure each branch had their own separate powers the Founders create three branches of government.

# Article V: Amendment Process

## Amending the Constitution

### PROPOSAL

A Constitutional Amendment can be proposed in one of two ways:

1

By  
2/3 of the  
members  
of both the  
House & Senate

2

At a  
Convention  
called by 2/3 of  
the States

### RATIFICATION

After an Amendment is proposed, it must be ratified. This can be done in one of two ways:

1

By 3/4  
of the State  
Legislatures

2

By 3/4 of  
ratifying  
conventions in  
the States

# The Bill of Rights



The Bill of Rights (the 1st ten Amendments to the US Constitution) was written by James Madison and added to the Constitution in 1791. It was added in order limit the power of the government, protect individual rights, and a compromise with the Anti-Federalists.

<b>1st Amendment</b>	Freedom of speech, press religion, assembly, and the right to petition the government
<b>2nd Amendment</b>	The right to bear arms
<b>3rd Amendment</b>	The guarantee that civilians will not be forced to quarter (house) soldiers.
<b>4th Amendment</b>	Protection against unreasonable searches by law-enforcement officers.
<b>5th Amendment</b>	Protects a person from having to testify against him or herself. (Due process)
<b>6th Amendment</b>	Guarantees the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury.
<b>7th Amendment</b>	The right to a trial by jury of your peers.
<b>8th Amendment</b>	Protection against excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment.
<b>9th Amendment</b>	People have rights other than the ones listed in the constitution.
<b>10th Amendment</b>	The powers not given to the federal government belong to the states

Do you know the hand signals for each of the Bill of Rights?

# Formation of Political Parties

<u>First Political Parties</u>	
<b>Federalists</b>	<b>Democratic Republicans</b>
• led by Alexander Hamilton	• led by Thomas Jefferson
• strong central government led by industry and the wealthy	• strong state governments led by the “common man”
• emphasis on manufacturing, shipping, and trade	• emphasis on agriculture “Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens.” – Thomas Jefferson
• loose interpretation of the Constitution	• strict interpretation of the Constitution
• favored the national bank	• opposed the national bank
• favored protective tariffs	• opposed protective tariffs
• pro-British	• pro-French

## George Washington: 1st President 1789-1797

Defining a new central government	Washington created a Cabinet (a group of advisors, He established precedents (action for others to follow)
Creating a stable economy	Washington chose Alexander Hamilton to fix the economy. Hamilton paid off the debt, created a national bank, taxed whiskey, and created protective tariffs.
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)	A rebellion over a tax on whiskey occurred, Washington easily put down the rebellion, showing the Constitution was working.
Farwell Address	As Washington left office, he gave advice to the country. Political parties would divide the nation and involvement in foreign affairs were the nations greatest threats.

# Presidents and Foreign Policy

## Presidents

## Key Policies and Events

<p><b>George Washington</b> (1789-1797)</p>	<p>Farewell Address (avoid political parties and European alliances)</p>
<p><b>John Adams</b> (1797-1801) <b>Federalist</b></p>	<p>French seizures of U.S. cargo ships, XYZ affair, and Alien &amp; Sedition Acts.</p>
<p><b>Thomas Jefferson</b> (1801-1809) <b>Republican</b></p>	<p>Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the U.S., sent Lewis and Clark to explore; initiated Embargo Act of 1807 to stop impressment (backfired)</p>
<p><b>James Madison</b> (1809-1817) <b>Republican</b></p>	<p>War of 1812; portrait of Washington save by Dolly, Star Spangled Banner by Francis Scott Key, Jackson becomes a war hero, war forced manufacturing in America. Treaty of Ghent</p>
<p><b>James Monroe</b> (1817-1825) <b>Republican</b></p>	<p>Monroe Doctrine: prohibited further colonization by European powers in the Western Hemisphere. "Era of Good Feelings", Clay's American System, purchase of Florida, Missouri Compromise</p>

**Sedition:** talking bad about the government in order to start a rebellion. Adams and Congress passed a law making illegal to talk about the government, which violated the 1st Amendment.

