 U.S. HISTORY TO 1877



DATE EVENT SIGNIFICANCE

1607 Jamestown\_\_ 1st permanent English settlement

1619 Middle Passage Africans brought to U.S. as slaves

1730-1740 1st Great Awakening Renewal of faith; led people to want political and religious equality;

affected people of all backgrounds

Mid 1700’s Enlightenment Intellectual movement stressed reason and intellectual freedom; Ben

Franklin led the American Enlightenment

1754-1763 French and Removed French from North America; created large war debt which is Indian War why the 13 Colonies had to pay taxes for Britain; beginning of problems between Britain/colonies

1763 Proclamation of 1763 Parliament passed this law prohibiting colonial movement west of the Appalachian Mountains

1770 Boston Massacre Colonists angered over Townshend Acts; 5 colonists killed; Americans

began to consider revolting against Britain

1773 Boston Tea Party Colonial reaction to Tea Act; A group of colonists dressed as Native Americans and dumped tea into the bay. In response- British passed Intolerable Acts

1775-1783 American Revolution War between 13 colonies and the British; led to the creation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. Major events: Lexington/Concord (1st battles); Valley Forge

(Patriot camp in winter of 1777); Saratoga (convinced the French to

help); Yorktown (end)

1776 Common SenseByThomas Paine; encouraged Americans to revolt

1781 \_Yorktown\_\_\_ Last major battle of the American Revolution; British General

Cornwallis surrendered to American General Washington

1788 Free Enterprise The system developed because Americans were dissatisfied with Mercantilism

1789-1797 G Washington\_\_ 1st President; 2-term precedent; warned about foreign entanglements

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and political factions; recommended isolationist/neutral foreign policy

1790s Industrial Rev\_ Beginning of mass production, interchangeable parts, and lower costs

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of goods. Led to urbanization and poor working conditions. Increased

immigration created “melting pot” society

1796-1800 John Adams\_\_\_ XYZ Affair: France impressed American sailors and wanted Americans

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pay a bribe; Controversy over Alien & Sedition Acts—limited

criticism of government & immigration; Thomas Jefferson & James

Madison authored Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions and argued that states could nullify (cancel) federal laws that violated states’ rights

1800-1840 2nd Great Awakening Religious movement; led to abolitionists’ (antislavery) movements

1801-1809 \_Jefferson\_\_\_\_\_\_ Passed Embargo Act (forbade American exports) in retaliation for

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British/French impressment of American sailors

1803 Louisiana Purchase Jefferson doubled U.S. for $15 mil. from France; Farmers got access to the Mississippi River

1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery led an expedition up the Missouri River to the Pacific

Ocean; gave the U.S. a claim to the Oregon Territory and provided

future settlers detailed maps of the Louisiana Purchase

1812 War of 1812\_\_\_ War between U.S. and British over impressment of sailors; Francis

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Scott Key wrote “Star Spangled Banner;” Andrew Jackson hero at

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Battle of New Orleans- wanted to sink all British ships

1816 American System Clay’s system to use federal funds for internal improvements

1817 Era of Good Feelings Reflected a time of peace, prosperity, and pride in the U.S.

1829-1837 Jackson\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1st “common man” president; Spoils system— appointed friends to

political jobs;

1832 Nullification Crisis Congress passed a Protective Tariff that protected northern made goods in 1828, Southerners referred to it as the Tariff of Abominations. VP Calhoun led S. Carolina to threaten secession if the tariff was not repealed.

1835-1838 Indian Removal Act\_\_ President Andrew Jackson forcibly relocated 5 Civilized Tribes to

Indian Territory (Oklahoma)

1840’s \_Manifest Destiny Belief that the U.S. should stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the

Pacific Ocean; justified expansion to Oregon/California

1846-1848 Mexican War\_\_\_ Between U.S. and Mexico after Texas admitted as a state. U.S. gained

California, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, & Colorado under Treaty of

Guadalupe Hidalgo during President James K. Polk’s term. Results: Land, Mineral Deposits, and Railroad Expansion.

