

**Unit 1:**  
**Geography/Colonial America**

**Key Vocabulary:**

Great Plains  
Appalachian Mts.  
Sun Belt  
Triangular Trade  
Natural Rights  
Proclamation of 1763  
Albany Plan of Union  
Second Continental Congress  
Articles of Confederation

Central Plains  
Rocky Mountains  
Great Lakes  
Middle Passage  
House of Burgesses  
Mercantilism  
Mayflower Compact  
Declaration of Independence  
New England Town Meetings

Mississippi River  
Manifest Destiny  
French & Indian War  
Enlightenment  
Salutary Neglect  
First Continental Congress  
Fund. Orders of Conn.

**Key People:**

John Adams  
Benjamin Franklin  
John Marshall  
James Monroe  
George Washington



**Who were the early colonists?**

English Settlers

- Puritans → New England
- Anglican → Virginia

**WHY DID THEY COME?**

**RELIGIOUS REASONS**

Escaping Persecution

- Puritans
- Quakers
- Catholics

**ECONOMIC REASONS**

Opportunity to get rich

- Joint-Stock Company
- Made it easy to raise money

**POLITICAL REASONS**

European nation's competing for empire.



1. Based on this map, where did early colonists settle?

Along eastern seaboard between Atlantic ocean and Appalachian Mts.

www.fasttrackteaching.com

OVERHEAD MAPS OF AMERICA'S PAST  
Fasttrack Teaching Materials  
6215 Lovell Court  
Springfield, VA 22152

2. How would you describe the geography of the United States?

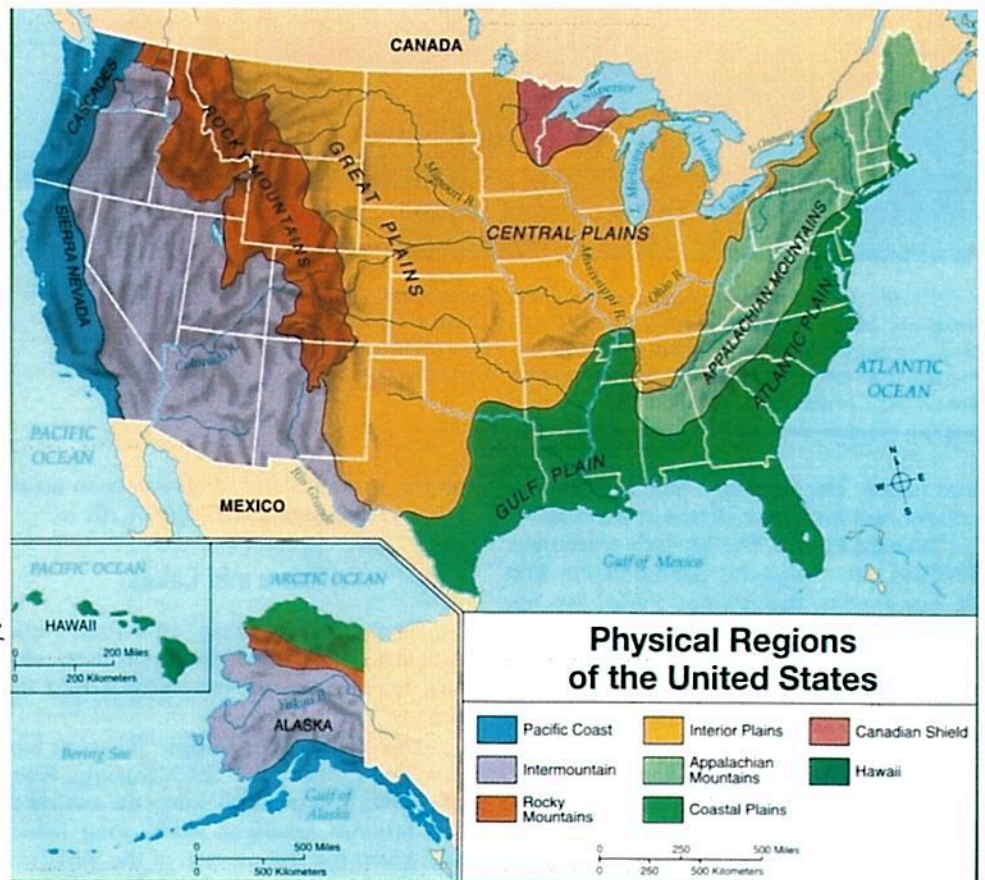
Diversified

3. How do you think this affected early development and settlement?

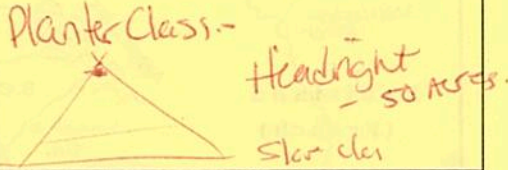
N.E. - Diversified economy  
Fishing, Farming, Trade