**Impressment:** The act of forcing into military service through kidnapping.

**Embargo:** refusal to buy goods from another country.

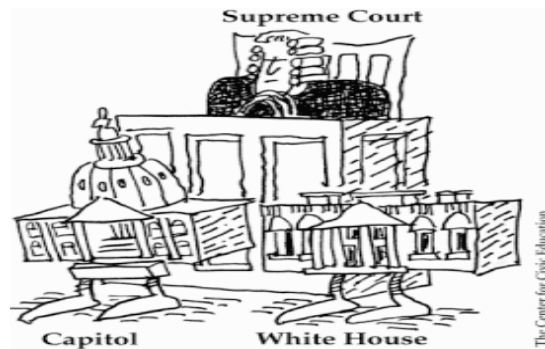
**War hawks:** congressmen (from South and West) who wanted U.S. to declare war against Britain in 1812



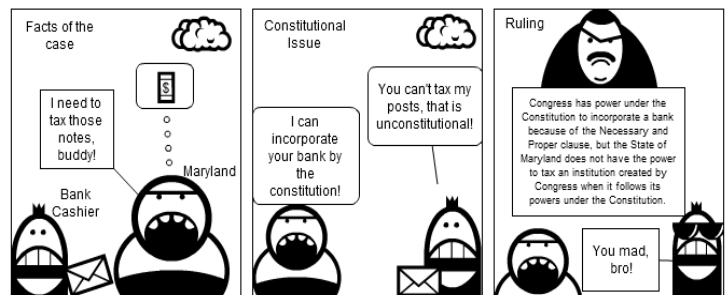


# Supreme Court Decisions

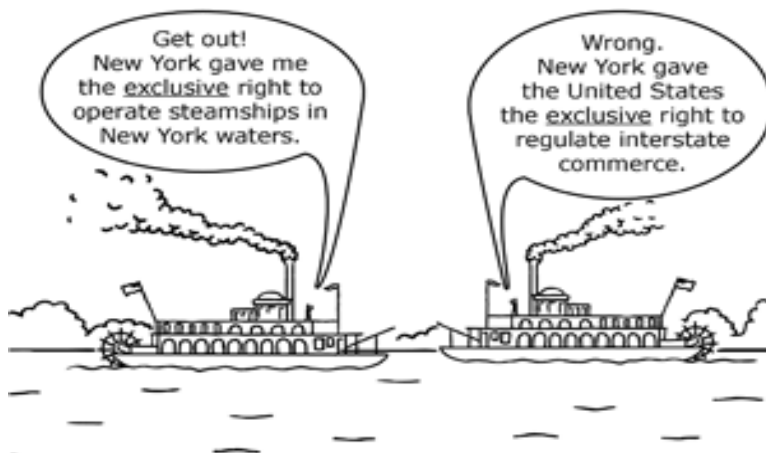
**Marbury v. Madison (1803):** ruled that the judiciary Act of 1789 was unconstitutional; established precedent of judicial review.



**McCulloch v. Maryland (1819):** limited state power by forbidding states from interfering with federal institutions located within their borders.



**Gibbons v. Ogden (1824):** upheld federal right to regulate interstate commerce ( trade between states); states could regulate trade only within their own borders.



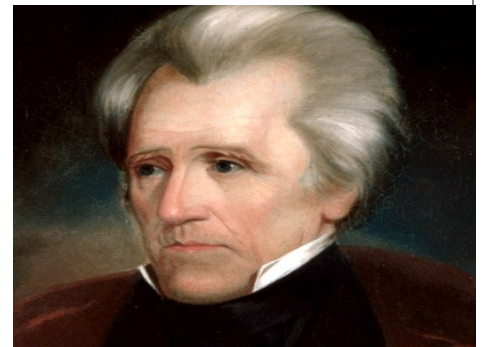
# Election of Andrew Jackson

**John Quincy Adams, Federalist**

**Andrew Jackson, Democrats**

Wanted federal government to promote economic growth	Against aristocrats and national bank, for "common man," modern Democratic party
Many former Federalists, business owners, some southern planters	Western Farmers, eastern factory workers, small southern farmers, some planters

- \* **Election of 1824:** Andrew Jackson won popular vote; no candidate won electoral majority (more than half); House of Representatives chose John Quincy Adams.
- \* **Corrupt Bargain:** Accusation by Jackson supporters that John Quincy Adams had appointed Henry Clay secretary of State in exchange for votes (in House) that had made Adams president
- \* **Election of Andrew Jackson:** 1828, Jackson easily defeated Adams; huge crowds cheered Jackson on way to inauguration; conflict led to two new parties.



# The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

## 1829-1837

**Hero of the Battle of New Orleans:** Jackson became popular by defeating the British and Natives during the War of 1812.

**The Age of the 'Common Man':** Jackson came from a poor background so he related to the poor whites in the South.

**The Inauguration:** Jackson invited the entire public to his Inauguration as President. This was a big change in politics because the wealthy elite only attended before Jackson.

**The Expansion of Democracy:** Jackson encouraged the poor whites to vote; political rallies, slogans, campaigns, and mudslinging become a part of the election process.

