 U.S. HISTORY TO 1877

DATE EVENT SIGNIFICANCE

1607 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1st permanent English settlement

1619 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Africans brought to U.S. as slaves

1730-1740 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Renewal of faith; led people to want political and religious equality;

affected people of all backgrounds

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

 Franklin led the American Enlightenment

1754-1763 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Removed French from North America; created large war debt which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why the 13 colonies had to pay \_\_\_\_\_\_ for Britain; beginning of problems between Britain/colonies

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

1770 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Colonists angered over Townshend Acts; 5 colonists killed; Americans

began to consider revolting against Britain

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

1775-1783 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* ByThomas Paine; encouraged Americans to revolt

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

Cornwallis surrendered to American General Washington

1788 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The system developed because Americans were dissatisfied with Mercantilism

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

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

1790s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Religious movement; led to abolitionists’ (antislavery) movements

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

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

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

1804-1806 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 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; America wanted to sink all \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_

1816 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Clay’s system to use federal funds for internal improvements

1817 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reflected a time of peace, prosperity, and pride in the U.S.

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

political jobs;

1832 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Congress passed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ President Andrew Jackson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5 Civilized Tribes to

Indian Territory (Oklahoma)

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

Pacific Ocean; justified expansion to Oregon/California

1846-1848 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Admitted helped the expansion of slavery because of the growth of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

1849 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Forty-Niners” Created massive westward movement to California for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1850 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Said slavers could retrieve runaway slaves; anyone who helped

escapees could be fined/jailed. Increased tension between the North and the South.

1853 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ U.S. bought southern parts of New Mexico/Arizona from Mexico

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

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

1859 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fanatical abolitionist John Brown tried to seize federal armory and

free slaves; scared Southerners

1860 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ South Carolina seceded—feared Lincoln would end slavery in the South

1861-1865 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John Wilkes Booth killed Lincoln at Ford’s theater; Lincoln’s

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

against the South

1865-1877 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 Blacks

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

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? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Grievances Response**

1. Taxation W/out Representation 1.
2. Colonists not allowed to speak out against 2.

the king

1. Quartering Act 3.
2. Allowed homes to be searched at any time 4.
3. Trial by Jury 5.
4. States Rights 6.
5. He kept amoung us standing armies. 7.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Amendment Number | Definition (in 8th grade words) | Picture |
| 1st part 1st |  |  |
| 1st part 2nd |  |  |
| 1st part 3rd |  |  |
| 1st part 4th |  |  |
| 1st part 5th |  |  |
| 2nd |  |  |
| 3rd |  |  |
| 4th |  |  |
| 5th |  |  |
| 6th |  |  |
| 7th |  |  |
| 8th |  |  |
| 9th |  |  |
| 10th |  |  |
| 13th |  |  |
| 14th |  |  |
| 15th |  |  |
| 16th |  |  |
| 19th |  |  |

**American Revolution**

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

**Lexington and Concord- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

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

**Yorktown- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Treaty of Paris 1783 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

## INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION &

## INVENTIONS

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

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

**Factories System** – employed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants that were unskilled workers

**Railroad** – Peter Cooper, used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immigrants

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Samuel Morse** significances: is getting information over \_\_\_\_\_ distances

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the first inexpensive industrial process for the mass production of steel.

**Water Machines**- contributed most to shift from cottage industries to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Civil War**

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

**Fort Sumter- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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

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

**Gettysburg- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Vicksburg- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Courthouse where Lee surrendered to Grant.**

Immigrants and why they came to U.S.

Group:

Potato Famine

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

Reason: Gold Fielding and To work on the Railroad

Group Puritans

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Reason: 1. Distance from Great Britain

2. Enlightenment

3. Religious Freedom

Group: European Immigrants

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

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

## COLONIAL DOCUMENTS, TREATIES, LAWS, ACTS

##

# YEAR DOCUMENT EXPLANATION

1. Magna Carta \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

government in English colonies

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1st formal plan to unite the colonies; proposed by Benjamin

 Franklin in the French/Indian War

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Document notifying Britain that the 13 colonies were free

and independent. 3 Alienable rights: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the pursuit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Articles of Confederation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

as an independent nation

**1787** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ State House in Philadelphia;

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

**1788** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1st 10 Amendments to Constitution; guarantee individual

 rights = unalienable rights defined in the *Declaration of*

 *Independence*

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ M**arbury v. Madison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

#

## DATE DOCUMENT EXPLANATION

1820 Missouri Compromise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

Significance:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

**1848** Seneca Falls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Convention \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**1857** Dred Scott Decision \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1862** Morrill Act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1863** Emancipation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Proclamation

**1865** ­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Purpose was to limit the number of black people in congress

1867 Reconstruction Act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Of 1867 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1877 Compromise of 1877 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## REFORM MOVEMENTS AND REFORMERS -

**Movement Time Period Accomplishment**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** 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,

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Liberator”

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1847 Black speaker, abolitionist; editor of the “North Star”

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1851 Black speaker for women’s rights and

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

Woman?"

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

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1852 Wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin; shocked the world about

 slavery; encouraged abolitionists

**EDUCATION** 1830s ensure education was widely available. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ 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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

 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 \_\_\_\_, 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**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the participation of women in movements.

#### SUPREME COURT/Constitution

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 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.

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_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**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**KEY PEOPLE**

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

## Thomas Hooker – founded Connecticut

## Jonathan Winthrop and William Bradford – founded Massachusetts

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

## Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson- founded Rhode Island

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

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – leader and organizer of colonial protests against British rule

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l** – 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.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 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

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

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

spokesman in conflicts before Civil War. Leader of Nullification Crisis

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

**KEY PEOPLE – continued**

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

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

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

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 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.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – 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

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

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

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

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Co**nductor on Underground Railroad

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

##### \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – 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

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- First Hispanic to win medal of honor

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

**Clara Barton** – started the \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**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?**
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?**
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.**

