

Colonization	Revolution	U.S. Constitution	Early Republic/ Age of Jackson	Westward Expansion	Civil War
1607 1620 mercantilism Magna Carta English Bill of Rights Mayflower Compact Virginia House of Burgesses Fundamental Orders of Connecticut 13 Colonies/Three Regions/Climate & Geography Jamestown Roanoke John Smith Cash Crop Subsistence Farming Columbian Exchange 7 Motives of Exploration Reasons for Colonization: Political, Social, Religious Puritans Quakers Thomas Hooker Baron Charles de Montesquieu Foundations of Representative Government William Penn Massachusetts Bay Colony	1776 Disjointed snake political cartoon Lexington and Concord Saratoga Yorktown Treaty of Paris 1783 Declaration of Independence Articles of Confederation Northwest Ordinance unalienable rights Samuel Adams Benjamin Franklin King George III Thomas Jefferson Thomas Paine George Washington Intolerable Acts Boston Tea Party Stamp Act Tea Act Townshend Acts Olive Branch Petition Proclamation of 1763 French & Indian War Political, Social, Economic Causes of the Revolution Mercy Otis Warren Wentworth Cheswell	1787 Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation Shays Rebellion Northwest Ordinance Federalist Papers U.S. Constitution Constitutional Compromises: • Great Compromise, • 3/5ths Compromise, • Electoral Compromise Bill of Rights Alexander Hamilton James Madison Patrick Henry Naturalized Citizen Responsibilities of Citizens Amendment Process Ratify Executive Legislative Judicial Judicial Review George Washington Historic Documents that influenced the American Government Effect of Colonial Grievances on the Constitution and Bill of Rights Federalists v Anti-Federalists Principles of the Constitution: Limited Government, Republicanism, Checks & Balances, Federalism, Separation of Powers, Popular Sovereignty, Individual Rights	1803 Whiskey Rebellion War of 1812 Washington's Farewell Address Monroe Doctrine <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> Trail of Tears Andrew Jackson Hamilton's Plan Embargo Act Thomas Jefferson John Adams James Monroe James Madison Monroe Doctrine <i>Gibbons v Ogden</i> <i>Worcester v Georgia</i> <i>McCulloch v Maryland</i> Federalists Democratic-Republicans Alien & Sedition Acts Louisiana Purchase Cabinet Precedent Foreign Policy Domestic Policy Corrupt Bargain "kitchen cabinet" spoils system Lewis & Clark Pike's Expedition Free Enterprise System How did America become more democratic?	protective tariffs John C. Calhoun Henry Clay Daniel Webster industrialization urbanization interchangeable parts steamboat cotton gin mass production Free Labor v. Slave Labor Potato Famine in Ireland Frederick Douglass Elizabeth Cady Stanton Harriet Beecher Stowe Horace Mann Dorothea Dix abolitionism temperance Seneca Falls Convention states' rights Nullification Crisis Manifest Destiny Mexican War Gadsden Purchase Mexican Cession Samuel Slater States' Rights Tariffs & Sectionalism 2 nd Great Awakening Mormon Trail Oregon Trail Sante Fe Trail	1861-1865 Emancipation Proclamation Gettysburg Gettysburg Address Vicksburg Abraham Lincoln Ulysses S. Grant Jefferson Davis Robert E. Lee 13 th Amendment 14 th Amendment 15 th Amendment <i>Dred Scott v. Sandford</i> 1 st Inaugural Address 2 nd Inaugural Address Jefferson Davis' Inaugural Address Ft. Sumter Antietam Appomattox Courthouse Hiram Revels William Carney Phillip Bazaar John Brown Missouri Compromise Compromise of 1850 Kansas-Nebraska Act Dawes Act Morrill Act Homestead Act What were some technological and science advances that occurred during the C. W? • Medical • Railroads • Telegraph • Weapons