**The Spoils System:** "to the victor go to the spoils"; Jackson awarded his supporters with government jobs.

**Nullification Crisis:** South Carolina threatens to secede over tariffs in 1832; John Calhoun resigns; Jackson threatens back with military force; Henry Clay compromises; State's rights theory develops.

**Jacksons declares war on the bank:** Jackson felt the National Bank only helped the rich and vetoed the Bill to re-charter the Bank; put the money in pet banks.

# Indian Politics and Events

Jackson's supporters wanted Native American land for:

1. gold
2. growing cotton on rich fertile land
3. preventing future conflicts with Natives and to protect their culture

**Worcester v. Georgia:** Supreme Court ruled that it was illegal to remove Cherokee Nation from their land. Jackson ignored the ruling

**Indian Removal Act of 1830:** forced Native Americans to resettle West of the Mississippi river (present day Oklahoma), allowing white settlers to take their land.

**Trail of Tears:** forced march by U.S. army of 15,000 Cherokee men, women, and children, (1838-1839) thousands died of cold, hunger, and disease.



# Manifest Destiny

## Manifest Destiny

- A national “mission”
- The belief that the United States has a divine right to expand its territory to the Pacific Ocean.
  - John O’Sullivan, stated it was America’s “manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us.”



*American Progress* by John Gast

# Northwest Ordinance of 1787

The Northwest Ordinance addressed the land being populated near the Great Lakes and the Ohio River Valley. It established the principles and procedures for orderly expansion of the United States.

## NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787—REPUBLICAN STATEHOOD FOR THE NEW TERRITORIES

In 1784 Thomas Jefferson had proposed prohibiting slavery in **ALL** future states after 1800, but this clause lost by one vote in the Confederation Congress.



Jefferson lamented that one vote:

“The voice of a single individual would have prevented this abominable crime from spreading itself over the new country.”

### THE 1787 NORTHWEST ORDINANCE:

- ◆ Prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory—based on Thomas Jefferson’s 1784 proposal.
- ◆ Allowed the Northwest Territory to divide into three to five territories, each with
  - self-government and
  - a bill of rights that included religious freedom.This provision, too, was based on Jefferson’s 1784 proposal.

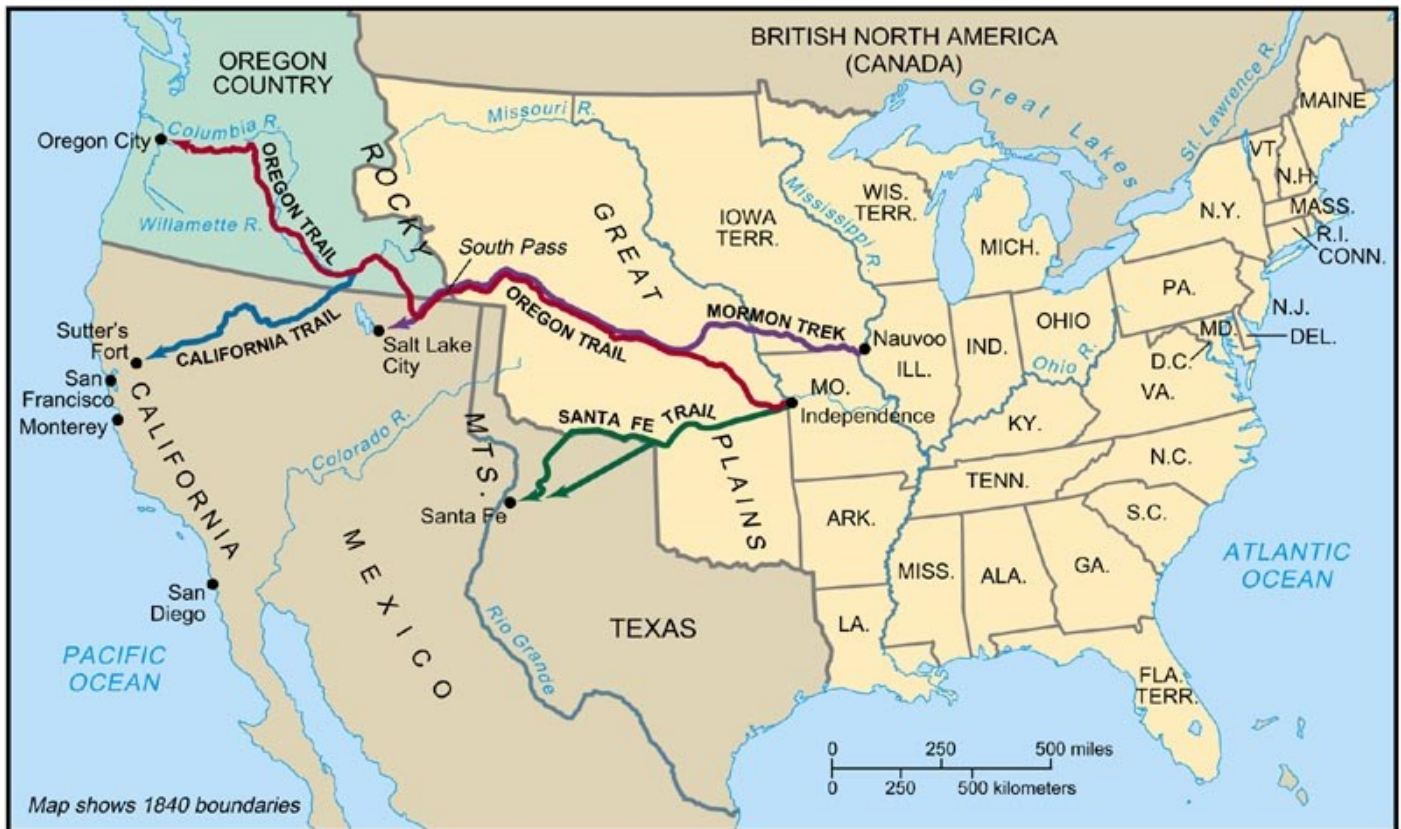
### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT WOULD DEVELOP IN THREE STAGES: (This plan also applied to subsequent territories.)