Middle - Farming, Trade

South - Large Plantation Farming



- We shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us; John Winthrop 1630

Characteristics	New England Colonies	Chesapeake Bay
<b>Economy</b>	Diversified -  <b>Protestant Work Ethic:</b> The Elect	Tobacco → Cotton John Rolfe - <u>Slave</u> - - One crop -
<b>Society</b>	<b>Education:</b> 30 families - school Higher Education - Bible	<b>Education:</b> Not important Planter Class - 
<b>Demography</b>	Whole families Large - 12-13 children Leaving - but struck Very few blacks	Young Single men - Indentured Servants - Life span - short - climate
<b>Politics/Government</b>	Blue Laws - Moral Scripture. Church Membership to Vote. "Theocracy" Voting in church - General Ct - legislative body Fundamental Order of Ct May Flower Compact	* <u>House of Burgesses</u> - 1619. - <u>State Laws</u> - 1619 - - Planter Class - Vote - <del>at</del> property owners. Act of Toleration -

*1st Representative Govt*  
Town Meetings  
Paul Zenger Trial: printed article about corrupt Gov. of NY  
Freedom of the Press.

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### Colonial Rebellions and their Significance

**Regulators Rebellion** revolt against corrupt wealthy leaders in N.C. by Scottish Irish

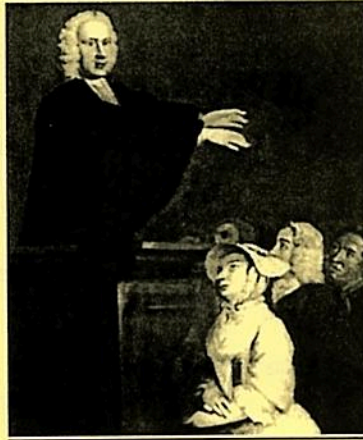
**Bacon's Rebellion** former Ind. Serv. revolt against Gov. Berkeley & his pro-Indian policies → Sign. - desire for slaves.

**Leisler's Rebellion** German-Dutch against colonial ruler in NY

**Paxton Boys Rebellion** March on Philly against kind & easy policy  
Indians -

Sign. Against power being concentrated in hands of few wealthy - Went Land

## The First Great Awakening - 1730



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Key People and Notable Facts	Impact and Significance on America
<p>George Whitefield</p> <p>John Edwards - Sinners in Hand of Angry God</p>	<p><b>Religious Impact:</b> Old Light v. <u>New Light</u> Halfway Covenant -</p> <p><b>Societal Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emotional</li> <li>- Baptists.</li> </ul> <p><b>Democratic Impact:</b> 1st social movement.</p>

### How democratic was Colonial America?

Democratic Features	Undemocratic Features
<p>Voting</p> <p>Rep Courts.</p> <p>Mayflower Compact</p> <p>Act of Toleration</p> <p>Town Hall</p> <p>House of Burgesses</p> <p># Peter Zenger Trial - Freed of press.</p>	<p>Slavery</p> <p>Women no rights.</p> <p>Power in wealthy Church + State</p> <p>Blue Laws</p> <p>Roger Williams / Anne Hutchinson - Salem Witch Trials</p>

**Unit 2:**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS/CRITICAL PERIOD**

**Key Vocabulary:**

Republic	Declaration of Independence	Natural Rights
Virginia Plan	Articles of Confederation	Constitutional Convention
New Jersey Plan	Great Compromise	Bicameral Legislature
3/5 Compromise	Commerce Compromise	Electoral College
Federalists	Anti-Federalists	Bill of Rights
<i>The Federalist Papers</i>	Popular Sovereignty	Separation of Powers
Checks and Balances	Veto	Federalism
Delegated Powers	Reserved Powers	Concurrent Powers
"supremacy clause"	"necessary and proper clause"	Judicial Review
Strict Constructionist	Loose Constructionist	Presidential Cabinet
Unwritten Constitution	Amending the Constitution	

**Key People:**

John Locke  
 Baron de Montesquieu  
 Jean-Jacques Rousseau \*  
 John Peter Zenger - Freedom of the press  
 Thomas Jefferson  
 James Madison  
 Alexander Hamilton  
 George Washington  
 John Marshall

# DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS

**MAGNA CARTA**

1215 - "Government Power is limited"

1688 - English Bill of Rights - protect civil liberties

Sig: Influence colonial Governments

**MAYFLOWER COMPACT**

1620 - "Governments are formed with the consent of the governed."

