

# American History I

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## Final Review



COLUMBUS REACHES NEW WORLD

The Columbian Exchange



# IMPACT OF COLUMBUS

✓ On Trade-  
Columbian  
Exchange- meant  
new goods &  
products flowed  
between continents.

# Virginia House of Burgesses



- ▶ 1619- the first legislative assembly of elected representatives in North America.



- ▶ Along with New England Town Meetings, the first steps toward a representative democracy.

# Mayflower Compact



- ▶ 1620- written off the coast of Massachusetts, a step toward self government.
- ▶ It expressed the consent of the governed.

# NAVIGATION ACTS



- ▶ These laws restricted the colonies shipping & trade, including what they could manufacture.
- ▶ Limiting the colonies trade with other nations allowed Great Britain to practice mercantilism.

# PROCLAMATION OF 1763

- ▶ British government prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- ▶ Established a line along the Appalachians that colonists could not cross. (They did anyway)

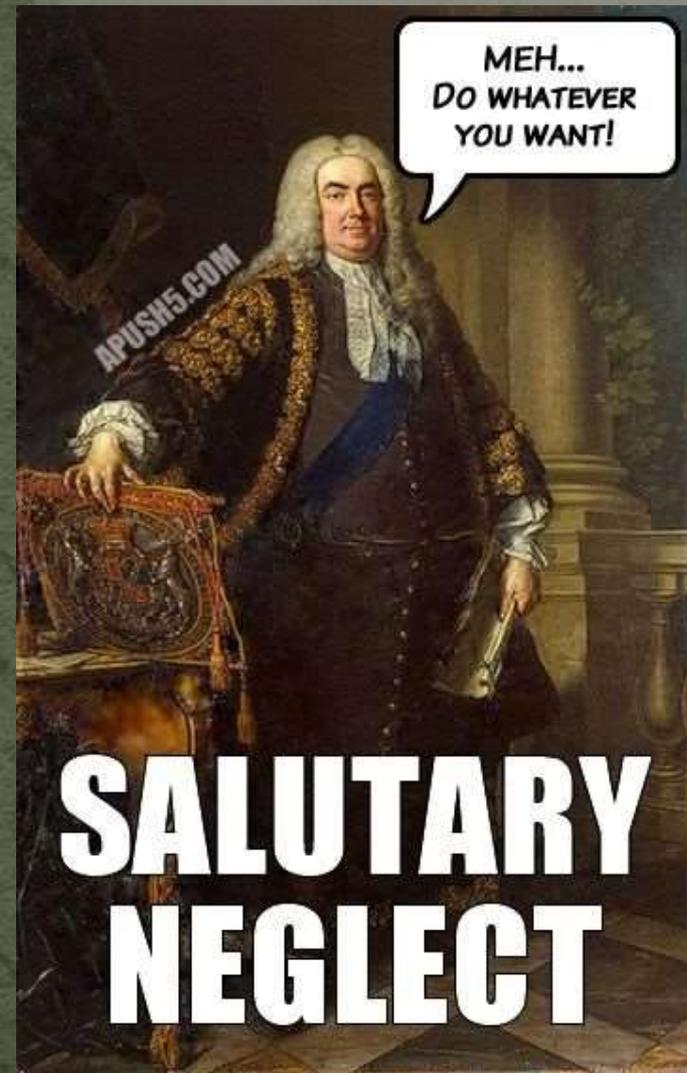


# FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- Competition in North America led to a war (1754-1763) between France and England.
- The Colonists supported the British while the Natives supported the French.



# Salutary Neglect



- Great Britain avoided strict enforcement of laws on the colonies. (for example: the Navigation Acts.)
- The colonies had mostly been left alone to govern themselves from 1607-1760s.

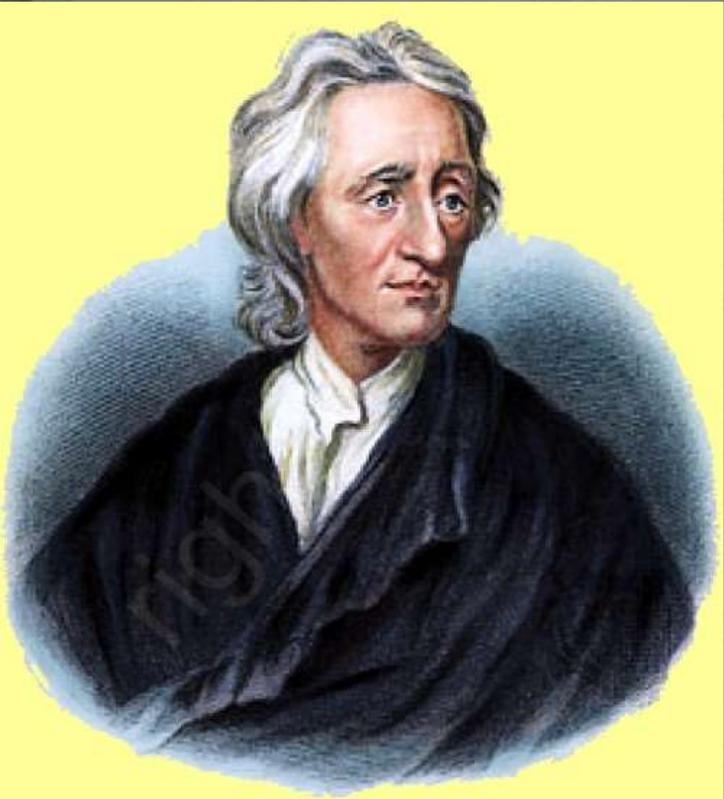
# No Taxation Without Representation



DONT TREAD ON ME

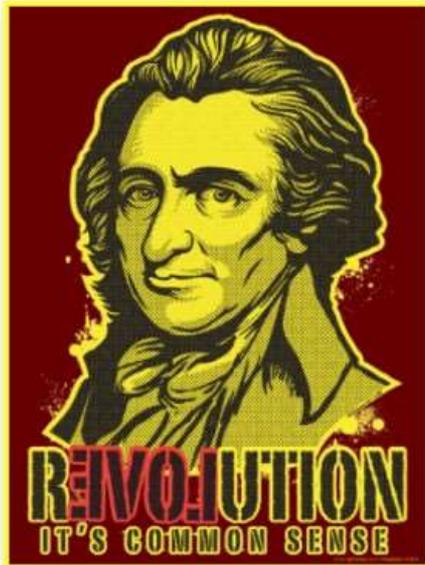
- Created tensions between colonists and British Soldiers.
- 1764- Sugar Act
- 1765- Quartering Act
- 1765- Stamp Act
- 1767- Townshend Acts
- 1770- Tea Tax
- 1774- Coercive Acts

# John Locke

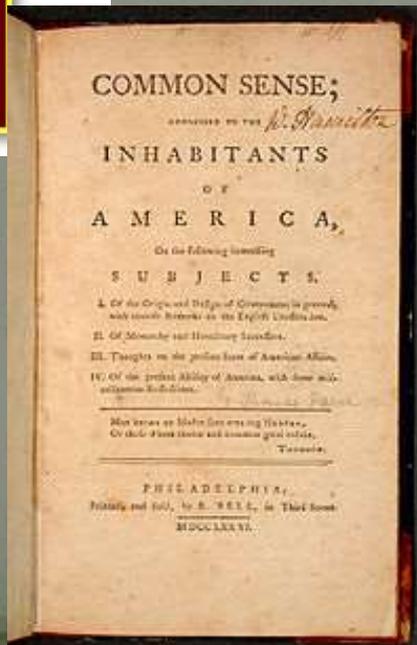


- Natural Rights of Man: Life, Liberty, and Property.
- He inspired revolutionary thinking.

# Thomas Paine

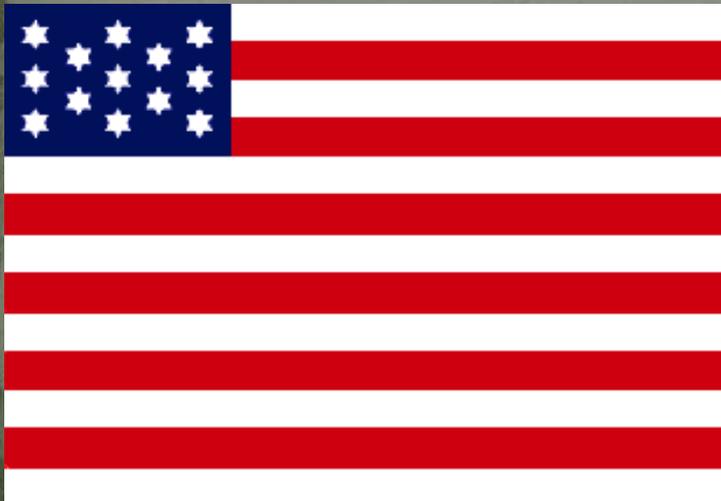


- Used language that spoke to the common people of America.
- Common Sense was the first work to openly ask for independence from Great Britain.



