

Through
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Erin of 67

Study Guide: Unit I: Colonial Beginnings, 1607-1750

- I. England in the New World
 - A. Factors Encouraging Settlement
 - 1. Socio-economic conditions and developments in England
 - a. **Enclosure**
 - b. **Primogeniture**
 - c. **Joint-stock companies**
 - 2. Religious Upheaval
 - a. Anglicanism
 - b. **Puritanism** - Moderates and separatists
 - c. Quakers
 - d. Catholics
 - 3. Rivalry with Spain
 - B. Early failed attempts at settlement
 - 1. Sir Humphrey Gilbert
 - 2. Lost Colony of Roanoke - Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C. The First Successful Colonies
 - 1. **Jamestown**
 - a. **Virginia Company Charter** - "rights of Englishmen"
 - b. reasons for settlement
 - c. early troubles - **John Smith**
 - d. tobacco
 - e. government - **House of Burgesses** (1619)
 - 2. **Plymouth**
 - a. **Separatists**
 - b. Reasons for Settlement
 - c. **Mayflower Compact**
- II. Social, Political and Economic Life of the Thirteen Colonies
 - A. Types of colonies - **Royal, Proprietary, Self-governing**
 - B. Reasons for settlement and principle founders
 - 1. Massachusetts Bay - **John Winthrop**, "A Model of Christian Charity"
 - 2. Rhode Island - **Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson**
 - 3. Pennsylvania - **William Penn**
 - 4. Maryland
 - 5. Georgia
 - C. The Chesapeake Region
 - 1. The economy

- a. Tobacco
- b. Labor
 - indentured Servitude
 - Headright system
 - slavery - origins?

2. Social classes and political power

a- **Bacon's Rebellion** (1676)

- Causes?
- what did it reveal about divisions within Virginia society?

- b. *Slave Rebellion*
 - *New York Conspiracy*
 - *Stono Rebellion*
- c. *Class structure*

D. New England

1. Puritanism
2. Education - "Ye Olde Deluder Satan Law"
3. Social classes
4. Political power
 - Theocracy in Mass. Bay (17th century)
 - Town meetings - developed out of church practices
5. Early union - **New England Confederation**
6. Economy - small farming, mercantile
7. **King Phillip's War** - 1670's
8. **Salem Witchcraft Trials** - What do they reveal about 17th c. N.E.

E. Colonial Governments and Individual Rights

1. Representative assemblies - eg. **Virginia House of Burgesses**
 - "power of the purse"
2. Royal Governors
3. Local government - town meetings in New England
4. English origins - "Rights of Englishmen"
5. Important documents and events
 - a. **The charter of the Virginia Company** - rights of Englishmen
 - b. **The Mayflower Compact**
 - c. **The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
 - d. Trial of **John Peter Zenger** - Freedom of the Press
6. Factors encouraging growth of democracy
 - a. Puritanism
 - b. **Frederick Jackson Turner** - Frontier Thesis
7. **Dominion of New England** - **Peter Andros**, 1680s
 - short-lived attempt by British King to impose greater royal control over colonies; ended by Glorious Revolution

F. Religious Developments in the Colonies

1. Maryland - **Maryland Toleration Act** (1640s)

2. New England

a. Puritans

- Church Organization - democratic structure
- **pre-destination**
- work ethic
- education
- **Halfway Covenant** - purpose?

b. Rhode Island

- **Roger Williams** (separatist) **Anne Hutchinson**
- (**Antinomianism**) - reasons for banishment?
- Separation of Church and State
- Compensation to Native Americans for lands

3. **The Great Awakening**

a. religious revival during the 1730's and 40's - conflict between "old lights and "new lights"

b. key leaders - **Jonathon Edwards, George Whitefield**

c. results

- introduced emotionalism into protestant churches
- divisions within denominations - new lights v. old lights
- unifying effect on colonies as people in different regions shared a common experience
- encouraged colonists to challenge authority (in this case religious, later applied to political authority)

cf. Deism

F. Colonial Unity and the seeds of American nationalism before 1750

1. **New England Confederation**

2. **The Great Awakening**

3. Immigration and plurality of colonial population - fewer and fewer people with religious or ethnic ties to England

Exam Review: The Revolutionary Period, 1754-1783

Please refer to your notes and chapters 6, 7, and 8 of Bailey.