1. A Congressionally appointed governor and 3 judges at the first stage
2. An elected legislature and a non-voting delegate to Congress when the population reached 5,000 free, white males
3. A state constitution and admission to statehood when the above population reached 60,000

### A UNIQUE POLICY

The Northwest Ordinance adopted Jefferson’s proposal to take in new western lands as equal states rather than subordinate colonies. This set forth a democratic land policy unique in history.

# MAP STUDY!!!!



Map shows 1840 boundaries

# Expansion and Land Acquisitions

James K Polk	Manifest Destiny President; elected in 1844
Louisiana Purchase(1803)	Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana Territory from France which doubled the size of the U.S.
Florida Cession (1819)	Spain sold Florida to prevent conflict with the U.S.; U.S. wanted to Florida to stop Indian raids.
Texas Annexation (1845)	Added to the U.S. to help Texas with debt and protection from Mexico
Oregon Country (1846)	Compromise with Britain to prevent another war; Oregon Country split into 2 parts at the 49th parallel; U.S receives southern half
Mexican Cession (1848)	Mexico ceded southwestern portion of land in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican War. U.S. pays \$15 million for land.
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	Mexico sold to the U.S. for \$10 million for railroad to run through to California.

**Gold Rush 1849:** Thousands of fortune seekers go to California in search of gold. Many do not find gold but stay due to good farming land and the railroad.

Many Asian immigrants (Chinese) come to America because of its proximity to the Pacific Ocean

Mormons also move west to escape persecution because of their religious beliefs. They settle in Utah near the Great Salt Lake.





# Growth of the U.S. Economy

**War of 1812:** American forced to create factories due to the British blockade during the War.

**Industrialization (North):** use of machines to make goods , often using water and the steam power; Industrial revolution began in England; first U.S. textile mill designed by Samuel Slater, British immigrant who knew British textile mill design. Industrialization caused an increase in agricultural production. Francis Cabot Lowell created the factory system, and organized way to increase production of a good.

**Plantation Economy (South):** cotton gin increased crop's profitability., number of plantations (large farms) and demand for labor (4 million slaves by 1860)

<b>Invention/year</b>	<b>Inventor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>Steamboat, 1807</b>	Robert Fulton	Up and down stream, sped up river travel
<b>Cotton Gin, 1793</b>	Eli Whitney	Efficiently removed seeds from cotton
<b>Interchangeable parts, 1801</b>	Eli Whitney	Made production of goods faster, cheaper; first developed for musket (gun)
<b>Telegraph, 1838</b>	Samuel Morse	Communicate quickly across distances
<b>Mechanized Reaper, 1847</b>	Cyrus McCormick	Mechanical reaper mowed grains faster
<b>Steel Plow, 1837</b>	John Deere	Dug into the soil more efficiently
<b>Bessemer Steel process, 1855</b>	Henry Bessemer	U.S. became a top producer of steel

## **Laissez Faire (let the people choose) and Free**

**Enterprise:** Economic system in which people can buy and sell good with little government interference. Adam Smith was father of American free enterprise.