1846 Texas Annexation Texas Admitted helped the expansion of slavery because of the growth of the railroad.

1848 Seneca Falls\_\_ forwarded Women’s Movement; issued “Declaration of Sentiments,”

Convention\_\_\_\_ declaring that all men and women are equal.

1849 Gold Rush\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Forty-Niners” Created massive westward movement to California for Natural Resources.

1850 Fugitive Slave Act Said slavers could retrieve runaway slaves; anyone who helped

escapees could be fined/jailed; increase tension btw North and South

1853 Gadsden Purchase U.S. bought southern parts of New Mexico/Arizona from Mexico

1858 Election of 1858\_ Lincoln lost senatorial bid; gained national fame

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1859 Harper’s Ferry\_ Fanatical abolitionist John Brown tried to seize federal armory and

free slaves; scared Southerners

1860 Lincoln’s election South Carolina seceded—feared Lincoln would end slavery in the South

1861-1865 Civil War\_\_\_\_\_ 620,000 Americans died in War Between the States; North

(Union/Yankees) vs. South (Confederacy/Rebels). Major battles: Ft.

Sumter (1st shots); Gettysburg, turning point of the war); Vicksburg

(North controlled Mississippi River); Appomattox (Southern General

Lee surrendered to Northern General Grant)

1865 Lincoln’s \_\_\_\_\_ John Wilkes Booth killed Lincoln at Ford’s theater; Lincoln’s

Assassination\_\_ strength/power not available to prevent harsh Reconstruction policies

against the South

1865-1877 Reconstruction\_\_ North tried to make the South pay for the war; imposed Martial Law

(military rule) in South; harsh policies led to embittered South and

retaliation against Free Black.

1868 \_\_\_\_KKK\_\_\_\_\_ Southern secret society created to intimidate African Americans

1877 Comp of 1877\_\_ Troops removed from the South during Hayes’ presidency

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Colonial Grievances and the Constitution

**List the response of the Constitution to the Colonial grievance.**

**What are your 3 alienable rights? life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness**

**Grievances Response**

1. Taxation W/out Representation 1. Each state has a representative to vote in Congress
2. Colonists not allowed to speak out against 2. 1st Amendment

the king

1. Quartering Act 3. 3rd Amendment
2. Allowed homes to be searched at any time 4. 4th Amendment
3. Trial by Jury 5. 6th Amendment
4. States Rights 6. 10th Amendments
5. He kept amoung us standing armies 7. To provide for organizing and arming a militia.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Amendment Number | Definition (in 8th grade words) | Picture |
| 1st part 1st | Freedom on religion |  |
| 1st part 2nd | Freedom of assembly |  |
| 1st part 3rd | Freedom of press |  |
| 1st part 4th | Freedom of petition |  |
| 1st part 5th | Freedom of speech |  |
| 2nd | The right to own weapon |  |
| 3rd | The right to not have soldiers live in your home |  |
| 4th | The freedom of unlawful search and seizure |  |
| 5th | Rights as defiant: Miranda, plead the 5th, lawyer, etc. |  |
| 6th | Trial by jury |  |
| 7th | Trial has to exceed $20 to receive a trial by jury. |  |
| 8th | No excessive fines or punishment |  |
| 9th | Anything not listed is reserved for the people |  |
| 10th | Anything not listed in the constitution is reserved for the states |  |
| 13th | Abolished slavery |  |
| 14th | Law that guaranteed citizenship to those born in the United states except Indians |  |
| 15th | Law that granted black men the right to vote |  |
| 16th | Income tax |  |
| 19th | Women have the right to vote |  |

**American Revolution**

**List the significance of each battle or the name**

**Lexington and Concord- Is battles of the Amer Rev\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Saratoga \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Turning point of the war**

**Valley Forge\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Washington took his troops here to train in the winter.**

**Yorktown- Last battle of the Ame Rev\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Treaty of Paris 1783 Treaty that ended the Ame Rev\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION &

## INVENTIONS

**\_Cotton Gin\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -** Eli Whitney (1793) – long term impact of the Cotton Gin = increased slavery

**Steamboat** – **Robert Fulton\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (1807); cost of transporting goods decreased