I. The colonies in 1750

- A. Governments
- B. Society - pluralistic
- C. Economic relationship with Great Britain

1. Mercantilism

- a. Navigation Acts
- b. Hat Act
- c. Woolens Act
- d. Molasses Act

2. "Salutary Neglect"

II. Conflict between the French and British

A. The French in North America

- 1. French claims in North America
- 2. Pattern of settlement - how was it different from the British pattern?
- 3. Economy - fur trade
- 4. Relations with Indians - Huron, Iriquois

B. Early colonial wars between French and British (1688-1763)

- 1. King William's War
- 2. Queen Anne's War
- 3. King George's War

C. French and Indian War (Seven Years War in Europe), 1754-1763

- 1. Causes - Ohio Company, Fort Duquesne, etc.
- 2. Attempts at Colonial Unity - Albany Congress

D. Peace Settlement at Paris, 1763

E. Aftermath of Wars

- 1. Impact on colonial American attitudes
- 2. Debts
- 3. Pontiac's Rebellion

III. The Road to Revolution

A. Britain's New Colonial Policy (see chart)

1. Western Lands - Proclamation of 1763

2. Taxation

- Sugar Act (Act to "raise revenue" not "regulate trade")
- Stamp Act

3. Mercantilism

- writs of assistance
- Townshend Acts

B. Colonial Resistance

1. Stamp Act Congress

- resolutions
- boycott
- repeal of Stamp Act, passage of Declaratory Act
- argument of British - "virtual representation"

2. Sons of Liberty

- Boston Massacre
- Gaspee Affair

3. Committees of Correspondence
4. John Dickinson - Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania
- C. The Crisis Worsens
 1. The Tea Act (1773) purpose -
 2. The Boston Tea Party
 3. The Coercive Acts (Boston Port Act, suspension of Mass. Legislature, new quartering act, British officials tried in British courts)
 4. The Quebec Act (Coercive Acts and Quebec Act called "Intolerable Acts") in colonies
 5. First Continental Congress
 - failure of the Galloway Plan
 - Declaration of Rights and Grievances
 - military preparations
 6. Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 1775)
- D. The Basic Causes of the American Revolution
 1. Development of American Nationalism - explain . . .
 2. Taxation policies - explain . . .
 3. Western lands question - explain . . .
 4. Enforcement of mercantilism - explain . . .
 5. "Violations of Rights of Englishmen" - explain . . .
 6. Religion - explain . . .
 7. colonial rabblers and propaganda - explain . . .
 8. Influence of Enlightenment thinkers - explain . . .

IV. America Secedes from the Empire (1775-1783)

- A. Second Continental Congress
 1. Declaration of the Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms
 2. George Washington made commander-in-chief of colonial army
 3. Attempt at Peace - "Olive Branch Petition"
 - a. pledged loyalty to King
 - b. asked king to intercede with Parliament on Colonists' behalf
 - c. King rejected petition, Parliament passes Prohibitory Act
- B. Battle of Bunker Hill - first *true* battle of the Revolutionary War (June 1775)
- C. Thomas Paine's argument for Independence - "Common Sense" (Jan. 1776)
- D. Declaration of Independence
 1. Lee's motion, June 7, 1776
 2. Key Ideas - purpose of gov't, when are revolutions justified?
 3. Influence of Locke
- E. Patriots v. Loyalists
 1. arguments of Loyalists
 2. war of independence was also a civil war
 3. revolution was a minority movement
 4. persecution of Loyalists
- F. Important events during military conflict
 1. Washington saves his army (Fall-Winter, 1776-77)
 2. Significance of the Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 1777 / French alliance, 1778
 - a. War become a World War
 - b. French entry forced change in British strategy
 3. The Battle of Yorktown, Oct. 1781
- G. The Peace of Paris, 1783
 1. Terms
 2. Significance

Study Guide #2: Articles of Confederation – Adams Administration, 1781-1800

- I. Articles of Confederation
 - A. Structure of National Gov't
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 -
 - B. Important Powers Government Lacked
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 - C. Powers of National Government
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 - D. State Powers
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 - E. Reasons for Creation of a Weak National Government?
 - F. Problems under the Articles
 - 1. Foreign Policy
 -
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 - 2. Domestic Trade
 - 3. Financial
 - 4. Currency
 - 5. Shays' Rebellion
 - G. Successes under the Articles
 - 1. Treaty of Paris
 - 2. Land Ordinance of 1785
 - 3. Northwest Ordinance
 - 4. "Glue"
- II. Constitutional Convention and the Constitution
 - A. Reasons for:
 - i. Problems under the Articles (see above)
 - ii. Annapolis Convention
 - iii. Beard Thesis –economic interpretation
 - iv. See Preamble
 - B. Compromises at the Convention
 - i. Great Compromise
 - ii. 3/5 Compromise

- iii. Slave Trade
- iv. Electoral College

C. Basic Principles

- i. Federalism – division of power between states and National governments
 - 1. delegated powers
 - 2. reserved powers
 - 3. concurrent powers
- ii. Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
- iii. Powers
 - 1. Expressed Powers
 - 2. Implied Powers (elastic clause)

D. Ratification Debate

- i. Federalists
 - 1. Who were they?
 - 2. Arguments?

 - 3. *Federalist Papers*
 - know Federalist #10
- ii. Anti-Federalists –
 - 1. Who were they?
 - 2. Arguments?
- iii. addition of Bill of Rights (passed first Congress in 1789, ratified 1791.)

