

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.



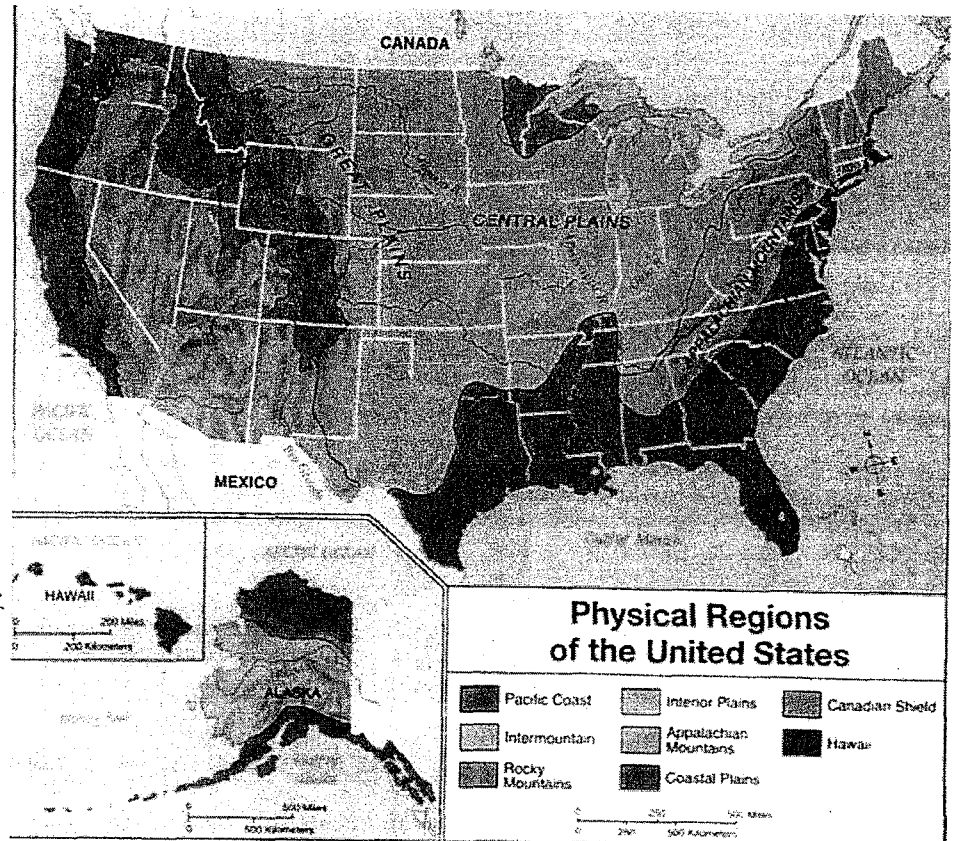
1. Based on this map, where did early colonists settle?
 Along eastern seaboard between Atlantic ocean and Appalachian Mts.

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OVERHEAD MAPS OF AMERICA'S PAST

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

New England Colonies

- **Economy:** Mixed, Diversified, small scale farms, Trade, ship building, Puritan Work Ethic
- **Society:** Towns & cities, Puritan Church - Blue Laws
High Literacy Rate
- **Demography:** Higher Life expectancy, Large Families
Equal Gender ratio
- **Politics/Government:** Representative Gov't
- Mayflower Compact, General Court, Town Meetings
But - only church members could vote, prosecute dissenters like Roger Williams (against theocracy) & Anne Hutchinson (Question Male church power)

Chesapeake Bay

- **Economy:** Undiversified, Cash Crop - Cotton
Tobacco
Plantation System uses Slave Labor
- **Society:** Rural, few cities,  Planters
Farmers
Slaves
Anglican Church
- **Demography:** Low Life Expectancy due to climate
low Literacy rate, Unstable Families
- **Politics/Government:** Representative Gov't - "House of Burgesses"
Defiance to wealthy - Only Property Owners
Could vote

Colonial Rebellions and their Significance

- ❖ **Regulators Rebellion:** Revolt against wealthy colonial leaders in N.C. by backwoods Scotch Irish
- Bacon's Rebellion:** Uprising by former indentured servants in VA against Gov. Berkeley
Sympathetic policies towards Indians - leads to introduction of slavery.
- Leisler's Rebellion:** Revolt against leaders of N.Y.
- Paxton Boys Rebellion:** March on Philadelphia by Scotch Irish against Quakers
Kind policy toward Indians

Significance: Punishment for 1... 3 - Power

The First Great Awakening (1730)



Religious Movement which incorporated emotional & revivalist style of religion

Key People and Notable Facts:

1. Jonathan Edwards - "Sinners in the hands of an Angry God"
2. George Whitefield - salvation can be achieved by good deeds

Impact and Significance on America:

- Challenged "Predestination"
- New Lights = Methodist, Baptist
- Ministers lose authority
- Colleges - Princeton, Brown, Rutgers
- First Social Movement in America
- Democratization of religion in America

How democratic was Colonial America?

Democratic Features

Voting, Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses
Town Meetings, Freedom of Press - John Peter Zenger Trial
Fundamental Orders of Conn.

Undemocratic Features

Slavery, Only male property owners vote
Blue Laws, NO Rights for Women
Theocracy, Power of Planter Class, Salem Witch
Trick
No Dissenters allowed

Unit 2: REVOLUTIONARY ERA/CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS

Key Vocabulary:

1651: Navigation Acts
 1754: Albany Congress
 1756-1763: French and Indian War
 1763: Peace of Paris, Pontiac's War
 Proclamation of 1763
 1764: Sugar and Currency Acts
 1765: Stamp and Quartering Acts
 Stamp Act Crisis, Stamp Act Congress
 Committees of Correspondence
 1766: Revenue Act
 1767: Townshend Duties, Letters from a Farmer
 1770: Boston Massacre
 1771: Regulators Rebellion

1773: Tea Act, Boston Tea Party
 Sons of Liberty
 1774: Quebec Act, Coercive Acts
 First Continental Congress
 1775: Battle of Lexington and Concord
 Second Continental Congress
 Olive Branch Petition
 1776: Common Sense, Declaration of Independence
 1777: Battle of Saratoga
 1778: Franco-American Alliance
 1781: Articles of Confederation
 Battle of Yorktown
 1783: Treaty of Paris

Key People:

William Pitt
 Lord Grenville
 Samuel Adams
 John Adams
 John Dickenson
 Thomas Paine
 George Washington
 Patrick Henry
 Thomas Jefferson
 Abigail Adams
 Alexander Hamilton
 James Madison

DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS

MAGNA CARTA

1215 - "Gov't power is limited."
 1689 - Eng. Bill of Rights
 Sig: Influence
 Colonial legislatures

ENLIGHTENMENT IDEAS

John Locke - "Consent of the governed"
 Rousseau - "Social Contract"
 Montesquieu - Sep. of Powers

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

1620 - "Gov't are formed with Consent of governed"

HOUSE OF BURGESSSES

1619 - 1st Rep. Govt in VA.
 N.E. - Town Meetings

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

Mercentilism - Benefits Mother country

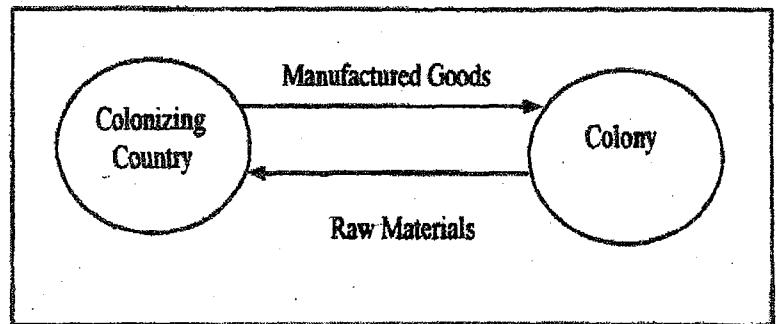
2. What was salutary neglect?

