



**JUDSON HIGH SCHOOL**  
Advanced Placement United States History  
**FALL SEMESTER**  
September 2013

AMERICAN PAGEANT (12<sup>th</sup> Edition)  
Identifications and Guided Reading Questions  
Chapters #1-22

## APUSH COURSE DESCRIPTION

The Advanced Placement program in American history is designed to provide students with the analytical skills and factual knowledge necessary to deal critically with problems and resource materials in American history. The students should learn to assess historical sources – with respect to their relevance, reliability, and importance – and to weigh evidence and interpretations given by historians. An advanced placement history course develops skills necessary to arrive at conclusions on the basis of informed judgment and to present ideas clearly and persuasively. To some extent, the AP course is taught by college format, with emphasis on multi-media based lectures, independent reading, and graded writing assignments.

The advanced placement course is designed to give students a background in the chronological development of American history and in the major interpretive questions that are derived from the study of selected themes. My approach is to conduct a survey course in American history in which a textbook, backed by supplemental readings, provides both a chronological and thematic coverage. My objective in this course is to prepare students to take the AP exam (given May 2013) and the State of Texas Assessments of Academic Readiness (May 2013).

## HOMEWORK

This course will be very demanding on students' time, requiring considerable homework. To be successful, you will probably have to do at least 6-10 hours of reading/homework a week. You will have at least one exam, essay, and/or one quiz each week. In-class work will be devoted to ensuring your understanding of what you have read in the textbook and other materials, as well as developing the requisite skills you will need to excel on all aspects of the test. In class assignments will include, but not be limited to, supplementary readings, oral presentations, group discussions, quizzes, and objective and essay tests. I will try to give you at least one week's notice before a major test. Most quizzes will be announced ahead of time, but some may be unannounced. But the bottom line is simply: **to get the most out of the classroom instruction, you need to keep up with the reading.** Homework is mainly reading (and responses to reading). It is the student's responsibility to keep up with all homework and reading assignments, as no late work is accepted. **The pace is very demanding — two or three chapters a week. You will be expected to complete key terms (ID's) and guided reading questions for each chapter in the text.**

All assignments are given in advance to allow students to organize their time. The College Board's AP US History curriculum demands a tight schedule. Every effort will be made to strictly adhere to the syllabus.

## Chapter #1: New World Beginnings – Big Picture Themes

1. The New World, before Columbus, there were many different Native American tribes. These people were very diverse. In what's today the U.S., there were an estimated 400 tribes, often speaking different languages. It's inaccurate to think of "Indians" as a homogeneous group.
2. Columbus came to America looking for a trade route to the East Indies (Spice Islands). Other explorers quickly realized this was an entirely New World and came to lay claim to the new lands for their host countries. Spain and Portugal had the head start on France and then England.
3. The coming together of the two worlds had world changing effects. The biological exchange cannot be underestimated. Food was swapped back and forth and truly revolutionized what people ate. On the bad side, European diseases wiped out an estimated 90% of Native Americans.

### Ch. #1: Identifications

Marco Polo

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Montezuma

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Christopher Columbus

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Treaty of Tordesillas

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Mestizos

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Spanish Armada

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"Black legend"

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Conquistadores

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Joint stock company

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Encomienda system

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**Ch. #1: Guided Reading Questions**

**Peopling the Americas**

Know: Land Bridge

1. "Before the arrival of Europeans, the settlement of the Americas was insignificant." Assess this statement.