**HOUSE OF BURGESSSES**

1619 - First Representative govt in America in Virginia

New England town meetings allow for political participation

1. What is this economic policy called? Who did it benefit?

Mercantilism  
 Benefits the Mother Country

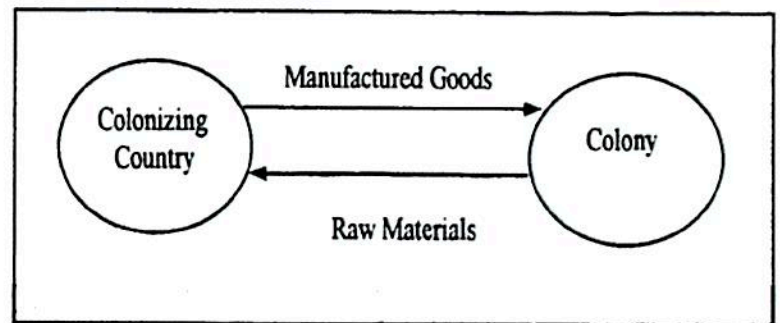
2. What was salutary neglect?

Great Britain did not enforce its trade regulations allowing the colonies to act on their own

3. Why do you think the British instituted this policy?

It benefitted them economically.

**ECONOMIC TRADITIONS**



### French and Indian War:

1754 - 1763

#### Causes:

- French + Indian attacks on colonists.
- French keep colonists from moving West

#### Effects:

- Alters British/colonial relationship
- British begin to exert control over colonists.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### CAUSES

British colonial policy no longer Salutary Neglect.

1763: Proclamation Line - Keeps colonists from moving west

1765: Stamp Act - tax colonists to pay for cost of war + cost of protection

Townshend Acts, Tea Act → Colonist's React

1. NO TAXATION w/o Representation
2. Boycott British goods
3. Form 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress



### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1776: Written by Thomas Jefferson

Influenced by: Common Sense by Thomas Paine  
Two Treatise on Govt. by John Locke  
Enlightenment Thinkers

- 1) List of Grievances against King
- 2) People may overthrow an unjust government.

The cover of the book 'Common Sense; or, the Inhabitants of America, their Rights and Obligations, as Subjects.' by Thomas Paine. The cover is yellow with black text and a small illustration at the bottom.

### EFFECTS

Colonists are helped by France

#### American Revolution

War ends by 1783

U.S. doubles its size - Atlantic to Mississippi Rv.



## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

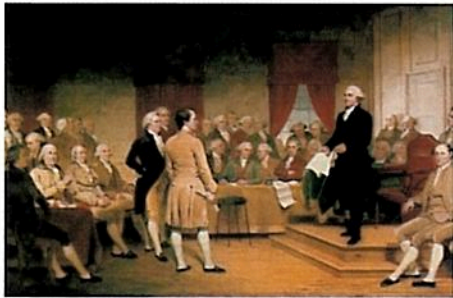
- Treaty of 1783 - ends the war
- Northwest Ordinance - Creates process to admit new states

## Articles of Confederation 1781

## PROBLEMS

- Weak Central Govt
- States had too much power.
- No uniform currency or regulation of interstate trade
- No army or navy

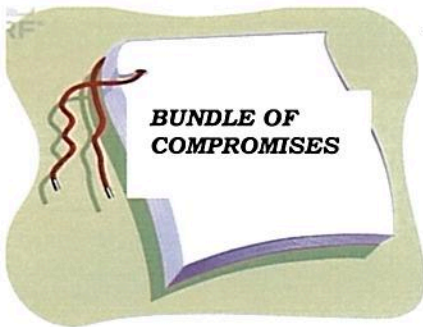
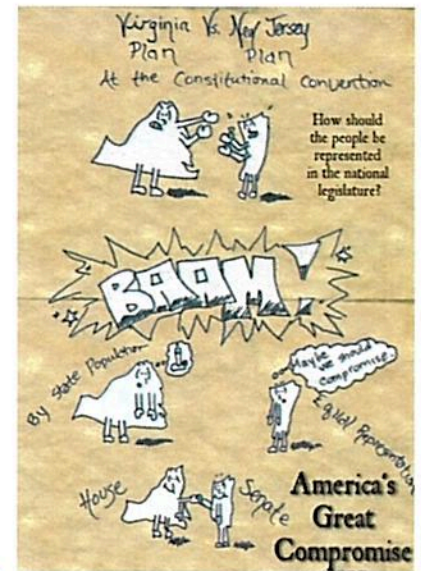
Shay's Rebellion  
1786 - Farmers in MA. revolt over high taxes



## The Constitutional Convention 1787

### Define Constitutional Convention:

A meeting of all the states to fix problems of the Articles. They decide to write a new constitution.