III. Washington Administration

A. Precedents set

- i. Cabinet
- ii. foreign policy- neutrality, no permanent alliances
- iii. two term tradition

B. Organization of Government

- a. Cabinet
- b. Judiciary Act of 1789

C. Hamilton's financial program

- i. protective tariff
- ii. excise tax on Whiskey (know Whiskey Rebellion)
- iii. National bank
- iv. assumption of debts
- v. paying debts at par

D. Reasons for opposition to financial program

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

E. Foreign Policy under Washington

- a. Proclamation of Neutrality
 - i. Citizen Genet Affair
- b. Jay Treaty
- c. Pinkney Treaty

F. Rise of political parties

i. Federalists

- strong central government
- loose constructionists
- support manufacturing, growth of industry
- government by and for the wealthy
- support Britain in Foreign Policy

ii. Democratic Republicans (Jeffersonians)

1. weak central government, supporters of states' rights
2. strict constructionists
3. support agrarian society
4. government by wealth educated in interests of common man
5. support France in Foreign policy

III. Adams Administration

A. Foreign Policy Problems

- i. War in Europe – impact on American shipping
- ii. XYZ affair
- iii. “Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute”

B. Alien and Sedition Acts

- i. Key provisions

- ii. purpose of the Acts

C. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

Key Ideas

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such!
Question

I. Jefferson Administration

A. Election of 1800 - was it a Revolution?

1. Significance of election
2. Changes to Federalist Policies
3. Keeps many policies in place
4. "Outs become ins and ins become outs"

B. Problems with the Supreme Court

1. Impeachment of Justice Chase
2. Marbury v. Madison (1801)
- Judicial Review

B. Louisiana Purchase

1. reasons for purchase
 - Mississippi
 - loss of Haiti by France
2. Jefferson's Constitutional dilemma?
 - did he set a bad precedent?
3. Lewis and Clark Expedition

C. Foreign Policy Problems

1. Napoleonic Wars - impact on American Trade?
 - a. British orders in council and impressments
 - b. French Imperial Decrees
2. Jefferson's Response
 - The Embargo Act (1807) - a disaster

III. Madison and the War of 1812

A. Madison's response to trade problems

1. repeal Embargo Act
2. Non-intercourse Act (1809)
3. Macon's Bill #2

B. Causes of the War of 1812

1. British maritime policies
2. Indian troubles in the west
 - War Hawks - Henry Clay
 - Tippecanoe
 - Tecumseh and the Prophet
3. Desire to acquire Canada
 - nationalism
 - put an end to Indian Problems

C. Federalist Opposition to the War

1. centered in New England
2. Reasons
3. Hartford Convention
 - proposed amendments

D. Results of War

1. Treaty of Ghent - no significant agreements other than to end fighting
2. Other important results
 - upsurge in American Nationalism
(battle of New Orleans - Jackson becomes hero, Star-spangled banner written)
 - decline and disappearance of Federalists
 - respect abroad
 - Indian resistance pushed further westward
 - growth of manufacturing - due to British Blockade

III. Era of Good Feelings (1816-1824) - President Monroe

- was it a period of unity and strong nationalism?

A. Nationalism

1. Political - disappearance of the Federalist party
2. Economic - Clay's American System
 - bank, protective tariff, and federal funding of internal improvements
3. Cultural Nationalism
 - Writers - Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper
 - Noah Webster - American Language

- Art - John Trumbell

4. Judicial Nationalism - Marshall Court Decisions

a. Fletcher v. Peck (1810) - contracts

b. Dartmouth v. Woodward - contracts

c. Mc Cullough v. Maryland (1819) - National Bank

d. Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)

e. SIGNIFICANCE -

- expansion of federal power,

- limits on state power

B. An era of bad feelings?

1. Slavery controversy

- Tallmadge Amendment

- Missouri Compromise

2. Conflicts over internal improvements

- positions of South, West and Northeast

3. Conflicts over the Protective Tariff

PANIC OF 1819

C. Foreign Policy

1. Adams - Onis (Florida Purchase) Treaty - 1819

2. Monroe Doctrine (1823)

a. Why didn't the U.S. issue a joint declaration?

b. The Doctrine

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AP US Review Sheet #4:

Economic Development, Jacksonian Era and Westward Expansion, 1824-1854

I. Economic Developments, 1800-1854

A. Transportation

1. Turnpikes and Public Roads
 - a. Lancaster Turnpike 1894
 - b. Cumberland (National) Road started 1811 - federally funded
 - c. Bonus Bill - 1817 - vetoed by Madison
2. Canals - 1820s and 30's
 - Erie Canal in New York
3. Steamboat - Robert Fulton - 1807
4. Railroads - 1830s-

B. Industrial Growth

1. Eli Whitney
 - a. interchangeable parts in gun making
 - b. cotton gin
2. Samuel Slater
 - Factory system
3. Incorporation laws - NY 1811
4. Workers
 - a. Lowell System
 - b. Unions
 - Local trade unions formed in many cities as early as the 1890s
 - many states outlawed unions
 - Commonwealth v. Hunt (1841) - Mass. sup. ct. decision - labor unions are not illegal conspiracies.

C. The Southern Economy

1. King Cotton
2. Planter Aristocracy
3. Slavery

D. Clay's American System

1. Protectionism
2. National Bank
3. Federal Funding of internal improvements