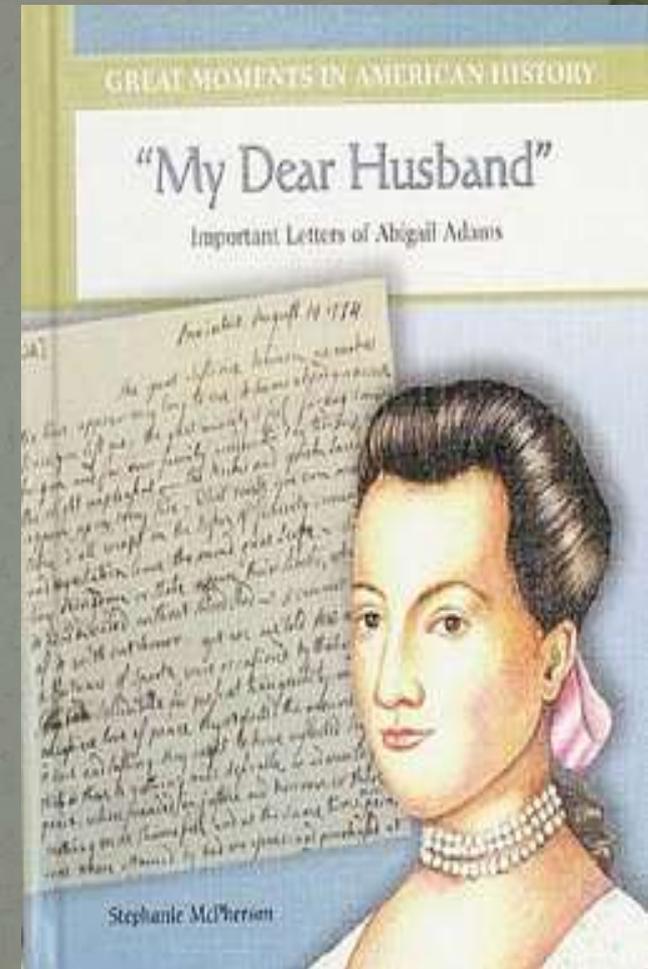
# Yorktown

- 1781, Britain  
surrendered to the  
American  
Colonists.



# Abigail Adams

- Early advocate for Women's Suffrage.
- She wrote letters to her husband, John Adams, while he was serving on the Continental Congress.



# Whiskey Rebellion

- **Excise Tax** on whiskey upset farmers who used whiskey to pay for things.
- Washington sent federal troops to stop the rebellion.
- The new government intended to enforce federal laws.

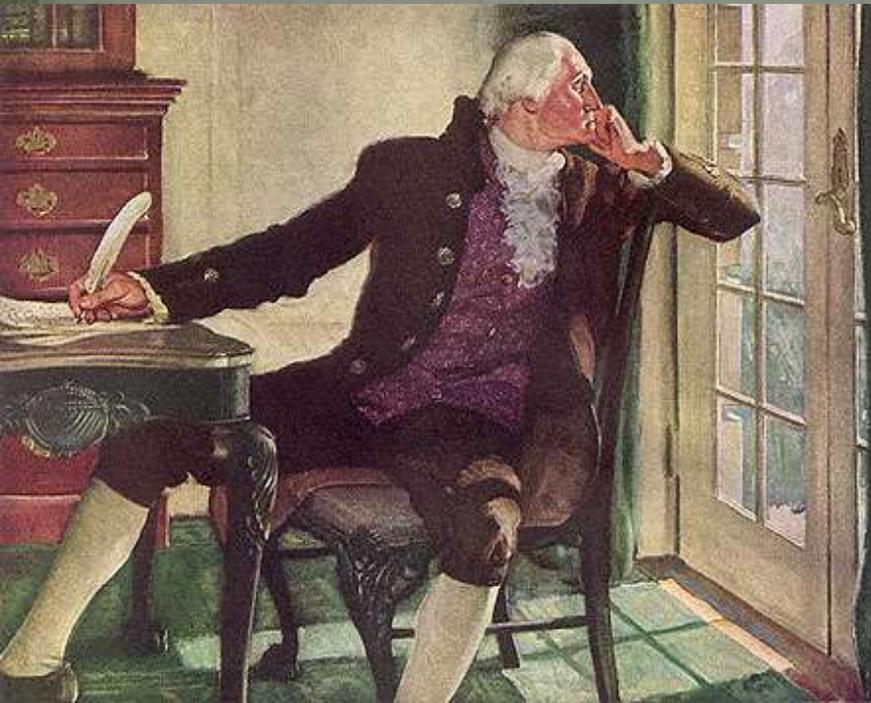


# Washington's Farewell Address



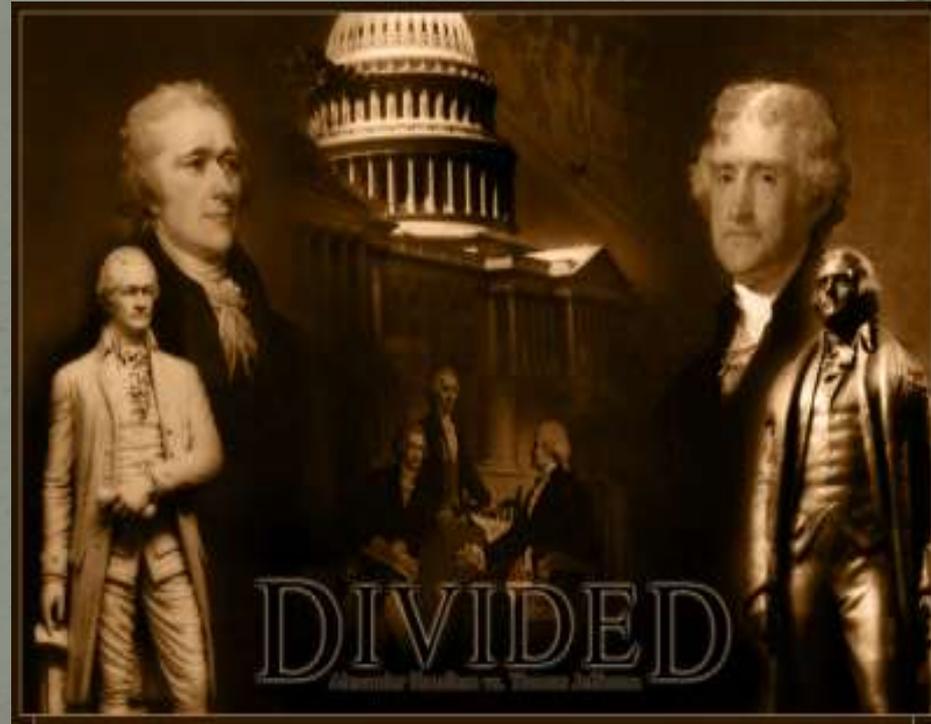
He warned against...

- Political parties
- Foreign alliances
- European matters
- Sectionalism...division between North and South (keep a strong central government)



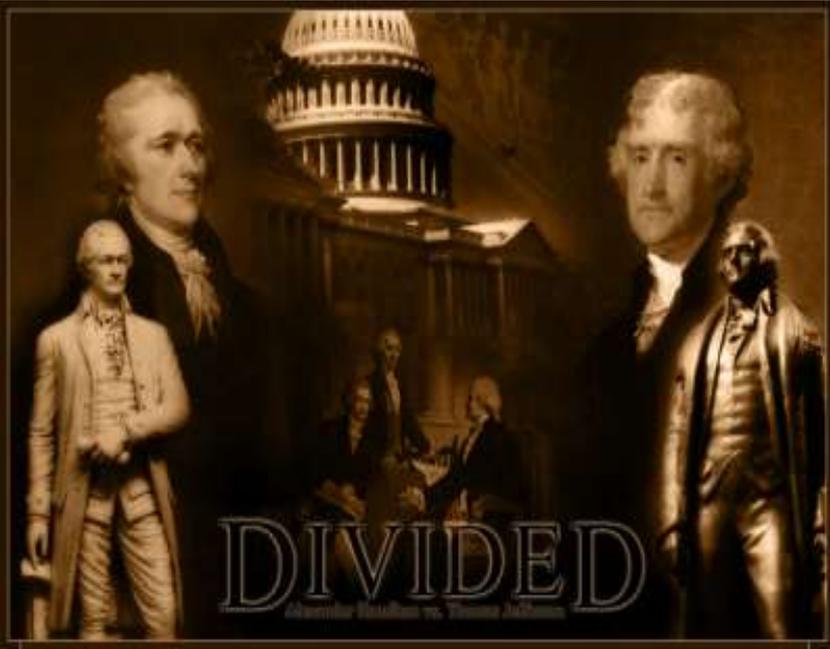
# Federalists

- Alexander Hamilton
- Loose, elastic clause  
can be used even if  
not stated.
- Northerners, wealthy  
businessmen, elite,  
educated.



# Democratic- Republicans

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- Thomas Jefferson
- Strict, if its not written in the Constitution, we cannot do it.
- Slave holders, southerners, poor farmers, immigrants.