Bicameral - 2 Houses

Senate

2 per state

House

• Based on population

• Taxation Bills start here

The Great Compromise

- House members more receptive to constituents

### The 3/5 Compromise

- Slaves would count as 3/5 a person for taxation and representation

• No export taxes

• Slave trade would end slave trade

The Slave Trade and Commerce Compromise

Electoral College - President elected indirectly through the electoral college every 4 years

## DEBATE OVER RATIFICATION



VS.



### **Federalists**

- Alexander Hamilton, G.W.
- Support a strong central govt
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- Support tariff (tax on imports)
- Merchants, Trades, Mfg in the North.
- Support the Bank
- Support Great Britain as an ally

### **Anti-Federalists**

- T. Jefferson
- Support state's rights
- Strict Interpretation
- Against Tariff & the bank
- Mostly farmers in the South
- Support France
- Want a Bill of Rights

◦ Don't believe we need a Bill of Rights

**What is this map showing you?  
What is the problem?**

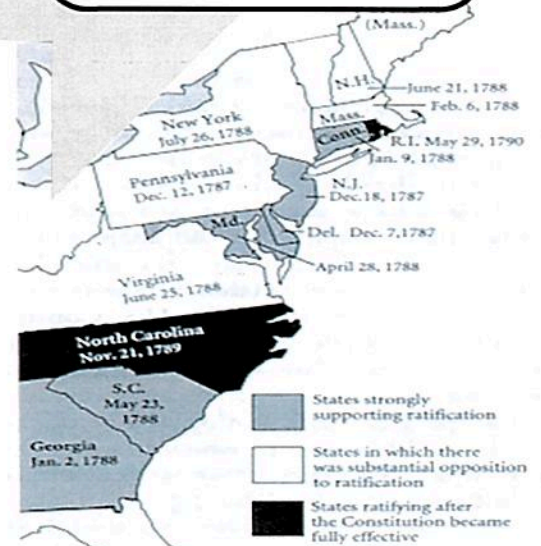
The country is divided over ratification.

**What did it take to ratify the Constitution?**

- Federalist Papers - written to support the constitution
- Finally a Bill of Rights is added

**How did the Constitution address the weaknesses of the Article of Confederation?**

- Created a strong federal government.





# PRINCIPLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

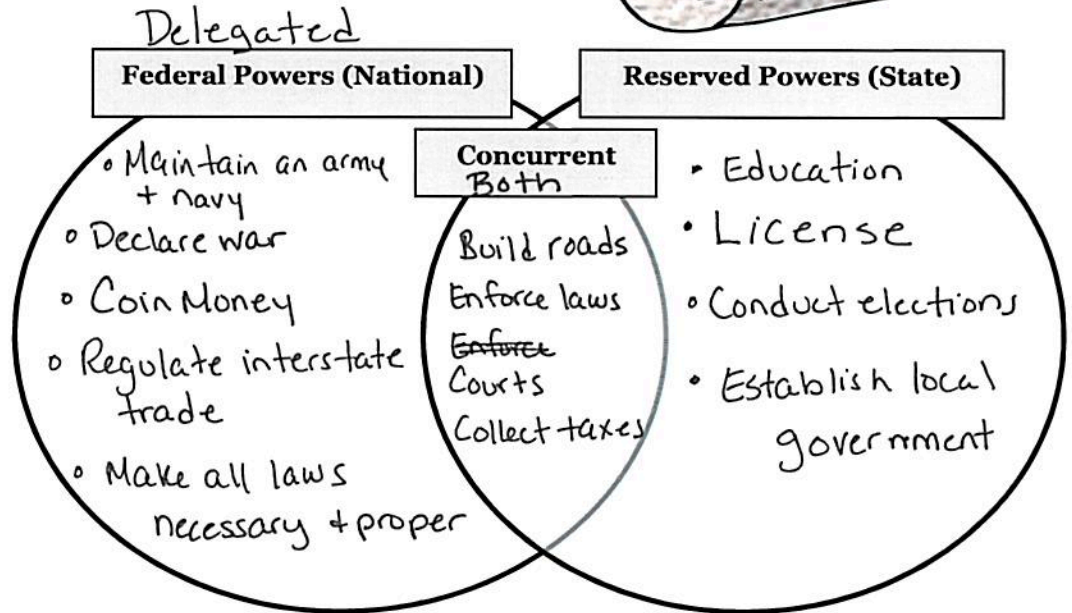
Popular

Sovereignty: a government where the people make the laws.  
"For the people, By the People, Of the People"