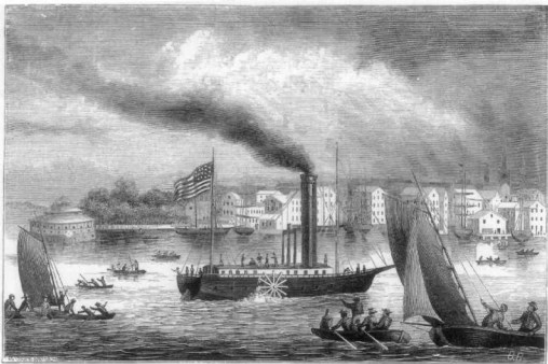
**Growth of Factory Workers:** many people did low-skill work for fixed wage and hours; women , children worked for low wages

**Growth of cities:** people moved from farms to cities in search of work. This is called urbanization.

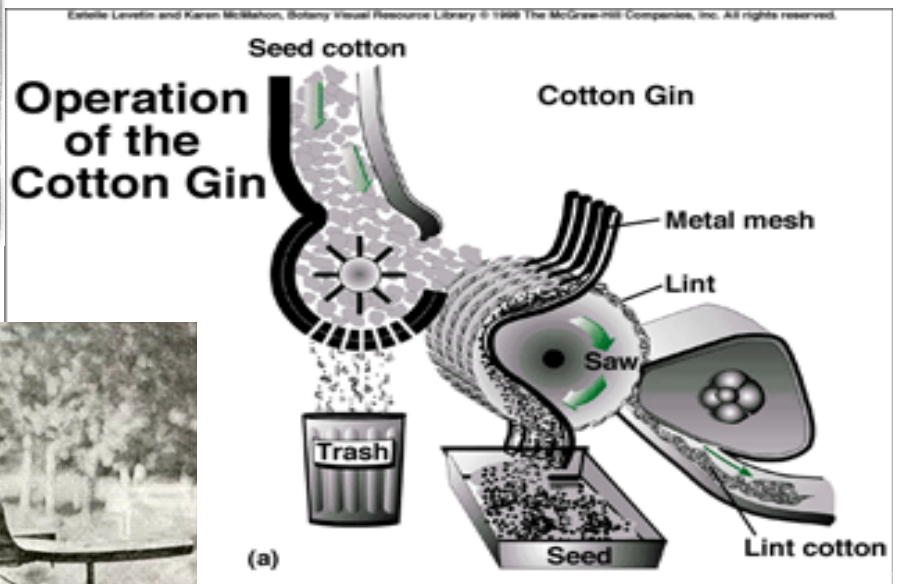
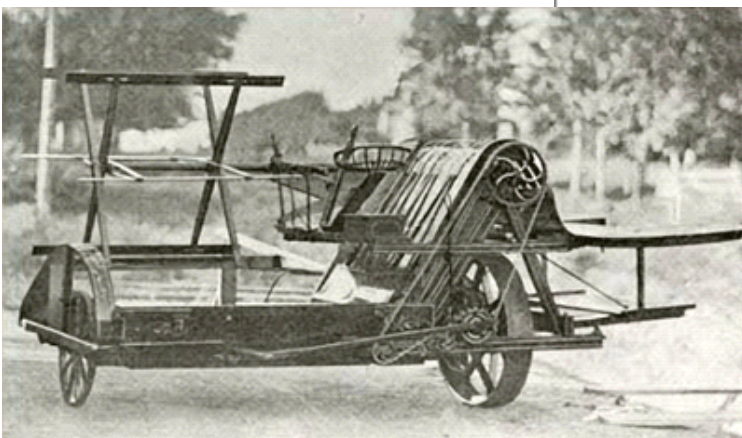
**Immigration:** factory jobs attracted many immigrants (mostly Irish, German) in 1800s; cities became culturally diverse.

**Negative consequences of industrialization:** pollution, overcrowding, disease, and social classes

Steamboat, 1807



Reaper 1847







# Reform and Culture

**Second Great Awakening:** religious revivals in which people had a renewed spirit and want to help improve society through charity work.

This led to the **Temperance Movement**, or the reduction of alcohol use to prevent family abuse.



## Social Reform: Abolition

<p><b>Harriet Beecher Stowe</b></p> 	<p>Wrote the novel <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> and made slavery a moral issue; showed the evils of slavery and northerners began to help slaves even more through the Underground Railroad</p>
<p><b>William Lloyd Garrison</b></p> 	<p>Published <i>The Liberator</i> and founded the New England Anti-Slavery Society</p>
<p><b>Frederick Douglass</b></p> 	<p>Was a former slave and spoke and wrote about his life as a slave. He also started a newspaper called <i>The North Star</i></p>
<p><b>Harriet Tubman</b></p> 	<p>An African American who had escaped slavery. She was a conductor in the underground railroad.</p>

# Other Social Reformers

Reform Movement	Goal or Purpose
Abolitionist Movement	To end slavery throughout the U.S.
Women's Rights Movement	Expand rights of women, including rights to own property and right to vote (suffrage)
Labor Reform	Child labor laws, improved working conditions, and reduction of the workday.
Public Education Movement	Pressure governments to provide free public education to all Americans. Horace Mann led efforts to provide education to all.
Prison Reform and Mental illness	Dorothea Dix and others helped improve conditions in prisons and created asylums and schools for the mentally ill and disabled.