**Lowell System** – employed \_**Girls**\_\_\_\_\_\_ in textile factories

**Steam-driven train** – Peter Cooper;*Tom Thumb*

**Erie\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canal** – De Witt Clinton (1825) decrease the price of goods

**Telegraph-Samuel Morse** significances is getting information over long distances

**\_McCormick’s Reaper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Cyrus McCormick (1848); cut grain 28x faster; made Central Plains “bread basket”

**\_Bessemer Steel Process**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass production of steel.

**Water Machines**- contributed most to shift from cottage industries to **Factories**

**Civil War**

**List the significance of each battle or the name**

**Fort Sumter- First battle of the Civil War\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Antietam\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Bloodiest Battle of the Civil War**

**Emancipation Proc\_\_\_\_\_\_- Freed the slaves in the rebellious states**

**Gettysburg- Turning point of the war\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Vicksburg- US gained control of the Mississippi River\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Appatomattox Courthouse- Courthouse where Lee surrendered to Grant.**

Immigrants and why they came to U.S.

Group: Irish

Potato Famine

Group: Chinese\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Reason: Gold Fielding and To work on the Railroad

Group Puritans

Reason: Religion Freedom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Group: Colonists

Reason: 1. Distance from Great Britain

2. Enlightenment

3. Religious Freedom

Group: European Immigrants

Reason: \_Plentiful Factory Jobs since they were unskilled

## COLONIAL DOCUMENTS, TREATIES, LAWS, ACTS

## 

# YEAR DOCUMENT EXPLANATION

1. Magna Carta **\_No one is above the law, trial by jury \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**1619 House of Burgesses**\_ In Virginia; marked beginning of representative

government in English colonies

**1620**  \_**Mayflower Compact** \_ Rules established for self-government by Pilgrims at

Plymouth

**1639** Fundamental Orders Expanded idea of representative government in colonies

of Connecticut Gave non-church members the right to vote.

**1689** English Bill of Rights Provided for rights of the individuals; provided right to

trial by jury

1754 **Albany Plan of the Union** 1st formal plan to unite the colonies; proposed by Benjamin

Franklin in the French/Indian War

**1776\_ Dec of Ind\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Document notifying Britain that the 13 colonies were free

and independent; 3 alienable rights :Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness

1. Articles of Confederation **first plan of government in the US. Had 6 weaknesses**

**1783\_** Treaty of Paris Ended American Revolution; Britain recognized the U.S.

as an independent nation

**1787** **Northwest Ordinance**  Set up govt. for Northwest Territory; provided way for a

state to be admitted to the United States (Union)

**1787** Constitution drafted Took place in **Penn**\_\_ State House in Philadelphia;

Created a democracy with \_**3**\_ branches of government.

**1788 Federalist Papers**\_\_\_ Defined those who supported ratification of the Constitution

as Federalists; those who opposed ratification were called

AntiFederalists- Political Parties formed because they fought over how to interpret the Constitution.

**1791\_\_ Bill of Rights**\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1st 10 Amendments to Constitution; guarantee individual

rights = unalienable rights defined in the *Declaration of*

*Independence*

**1803\_\_ M**arbury v. Madison **established Judicial review, as an example of checks and balances, and established 3 branchs**

# U. S. DOCUMENTS, TREATIES, LAWS, ACTS (continued)

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## DATE DOCUMENT EXPLANATION

1820 Missouri Compromise **Missouri Enters as a slave state, Maine enters as a free state, no slavery north of the 36/30,**

**1823** **Monroe Doctorine**\_\_ Warned European nations not to interfere with the newly

independent nations in Latin America; U.S. would stay out of

European affairs.

**1828** Protective Tariff\_\_ Congress passed this tariff to protect northern made manufactured goods. It helped the north and hurt the South. This led to the **Nullification Crisis**

**1848** Seneca Falls \_**Convention where the Declaration of Sentiments was Convention established, women’s rights.**

1850 \_**Comp of 1850**\_ Congress passed this law to allow California to enter the union as a free state and to satisfy the south they passed the Fugitive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Slave Law.