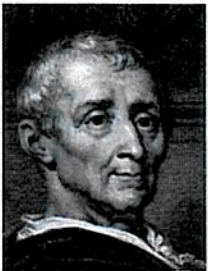
Preamble:



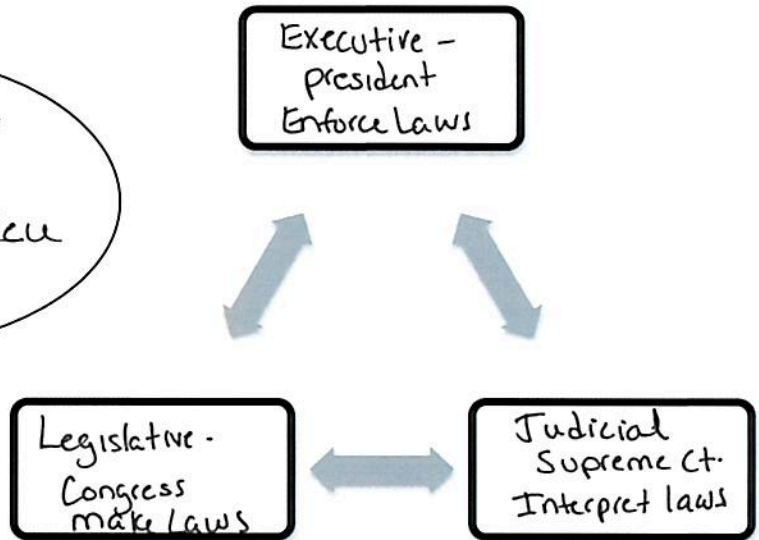
**FEDERALISM:**  
 Division of power between the states and the national government.  
 Why was this system created?  
 To ensure that the federal gov't didn't become too powerful.



**Separation of Powers:**



I am an Enlightenment thinker who came up separation of powers: Montesquieu



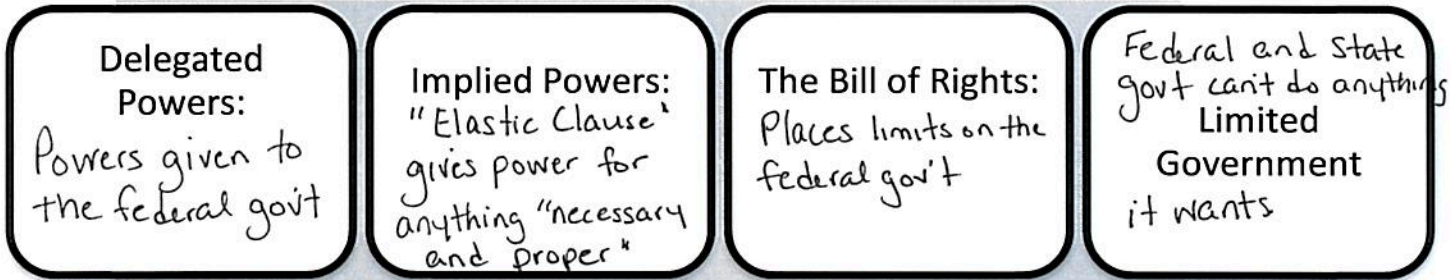
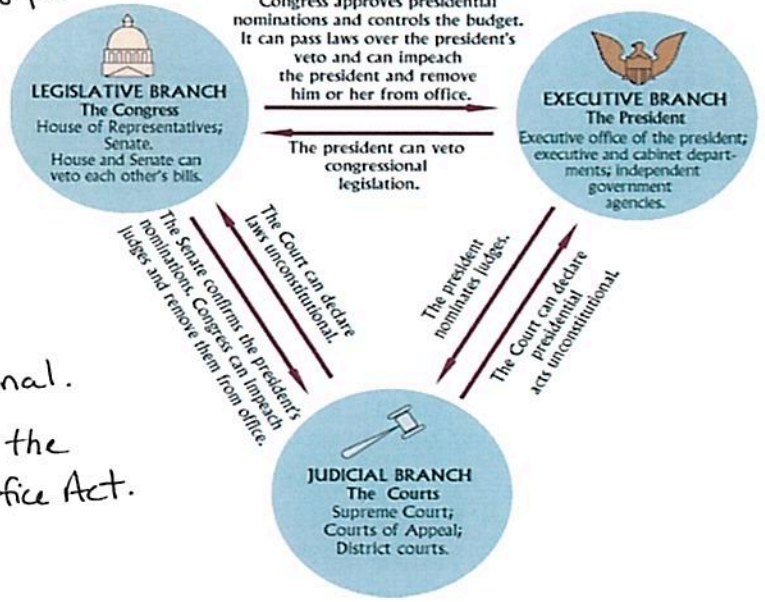
**Why was this system created?**

To ensure one branch does not become too powerful.

