

- I. Early Colonial Era:
  - a. Spain Colonizes the New World
    - i. Columbus
      - 1. Not First – Norse around 1000 (Canada)
    - ii. “Indians” – Why?
    - iii. Conquistadors – Spanish conquerors of new world
      - 1. Slavery, Gold, Spread of Catholicism
    - iv. Smallpox
  
- II. English Arrive
  - a. 1588 the English Navy Defeats the Armada
  - b. French and English Colonization becomes easier
  - c. Sir Walter Raleigh
    - i. Settlement in Roanoke Island (VIRGINIA)
      - 1. Joint Stock Company – Groups of Investors who bought land rights from King
  - d. Jamestown –
    - i. Virginia Company
      - 1. Where VA got its name
    - ii. Harsh Adjustments to Weather etc...
    - iii. Capt. John Smith – Leader, kept them alive
    - iv. POWHATAN – Helped Settlers plant and survive
      - 1. Powhatan Confederacy was eventually destroyed by English
    - v. Began Exporting TOBACCO
  
- III. Pilgrims and Massachusetts Bay Company
  - a. Puritanism – 1600’s Protestant Movement
    - i. “Separatists” – Left England over anger of Church
    - ii. Wanted to go to VA but landed in MASS – MAYFLOWER
    - iii. MAYFLOWER COMPACT - 1620
    - iv. Less N/A interaction – Able to Settle
  - b. 1629 – Massachusetts Bay – Led by **John Winthrop (Governor)**
  - c. Roger Williams
    - i. Separation of Church and State Idea – Forced to leave
      - 1. Went to Rhode Island
  - d. Anne Hutchinson – Tried for Heresy – Convicted – and Banished

- IV. Other Colonies
  - a. New England – Based on Trade – Port Cities - Boston
  - b. Middle – Fertile Land – Farming – But also Major Trade Centers (NY Phila)
  - c. Southern – Cash Crops (Tobacco and Rice) (blacks were \_ the population in some parts)
    - i. Know the Differences
  - d. Proprietary Colonies (Owned) shifted to ROYAL Colonies (King Controlled)
  
- V. Middle Passage
  - a. Triangular Trade
    - i. NE – West Indies – England (goods only)
    - ii. NE (goods) – Africa (Slaves) – West Indies (Rum Molasses)
  - b. Tobacco, Rice, Indigo (Blue Dye)
    - i. Slaves now needed for Plantations (esp. rice)
  
- VI. Salutary Neglect (1650-1750)
  - a. Little intervention in colonies by Britain
  - b. MERCANTILISM
    - i. Producing in Colonies for the Wealth of England
    - ii. **Protective Tariffs** – Controlling prices in Colonies
  - c. **NAVIGATION ACTS**
    - i. 1651-1673 – Required to Buy certain goods from Britain, Sell only to England and sell through Britain
  
- VII. Major Events
  - a. Salem Witch Trials
    - i. 1692 – period of time where over 100 women and men were Jailed and Executed
      - 1. MASS Hysteria
  - b. Glorious Revolution
    - i. William and Mary Took over (protestant)
      - 1. Weakening Puritan rule
  - c. Bacon's rebellion
    - i. Young VA elite, with 500 men attacked NA's in reaction to lax NA policy

- d. King Philips War
  - i. Rebellion of Northeast Indian Tribes against British
  - ii. English saw victory as God's will and strengthened their resolve
- e. Stono Uprising
  - i. VERY EARLY (1739) Slave revolt
  - ii. Led to Witch hunt of Blacks and Slaves (Clamp-Down)
- f. First Great Awakening
  - i. Jonathan Edwards and George Whitfield
    - 1. Evangelicals
- g. Enlightenment
  - i. Reaction to Religion – SCIENCE - Philosopher
    - 1. Ben Franklin

## VIII. Leading to the Revolution

- a. French and Indian War (7 years War)
  - i. French and Indian vs. Britain
  - ii. For: Colonial Expansion
    - 1. French began building forts in North and West to Protect Fur Trade
    - 2. Colonists attacked French in West (George Washington – Lost Bad)
  - iii. 1756 England officially declares war on France
  - iv. Native Americans Chose the lesser of 2 evils in the French
  - v. England now the obvious power of New World – Got Control of Canada and E. of Miss R
  - vi. Fueled Anti-British because of treatment during war
- b. Proclamation of 1763 – Forbids settlement west of Appalachians. (reaction to Indian Attacks)