**The Earliest Americans**

Know: Maize, Aztecs, Incas, Pueblo, Mound Builders, Three-sister Farming, Cherokee, Iroquois

2. Describe some of the common features North American Indian culture.

### **Indirect Discoverers of the New World**

Know: Finland, Crusaders, Venice, Genoa

3. What caused Europeans to begin exploring?

### **Europeans Enter Africa**

Know: Marco Polo, Caravel, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand and Isabella, Moors

4. What were the results of the Portuguese explorations of Africa?

### **Columbus Comes upon a New World**

Know: Columbus

5. What developments set the stage for “a cataclysmic shift in the course of history?”

### **When Worlds Collide**

Know: Corn, Potatoes, Sugar, Horses, Smallpox

6. Explain the positive and negative effects of the Atlantic Exchange.

### **The Spanish Conquistadors**

Know: Treaty of Tordesillas, Vasco Nunez Balboa, Ferdinand Magellan, Juan Ponce de Leon, Francisco Coronado, Hernando de Soto, Francisco Pizarro, *Encomienda*

7. Were the conquistadors great men? Explain.

### **Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadors**

Know: Granada, Moors, "Reconquista"

8. Were the *conquistadors'* motives successfully fulfilled? Explain.

### **The Conquest of Mexico**

Know: Hernan Cortes, Tenochtitlan, Montezuma, *Mestizos*

9. Why was Cortes able to defeat the powerful Aztecs?

## Chapter #2 The Planting of English America - Big Picture Themes

1. Jamestown, VA was founded with the initial goal of making money via gold. They found no gold, but did find a cash crop in tobacco.
2. Other southern colonies sprouted up due to (a) the desire for more tobacco land as with North Carolina, (b) the desire for religious freedom as with Maryland, (c) the natural extension of a natural port in South Carolina, or (d) as a “second chance” colony as with Georgia.

### Ch. #2: Identifications

Powhatan

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John Rolfe

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James Oglethorpe

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John Smith

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House of Burgesses

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“Slave Codes” 1661

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Proprietor

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Indentured Servant

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Act of Toleration

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Iroquois Confederacy

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**Ch. #2: Guided Reading Questions**

**England's Imperial Stirrings**

Know: Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Ireland

1. Why was England slow to establish New World colonies?

**England on the Eve of Empire**

Know: Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Virginia, Spanish Armada, Enclosure Movement, Primogeniture, Joint-stock company

2. Explain how conditions in England around 1600 made it "ripe" to colonize N. America.

**England Plants the Jamestown Seedling**

Know: Virginia Company, Jamestown, John Smith, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Starving Time, Lord De La Warr

3. Give at least three reasons that so many of the Jamestown settlers died.

**Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake**

Know: Powhatan's Confederacy, Anglo-Powhatan Wars

4. What factors led to the poor relations between Europeans and Native Americans in Virginia?



### **Maryland: Catholic Haven**

Know: Lord Baltimore, Indentured Servants, Act of Toleration

5. In what ways was Maryland different than Virginia?

### **The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**

Know: West Indies, Sugar, Barbados Slave Code

6. What historical consequences resulted from the cultivation of sugar instead of tobacco in the British colonies in the West Indies?

### **Colonizing the Carolinas**

Know: Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, Rice

7. Why did Carolina become a place for aristocratic whites and many black slaves?

### **Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony**

Know: James Oglethorpe

8. In what ways was Georgia unique among the Southern colonies?

### **The Plantation Colonies**

9. Which Southern colony was the most different from the others? Explain.

### Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies - Big Picture Themes

1. Plymouth, MA was founded with the initial goal of allowing Pilgrims, and later Puritans, to worship independent of the Church of England. Their society, ironically, was very intolerant itself and any dissenters were pushed out of the colony.
2. Other New England colonies sprouted up, due to (a) religious dissent from Plymouth and Massachusetts as with Rhode Island, (b) the constant search for more farmland as in Connecticut, and (c) just due to natural growth as in Maine.
3. The Middle Colonies emerged as the literal crossroads of the north and south. They held the stereotypical qualities of both regions: agricultural and industrial. And they were unique in that (a) New York was born of Dutch heritage rather than English, and (b) Pennsylvania thrived more than any other colony due to its freedoms and tolerance.