**Checks and Balances:**

**How does the system of checks and balances operate?**

- Senate does not ratify President Wilson's Treaty of Versailles.
- Supreme Court declares FDR's New Deal legislation unconstitutional.
- President Johnson is impeached by the House for violating the Tenure in Office Act.



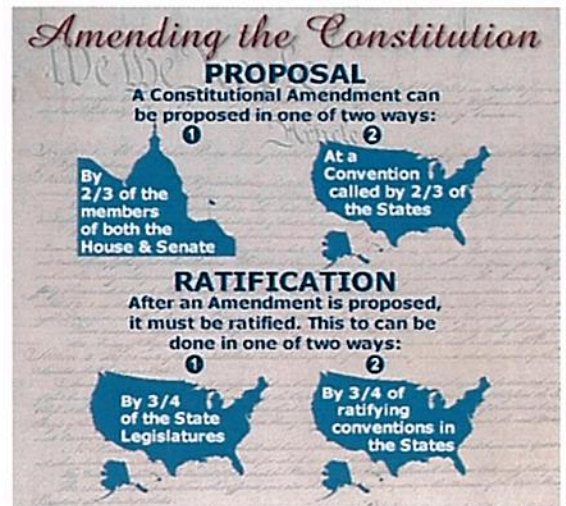
**Why is the Constitution considered a flexible document?** Implied Powers

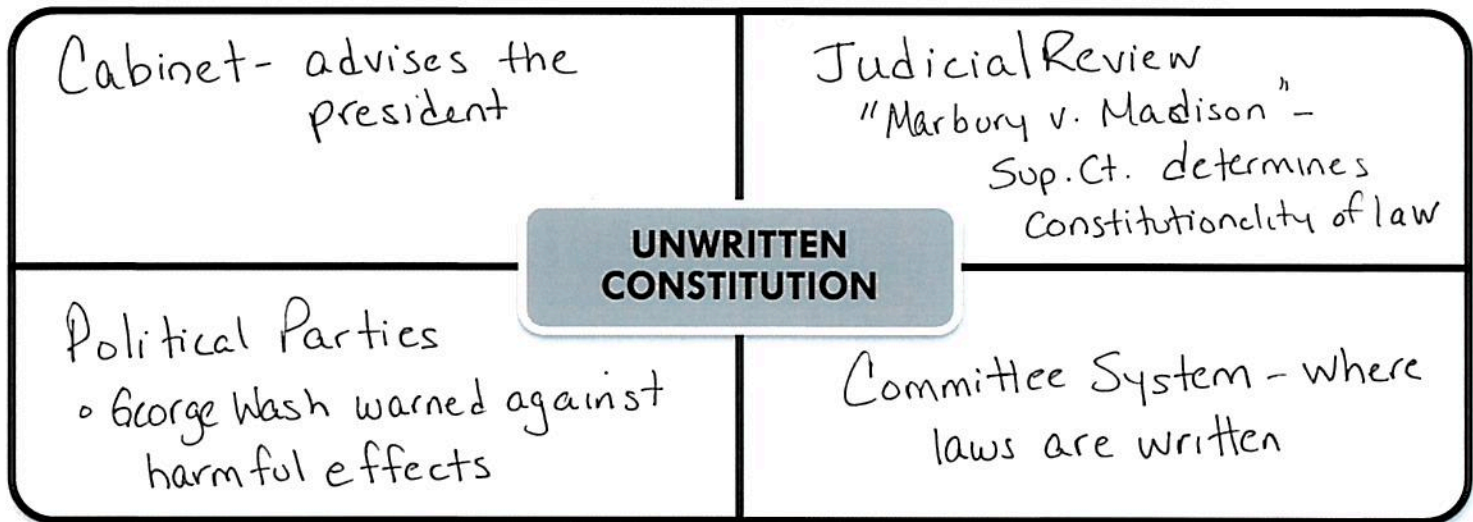
**Amendment Process:** More difficult than passing a law.