## IX. Sugar Act, Currency Act and Stamp Act

- a. Heavy post war Debts
- b. Sugar Act 1764 – against Molasses (to Generate \$\$ for Britain) - Indirect
- c. Currency Act – Forbid the colonies from printing money
- d. STAMP ACT – All Paper products must have stamp that costs money
  - i. Direct Tax
  - ii. Admiralty Courts – Took judicial power from colonies

- e. Townshend Acts – Even more taxes on imported goods and more Vice Admiralty Courts
- f. Virtual Representation
  - i. Parliament 10,000 freaking miles away
- X. Calm before the storm
  - a. Committees of Correspondence 1772
    - i. Secret groups – Set up to discuss political mood of colonies
  - b. Boston Tea Party – Dec 16, 1773
    - i. Sons of Liberty – Solemnly went to Boston Harbor and Protested by dumping tea
  - c. Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts) – Reaction by British
    - i. Port Bill – Closed Boston Harbor (until tea was paid for (10,000 Pounds))
    - ii. Administration of Justice Act – Trials allowed to be moved to England
    - iii. Mass Regulating Act – Forfeited Mass Charter
    - iv. Quartering Act - Soldiers had to be housed in MASS
    - v. Quebec Act – Centralized Govt. in Canada , Free Religion (Catholicism)
  - d. First Continental Congress - 1774
    - i. Goal was to enumerate American Grievances
    - ii. Strategy for these grievances
    - iii. How to deal with King
      - 1. Set up Way for Towns to organize (committees of observation)
- XI. Shot Heard Round the World
  - a. Lexington – British were looking to confiscate Weapons from Colonists, cut off by colonists
  - b. Concord – Brits continued to concord where they met with thousands of Minutemen
- XII. Second Continental Congress
  - a. Prepare for War – Continental Army – Chose GW to lead the Army
- XIII. Declaration of Independence
  - a. Common Sense – Thomas Paine
    - i. Kingdom is Silly – How Colonists Can Pay for it – How they can Physically separate

- b. Thomas Jefferson – Wrote up draft in a few days
  - i. Lists Grievances against the King
  - ii. Explains the desire for liberty
  - iii. Declaration of War
    - 1. John Locke – Plagiarism

#### XIV. War = 1776-1782

- a. Continental Army and Local Militias
- b. Black Soldiers were eventually Recruited (rewarded with freedom) 5000
- c. France bailed us out – Ben Franklin went to France
  - i. Colonists Eventually won war of attrition
- d. Treaty of Paris 1782 – Gave US Independence and Territorial Rights

#### XV. Creating a Government

- a. Early Governments
  - i. New England Town Meetings
  - ii. Bi-Cameral Legislatures
    - 1. Modeled from Brit Parliament
- b. Articles of Confederation
  - i. Set up a loose confederation of States
  - ii. Weaknesses = Too Much power to states none to Central Gov.
    - 1. No power to Tax, Set up a Military, Interstate and International Commerce
    - 2. War Debts → Printing of more money → Crazy Inflation
    - 3. Needed Unanimous Vote to Amend
- c. Shays' Rebellion
  - i. Reaction to High Taxes (hurt Farmers)
  - ii. Was a NE farmer, rioted and attempted to take over MASS State house
  - iii. excessive taxes on property, polling taxes, unfair actions by the court, the high cost of lawsuits, and the lack of a stable currency

#### XVI. Constitution – Into effect 1789

- a. New Jersey (Willy P), VA Plan (Madison), CT Compromise (Great Compromise) Roger Sherman – 3/5<sup>ths</sup> Compromise
- b. Checks and Balances
- c. 3 Branches
- d. Anti-Federalists Push for the Bill of Rights (1791)
- e. Federalist Papers – Madison, Hamilton and Jay

## XVII. Washington Presidency

- a. No political Party
- b. Federalism
- c. Hamilton Proposed a National Bank
- d. Perpetual Debt Plan of Hamilton
- e. Whiskey Rebellion – Penn Farmers over Tax – Washington reacted with huge military action
- f. Neutrality Proclamation – Remained Neutral between Brit and French Wars