#### Ch. #3: Identifications

Anne Hutchinson

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Roger Williams

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William Bradford

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John Winthrop

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The "Elect"

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Pilgrims

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New England Confederation

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Protestant Ethic

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Mayflower Compact

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Fundamental Orders

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**Ch. #3: Guided Reading Questions**

**The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism**

Know: John Calvin, Conversion Experience, Visible Saints, Church of England, Puritans, Separatists

1. How did John Calvin's teachings result in some Englishmen wanting to leave England?

**The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth**

Know: Mayflower, Myles Standish, Mayflower Compact, Plymouth, William Bradford

- 2 Explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Plymouth colony.

### **The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth**

Know: Puritans, Charles I, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Great Migration, John Winthrop

3. Why did the Puritans come to America?

### **Building the Bay Colony**

Know: Freeman, Bible Commonwealth, John Cotton, Protestant Ethic

4. How democratic was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? Explain.

### **The Rhode Island "Sewer"**

Know: Freedom of Religion

5 How was Rhode Island different than Massachusetts?

### **Makers of America: The English**

6. In what ways did the British North American colonies reflect their mother country?

### **Puritans versus Indians**

Know: Squanto, Massasoit, Pequot War, Praying Towns, Metacom, King Philip's War

7. Why did hostilities arise between Puritans and Native Americans? What was the result?

### **Andros Promotes the First American Revolution**

Know: Dominion of New England, Navigation Laws, Edmund Andros, Glorious Revolution, William and Mary, Salutary Neglect

8. How did events in England affect the New England colonies' development?

### **Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands**

Know: Dutch East India Company, Henry Hudson, New Amsterdam, Patroonships

9. Explain how settlement by the Dutch led to the type of city that New York is today.

### **Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania**

Know: Quakers, William Penn

10. What had William Penn and other Quakers experienced that would make them want a colony in America?

### **Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors**

Know: East New Jersey, West New Jersey, Delaware

11. Why was Pennsylvania attractive to so many Europeans and Native Americans?

### **The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies**

Know: Middle Colonies, Benjamin Franklin

12. What do the authors mean when they say that the middle colonies were the most American?

## Chapter #4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century – Big Picture Themes

1. The Southern colonies were dominated by agriculture, namely (a) tobacco in the Chesapeake and (b) rice and indigo further down the coast.
2. Bacon's Rebellion is very representative of the struggles of poor white indentured servants. Nathaniel Bacon and his followers took to arms to essentially get more land out west from the Indians. This theme of poor whites taking to arms for land, and in opposition to eastern authorities, will be repeated several times (Shay's Rebellion, Paxton Boys, and Whisky Rebellion).
3. Taken altogether, the southern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who were generally young, independent-minded, industrious, backwoods, down home, restless and industrious.
4. A truly unique African-American culture quickly emerged. Brought as slaves, black Americans blended aspects of African culture with American. Religion shows this blend clearly, as African religious ceremonies mixed with Christianity. Food and music also showed African-American uniqueness.
5. New Englanders developed a Bible Commonwealth—a stern but clear society where the rules of society were dictated by the laws of the Bible. This good-vs.-evil society is best illustrated by the Salem witch trials.
6. Taken altogether, the northern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who grew to be self-reliant, stern, pious, proud, family oriented, sharp in thought and sharp of tongue, crusty, and very industrious.

### Ch. #4: Identifications

William Berkeley

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Headright system

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Indentured servants

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Stono Rebellion

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### Bacon's Rebellion

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### Leisler's Rebellion

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### Halfway Covenant

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### Ch. #4: Guided Reading

#### **The Unhealthy Chesapeake**

1. "Life in the American wilderness was nasty, brutish, and short for the earliest Chesapeake settlers." Explain.