# Hamilton's Economic Plan

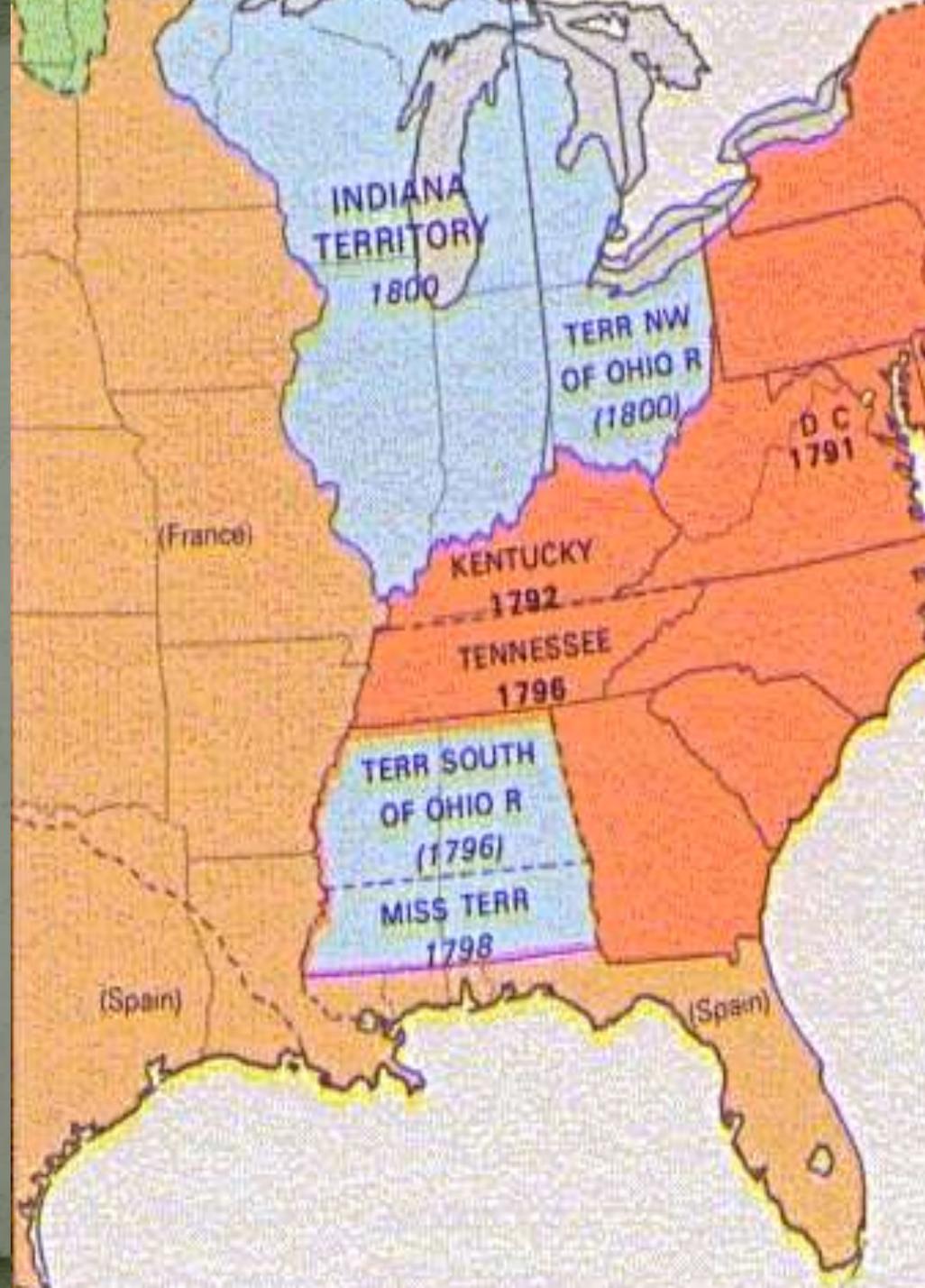
- ▶ Assumption of state debts.
- ▶ Set up tariffs to protect American manufacturers.
- ▶ Charter a Bank of the United States.
- ▶ Forget agriculture and adopt industry.



Hamilton was on Washington's Cabinet as the Secretary of Treasury so he knew all about economics.

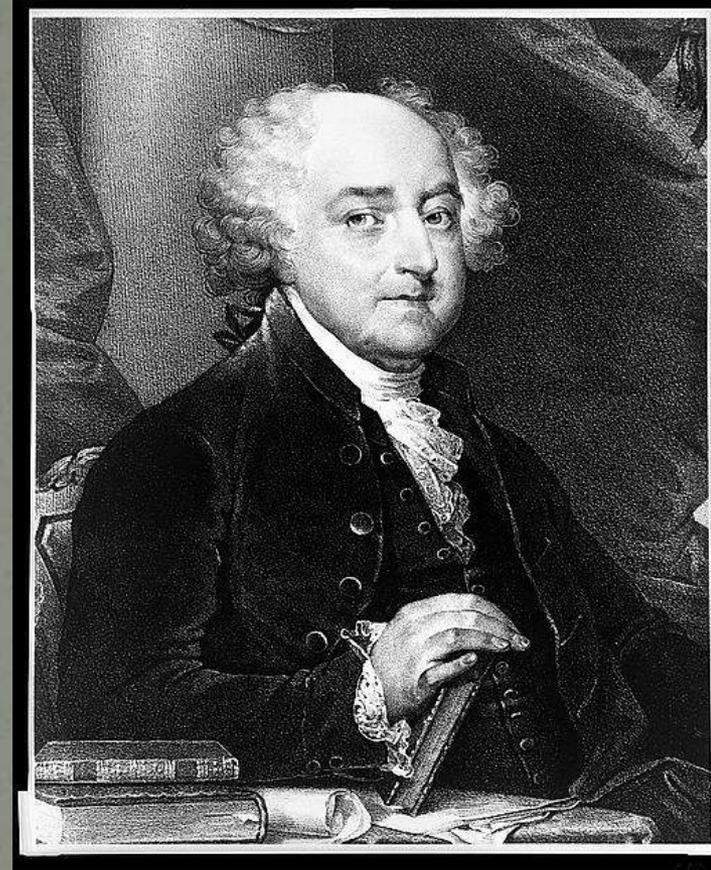
# Pinckney's Treaty

- ▶ Spain granted America the right to navigate the Mississippi River and use the port of New Orleans.
- ▶ Effectiveness: The U.S. was able to get more goods out to trade with other countries.



# The Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798

- Alien: the president could deport any immigrant who criticized the government.
- Sedition: publicly criticizing the government was a crime for citizens.
- Intended to weaken the Democratic-Republican party.



John Adams  
2<sup>nd</sup> President

# The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

▶ States claimed the right to nullify congressional acts (federal laws).



▶ Virginia Resolution: state governments can declare federal laws unconstitutional.

▶ Kentucky Resolution: states had the right to nullify (ignore) federal law.



# The XYZ Affair

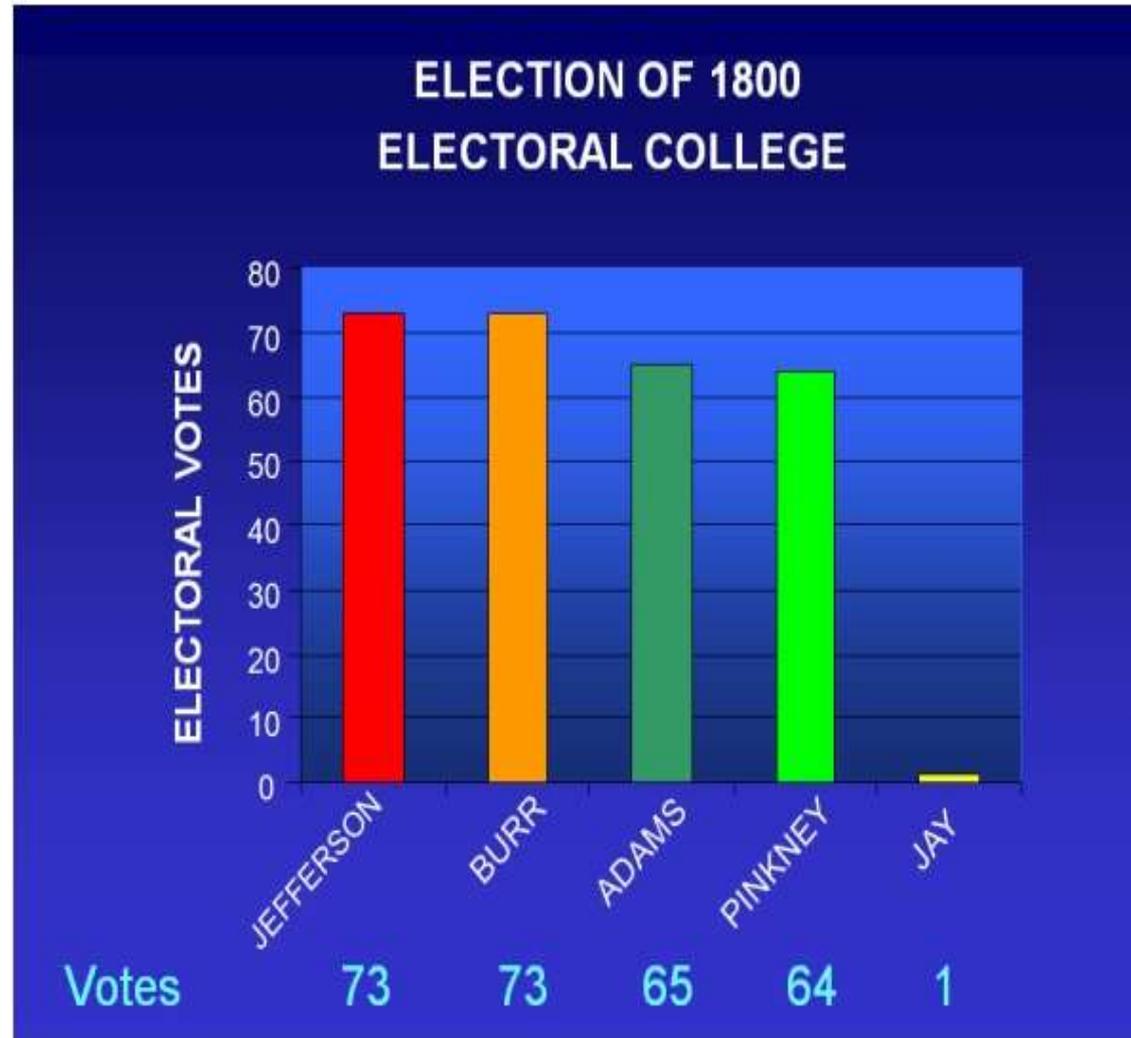


- France was seizing (taking) American ships headed toward Britain.
- The French demanded bribes so negotiations stop and Adams sets up navy to protect our ships.
- Turns America against the French.

# Election of 1800

The Federalists  
stepped down after  
losing, allowing the  
Democratic-  
Republicans to  
come to power  
peacefully.

Also Known as the  
Revolution of 1800.