In 1848, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton held the Seneca Falls Convention in New York.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton stated, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal." **Declaration of Sentiments**



# Women's Rights

**Sojourner Truth**



Former slave Isabella Baumfree; compelling speaker; abolitionist and women's rights speaker, "Ain't I a Woman" speech in Akron, Ohio 1851

**Susan B. Anthony**



Built women's movement into national organization; helped to give women the right to vote with the 19th Amendment after her death in 1920

# American Art and Literature

**Transcendentalism:** an American literary, political, and philosophical movement in the early 19th century. They criticized society for being materialistic and wanted to be one with nature and independent from government. Think of them as the first hippies in America. Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson were the most famous transcendentalists.

Emily Dickinson-emotional poetry

Walt Whitman-Leaves of Grass; Father of American Free Verse

Nathaniel Hawthorne- The Scarlet Letter

Mark Twain- Huckleberry Finn; southern culture

Edgar Allen Poe- mystery novels and poetry



Hudson River School of Artists: art school created by Thomas Cole to teach artists American forms of art (landscapes, animals, birds, settlement, etc.)

John James Audubon: painted American wildlife, specifically birds which helped improve science on bird anatomy.



## Music

Slave spirituals influenced later gospel music

Battle Hymn of the Republic: Patriotic Northern song

Dixie: the South's song during the Civil War

# Sectionalism

In the 1800's the U.S. had the distinct regions. They each had very unique characteristics, which were influenced by their geography.

## The North

The political leader of the north was Daniel Webster. The key policies were economic growth, pro-tariffs, and anti-slavery

### Geography

- Cool climate
- Rocky soil
- Some farmland

### Economy and Society

- Manufacturing
- Fishing
- Corn
- Wheat
- Mainly cities and towns
- Wage Labor
- High population density

## The South

The political leader of the south was John C. Calhoun. The key points were opposed strong federal government, being against tariffs, and they defended slavery.

### Geography

- Warm climate
- Good farmland

### Economy and Society

- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Rice
- Sugar
- Medium population density
- Slave labor
- plantations

## The West

The political leader of the west was Henry Clay. The key points were economic growth, pro-tariffs, new roads, improvements, and independence from foreign goods

### Geography

- Plains
- Mountains
- Deserts
- Coast

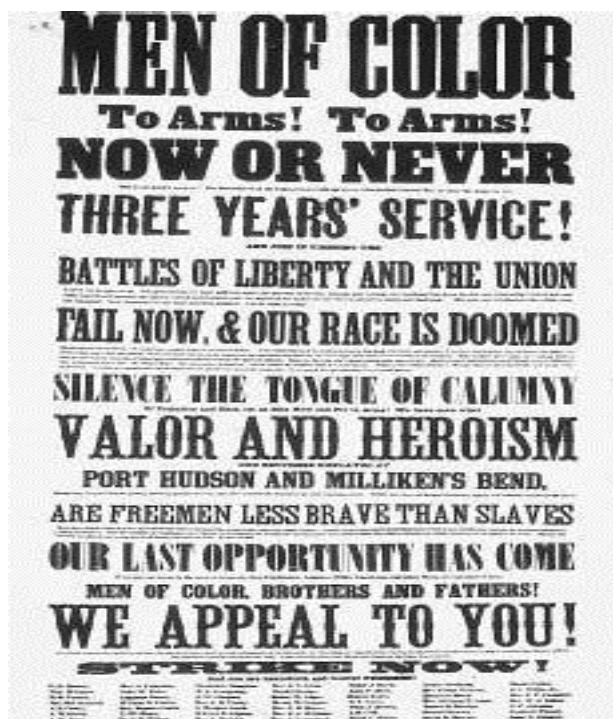
### Economy and Society

- Fur Trapping
- Mining
- Small farms with no large cities
- Ethnic Groups
- Low population density



# Free Blacks and Slaves

	Free Blacks	Slaves
political	Free blacks could not vote or hold public office. Free blacks had limited rights.	Slaves could not carry firearms or leave their homes without written permission. They also could not vote or hold public office.
economic	Mostly unskilled labor and had lower wages than whites.	Slaves worked on plantations and were given food, clothing, and shelter
social	Free blacks could not attend public school but established their own schools and churches	It was illegal to teach a slave how to read and write; families were split apart and sold to other slave owners.