#### **The Tobacco Economy**

Know: Tobacco, Indentured Servants, Freedom Dues, Headright System

2. What conditions in Virginia made the colony right for the importation of indentured servants?

#### **Frustrated Freemen and Bacon's Rebellion**

Know: William Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon

3. Who is most to blame for Bacon's rebellion, the upper class or the lower class? Explain.

### **Colonial Slavery**

Know: Royal African Company, Middle Passage, Slave Codes, Chattel Slavery

4. Describe the slave trade.

### **Africans in America**

Know: Gullah, Stono Rebellion

5. Describe slave culture and contributions.

### **Southern Society**

Know: Plantations, Yeoman Farmers

6. Describe southern culture in the colonial period, noting social classes.

### **The New England Family**

Know: *The Scarlet Letter*

7. What was it like to be a woman in New England?

### **Life in the New England Towns**

Know: Harvard, Town Meetings

8. Explain the significance of New England towns to the culture there.

### **The Half-Way Covenant and the Salem Witch Trial**

Know: Jeremiad, Conversions, Half-Way Covenant

9. What evidence shows that New England was becoming more diverse as the 17th century wore on?



### **The New England Way of Life**

Know: Yankee Ingenuity

10. How did the environment shape the culture of New England?

### **The Early Settlers' Days and Ways**

Know: Leisler's Rebellion

11. How much equality was evident in the colonies?

## Chapter #5: Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution – Big Picture Themes

1. The Americans were very diverse for that time period. New England was largely from English background, New York was Dutch, Pennsylvania was German, the Appalachian frontier was Scots-Irish, the southern coast African-American and English, and there were spots of French, Swiss, and Scots-Highlanders.
2. Although they came from different origins, the ethnicities were knowingly or what mingling and melting together into something called “Americans.”
3. Most people were farmers, an estimated 90%. The northern colonies held what little industry America had at the time: shipbuilding, iron works, rum running, trade, whaling, and fishing. The south dealt with crops, slaves, and naval stores.
4. There were two main Protestant denominations: the Congregational Church up north, and the Anglican Church down south. Both were “established” meaning tax money went to the church. Poised for growth were the “backwoods” faiths of the Baptists and Methodists that grew by leaps thanks to the Great Awakening.

### Ch#5: Identifications

#### Great Awakening

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#### George Whitfield

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#### Jonathan Edwards

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#### New Lights

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#### Old Lights

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## Age of Reason/Enlightenment

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John Peter Zenger

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### **Ch. #5: Guided Reading Questions**

#### **Conquest by the Cradle**

Know: Thirteen Original Colonies

1. What was the significance of the tremendous growth of population in Britain's North American colonies?

#### **A Mingling of Races**

Know: Pennsylvania Dutch, Scots-Irish, Paxton Boys, Regulator Movement

2. What was the significance of large numbers of immigrants from places other than England?

#### **The Structure of Colonial Society**

Know: Social Mobility

3. Assess the degree of social mobility in the colonies.

#### **Makers of America: The Scots-Irish**

Know: The Session

4. How had the history of the Scots-Irish affected their characteristics?

### **Workaday America**

Know: Triangular Trade, Naval Stores, Molasses Act

5. Describe some of the more important occupations in the colonies.

### **Horsepower and Sailpower**

Know: Taverns

6. What was it like to travel in early America?

### **Dominant Denominations**

Know: Established Church, Anglicans, Congregationalists, Presbyterians

7. How did the denominations in America affect relations with Great Britain?

### **The Great Awakening**

Know: Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield, Old Lights, New Lights, Baptists

8. How was the religion encompassed in the Great Awakening different from traditional religion? What was important about the difference?

### **Schools and Colleges**

Know: Latin and Greek

9. What kind of education could a young person expect in colonial times?

### **A Provincial Culture**

Know: John Trumbull, Charles Wilson Peale, Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, Benjamin Franklin

10. Did Americans distinguish themselves in the arts during the colonial period? Explain.

### **Pioneer Presses**

Know: John Peter Zenger

11. Why was the jury verdict in the Zenger case important?

### **The Great Game of Politics**

Know: Royal Colonies, Proprietary Colonies, Self-governing Colonies, Colonial Assemblies, Power of the Purse, Town Meetings, Property Qualifications

12. How democratic was colonial America?

## Chapter #6: Duel for North America – Big Picture Themes

1. Two dominant cultures emerged in the 1700s in North America: (a) England controlled the Atlantic seaboard from Georgia to Maine, and (b) France controlled the area of Quebec and along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River.
2. New England consisted of towns made up by farmers. They cleared the land and pushed the Indians out. New France was made up of fur trading outposts. They were scattered and lived with and often worked with the Indians in the forests and streams.
3. Like cats and dogs, England and France cannot live together that close. While separated, they were fine, but the two cultures began to rub against one another in the Ohio Valley. This started the French and Indian War.
4. The French and Indian War saw the English defeat France. France was totally kicked out of North America.