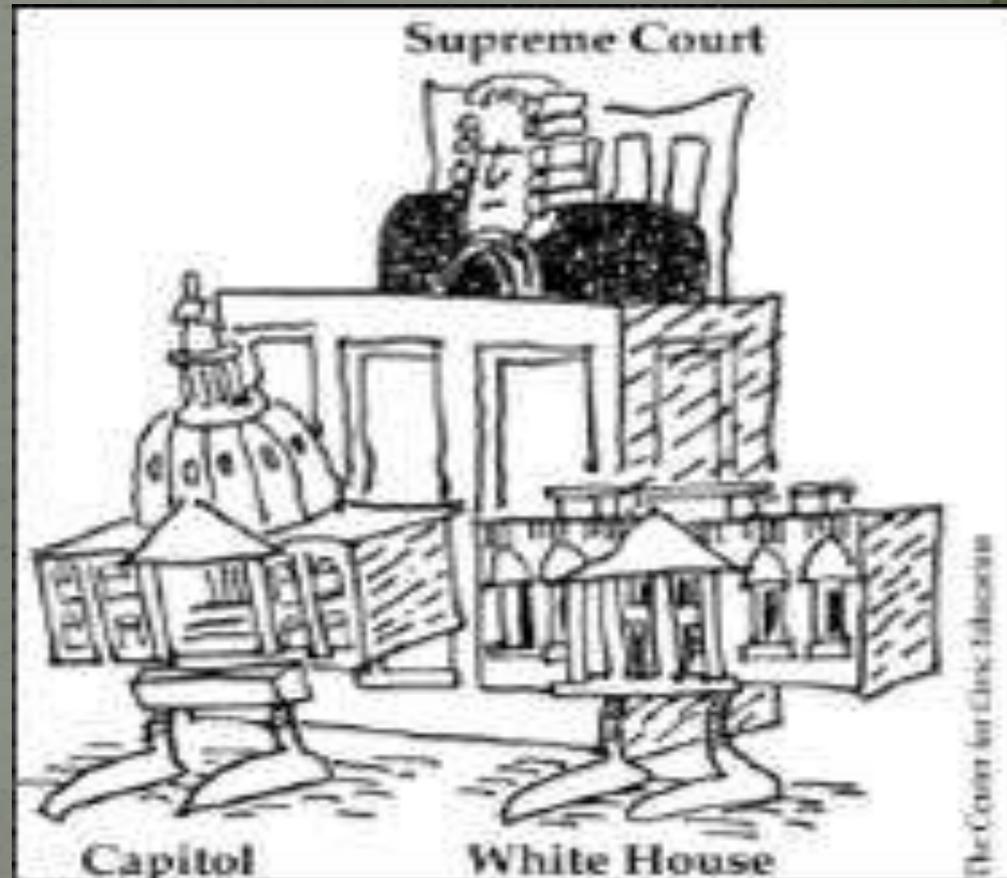
# Midnight Judges

- Just before leaving office, Adams appointed a number of Federalists to be federal judges.
- Led to *Marbury v. Madison*.



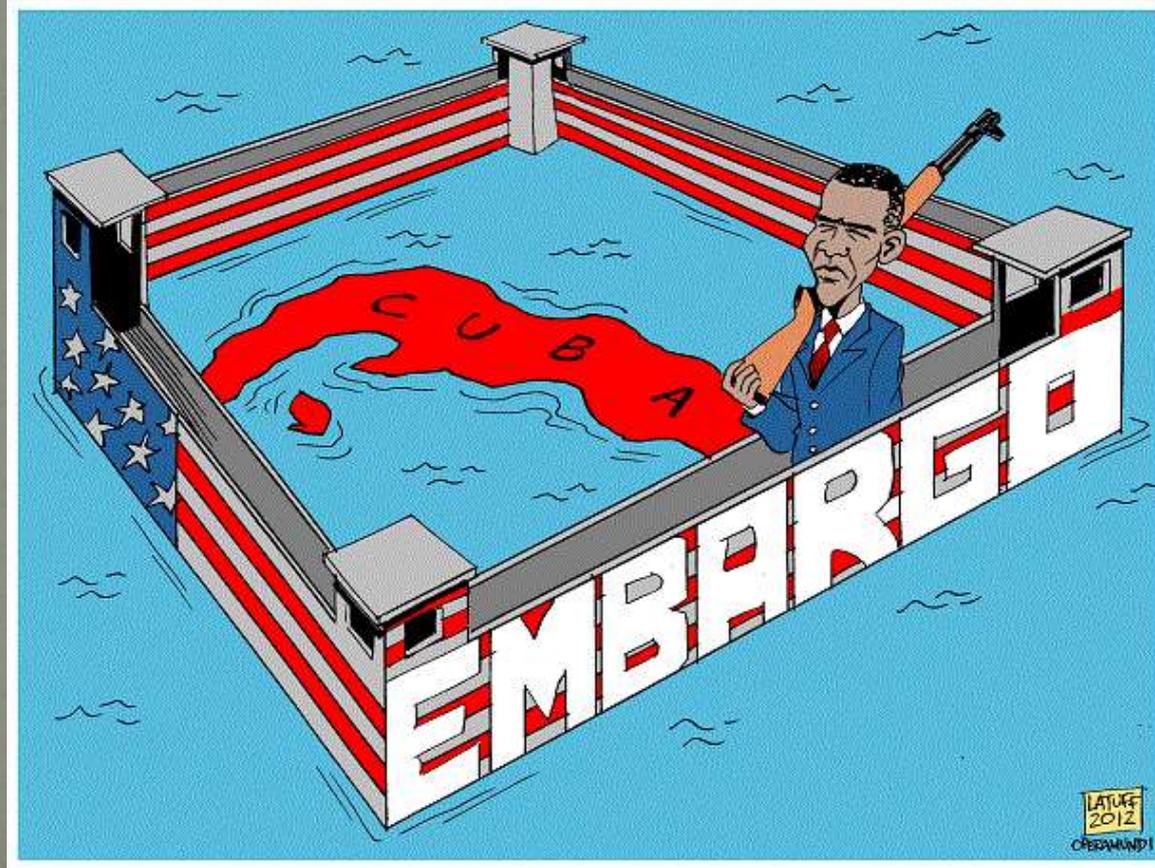
# Marbury v. Madison

- It established the Supreme Court's right to Judicial Review.
- Strengthened the Judiciary Branch.
- Chief Justice John Marshall.



# Embargo

• When trade and commerce is prohibited with another country.



# Embargo Act of 1807

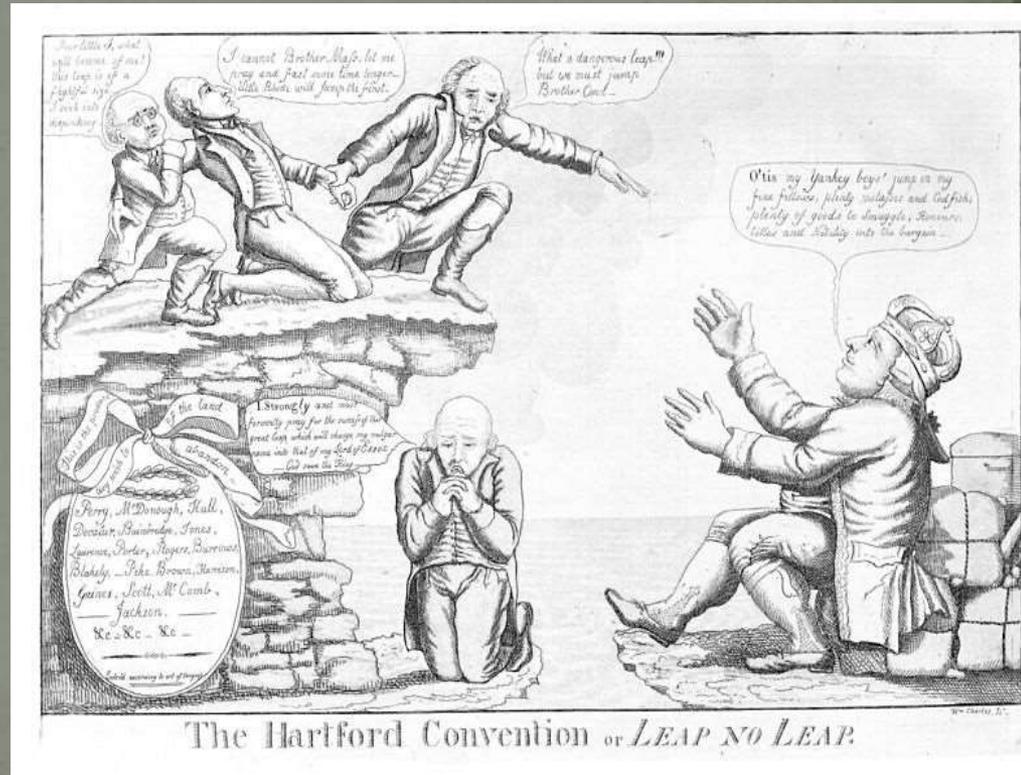
- Banned trade with Britain and France.
- An economic response to military action.
- Smuggling resulted from the law.

Effect: Hurt the American economy.



# Hartford Convention

- New England Federalists met to discuss issues.
- Anti-war (War of 1812)
- Secession
- Ultimately ended the Federalist party.



# War of 1812

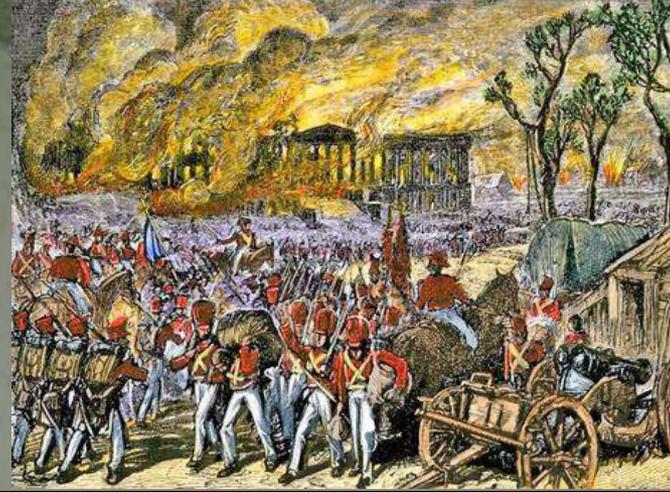
## Causes

- ▶ American Indian relations
- ▶ Impressment of Sailors
- ▶ War Hawks



# Treaty of Ghent

▶ Ended the war



# Results of the War

- U.S. became more economically sufficient.
- Nationalism grew stronger.
- Other nations respected the U.S.'s ability to defend itself.