# Sectionalism

## Causes of the Civil War

**Sectionalism**: loyalty and identification to a section of U.S. instead of to a nation; increased by regional conflicts

**Missouri Compromise**: Missouri admitted as slave state, Maine as free state; slavery prohibited in Louisiana Territory north of 36 degrees 30 degrees latitude line.

**Protective Tariff**: high tax on imported manufactured goods intended to block foreign competition, benefit local factories

**Nullification Crisis**: In 1832, South Carolina passed Nullification Act and threatened to secede from U.S.; President Andrew Jackson threatened use of federal troops and tax was reduced; state's right to nullify laws or secede unresolved

**Wilmot Proviso**: law would have banned slavery in land gained from Mexico (Mexican Cession); law was not passed but it angered the South.

**Compromise of 1850**: Henry Clay's five-part plan; California admitted as a free state; New Mexico and Utah territories allowed to have slavery; slave trade ended in Washington D.C (capital); stronger fugitive slave act.

**Fugitive Slave Act**: legal for slave catchers to retrieve slaves in the North. Northerners ignored the law and would help slaves while slave catchers would kidnap free blacks.

**Republicans**: The Republican Party was one of the only parties who stood strong against slavery and southerners strongly opposed this party.

**Lincoln-Douglas Debates**: Lincoln ran for the Senate in Illinois against Stephen Douglas. Both men had serious debates on the issue of slavery in the country and Lincoln became famous.

**John Brown's Raid**: in 1859, John Brown and other abolitionists attacked a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia. They did this to start a slave rebellion. John Brown was caught, tried, and hung for treason

**Uncle Tom's Cabin**: Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a novel that showed the evils of slavery. Many northerners read the book and sided against slavery. Southerners were angry at the book, saying it falsely showed slavery in the south.

# Sectionalism

- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**: Kansas and Nebraska were allowed to decide whether or not to be a slave state or a free state (popular sovereignty). This violated the Missouri Compromise.
- **“Bleeding Kansas”**: Pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces fought for Kansas’ vote. Hundreds of people were killed and split Kansas into two governments.



## **Dred Scott v. Sandford(1857)**

Court case where Dred Scott, who was a former slave, sued for his freedom. The Supreme Court had ruled the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

1. Slaves are property
2. Slaves were not citizens
3. Slaves could not file lawsuits
4. Slavery could not be prohibited in the territories

### **Dred Scott Reaction:**

After the Dred Scott v. Sandford case, the southerners celebrated. African Americans, abolitionists, and many white northerners were very angry.



### Underground Railroad:

A group of abolitionists and paths that secretly helped slaves escape to the North or to Canada.

**Election of Abraham Lincoln:** Democratic party was split between the North and the South. Lincoln won the 1860 election. The south feared that Congress and Lincoln would abolish slavery.

**State's Rights:** The Southerners believed that they had the right to secede from the Union. They had quoted the Declaration of Independence: "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish" a government if the government was not protecting its rights.



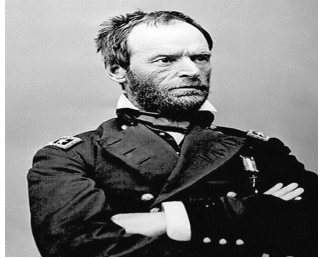



**Lincoln's First Inaugural Address:** Lincoln wanted to bring the country back together; assured southerners that he would not end slavery where it already existed but it was illegal to secede from the Union; it was the South's decision, not his, whether to begin a war.

**Jefferson Davis' Inaugural Address:** focused on the right of states to secede (state's rights) and willingness to fight the Union for their rights.

**April 12th, 1861:** The Confederate forces fired on Union controlled Fort Sumter, South Carolina which began the Civil War. Lincoln calls on volunteers to protect federal property.