G.B. did not enforce Navigation Acts.

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

Benefitted G.B. economically

ECONOMIC TRADITIONS



French and Indian War:

1754-1763

Causes:

- French & Ind. Attacks on colonists
- Colonists want to move West

Effects:

- Proclamation of 1763
- Change British policy of salutary neglect
- 6B TAXES Colonists to pay for war

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CAUSES

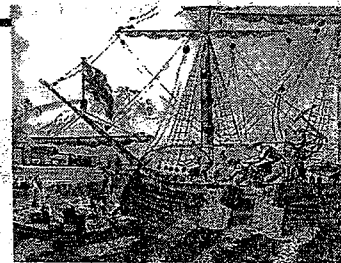
Navigation Acts: meant to regulate trade, never enforced till 1763

Boston Massacre: Growing distrust btw colonists & soldiers leads to violent conflict - Mobilizes colonists

Stamp Act: TAX on paper items to pay for war - Stamp Act Congress

Tea TAX → Boston Tea Party

Intolerable Acts: Punishes MA for destruction of Tea → 1st Cont. Congress



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Common Sense: Thomas Paine - questions English rule

Declaration of Indep. - 1776 - Thomas Jefferson

- Influenced by Enlightenment
- Lists grievances
- People may overthrow unjust govt

COMMON SENSE;
 INHABITANTS
 OF
 AMERICA,
 IN THEIR
 RIGHTS AND
 OBLIGATIONS
 TO BRITAIN;
 BY
 THOMAS PAINE.

EFFECTS

Battle of Saratoga - French aid colonists

American Revolution:

War Ends 1783

U.S. Doubles its size.



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

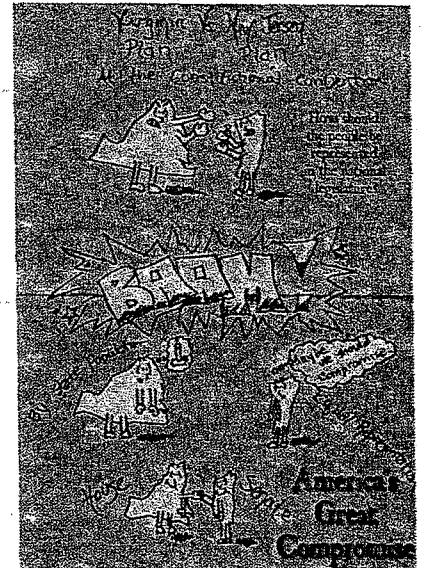
Shay's Rebellion
1786 - Farmers in MA. revolt over high taxes

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.

BUNDLE OF COMPROMISES



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

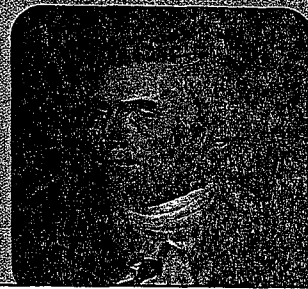
The Slave Trade and Commerce Compromise

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?

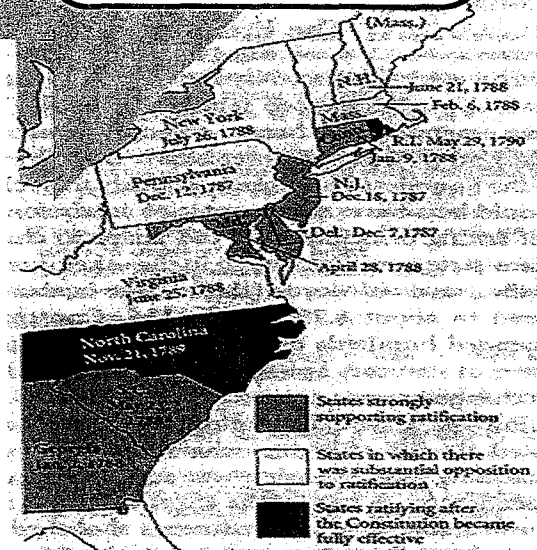
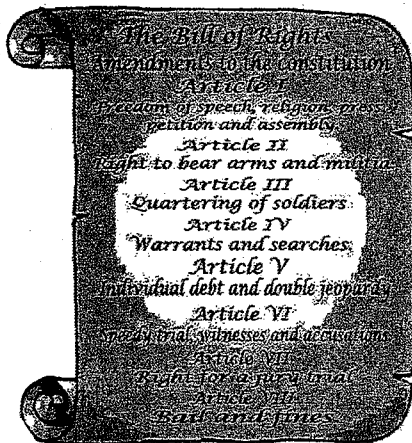
The country is divided over ratification.

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.

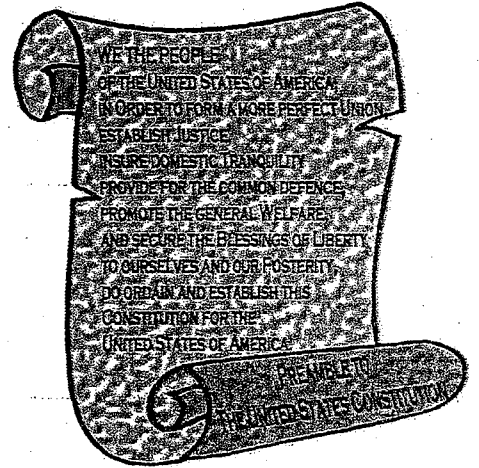


PRINCIPLES OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

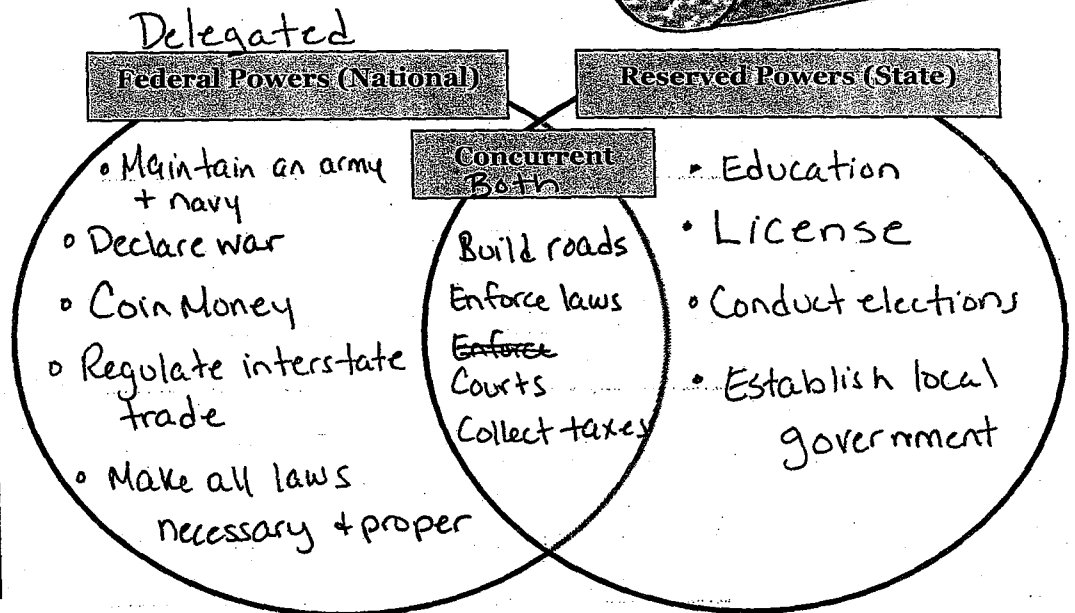
Popular

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

Preamble:



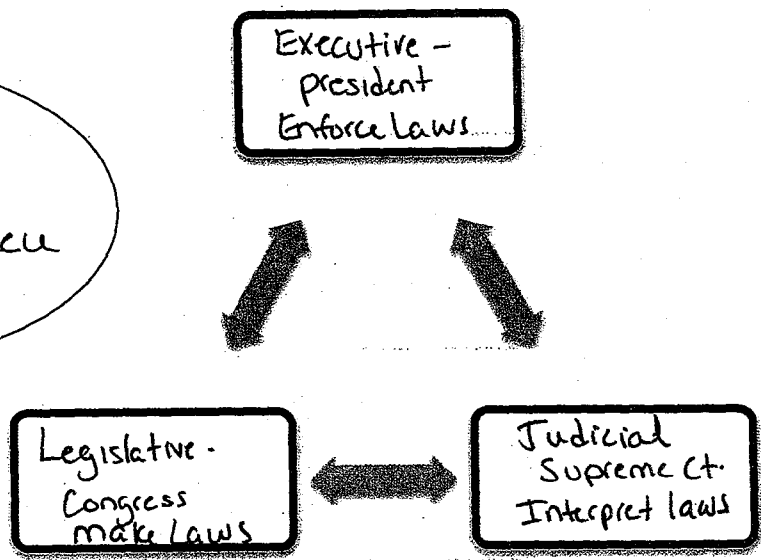
FEDERALISM:
 Division of power between the states and the national government.
 Why was this system created?
 To ensure that the federal gov't didn't become too powerful.



Separation of Powers:



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



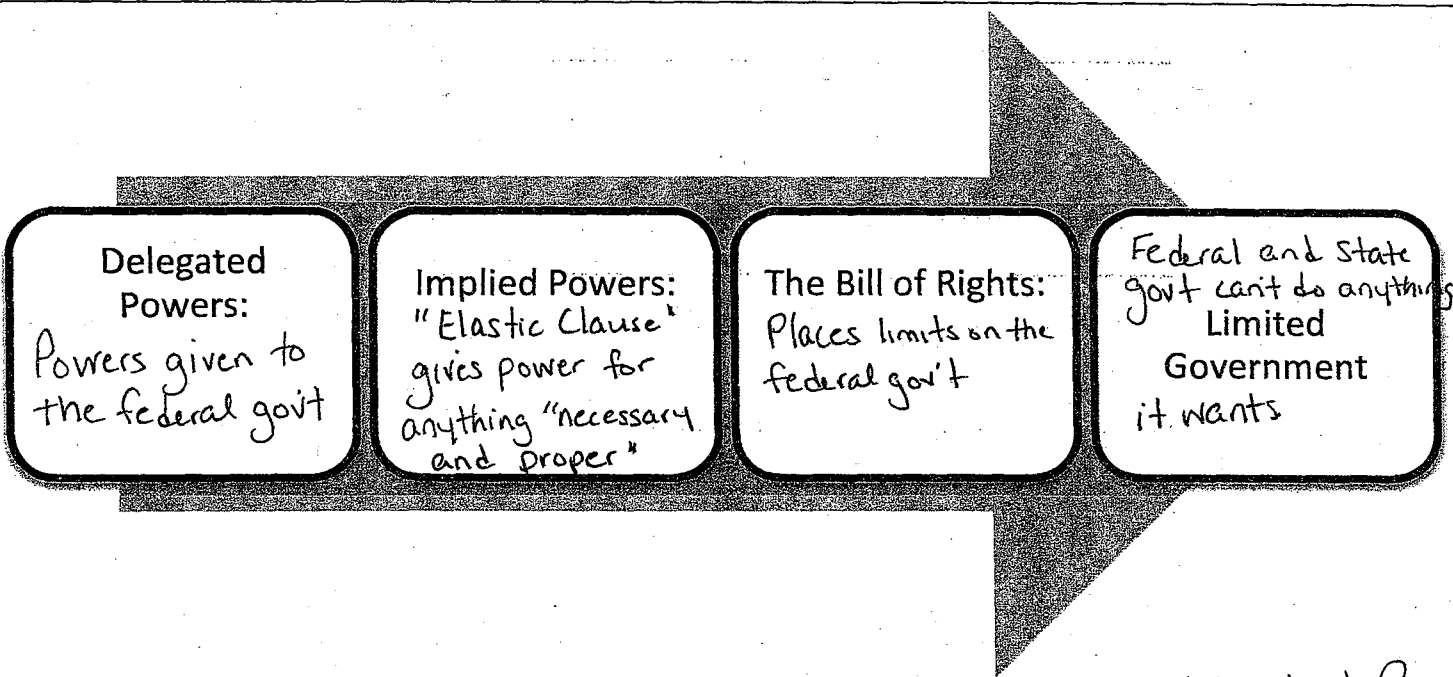
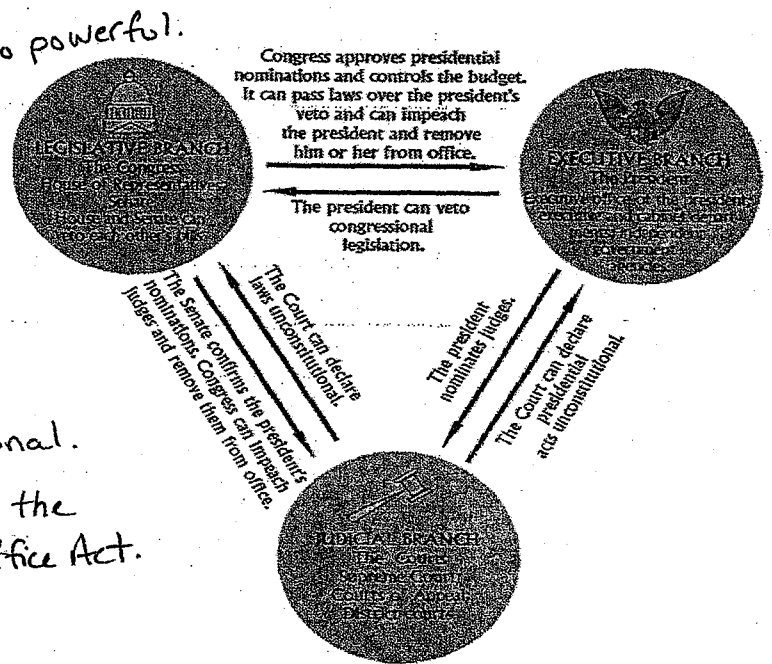
Why was this system created?

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?

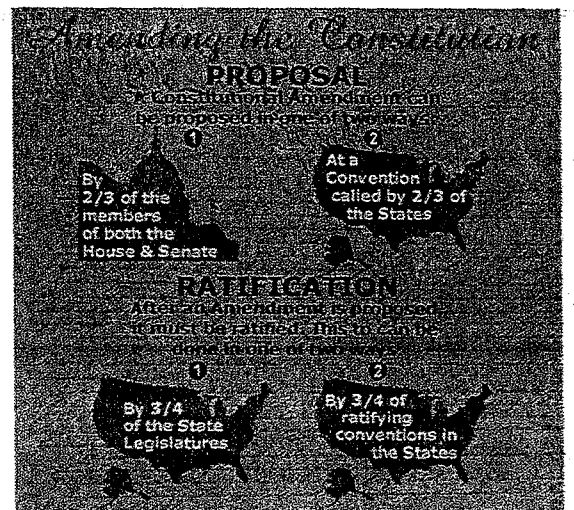
Implied Powers

Amendment Process: More difficult than passing a law.