# Adams-Onís Treaty

- Spain ceded Florida to the U.S. in 1819.



# Manifest Destiny

➤ The idea that it was America's right from God to spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

➤ 3 main reasons to go West

Wealth(gold)

Land

Religious Freedom

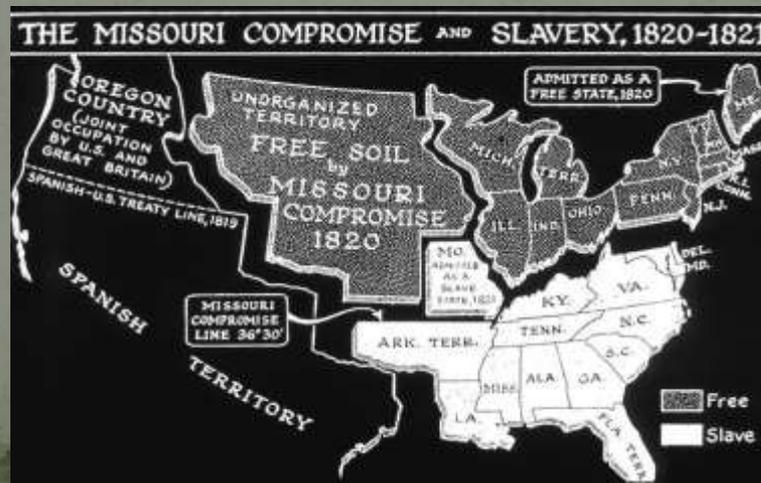
**MANIFEST  
DESTINY**

at [pppst.com](http://pppst.com)

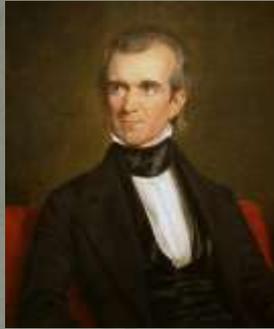


# Missouri Compromise

- Balance of power between free and slave states is maintained.
- Missouri entered as a slave state.
- Maine entered as a free state.
- Slavery was only allowed south of the 36° 30' line in the Louisiana Purchase Territory.



# Election of 1844



- James K. Polk's presidential platform called for annexation of the entire Oregon Territory.
- 54 40' or Fight became Polk's slogan.
- Appealed to Western Immigrants.

# Wilmot Proviso



- 1846, northern congressmen attempted to ban slavery in any territory gained from the Mexican-American War.  
(It did not pass)
- The South argued that much of the territory fell below the 36 30' line of the Missouri Compromise.

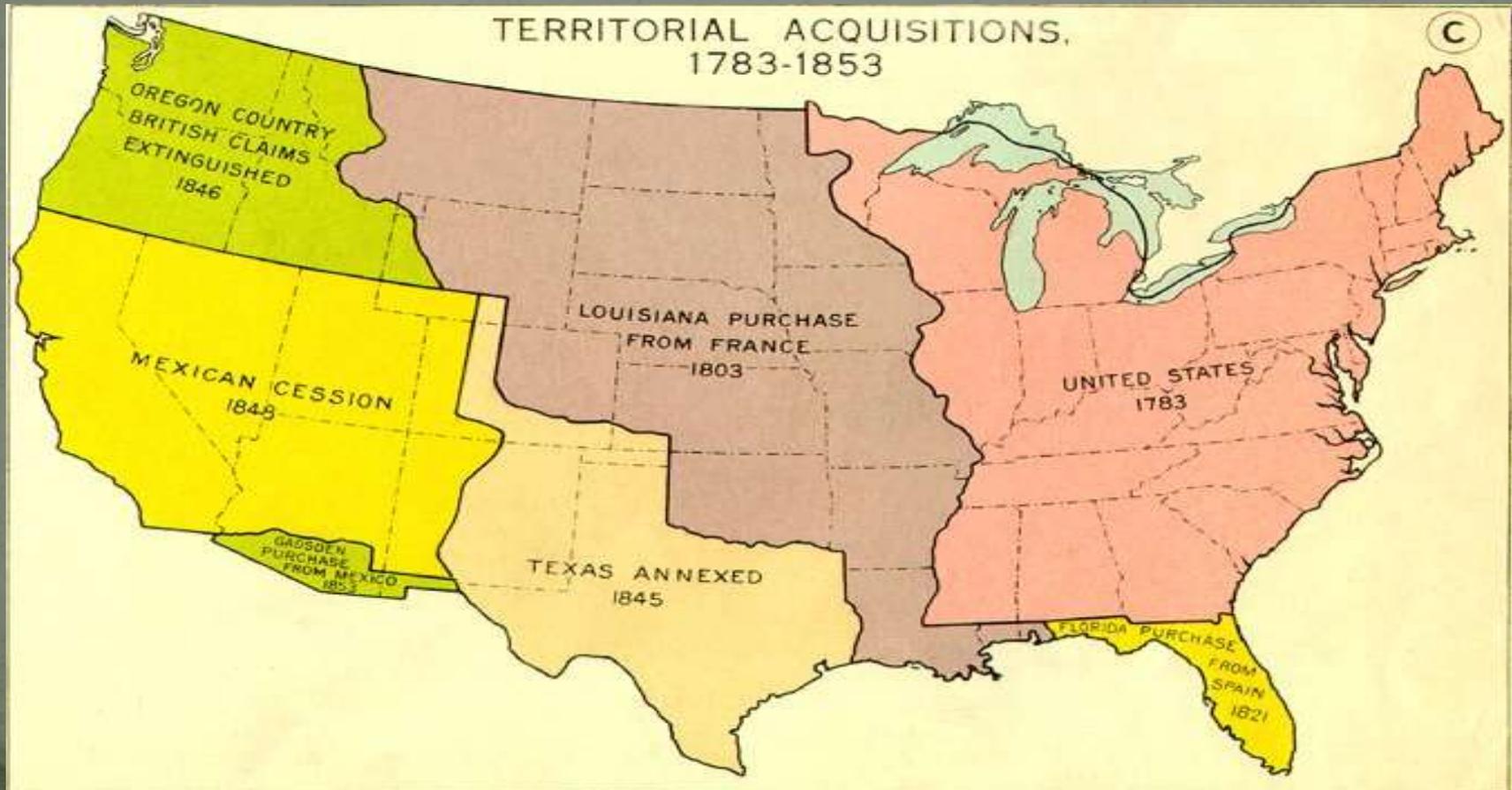
# Mexican-American War

- Began as a border dispute provoked by President Polk in 1846.
- Mexican troops killed sixteen American soldiers in the border dispute.
- U.S. wins and signs the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- U.S. acquires territory known as the Mexican Cession, which they paid 15 million for.



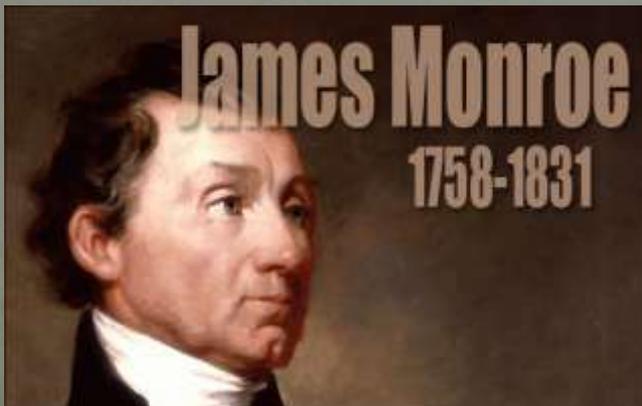
# Gadsden Purchase

- The U.S. paid Mexico 10 million for the last piece of the current Southern U.S. border.
- U.S. achieves Manifest Destiny



# Monroe Doctrine

- Warned outside powers such as Europe and Russia not to interfere with affairs in the Western Hemisphere.
- The Monroe Doctrine closed the Americas to future colonization.



# Corrupt Bargain of 1824

- John Quincy Adams was elected president over Andrew Jackson by the House of Representatives, thanks to the support of Henry Clay.
- Henry Clay became Adams' Secretary of State.



# The American System

➤ Henry Clay wanted the U.S. to be united economically and become more self-sufficient.

1. Protective Tariffs

2. National Bank

3. Internal Improvements



By: Valeria, Mike, Irsa, Ryan, Ari, Mitch

# Jacksonian Democracy

## President Andrew Jackson

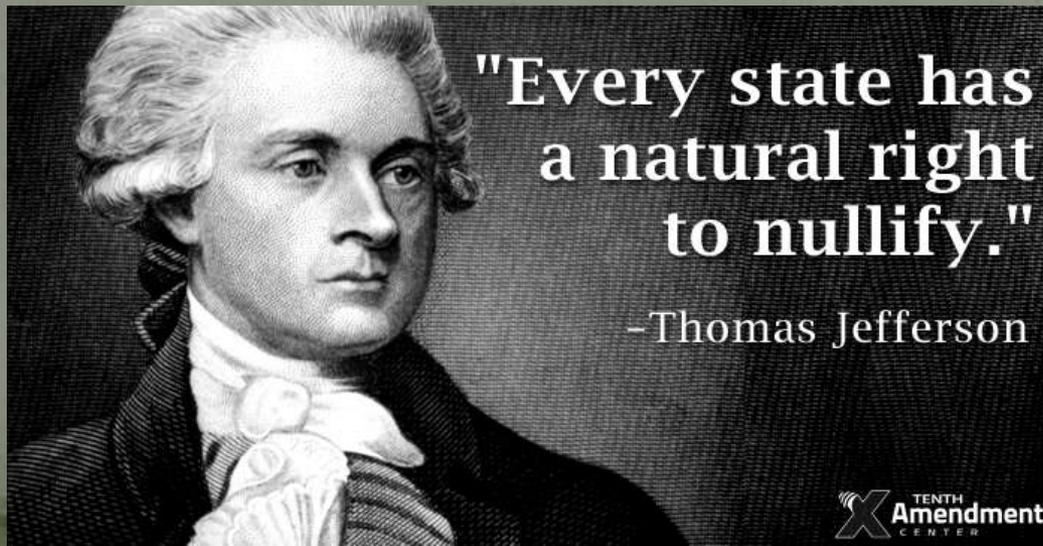


- Age of the “common man.”
- Suffrage was extended to more white males by removing property qualifications for voting.
- Candidates had to be able to speak to the concerns of ordinary people.