27 Amendments = Demonstrates Flexibility of the constitution.

**What are some examples of when the Constitution has been amended?**

- 1-10: Bill of Rights
- 13, 14, 15: Civil War Amend.
- 16, 17, 18, 19: Progressive Era
- 20, 22, 25: Presidential





Lobbyist / Interest Group : Try to influence legislation

**Elastic Clause-**

*"The Congress shall have Power - To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."*



1. What is the "elastic clause"?
2. When has it been used in history?

Allows congress to make laws which are "necessary and proper"

Louisiana Purchase  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act  
BANK~~x~~ of the United States<sup>\*</sup>

**Key Supreme Court Cases ~ Marshall Court** : Expanded Power of the federal Government

**Direction:** Explain background, key facts, the decision, and historical impact for each case

Marbury v. Madison, 1803	establishes Judicial Review
McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819	Established the federal gov't is supreme to the state. Justified creation of Bank of the U.S.
Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824	Only the federal gov't can regulate interstate trade.

## Unit 3: The Constitution Tested/Civil War/Reconstruction/American West

### Key Vocabulary:

Slavery	Spoils System	Grandfather Clause	Plessy v. Ferguson
Tariffs	American System	Ku Klux Klan	Manifest Destiny
National Bank	Secede	Popular Sovereignty	Mexican Cession
Sectionalism	Abolition	Transportation Revolution	Trail of Tears
Louisiana Purchase		Homestead Act	Uncle Tom's Cabin
Emancipation Proclamation		Reconstruction	Radical Republicans
Carpetbaggers	Scalawags	13, 14, 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendments	Jim Crow Laws
Segregation	Black Codes	Poll Taxes	Literacy Tests

### Key People:


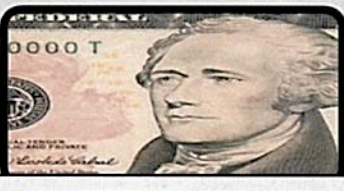

John C. Calhoun  
 Andrew Jackson  
 James Polk  
 John Brown  
 Abraham Lincoln  
 William Lloyd Garrison  
 Robert E. Lee  
 Fredrick Douglass  
 Ulysses S. Grant  
 Harriet Tubman  
 Lewis and Clark  
 Sojourner Truth  
 Andrew Johnson  
 Booker T. Washington  
 W.E.B. Du Bois

### The Constitution Tested:

- What were the goals of early American foreign policy?

Neutrality

### I. Washington's Domestic Policy:

				
<b>CABINET</b>	<b>HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN</b>	<b>FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES</b>		
<p>1<sup>st</sup> appointed cabinet by G.W.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Put new country on sound economic ground</li> <li>Protective Tariff</li> <li>Whiskey Tax</li> <li>Bank of U.S.</li> <li>Benefits North</li> </ul>	<p>Federalist v. Dem-Rep.</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">                     North                      Mfg, Bankers                      Support Bank + Tariff                      For. Pol. - Eng.                 </td> <td style="width: 50%;">                     South                      Agriculture                      Against Bank + Tariff                      For. Pol. - France                 </td> </tr> </table>	North Mfg, Bankers Support Bank + Tariff For. Pol. - Eng.	South Agriculture Against Bank + Tariff For. Pol. - France
North Mfg, Bankers Support Bank + Tariff For. Pol. - Eng.	South Agriculture Against Bank + Tariff For. Pol. - France			

### II. Foreign Policy:

**Neutrality: Washington's Farewell Address, 1796**



"Our true policy is to steer clear of permanent alliances . . ."-George Washington

- What did Washington mean by this?

As a young nation we can afford alliances with Europe

- Why did he suggest this policy?

France pressuring us to help them in their wars in Europe.

**Louisiana Purchase, 1803**

1. What was the Louisiana Purchase? T. Jefferson buys from Napoleon for \$15 mil.

2. How did this change the United States?



- Doubles size of U.S.
- Gain New Orleans
- T.J. Modifies strict interpretation of the constitution
- Opens West to expansion
- Slavery Question
- President can make treaties.

## THE WAR OF 1812

### CAUSES

- Impressment
- British occupy N.W. Forts
- Indian attacks
- War Hawks

### MAIN EVENTS

- Chesapeake Leopard
- Embargo Act
- Wash D.C. Burned
- Battle of New Orleans

### EFFECTS

- Treaty of Ghent
- Growth of Nationalism
- " of U.S. mfg.
- British leave forts
- Westward Expansion
- End of Federalist "Hartford Convention"



**What was the Monroe Doctrine?** Reaction to European Countries interest in recolonizing the Western Hemisphere

**What was the goal of this foreign policy?**

- Prevent European colonization of Western Hemisphere
- Sets precedent of U.S. influence in Latin America.