## XVIII. Adams Presidency

- a. Alien and Sedition Acts – Allowed Govt. to Expel or imprison those who print or say “scandalous” things about the Govt. or Pres.
- b. VA and KY Resolution – States had the right to judge the Constitutionality of Federal Laws
  - i. NULLIFICATION

## XIX. Jefferson Pres.

- a. Midnight Appointments of Judges by Adams (filling many govt appointments with federalists)
- b. Jefferson Refused to acknowledge these appointments
  - i. Led to Marbury v. Madison
    1. Marbury Sued James Madison for not certifying his appointment
    2. Courts Ruled Against Marbury – Establishing Judicial Review
- c. Louisiana Purchase
  - i. Monroe sent to France to buy land (New Orleans), so English couldn't get it
  - ii. Unconstitutional? Treaty not “Purchase”
  - iii. Lewis & Clark

## XX. War of 1812

- i. Brits out of North America (funding Indians)
- ii. War Hawks
- iii. Impressment
- b. Hartford Convention (Those opposed almost Planned Secession)

- c. US Shows they can beat Nat'l power on its own
- d. Battle of New Orleans – Jackson Hero
- e. Era of Good Feelings / Nationalism - as a result
  - i. Expansion – National Road, Canals, Etc...
- f. American System – Henry Clay = Growth with Govt. Support – Taxes to support Growth

## XXI. Monroe's Presidency

- a. MO Compromise 36' 30"
  - i. First in a series of Compromises that divided the North and South over Slavery
- b. "Corrupt Bargain" – Election of 1824
  - i. Jackson, Adams, Clay (speaker of the House) and Crawford (Stroke)
  - ii. Jackson v. Adams, Clay agrees to vote Adams, in return for Sec. Of State
  - iii. Democratic Party Comes from Corrupt Bargain
    - 1. Jackson Leaves Republican Party

## XXII. Jacksonian Democracy

- a. Spoils system
- b. Kitchen Cabinet
- c. Universal Male Suffrage
- d. Indian Removal
  - i. Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (ruled in favor of N/A treaty, but Jackson Refused to Enforce it)
  - ii. Indian Removal Act of 1830
  - iii. Trail of Tears – Forced Removal of Cherokee from GA to OK – Thousands Killed
- e. Nullification
  - i. VA and KY Resolutions – States have right to ignore a fed. Law (Constitutionality)
- f. Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations) Raised Southern prices
  - i. Protectionist Tariff (protects North, hurts South)
- g. Tariff of 1832 – Goods Tariff also, SC Threatens to secede
  - i. FORCE Bill Passed – Threatens Troops
- h. Compromise – Slowly reduces Tariffs, Jackson looks like a winner
- i. TURNERS REBELLION – Nat Turner

- i. Attacked and Killed 60 Whites
  - 1. Retaliation = 200 Slaves were executed and BLACK CODES

### XXIII. Other Political Parties

- a. Whigs – Old Federalists, Extreme States Rights, Jackson Haters
  - i. Reformers – Schools, Social Values, Slavery (Temperance)
  - ii. Became a National Party
- b. Anti-Masons – Strong Reformers

### XXIV. Martin Van Buren

- a. Entered With a Major Economic Crisis
  - i. Panic of 1837 – Favored Hard money like Jackson
    - 1. Money / Credit would be hard to come by
  - ii. Destroyed his Presidency

### XXV. William Henry Harrison – First WHIG President

- a. Former Military Hero
- b. John Tyler = VP (Former Democrat)
  - i. Assumed the Presidency – States Rights, Destroyed Whig Agenda and Whig Party

### XXVI. Economics

- a. Market Economy Growth in Antebellum
- b. Transportation Revolution
- c. Farming – Innovations
- d. Banks
- e. MANIFEST DESTINY
- f. TEXAS
- g. Gold Rush

### XXVII. Social Movements

- a. Schools, Abolition, Religious (2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening – Shakers, Mormons), Temperance, Prisons, Disabled, Orphanages,
- b. Abolition
  - i. Imp. People – William Lloyd Garrison = *The Liberator*
  - ii. Frederick Douglass – *The North Star*
  - iii. Harriet Tubman – “Underground Railroad”
  - iv. Sojourner Truth – Speaker on Women’s rights and Slavery