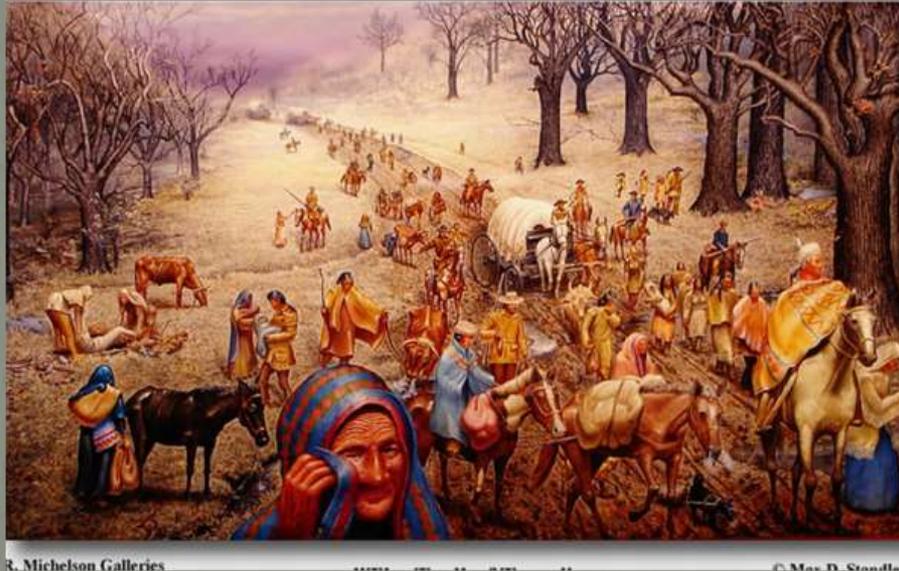
# The Doctrine of Nullification

- John C. Calhoun and South Carolina were not happy with the high tariffs.
- President Jackson intended to enforce the tariff laws by sending troops... but Henry Clay proposed a compromise.



# Worcester v. Georgia

- The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee Nation was entitled to keep their land in Georgia.



- President Jackson ignored the court ruling which led to the Trail of Tears and expanded the power of the Executive Branch.

# Dorothea Dix

Led the movement to reform  
Asylums and Prisons.

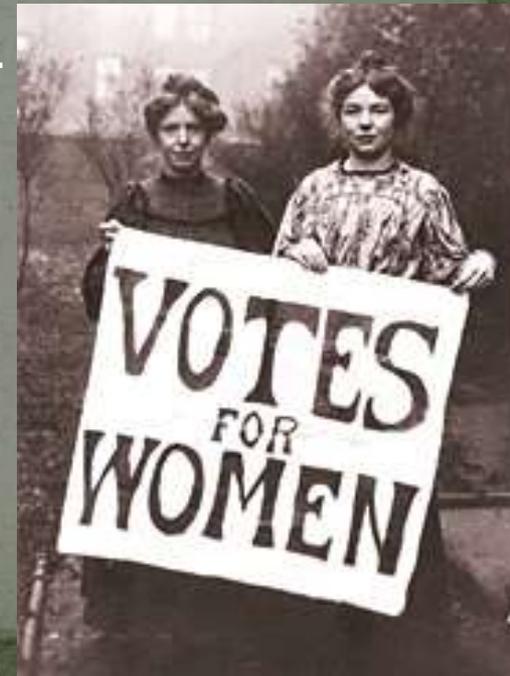
-The mentally ill should be treated in hospitals. (asylum)

-Prisoners should be **rehabilitated** so that they could rejoin society.



# Seneca Falls Convention

- The first women's rights convention in U.S. history
- Led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.
- The Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions was written.



# Transcendentalism



- Led by Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- Believed in simplicity, individualism, self-reliance, and questioning authority.
- Henry David Thoreau
  - Lived in solitude in the woods for two years and wrote the book **Walden**.
  - Civil Disobedience; he refused to pay taxes that supported the War with Mexico.



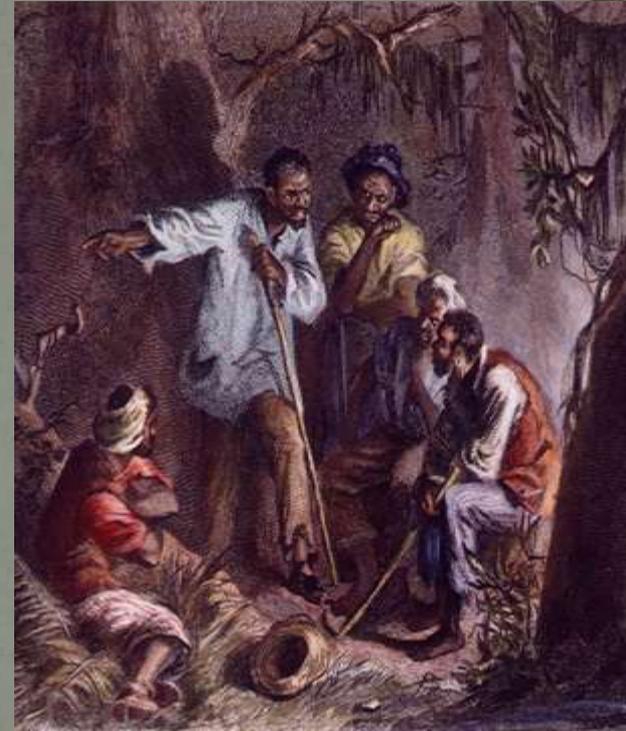
# Hudson River School

They painted beautiful American landscapes that surpassed any in Europe.



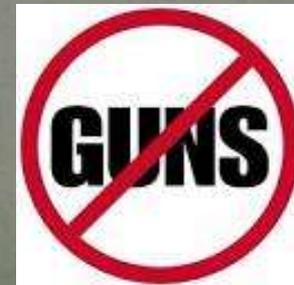
# Nat Turner's Rebellion

- Slave preacher from Virginia.
- Turner and 80 followers attacked 4 plantations and killed almost 60 whites.
- He was hanged for his uprising.
- Threatened the Southern way of life, slave codes were enacted to prevent further uprisings.



# Slave Codes

- Slaves could not preach unless slaveholders were present.
- Could not be educated.
- In some Southern states, **free blacks** could no longer vote, own guns, purchase alcohol, testify in court, or assemble in public.



# Abolitionist

## William Lloyd Garrison



- Published the Liberator. (abolitionist paper)

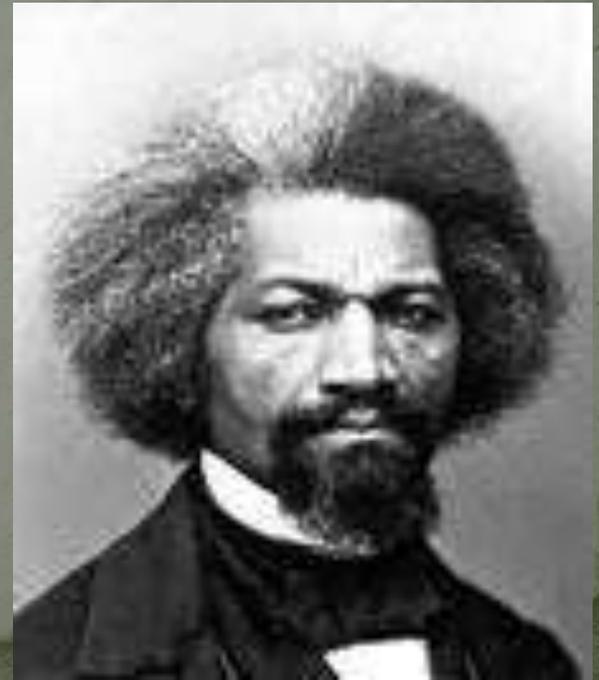
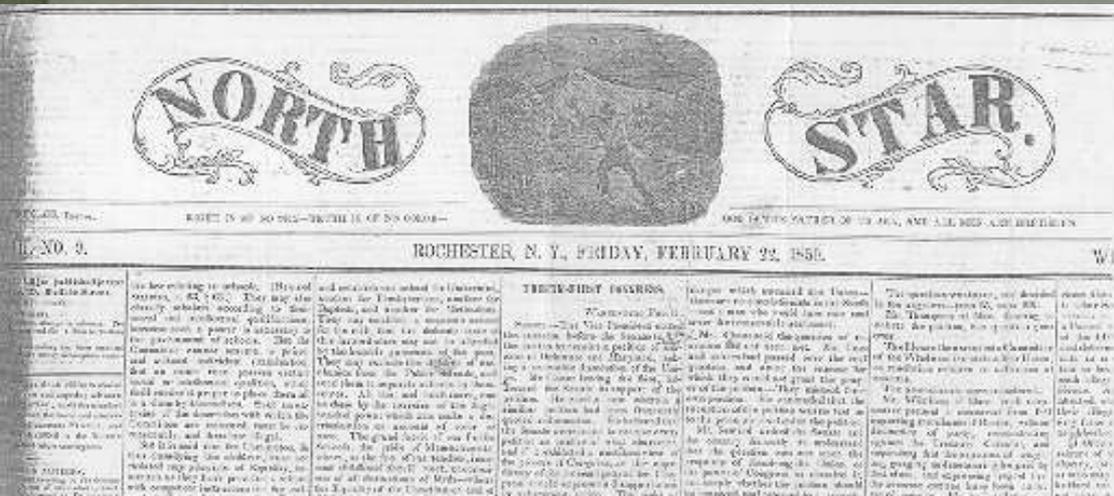


- Radical in his belief that slaves should be emancipated (freed) immediately with no compensation to the slaveholders.