27 Amendments = Demonstrates Flexibility of the constitution.

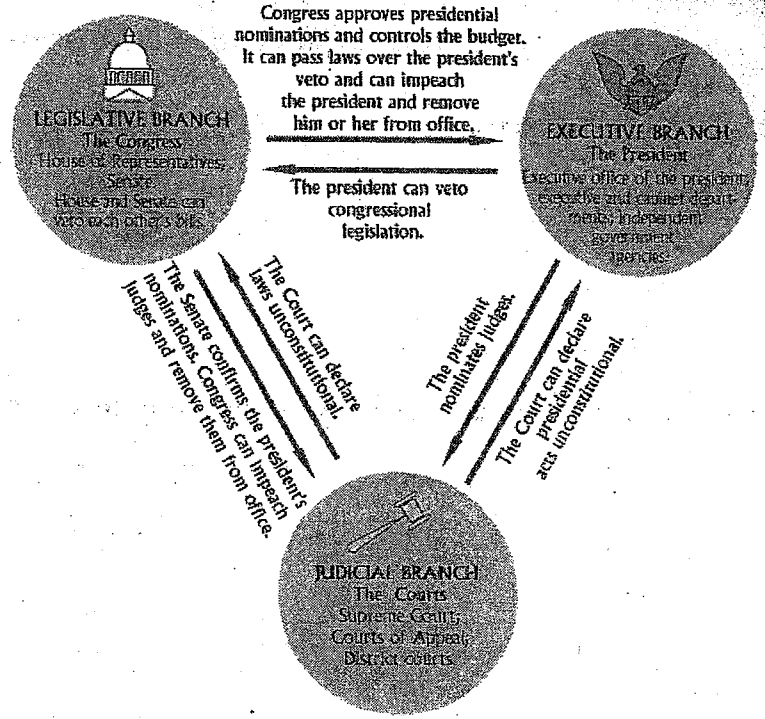
What are some examples of when the Constitution has been amended?

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



Checks and Balances:

How does the system of checks and balances operate?



Delegated Powers:

Implied Powers:

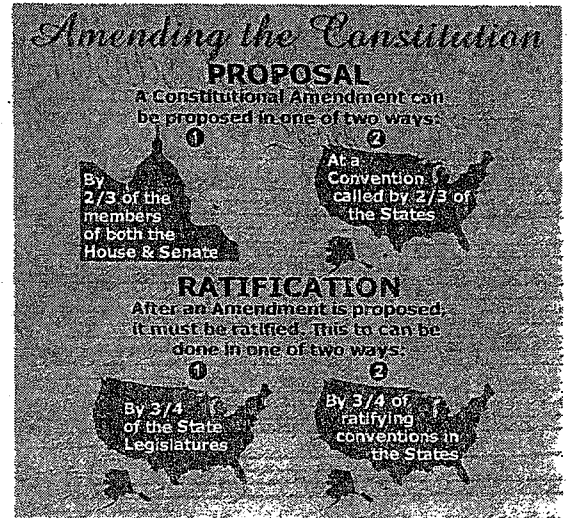
The Bill of Rights:

Limited Government:

Why is the Constitution considered a flexible document?

Amendment Process:

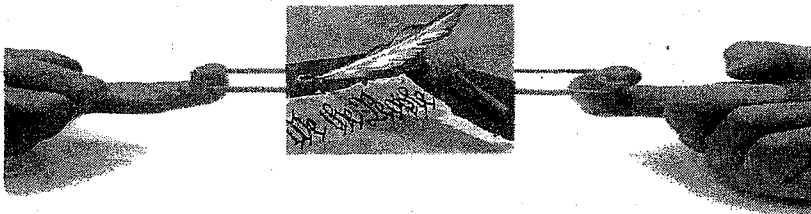
What are some examples of when the Constitution has been amended?



UNWRITTEN
CONSTITUTION

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?

Unit 3: EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD

Key Vocabulary:

strict construction assumption of debt implied powers tariff excise tax nullification Bank of the United States French Revolution Jay's Treaty Neutrality Proclamation Whiskey Rebellion Federalists Pinckney Treaty	Virginia and Kentucky resolutions Jeffersonian Republicans Judiciary Act of 1789 XYZ affair Farewell Address judicial review impeachment impressment Macon's Bill No. 2 war hawks Judiciary Act of 1801 Alien and Sedition Acts	"Revolution of 1800" Chesapeake incident Marbury v. Madison Embargo Act Louisiana Purchase Treaty Non-Intercourse Act Missouri Compromise peculiar institution protective tariff sectionalism internal improvements Hartford Convention	Treaty of Ghent Second Bank of the US McCulloch v. Maryland Gibbons v. Ogden Fletcher v. Peck Dartmouth College v. Woodward American System Era of Good Feelings Treaty of 1818 panic of 1819 Florida Purchase Treaty Monroe Doctrine
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The Constitution Tested:

- What were the goals of early American foreign policy?
 - Neutrality

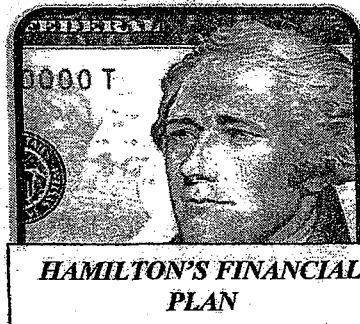
Key People:

Henry Clay
 John Quincy Adams
 Andrew Jackson
 John C. Calhoun
 Daniel Webster

I. Washington's Domestic Policy:



- Unwritten Constitution
- Precedent set by G.W.



- Goals:
- Assume war debt from states
 - Create credit for U.S.

- Parts:
1. B. U. S.
 2. Protective Tariff
 3. Excise Tax on Whiskey



- Federalists:
- North, Mfg. Bankers
 - Hamilton
- Democratic-Republicans:
- Jefferson
 - South, Farmers

- Differences:
- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Federalists
✓ Bank
✓ Tariff
✓ Whiskey Tax | Dem-Rep
Against |
|--|--------------------|

- Revolution of 1800:
- 1) Whiskey Rebellion - 1796
 - G.W. puts down
 - 2) Pres. Elec 1800 - Smooth

Transition from one party to another

II. Foreign Policy:

1793

Proclamation of 1793:

- France invokes Franco-Amer. Alliance
- G.W. declares Neutrality



- Why did he suggest this policy?

Jay's Treaty (1794):

- U.S. attempt to get G.B. out of forts in NW Territory + stop impressment.

Pinckney's Treaty (1795):

- U.S. gets navigation of Miss Rv.

Neutrality: Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

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

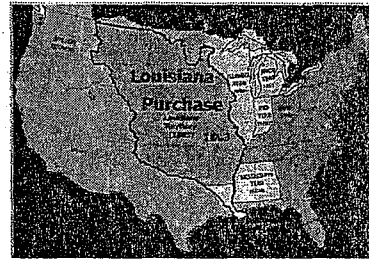
What did Washington mean by this?

Avoid entangling alliances!