### Ch. #6: Identifications

Samuel de Champlain

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William Pitt

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Pontiac

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Albany Plan of Union

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Proclamation of 1763

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Pontiac's Rebellion

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Paxton Boys

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Five Nations of the Iroquois

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Salutary Neglect

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French and Indian War

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The Battle of Quebec 1759

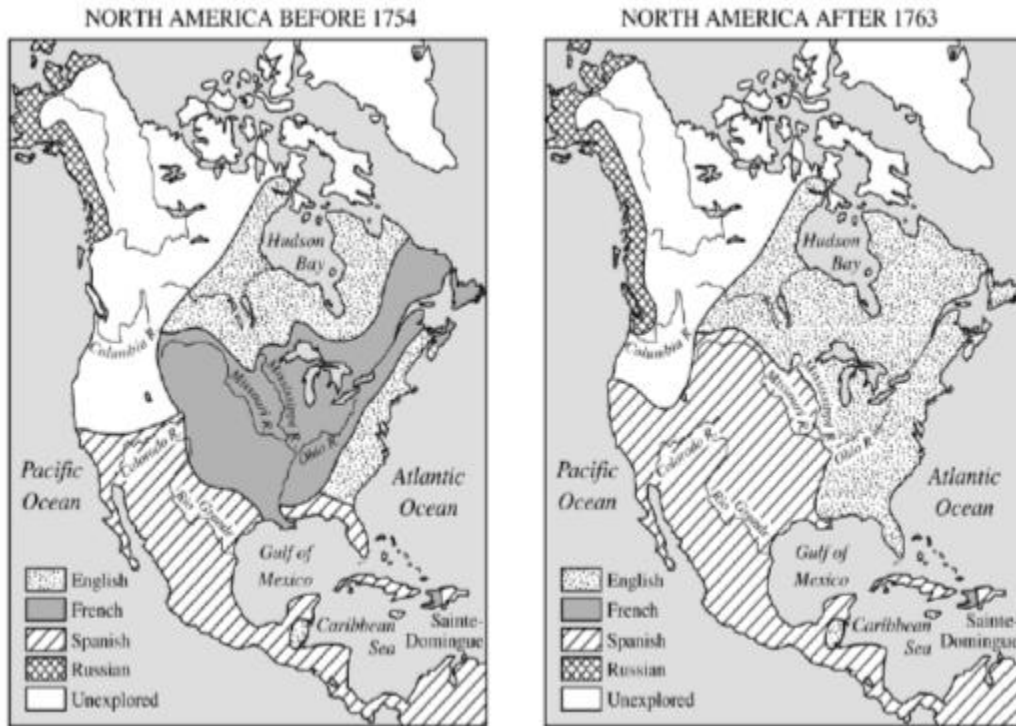
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## French and Indian War



### Nuts and Bolts of the French and Indian War

The 2004 AP DBQ and page 116 of your text has a map of the conflict

#### Facts:

Known as the Seven Years War in Europe - France and the Indians vs. England for control of North America The Iroquois of New York were the only Indians to side with England

**1753** – Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia sent George Washington to instruct the French to leave the Allegheny-Monongahela Rivers area. Washington carried out assignment and then left

**1754** – Instead of leaving the French built Fort Duquesne at the junction of the two rivers. Washington then returned and built Fort Necessity near by. The two groups had their first conflict in Great Meadows and the war officially began. The French won and Ft. Necessity was surrendered on July 4

**1754** – Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union – it was the first major plan to unify the colonies with the goal of dealing with the common issues that existed – defense problems and Native American affairs. The plan was passed by the delegation in Albany, but the colonies rejected it, as did King George II.