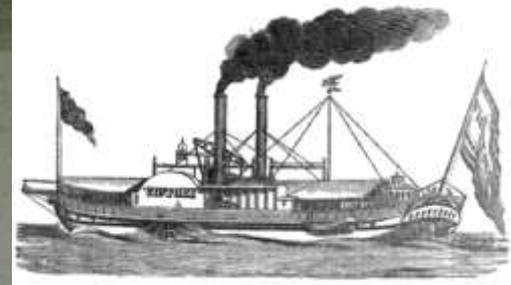
# Abolitionist

## Frederick Douglass

- He became a speaker for William Lloyd Garrison.
- He published the North Star. (abolitionist paper)



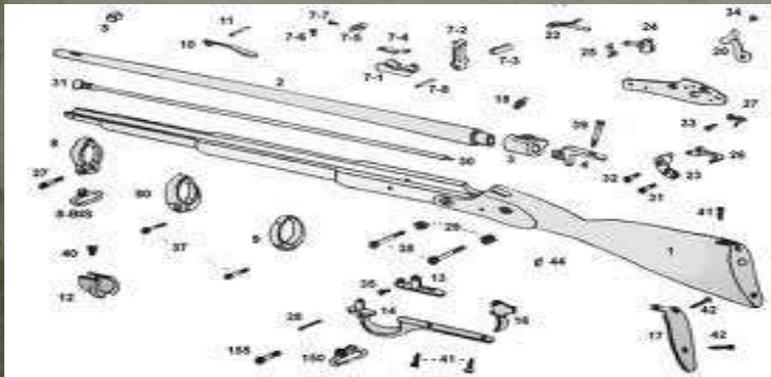
# Gibbons v. Ogden



- John Marshall declared it was the federal government's job to regulate interstate commerce.
- Ogden was granted “exclusive” rights to run his steamboat line between New York and New Jersey by the state of New York.
- When **Gibbons** began to run his steamboats in the same area Ogden took him to court to stop him.

# Industrial Revolution

- The Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 (the British Blockade) forced Americans to develop their own industries.
- Manufacturing and Agriculture became more efficient with the help of new inventions.
- People **bought** and **sold** goods rather than making them for their own use.



# Popular Sovereignty

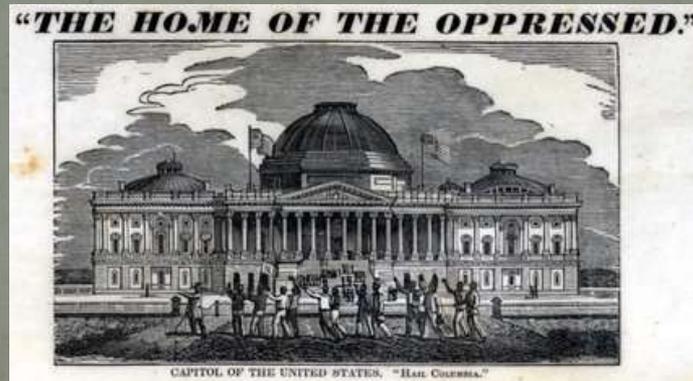
- The people of a territory decide and vote on an issue. (slavery)

We the People



# Compromise of 1850

- A stricter Fugitive Slave Law- northerners were required to return runaway slaves or face fines or jail time.
- The slave trade was prohibited in Washington D.C. but slavery was still allowed there.



- California would be a free state.

# 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Creates two new territories: Kansas and Nebraska which have popular sovereignty.

*We the People*

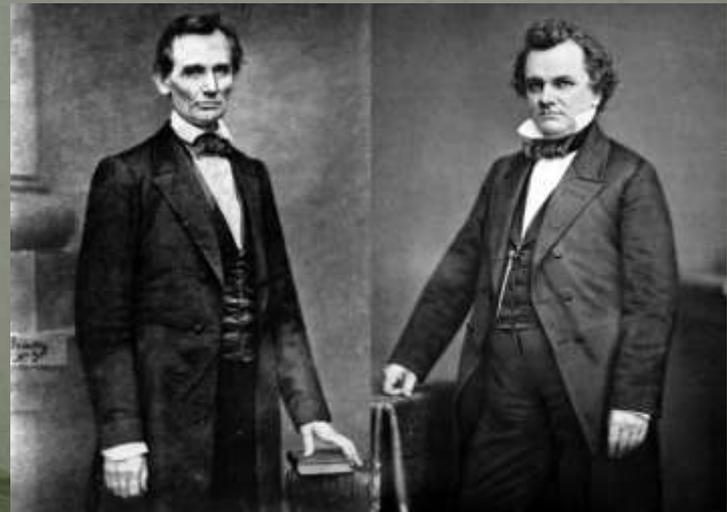


- Results in Bleeding Kansas – bitter conflict between anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces.
- Opposition to this act creates the Republican Party.

# Lincoln-Douglas Debates



- Illinois senate race.
- Douglas wanted popular sovereignty.
- Lincoln did not want slavery to spread to the territories.



# 1857 Dred Scott v. Sanford

- Dred Scott was a **slave** who sued for freedom after his master had moved him to a **free territory**.
- The Supreme Court Ruled that slaves are **property** and have **no rights**.
- Missouri Compromise is declared **unconstitutional**.





# Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- The message was that slavery was not just a political contest but a **moral struggle.**
- Increased the hostility between the North and South.



# Underground Railroad

- Abolitionist response to the Fugitive Slave Act.
- Harriet Tubman, led over 300 slaves to freedom, they called her Moses.



# Immediate Causes of the War

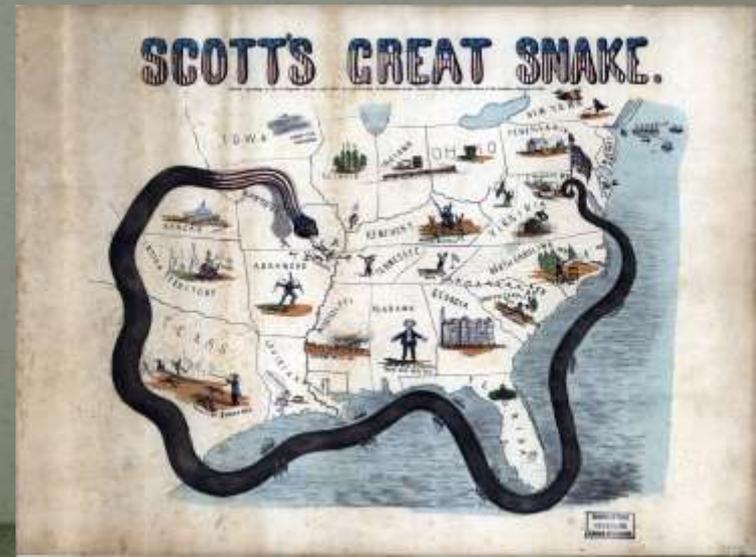
- Election of 1860 (Lincoln)
- Secession
- Confederacy
- Fort Sumter, South Carolina



# The Union Army (North)

## Anaconda Plan

- Blockade Southern ports.
- Control the Mississippi River to split the Confederacy into two.
- Capture the Confederate capital at Richmond, Virginia.



# The Battle of Gettysburg

- Turning Point of the Civil War.
- After 3 days of battle the Confederate army was forced to retreat back to the South.
- Lincoln gives the Gettysburg Address to remind the nation of the war's purpose.



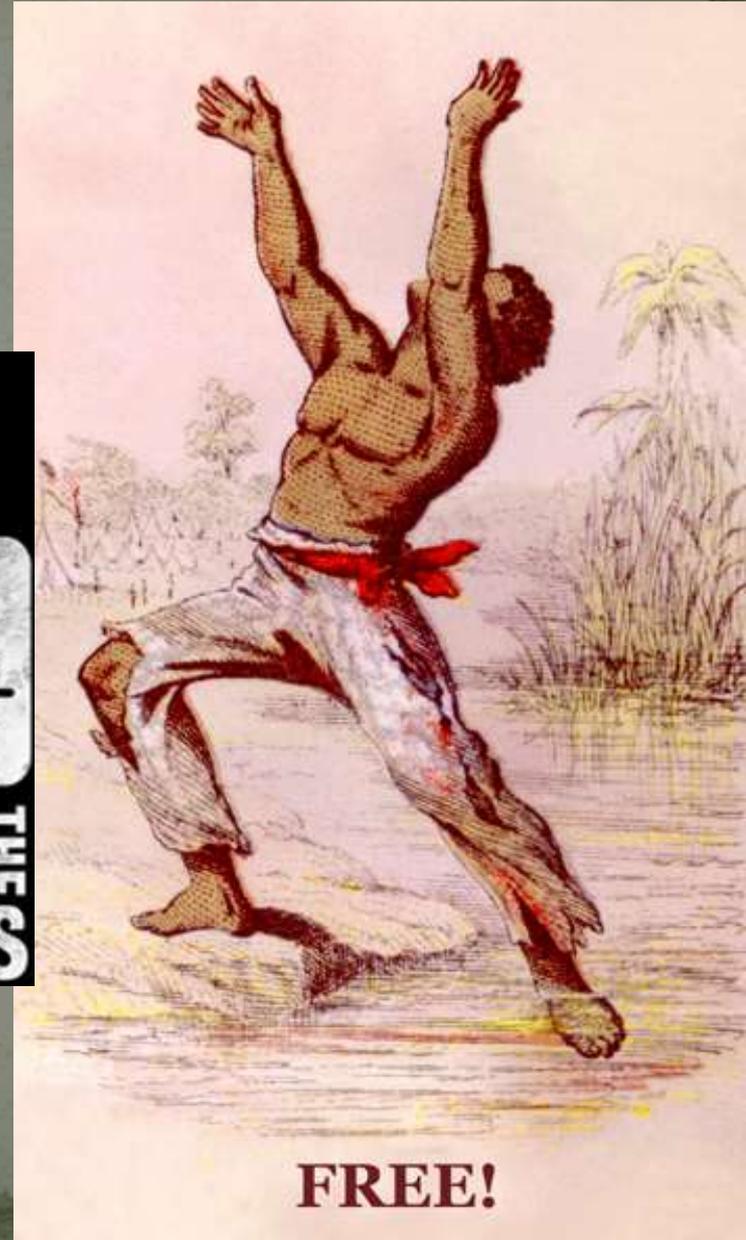
# Emancipation Proclamation

- Freed slaves in the states that had seceded.
- Changed the goal of the war to abolishing slavery.
- Allows African Americans to enlist in the Union Army.