Adams Administration: France attacking U.S. ships
 XYZ Affair - Insult U.S. by requesting \$
 Quasi War - undeclared naval war w/ France
 Alien and Sedition Acts: Goal: suppress criticism of Federalist party, illegal to criticize govt + mak
 Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions: States can nullify federal laws it hard to be citizen

1. What was the Louisiana Purchase? Why did Jefferson want Louisiana?
 1) New Orleans
 2) Mississippi River

2. How did this change the United States?



- Doubles size of U.S.
- T.J. modifies strict interpretation of Const.
- Opens West - Manifest Destiny
- Slavery Question

THE WAR OF 1812

CAUSES

- Impressment
- British occupation of NW Forts
- Indian Attacks
- War Hawks

MAIN EVENTS

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

EFFECTS

- Hartford Convention:
 ◦ Federalist discuss secession + Cease to exist as a pol. party
 Treaty of Ghent:
 ◦ Ends War, British leave N.W. Territory.
 Effect on Native Americans:
 ◦ Lose protection of British



Key Supreme Court Cases ~ Marshall Court

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

Marbury v. Madison, 1803

- Adams Midnight Appointments
- Judicial Review - Sup. Ct. can interpret & declare laws unconst.
- Expands power of federal govt

McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

"The power to tax is the power to destroy"

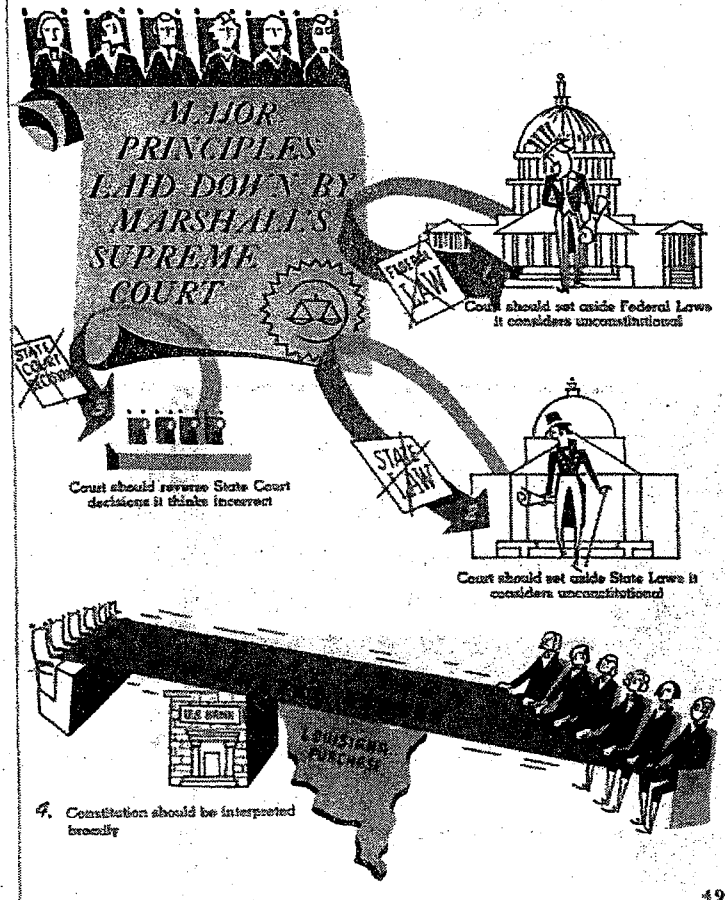
- Was the Bank constitutional?
- Implied powers clause makes it constitutional w/ commerce clause
- States cannot tax a fed. institution
- Federal Supremacy

Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824

- Ferry boats on Hudson
- ONLY federal govt can regulate interstate trade

What significance did Marshall's decisions have on the federal government?

Expands power of federal government over states.



Unit 4: JACKSONIAN ERA

Key People:
 Andrew Jackson
 John C. Calhoun
 Henry Clay
 John Quincy Adams
 Daniel Webster
 Nicholas Biddle
 Eli Whitney
 Robert Fulton
 Samuel F. B. Morse
 Catharine Beecher
 Dorothea Dix
 James Russell Lowell
 Washington Irving
 Oliver Wendell
 Holmes
 Lucretia Mott
 Horace Mann
 Elizabeth Cady
 Stanton
 Susan B. Anthony
 Ralph Waldo
 Emerson
 Nathaniel Hawthorne
 Robert Owen
 Henry David Thoreau
 Joseph Smith
 Walt Whitman
 Brigham Young
 Zachary Taylor
 James K. Polk
 Harriet Beecher Stowe
 Stephen Douglas
 John Brown

Key Vocabulary:

cotton gin-1793
 "The Corrupt Bargain" - election of 1824
 New Harmony commune-1825
 Erie Canal-1825
 American Temperance Society-1826
 Tariff of Abominations-1828
 South Carolina Exposition-1828
 Indian Removal Act-1830
 Mormon Church - 1830
 Bank War-1830
 Tariff of 1832

South Carolina Nullification Crisis - 1833
 Annexation of Texas-1845
 Compromise Tariff of 1833
 Pet Banks-1833
 Specie Circular - 1836
 Battle of the Alamo-1836
 Texas Independence - 1836
 Election of 1836
 Oberlin College - 1837
 Panic of 1837
 Worcester v. Georgia
 Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

"Trail of Tears" Brook Farm - 1841
 Webster-Asburton Treaty -1842
 US/GB Oregon Dispute-1846
 Wilmot Proviso-1846
 Mexican War -1846-1848
 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo-1848
 Seneca Falls Convention - 1848
 Oneida Community - 1848

What was the Monroe Doctrine?

Reaction to Eur. nations interest in colonizing Western Hemisphere

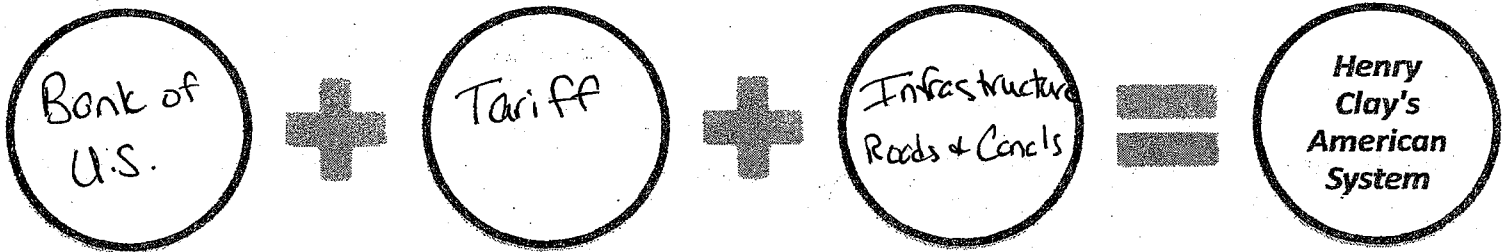
What was the goal of this foreign policy?

- o Prevent European colonization in W. Hem.
- o Sets precedent for U.S. intervention in Latin Amer.