**1755** – General Braddock with about 2000 men – 1400 British regulars and 600 Virginia Militia men – launched a second attack on Ft. Duquesne with Lt. Col. George Washington as his second in command. The English were defeated again in the Battle of the Wilderness. Braddock was killed and Washington led the troops to Ft. Cumberland in Maryland

**1756** – The fight intensifies in Europe. Prussia teams with England and Austria with France



**1757** – The French take Ft. William Henry at Lake George, New York

**1758** – Lord Jeffery Amherst and James Wolfe become the new British commanders and along with Washington begin to make progress. They take Ft. Louisbourg for the English.

**1758** – The English capture Ft. Frontenac and Ft. Duquesne – Duquesne is renamed Ft. Pitt – today the city is Pittsburgh

**1759** – Gen. Wolfe defeats Gen. Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham to take the great fortress of Quebec. Both generals are killed. A major turning point – England took control and it was only a matter of time before they win the war.

**1760** – General Amherst takes Montreal – the capital of the French colonies. A few days later Detroit falls and all the other forts along the Great Lakes are deserted.

**1762** – Treaty of San Ildefonso – between France and Spain – transfers all the French land west of the Mississippi and New Orleans to the Spanish. Spain had come in on the side of France in the war and France decided to give land to Spain before the English could capture it

**1763** – **Treaty of Paris** - **1** France gives up all of Canada to England **2.** France and Spain give all lands east of the Mississippi except New Orleans to the English **3.** The West Indies were unscrambled and redivided to look more like they did prior to the war **4.** France got two small islands off the coast of Newfoundland as bases for their fishing fleet and were guaranteed fishing rights off Newfoundland **5.** Spain's title to New Orleans and lands west of the Mississippi river as arranged by the Treaty of San Ildefonso were recognized



**The Death of General Wolfe** by Benjamin West. Oil on canvas, 1770.  
(Connect to Benjamin West and American Art)

## **Ch. #6: Guided Reading Questions**

### **France Finds a Foothold in Canada**

Know: Huguenots, Samuel de Champlain, New France

1. How was the colony of New France different from the British North American colonies?

### **New France Fans Out**

Know: Beaver, Coureurs de Bois, Voyageurs, Robert de La Salle

2. What factors led to the French settlement of New France?

### **The Clash of Empires**

Know: Treaty of Utrecht, War of Jenkins's Ear, James Oglethorpe, Louisbourg

3. Describe the early wars between France and Britain.

### **George Washington Inaugurates War with France**

Know: Fort Duquesne, George Washington, Fort Necessity, Acadians

4. How did George Washington spark the French and Indian War?

### **Global War and Colonial Disunity**

Know: Benjamin Franklin, Albany Plan of Union, "Join or Die"

5. What was meant by the statement, "America was conquered in Germany?"

### **Braddock's Blundering and Its Aftermath**

Know: Edward Braddock

6. What setbacks did the British suffer in the early years of the French and Indian War?

### **Pitt's Palms of Victory**

Know: William Pitt, James Wolfe, Battle of Quebec

7. What was the significance of the British victory in the French and Indian War?

### **Restless Colonials**

8. How did the French and Indian War affect the relationship between the colonies and with the mother country?

### **War's Fateful Aftermath**

Know: Treaty of Paris, Pontiac, Daniel Boone, Proclamation of 1763

9. How did French defeat lead to westward expansion and tension with Native Americans and the British?

## Chapter #7: The Road to Revolution Big Picture Themes

1. Following the French and Indian War, the British crown needed money and figured the Americans could help pay for the war.
2. Also, the economic policy of mercantilism dictated that England try to keep its hard money within the British Empire. So, laws were passed to restrict American trade.
3. The taxes and regulations that followed were not received well by the Americans, notably the Stamp Act.
4. Conditions deteriorated and radical patriots brought matters to a head in events such as the Tea Party and Boston Massacre. Even though most Americans would be considered moderates at the time, the radical patriots were the ones making things happen.
5. The culmination of the patriots' activities came at Lexington and Concord, when the American Revolution began.