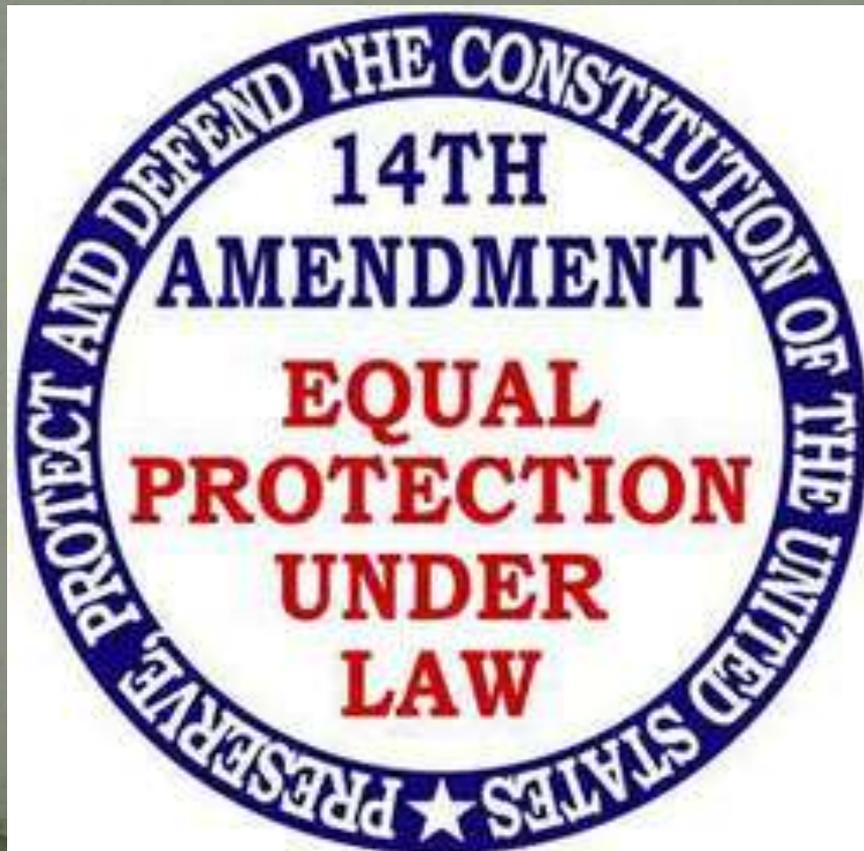
# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

Abolished slavery.



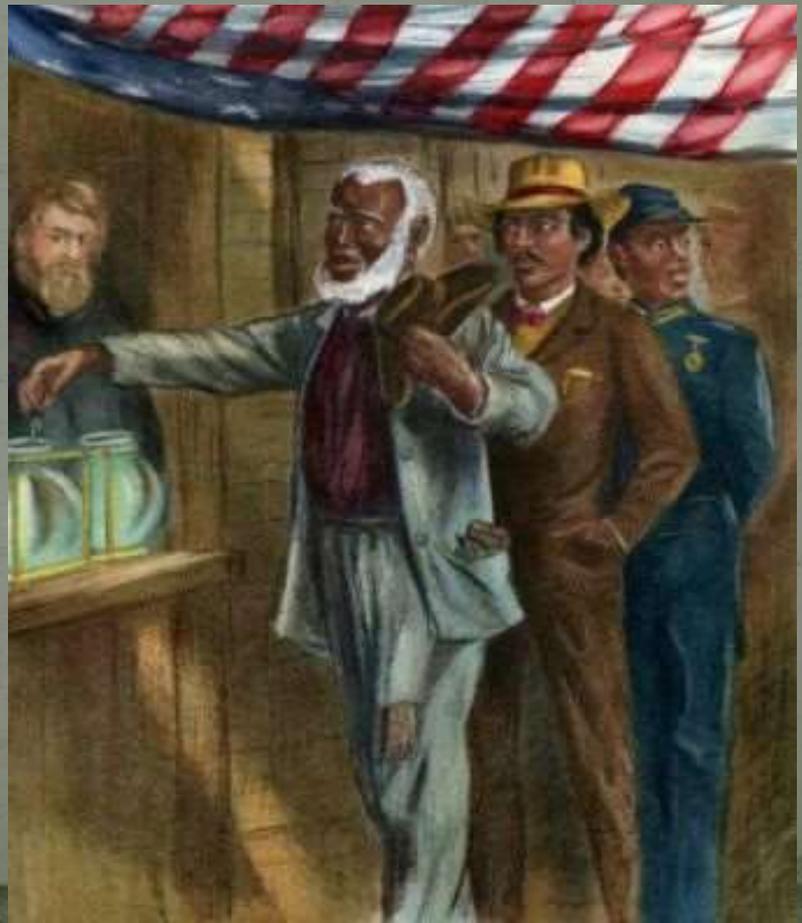
# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

All former slaves were granted citizenship, and equal protection under the law.



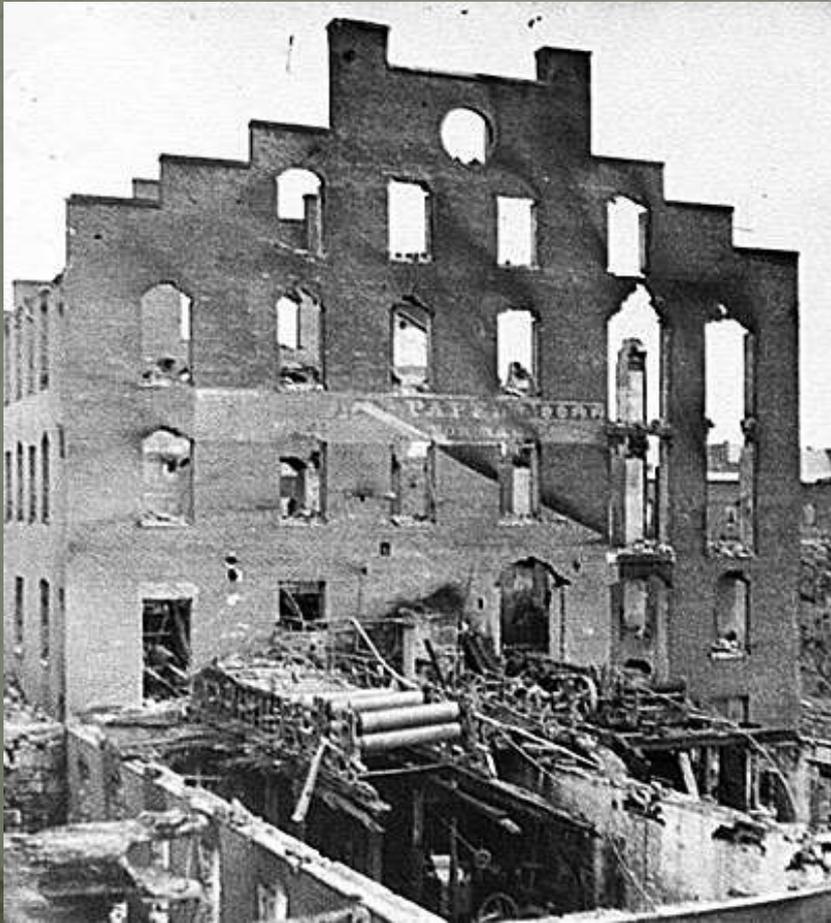
# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

A person's right to vote shall not be denied based on a person's race, color, or prior history as a slave.



# Reconstruction

- 1865-1877
- The rebuilding of the South.



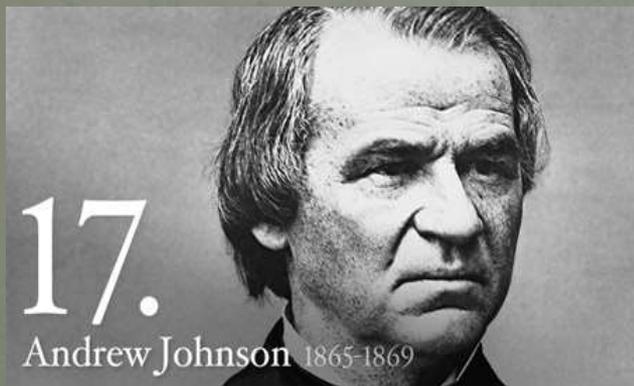
# Radical Republicans

- Military Occupation.
- Limited political rights to ex-Confederates.
- Made it easier for carpetbaggers.



# Johnson's Impeachment

- The first president to be impeached.
- He violated the Tenure of Office Act.
- He was acquitted.



# A New Labor Force



- Sharecropping- landowners divided their land to African Americans and poor whites in exchange for a share of their crop.
- Many of the same restrictions as slavery.
- **Tenant farming**- paid rent for the land and got to keep all of their harvest.

# Compromise of 1877



- Ended Reconstruction.
- Withdrawal of federal troops.
- A deal was made between the Republicans and the Democrats to appoint Hayes (republican) as president even though Tilden received the most popular votes.