# Civil War


## Leaders

Region	<u>President</u>	<u>Main General</u>	<u>2nd General</u>
<b>NORTH (UNION)</b>	Abraham Lincoln 	Ulysses S. Grant 	William Tecumseh Sherman 
<b>SOUTH (Confederacy)</b>	Jefferson Davis 	Robert E. Lee 	Thomas Stonewall Jackson 

## Medal of Honor Awardees during the Civil War



William Carney  
54th Massachusetts  
Volunteer Infantry




### 1861-1865 - THE CIVIL WAR

*Latinos in the Blue & the Gray*


**15 January 1865**

Citation:

*On board the U.S.S. Santiago de Cuba during the Assault of Fort Fisher on 15 January 1865. As one of a boat crew detailed to one of the generals on shore, O.S. Bazaar bravely entered the fort in the assault and accompanied his party in carrying dispatches at the height of the battle. He was 1 of 6 men who entered the fort in the assault from the fleet.*



MEAL OF HONOR



**Philip Bazaar**  
Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy  
Born: Chile, So. America

Reference: Hispanic American Congressional Medals of Honor Hispanics Online - [http://www.hispaniconline.com/hh02/history\\_heritage\\_hisp\\_medal\\_of\\_honor.html](http://www.hispaniconline.com/hh02/history_heritage_hisp_medal_of_honor.html)

# Emancipation Proclamation

## Concerns

- Loyalty of border states
- Pro-slavery northerners
- Look of desperation

## Reasons

- Slaves critical to southern war effort (farmers, miners, cooks, nurses)
- Lincoln believed slavery was wrong

## Emancipation Proclamation

Freed slaves only in Confederate-controlled land

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**Battle of Antietam:** bloodiest battle of the Civil War

**Fall of Vicksburg:** Grant forced Confederates to surrender Vicksburg; Union controlled Mississippi; Confederacy split.

**Battle of Gettysburg:** Union victory in Pennsylvania; Confederates never attacked in Union territory again; turning point of the Civil War

**Gettysburg Address:** famous Lincoln speech delivered at battle site honoring Union soldiers who gave their lives to ensure that “government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth”

**Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address:** with end of war in sight, focused on healing nation’s wounds “with malice toward none, with charity for all”

**April 9th, 1865:** Union general Ulysses S. Grant accepted Confederate general Robert E. Lee’s surrender at **Appomattox Court House**, Virginia

**Assassination of Lincoln:** shortly after his reelection, Lincoln was shot and killed in a Washington D.C. theatre (Fords Theatre) by John Wilkes Booth.

# Reconstruction

## Legislative Reforms

After Lincoln's assassination Andrew Johnson became President and tried to rebuild the nation after the war.

**Freedmen's Bureau:** Helped former slaves by distributing food, clothing, and medical supplies. They helped create colleges and schools for African Americans.

**Civil Rights Act:** Granted African Americans full citizenship and voting rights.

After 1866 the Radical Reconstruction Congress passed more laws to try and punish the south:

**Reconstruction Act of 1867:** imposed military rule in southern states and required ratification of the 14th amendment for readmission to the Union.

**Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871:** helped enforce the 15th Amendment by protecting the rights of black voters.

**Radical Republicans:** Republicans who wanted to punish the South for the Civil War.

## Reconstruction Amendments

Amendment	Ratified (approved)	Purpose
13th	1865	Abolished slavery in every state in the U.S.
14th	1868	Provided CITIZENSHIP to all persons born in the U.S.; guaranteed equal protection of laws to all citizens
15th	1870	Prohibited denial of citizen's voting rights based on 'race', color, or previous condition of servitude

# Economic, Social, and Political problems during Reconstruction

**Southern Economy:** Over 250, 000 southerners died during the Civil War. Most of the South was destroyed, including farms and houses. Southerners needed workers to farm now that the slaves were free.

**Sharecropping:** African Americans and poor whites could not afford land. They would make deals with plantation owners by working their farms and sharing a part of the crops produced.

**Black Codes (Jim Crow Laws):** State laws passed after the Civil War that forced strict rules on African Americans. For example, African Americans were given a curfew and not allowed in certain places.

**Ku Klux Klan:** Former confederates who used violence and intimidation toward African Americans after the Civil War.

**Carpetbaggers:** Northerners who moved to the South to profit and exploit the southerners.

**Scalawags:** Southern whites who supported Reconstruction and the North.

**End of Reconstruction:** In the election of 1876, Rutheford B. Hayes withdrew soldiers in the South in a deal to become President. This marked the end of Reconstruction.

## Hiram Rhodes Revels



Revels was a well educated free black who ran for public office after the Civil War. Southern Democrats tried to stop him but he succeeded and became the first African-American U.S. Senator from the state of Mississippi.

# Expansion of settlers and development after the Civil War

<p><b>Homestead Act</b></p>	<p>Gave free title to federal land west of Mississippi River; had to improve land; some free slaves participated although many lacked the funds to move.</p>
<p><b>Morrill Act</b></p>	<p>Gave states federal land to finance agricultural colleges</p>
<p><b>Dawes Act</b></p>	<p>Broke up Indian reservations into section of individual Indians to own, resulted in loss of Indian land.</p>



**INDIAN LAND FOR SALE**

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**  
IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE      GRAZING      AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:



# Notes