Henry Clay's American System:

U.S. Self Sufficiency



Second Great Awakening:

Temperance:

- o Alcoholism rampant
- o Goal - stop sale
- o Neal Dow - Maine Law
- o Father Mathew theoball - Teetotaler Pledge

Abolitionism:

End slavery
 Frederick Douglas - North Star
 W.L. Garrison - Liberator
 Harriet Tubman - Underground RR

Women's Rights:

- Remember the Ladies A. Adams
 - 1848 - Seneca Falls
 - Decl. of Rights & Sentiments
 - challenge Cult of Dom.
 Anthony, Mott, Stanton

Education:

Horace Mann - public education necessary for a democracy

Disabled:

Dorothea Dix - mentally ill -

Prison Reform:

Auburn System - rehabilitate criminals

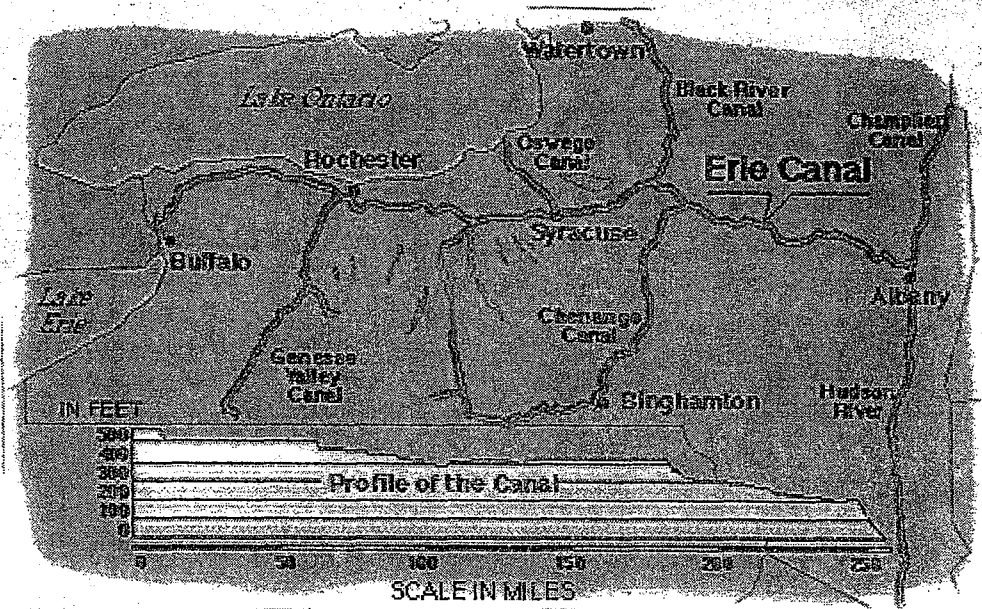
Erie Canal

SIGNIFICANCE:

Connects Hudson Rv
to Erie Lake

IMPACT:

• Northeast & West
connected economically
• Spurs Market Revolution



Transcendentalists:

- Emerson & Thoreau
- Look for God in Nature
- Question materialism & conformity of the time

Lowell Factory Workers:

- Factory experiment in Mass.
- Hire young girls - worked hard & treated unfairly
- Replaced with IRISH Immigrants (cheap labor)

Reform Movements of the 1830's

Hudson River School of Art:

- First American Art movement
- Captured American landscapes and ideas of nationalism



Jacksonian Democracy:

Spoils System:

Patronage - give jobs to political supporters

Rotation in office - new presidents bring new administration

Franchise to all Men:

End property qualifications to vote

National Bank:

"The Bank I will destroy it"
Viewed as only helping wealthy
Removes U.S. funds to deposit in pet banks
Panic of 1837

Tariff Issue:

Tariff of Abominations

↓
S.C. ordinance of nullification
refuse to collect tariff

↓
Jackson "Force Act"

Comp. Tariff of 1833

Impact on Native Americans:



A. Worcester v. Georgia:

Sup. Ct. rules in favor of Cherokee Indians

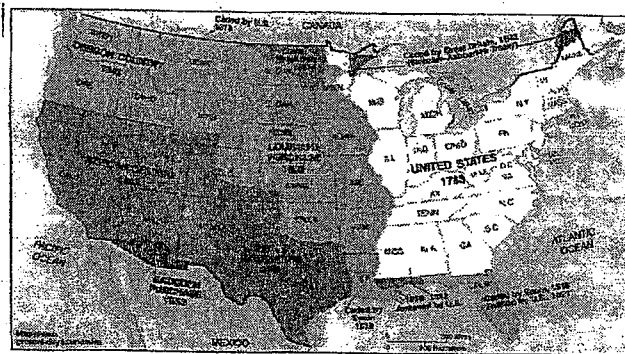
B. Indian Removal Act:

Forced removal of Cherokee to land west of the Miss. Rv.

C. Trail of Tears:

Death of 1000's on their journey

Manifest Destiny:



A. Treaty of 1818: U.S. - Canadian Border

B. Adams-Onis Treaty (1819): Florida

C. Annexation of Texas (1845):
Election of Pres. Polk (Expansionist)
Angers Mexico

D. Treaty of 1846:
U.S. acquires Oregon

E. Mexican-American War (1846-1848): Manifest Dest
Wilnot Proviso - prohibit slavery in territory
Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848 - Mexican Cession

~~F. Oregon Territory (1846):~~ - Slave Issue

G. Gadsden Purchase (1853):
-\$15 million to build Southern RR

H. Alaska (1867):
Sewards Folly → Gold/Oil in 20th Century

Unit 5: THE CIVIL WAR

Key Vocabulary:

<p>The Liberator 1831 Hinton R. Helper's- "Impending Crisis of the South" George Fitzhugh's- "Sociology of the South" Passage of the "Gag Rule" in Congress Nat Turner's Insurrection Compromise of 1850 Fugitive Slave Act - 1850 Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852</p>	<p>Ostend Manifesto - 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act- 1854 Bleeding Kansas - 1856 Dred Scott v. Sanford 1857 Lincoln-Douglas Debates - 1857 John Brown's Raid - 1859 Election of 1860 S.C. Secession Crittenden Compromise-1861</p>	<p>Confiscation Acts 1891 and 1862 Emancipation Proclamation- 1863 Trent Affair Battle of Antietam Burning of Atlanta Battle of Gettysburg Battle of Vicksburg Battle of Appomattox Ex parte Merryman 1861 Ex parte Milligan 1866</p>	<p>Draft Riots of 1863 Morrill Tariff Act 1861 Homestead Act 1862/Morrill Land Grant Act 1862 Pacific Railway Act 1862 Wade-Davis Bill 1864 Freedman's Bureau 1865 Civil Rights Act of 1866 Tenure of Office Act 1867 Compromise of 1877</p>
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The Civil War: (1861-1865)

Causes:

A. **Sectionalism:** Eco. Differences between N+S Over Tariff, Bank, Internal Improvement

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

I. Abolitionists:

a. Harriet Beecher Stowe: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" - Persuades people

b. Frederick Douglass: Former slave "The North Star"

c. Harriet Tubman: Underground RR

d. William Lloyd Garrison "The Liberator"

C. New Territories:

1820
1. Missouri Compromise (1820) - Divide LA Purchase 36°30'
MO - slave, ME - Free

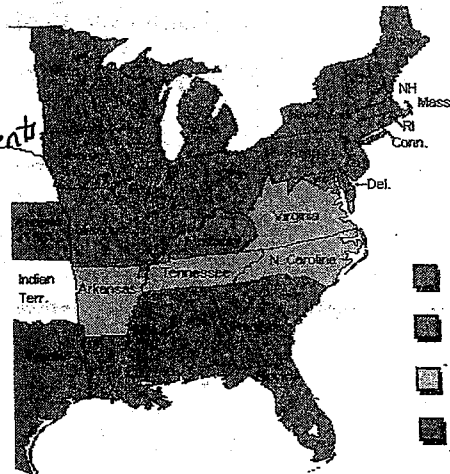
2. Compromise of 1850: California - Free state
a) Fugitive slave Act - Angers Abolitionist - Liberty Laws in MA.