### Ch. #7: Identifications

Lord North

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George Grenville

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*Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*

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*Gaspee Incident*

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Charles Townshend

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Baron Von Steuben

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"Virtual" representation

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Sons of Liberty

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**Ch. #7: Guided Reading Questions**

**Mercantilism and Colonial Grievances**

Know: Mercantilism, Navigation Laws, Royal Veto

1. Explain the economic theory of mercantilism and the role of colonies.

2. How did Parliament enact the theory of mercantilism into policy?

**The Merits and Menace of Mercantilism**

Know: Salutary Neglect, John Hancock, Bounties

3. In what ways did the mercantilist theory benefit and displease the colonies?

**The Stamp Tax Uproar**

Know: George Grenville, Sugar Act, Quartering Act, Stamp Act, Admiralty Courts, Virtual Representation

4. Why were the colonists so upset over relatively mild taxes and policies?

### **Forced Repeal of the Stamp Act**

Know: Stamp Act Congress, Non- importation Agreements, Homespun, Sons of Liberty, Declaratory Act

5. In what ways did colonists resist the Stamp Act?

### **The Townshend Tea Tax and the Boston "Massacre"**

Know: Townshend Acts, Indirect Tax, Boston Massacre, John Adams

6. How did the Townshend Acts lead to more difficulties?

### **The Seditious Committees of Correspondence**

Know: George III, Lord North, Samuel Adams, Committees of Correspondence

7. What were the roles of the Committees of Correspondence?

### **Tea Brewing in Boston**

Know: British East India Company, Boston Tea Party

8. What was the cause of the Boston Tea Party, and what was its significance?

### **Parliament Passes the "Intolerable Acts"**

Know: Boston Port Act, Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice Act, Quartering Act of 1774, Quebec Act

9. What was so intolerable about the Coercive (Intolerable) Acts?

### **Bloodshed**

Know: First Continental Congress, Declaration of Rights, The Association, Tar and Feathers, Minute Men, Lexington and Concord

10. What was the goal of the First Continental Congress?

### **Imperial Strength and Weakness**

Know: Hessians, Tories

11. What were British strengths and weaknesses at the outset of the war?

### **American Pluses and Minuses**

Know: George Washington, Ben Franklin, Marquis de Lafayette, Continentals

12. What were the American strengths and weaknesses at the outset of the war?

### **A Thin Line of Heroes**

Know: Valley Forge, Baron von Steuben, Continental Army

13. What role was played by African-Americans in the Revolution?

## Chapter #8: American Secedes from the Empire – Big Picture Themes

1. Nearly every advantage on paper went to Britain during the revolution. They had better troops, training, a much better navy, experienced generals, more money, better weapons, and equipment.
2. The Americans had on their side heart and geography. America was very big and ocean removed from England.
3. Perhaps due to necessity rather than plan, American employed a drawn-out strategy where the war drug on for six years. America won by constantly withdrawing to the nation's interior and moving on to fight another day.
4. Meanwhile, as the war waged, the Declaration of Independence was written, signed, and approved.
5. The Treaty of Paris 1763 legitimized the new nation.

### IDENTIFICATIONS:

Second Continental Congress

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George Washington

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Marquis de Lafayette

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Treaty of Paris, 1783

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Battle of Trenton

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Battles of Lexington and Concord

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Battle of Yorktown

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Articles of Confederation

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**Ch. #8: Guided Reading**

**Bunker Hill and Hessian Hirelings**

Know: Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold, Fort Ticonderoga, Bunker Hill, Redcoats, Olive Branch Petition, Hessians