### Jacksonian Democracy:

**Spoils System:** Elected officials reward supporters with gov't jobs.  
(Pendleton Act - 1887 creates civil service)

**Franchise to all Men:**

No more property qualifications

**National Bank:** Jackson destroys the bank viewed by the "common man" as evil.

### Impact on Native Americans

- A. Worcester v. Georgia:** Sup. Ct. rules in favor of Native Americans and Jackson does not enforce ruling.
- B. Indian Removal Act:** Federal policy to move Indians west of the Miss. Rv.
- C. Trail of Tears:** 1000's of Indians died being moved west.

### Manifest Destiny:



**Manifest Destiny:** Belief that the U.S. should stretch coast to coast

**How did Manifest Destiny affect the growth of the U.S.?**



- A. Annexation of Texas (1845):** slave state
  - B. Mexican-American War (1846-1848):**  
Mexican Cession = CA, NV, NM, AZ, CO
  - C. Gadsden Purchase (1853):**  
Wanted to build a southern RR
  - D. Oregon Territory (1846):**  
settled a dispute btw U.S. & G.B
  - E. Alaska (1867):** Seward Folly
- Significance - Every new territory opened the slave question

# The Civil War: (1861-1865)

## Causes:

**A. Sectionalism:** Economic differences between the north and south over Tariff issue, the bank, and internal improvements.

**B. Slavery:** Slave states worried about losing power in Congress

### 1. Abolitionists:

- a. Harriet Beecher Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin - persuade many people against slavery
- b. Frederick Douglass: Former slave, "The North Star"
- c. Harriet Tubman: The Underground Railroad
- D. William Lloyd Garrison: The Liberator - radical abolitionist

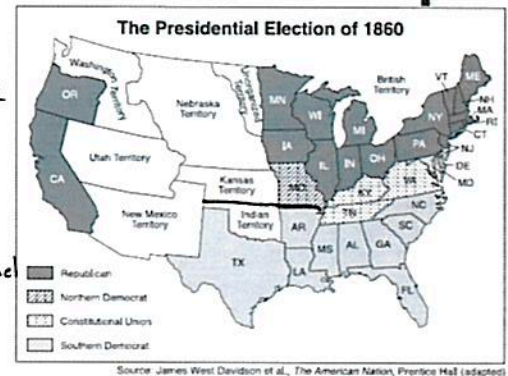
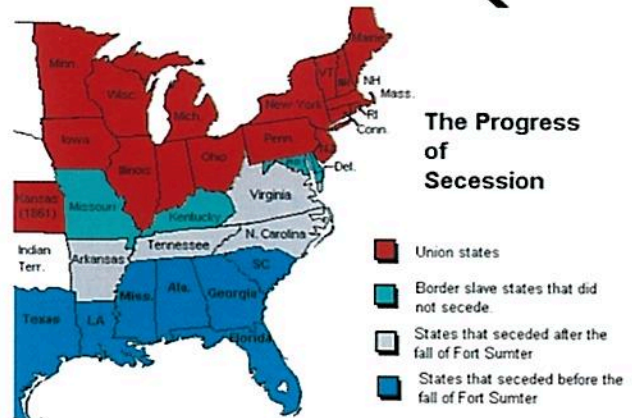
### C. New Territories:

- 1. Missouri Compromise (1820) Divided Louisiana Purchase along the 36° 30' line. Missouri - slave, Maine - Free
- 2. Compromise of 1850: California - Free State + Stricter Fugitive Slave Law
- 3. Kansas-Nebraska Act: Popular Sovereignty - allowed voters in KS or NE to decide on slavery
- 4. Dred Scott v. Sanford: Declared slaves as non-citizens but property

**D. State's Rights:** Declared the MO Compromise unconstitutional - South believed they could declare any federal law null and void.

**E. Election of 1860:** law null and void.

Republican Party - Abraham Lincoln wins and the south secedes.



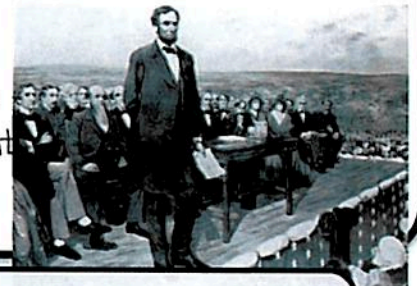
## Highlights of the Civil War:

**A. 1861: Fort Sumter** First shot of the civil war.

**B. 1862: Emancipation Proclamation** Lincoln frees the slaves only in those states in rebellion.

**C. 1865: 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** - Frees the slaves.

**D. Why did the North win?** More Money, Industrial Production in the North, More people from immigrants



## Reconstruction Era: (1865-1877)