3. Kansas-Nebraska Act:
S. Douglas Plan - Popular Sovereignty - let voters decide → Bleeding Kansas

4. Dred Scott v. Sanford:
• Declares slaves as non-citizens but property
• M.O. Comp. Unconstitutional!

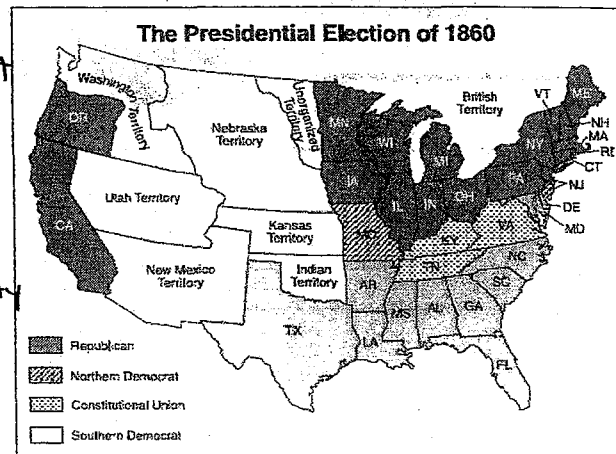
D. State's Rights:
Nullification Doctrine - states can declare Fed. law unconstitutional

E. Election of 1860:
Republican Party (Fed + Whigs + Free Soil)
- Lincoln wins South secedes



The Progress of Secession

- Union states
- Border slave states that did not secede.
- States that seceded after the fall of Fort Sumter
- States that seceded before the fall of Fort Sumter



Source: James West Davidson et al., *The American Nation*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

Civil Liberties During War - CCOT

- 1) Suspends Habeas Corpus
- 2) Military Courts

Highlights of the Civil War:

A. 1861: Fort Sumter **First Shot**

B. 1862: Emancipation Proclamation - Frees slaves only in States that seceded.

- Gives war Moral Justification

C. 1865: 13th Amendment Frees the Slaves



D. Why did the North win?

- More Money
- Industrial Production
- More people from Immigration

Republican Eas. Plan * CCOT
 Transcontinental RR - 1862
 Morrill Tariff Act
 National Banking Act
 Homestead Act & Morrill Land Grant Act

See next page

Reconstruction Era: (1865-1877)

Lincoln's Plan

Johnson's Plan

Radical Republican's Plan

Compromise of 1877:

Reconstruction Era: (1865-1877)

"With Malice Toward None"
 Goal: Reunite country as quickly as possible
 10% Plan - Lenient to Confederates
 13th Amendment

Lincoln's Plan
 Republican



Lenient
 Pardon Ex-Confederates
 Veto's Civil Rights Act + Freedmen's Bureau
 Impeached under Tenure in Office Act

Johnson's Plan
 Democrat



Led by Charles Sumner + Thaddeus Stevens
 • 5 Military Districts
 • 14th + 15th Amendment
 • Grant Blacks equal protection under law
 • Blacks hold office
 • Carpet baggers + Scalawags

Radical Republican's Plan

Compromise of 1877 - Hayes becomes president, Reconstruction ends, White Supremacy returns to South

Economic Effects: Blacks forced into Tenant Farming + sharecropping
 - back working on plantations

Social Effects: (Segregated South)

Literacy Tests:
 Unfair for an illiterate uneducated group.

Poll Taxes:
 • Forced to pay \$ to vote
 ~~~~~  
 1964 - 24th Amendment makes poll \$ illegal

**"Grandfather Clause":**  
 If your grand father voted you could.

**"Jim Crow" Laws:**  
 • Enforces separate facilities

**Plessy v. Ferguson:**  
 1896  
 - Sup Ct. legalizes "separate but equal"  
 ~~~~~  
 1954 - Brown v. Bd of Ed

Ku Klux Klan:
 White Supremist group used terror

African Americans Speak Out



Accommodation
 Achieve economic equality first then political
 Tuskegee Institute - Vocational school

Agitation
 Fight for Political + Economic together
 N.A.A.C.P. - 1909



Booker T. Washington

W.E.B. DuBois

Unit 4: Industrialization/Immigration/The Last Frontier/Reform Movements

Key Vocabulary:

Transcontinental Railroad	New South	Sharecroppers	Tenant Farmers
Free Enterprise System	Capital	Corporations	Monopoly
Entrepreneurs	Trust	Assembly Line	Laissez Faire
Robber Barons	Boycotts	Sherman Antitrust Act	Tenements
Collective Bargaining	Suffrage	Nativism	Ghettos
Settlement House Movement	Reservations	Agricultural Revolution	Dawes Act
Populist Party	Free Silver	Grange	Progressive Era
Muckrakers	Prohibition	Initiative	Referendum
Direct Election of Senators	Recall	Direct Primary	Square Deal
Trust-Busting	Conservation	New Nationalism	New Freedom
Graduated Income Tax	Federal Reserve System		

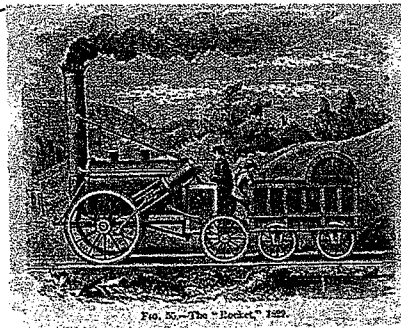
Key People:

Andrew Carnegie
 Henry Ford
 John D. Rockefeller
 J.P. Morgan
 Horatio Alger
 Charles Darwin
 Terence Powderly
 Samuel Gompers
 Adam Smith
 John Dewey
 Jane Addams
 Fredrick Jackson Turner
 William Jennings Bryan
 William McKinley
 Upton Sinclair
 Jacob Riis
 Thomas Nast
 Ida Tarbell
 Lincoln Steffens
 Carrie Chapman Catt
 Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 Susan B. Anthony
 Margaret Sanger
 Marcus Garvey
 Robert M. La Follette
 Theodore Roosevelt
 John Muir
 William Howard Taft
 Woodrow Wilson

Whiskey Ring Affair - Great Admin. fake bribes
Industrialization in the United States

Credit Mobilier - Congress involved in RR fraud

- **Expansion of Railroads:** Through Government Assistance
- **Growth of Population:** Open Immigration policy provides Labor
- **Development of a national market:** Sears Roebuck, Wells Fargo
- **Technological Progress:** Bessemer Steel Process
- Investment Capital
- Growing Middle Class



Robber Barons of Industry - Create Monopolies / Trusts

Carnegie:

U.S. Steel
 Vertical Integration
 "Gospel of Wealth"
 - charity

Rockefeller:

Standard Oil
 Horizontal Integration

Morgan:

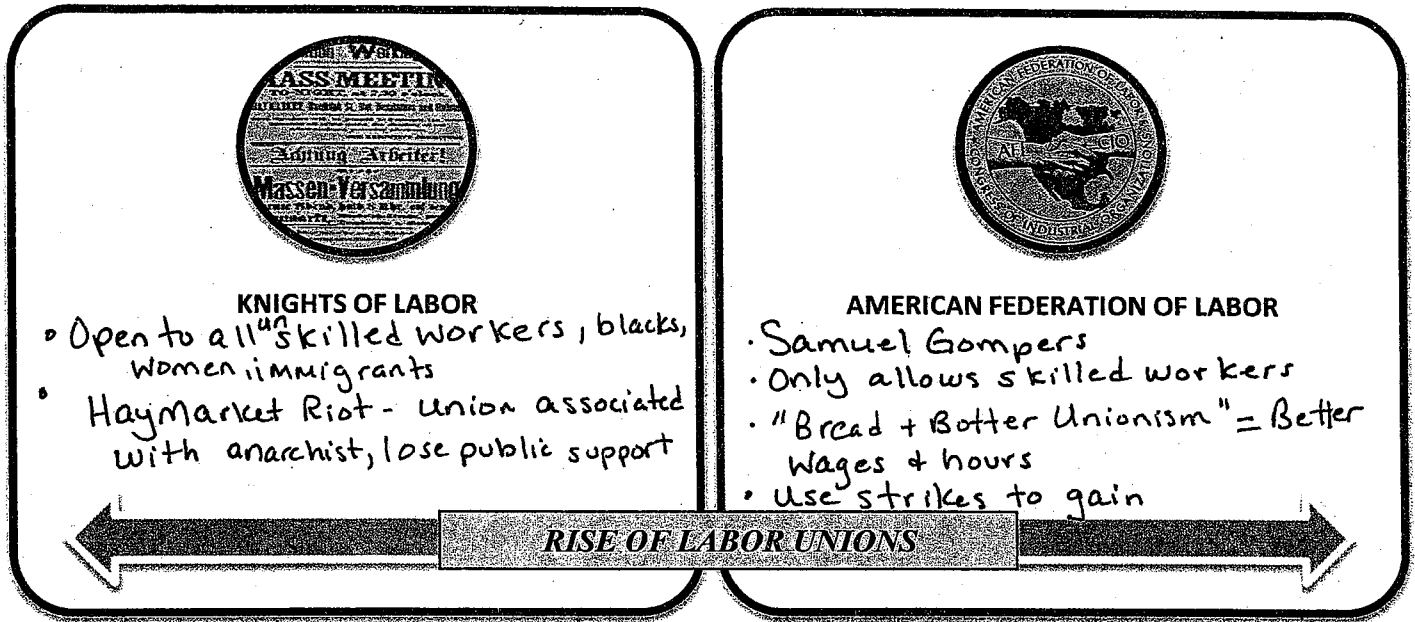
Banking / Financing

How did the Sherman Antitrust Act and Interstate Commerce Act address the problems of big business?

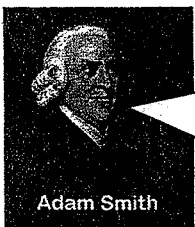
Passed 1890 - meant to limit trusts & monopolies but used against labor unions when they strike

1887 - regulate Rail Road abuses.





Government Attitude Towards Labor



I came up with Laissez Faire
This is the belief that the government should not regulate business.

1. Social Darwinism

• survival of the fittest

2. Horatio Alger Stories

(reinforces belief)

Haymarket Affair (1886):

Unions associated with Anarchists
End of Knights of Labor
A Shift in Government Attitude:

Anthracite Coal Strike 1902 - T.R. supports Workers

- Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911): Women/children killed in tragedy - Fire lodes
- Department of Labor: advocates for labor
- Clayton Antitrust Act (1914): protects unions from Anti-trust legislation; goes after monopolies

Urbanization

Problems associated with the rapid growth of cities:

Tenements

Urban Slums
• poverty
• unsanitary
• unsafe

Jane Addams
"Hull House"

Settlement House



Political Machines

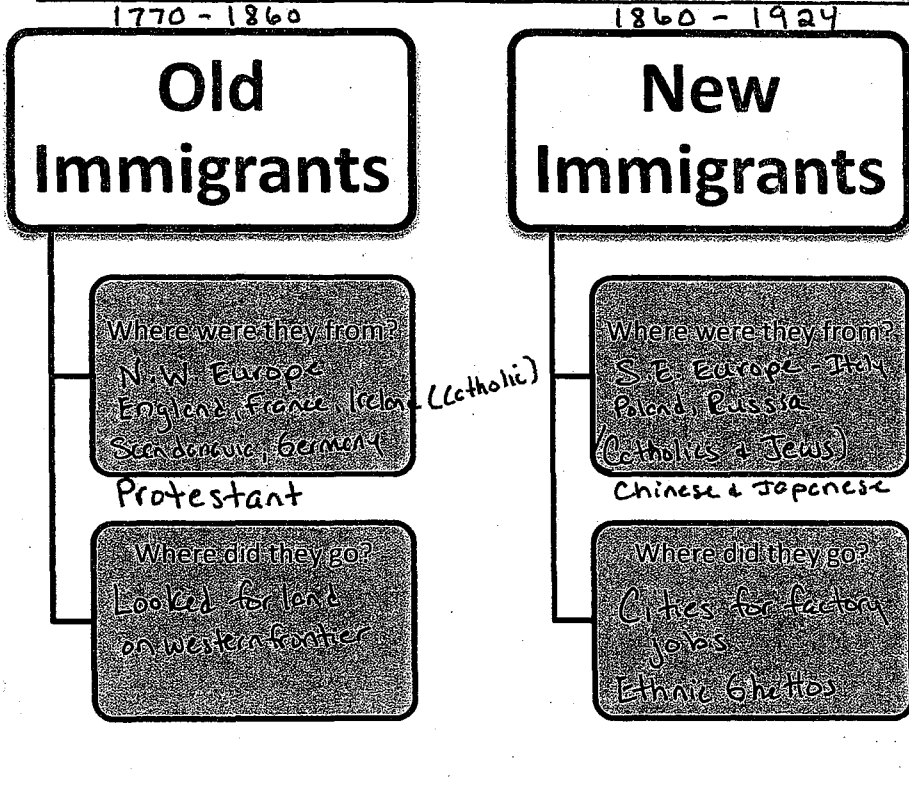
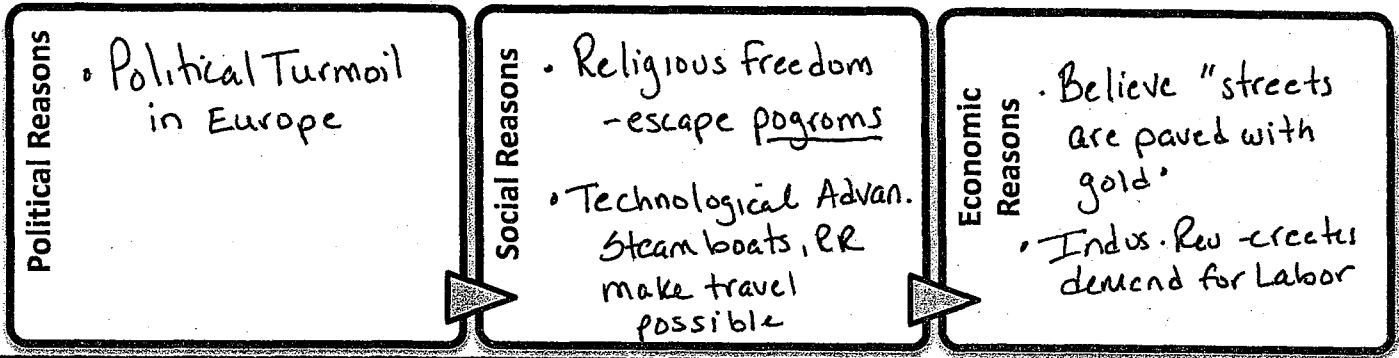
• Provides help to urban poor in return for votes

Tammany Hall:
Corruption in city gov't
Boss Tweed
Thomas Nast



Civil Service exams created to end corruption in gov't

Immigration to the United States.



Theories of Immigration:

Define:

Melting Pot theory:
Belief that all immigrants meld into one culture.



Pluralism:

Cultures keep their differences

Assimilation: Public Schools taught English & American Customs.

Reaction to Immigration:

Define Nativism: Believe native Americans were superior to foreigners
First Red Scare