1854 Kansas Nebraska Act **Allowed citizens to decide if a territory would be slave or free by popular sovereignty. Or voting** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**1857** Dred Scott Decision **Slaves are property no matter where they get taken or by w whom**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1862 Morrill Act Gave states land so they could establish state colleges

**1863** Emancipation Freed slaves in the states that had seceded from the Union;

Proclamation delivered by President Lincoln officially on Jan. 1st

**1865** ­­­­­Black Codes Purpose was to limit the number of black people in congress

1867 Reconstruction Act **Government took control of the south and had military presence Of 1867 in all states**

1877 Compromise of 1877 End of reconstruction menat to make the south happy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### SUPREME COURT/Constitution

**Marbury v Madison\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Constitutional principle that gives the Supreme Court the authority to declare executive actions and legislative laws unconstitutional. Part of checks and balances that helped establish the 3 branches.

**\_Marbury v Madison** – 1st judgment by Supreme Court to strengthen principle of judicial review, the power of judiciary to declare a law unconstitutional. (1803)

**Ded Scott\_v. Sanford** – Denied slaves the right of citizenship no matter who took them or where. (1857)

***“necessary and proper” clause*** – Elastic clause in the Constitution . It makes the Constitution **flexible** and says that government has the power to do what it needs to do to fulfill its duties. The clause allows future generations to expand the meaning of the Constitution.

**McCollough vs Maryland**- \_Ruled power of the federal government is supreme over the states.

## REFORM MOVEMENTS AND REFORMERS -

**Movement Time Period Accomplishment**

**\_Abolition\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 1830s-1840s Anti-slavery movements that also had religious supporters who saw it as immoral

William Lloyd 1831 White publisher of anti-slavery (abolitionist) newspaper,

**Garrison**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Liberator”

**Frederick Douglass** 1847 Black speaker, abolitionist; editor of the “North Star”

**Sojourner Truth**\_\_\_ 1851 Black speaker for women’s rights and

**abolition;** gave a famous speech entitled "Ain't I a

Woman?"

**Harriet Tubman**\_\_ 1850s-1860s conductor on Underground Railroad, speaker, Union spy

**Harriet Beecher Stowe** 1852 Wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin; shocked the world about

slavery; encouraged abolitionists

**EDUCATION** 1830s ensure education was widely available. Horace Mann said “that all people should have free public education and all people should go to school”

**TEMPERANCE** early 1800s campaign against abuse of alcohol; increased the participation of women in movements

## PRISON REFORM

Dorothea Dix 1840-1860 humane care of mentally ill and prisoners

**Suffrage\_\_\_:**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton 1848 The **Women’s Rights** movement developed from the

Susan B. Anthony **abolitionists’** cause. Mott and Stanton organized the

Lucretia Mott **Seneca Falls Convention** in 1848 and drafted the

The Grimke sisters ***Declaration of Sentiments***. They wanted the right to

Frederick Douglass vote, equal pay, legal rights in court, own property, and

William Lloyd Garrison education. **Most** of their successes in the 1800’s

Sojourner Truth were in **education**. They won the right to **vote** in **1920**

with the **19th Amendment**. Increased the participation of women in movements.

**KEY PEOPLE**

***Christopher Columbus*\_** –early colonist; came to America for religious freedom as a Quaker; established Pennsylvania

## Thomas Hooker – founded Connecticut

## Jonathan Winthrop and William Bradford – founded Massachusetts

***Wentworth Cheswell***\_-made the midnight ride with P. Revere to warn colonists the British are coming.

## Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson- founded Rhode Island

***John Smith*\_** – leader of Virginia colony; imposed strict rule to ensure survival of the colonists. Said, “If you don’t work, you don’t eat!”

***Ben Franklin*\_ –** important colonial leader; enlightenment thinker and inventor. Signed Declaration of Independence and oldest member of Constitutional Convention

***Samuel Adams*** – leader and organizer of colonial protests against British rule

**Abigail Adams** – wrote husband, John, about Women’s’ Rights

***George Washington*\_** –leader of Continental Convention, and Army in Revolutionary War; 1st U. S. President

***T Jefferson*\_** – important colonial leader; penned Declaration of Independence. 3rd U. S. President

***T Paine*\_\_\_\_\_\_** – colonial leader; wrote pamphlet *Common Sense* and *The American Crisis*

**\_*John Hancock*\_***-* President of the Continental Congress; signed *Declaration of Independence* first

***P Henry*\_\_\_** – colonial orator; famous for saying “…give me liberty or give me death!” Antifederalist

***J Madison*\_** – father of the Constituion. Kept records for future generations

***John Marshall*** – early Chief Justice of Supreme Court; under his leadership the court gained prestige and power

**George Mason** – a framer of the Constitution. Anti-Federalist who opposed Constitution’s adoption.

***F Key Scott*\_** – American patriot who wrote “The Star-Spangled Banner,” describing the survival of the American flag when the British bombarded Fort McHenry in the War of 1812

**\_*A Jackson*\_\_** – general in War of 1812; U.S. President during Nullification Crisis and “Trail of Tears.” Represented the “Common man.”

***John C Calhoun*\_ –** Vice President under Andrew Jackson; strong supporter of states’ rights. From South Carolina; important

spokesman in conflicts before Civil War. Leader of Nullification Crisis

**\_*Henry Clay*\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Congressional leader prior to Civil War. Senator from Kentucky; proposed compromise efforts.

**KEY PEOPLE – continued**

***Jefferson Davis*\_** – named President of the Confederacy; from Mississippi.

***F Douglass*\_\_\_** – self-educated black abolitionist. Powerful speaker for abolitionist cause. Editor of North Star abolitionist paper.

**\_*US Grant*\_\_\_** – Chosen by Lincoln to lead Union troops in Civil War. Elected 18th president in 1868.

***RE Lee*\_** – Main commander of the Confederate troops. Surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia; ended the Civil War. Admired by Northerners and Southerners.

***A Lincoln*\_** – 1st elected as Congressman from Illinois. Believed in a strong union; “A house divided against itself cannot stand.” Elected President in 1861. Assassinated April 14, 1865, five days after Lee’s surrender.

**\_*D Webster*\_** – Congressional leader for a strong union. From Massachusetts. Famous for saying, “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.” wanted high tariff and an end to the spread of slavery in the west

***Garrison*\_** - abolitionist; editor of the “Liberator”

**Susan B.*Anthony* E**lizabeth Cady Stanton – founders of Women’s Rights Movement

***S Truth*\_\_** – abolitionist; gave famous speech, “Ain’t I a Woman?”

***H Tubman* Co**nductor on Underground Railroad

**Harriet Beecher Stowe** – author of***Uncle Toms Cabin*** ; shocked people in the North and around the world about the horrors of ***slavery***\_

##### *J Brown*\_ – tried to seize armory at Harper’s Ferry to free slaves

**Dred Scott** - slave who filed for his freedom in the Supreme Court; court ruled slaves were property and declared Missouri Compromise

Unconstitutional

**\_*Theraeu*\_**– writings on *Civil Disobedience* influenced Martin Luther King. Also known for his TAX.

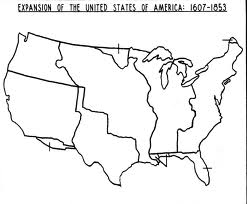
***P Bazzar***\_\_- First Hispanic to win medal of honor

\_***W Carney***\_- First African American to win medal of honor.

**Clara Barton** – started the Red Cross

**Label the map with the number or answer the following questions.**

1. **Which area of the United States was most industrialized during the 19th century? North eastern**
2. **What was the economy like in the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies?**
3. **Why did New Orleans do so well in the 19th century and on (look at the location)?**
4. **Why did people go to California in 1849?**
5. **Where are the majority of plantation systems in the United States during the 19th century? southeastern**
6. **Which country did we negotiate with for the Louisiana Purchase and then the Adams-Onis Treaty?**
7. **What does Boston, Charleston, and Jamestown all have in common?**
8. **Label the area Lewis and Clark explored.**
9. **Label all manifest destiny territories: !3 Colonies by region, Mexican Cession, Adams-Onis, Gadsden Purchase, Treaty of Paris, Oregon, and the Texas Annexation.**
10. **Label all geographic features: Mississippi River, Atlantic Ocean, Great Lakes, Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Appalachian Mountains, and the Rocky Mountains.**

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