1. George III "slammed the door on all hope of reconciliation." How and why?

**The Abortive Conquest of Canada**

Know: Richard Montgomery

2. Did the fighting go well for Americans before July of 1776? Explain.

**Thomas Paine Preaches Common Sense**

3. Why was *Common Sense* important?

**Paine and the Idea of "Republicanism"**

Know: Republic, Natural Aristocracy

4. Why did Paine want a democratic republic?

### **Jefferson's "Explanation" of Independence**

Know: Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, Natural Rights

5. What does the Declaration of Independence say?

### **Patriots and Loyalists**

Know: Patrick Henry

6. What kinds of people were Loyalists?

### **Makers of America: The Loyalists and The Loyalist Exodus**

7. How were Loyalists treated during the war and what happened to them after the war?

### **Burgoyne's Blundering Invasion**

Know: John Burgoyne, Benedict Arnold, Saratoga, Horatio Gates

8. Why did the Americans win the battle of Saratoga? Why was it significant?

### **Revolution in Diplomacy?**

9. Why did the French help America win independence?

### **The Colonial War Becomes a Wider War**

Know: Armed Neutrality

10. Why was foreign aid so important to the American cause?

### The Land Frontier and the Sea Frontier

Know: Iroquois Confederacy, Fort Stanwix, George Rogers Clarke, John Paul Jones, Privateers

11. Was frontier fighting important in the outcome of the war?

### A New Nation Legitimized

Know: Whigs

12. Did Americans get favorable terms in the Treaty of Paris? Explain.

#### The Evolution of Colonial Organization 1643 to 1787

Dates	Attempt at organization	Attendance
1643 to 1684	<b>New England Confederation</b> Formed to provide for the defense of the four New England colonies	4
1686 to 1690	<b>Dominion of New England</b> The British government combined the 4 colonies into a single province headed by a royal governor (Andros). The Dominion ended in 1692, when the colonists revolted and drove out Governor Andros.	7
1754	<b>Albany Congress/Plan of Union</b> During the French and Indian War, Franklin wrote this proposal for a unified colonial government, which would operate under the authority of the British government.	7
1765	<b>Stamp Act Congress</b> 27 delegates from 9 colonies to draw up a list of declarations and petitions against the new taxes imposed on the colonies	9
1772 to 1776	<b>Committees of Correspondence</b> These started as groups of private citizens who began circulating information about opposition to British trade measures and exchange information and organize protests to British trade regulations.	13
1774	<b>First Continental Congress</b> Created by the First Continental Congress, it enforced the non-importation of British goods by empowering local Committees of Vigilance in each colony to fine or arrest violators. It was meant to pressure Britain to repeal the Coercive Acts.	12
1775 to 1781	<b>Second Continental Congress</b> Met in 1776 and drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence, which justified the Revolutionary War and declared that the colonies should be independent of Britain.	13

1781 to 1789	<b>Articles of Confederation</b> The Articles of Confederation delegated most of the powers to the individual states, but left the federal government power over war, foreign policy, and issuing money. The Articles' gave the federal government so little power that it couldn't keep the country united. The Articles' only major success was that they settled western land claims with the Northwest Ordinance. The Articles were abandoned for the Constitution.	13
1785	<b>Alexandria Conference</b> Representatives from Virginia and Maryland look to improve navigation rights on the Potomac River	2
1786	<b>Annapolis Convention</b> 8 states invited and 5 arrive to discuss problems with the Articles – leads to a call for another convention	5
1787	<b>Philadelphia Convention</b>	12

## Chapter #9: The Confederation and the Constitution – Big Picture Ideas

1. The Articles of Confederation, the first government set up after the American Revolution, was structured out of fear of a too-strong government. Therefore, the Articles were very weak on purpose.
2. Two things showed the Articles as being too weak to the point of being sterile: (a) it could not regulate commerce and the money situation was growing dim fast and (b) Shays' Rebellion frightened many to the possibility that mobs might just take over and the government might be too weak to stop them. Due to these reasons, the Constitutional Convention was held.
3. The Constitution was written as something of a balancing act between strengthening the government, yet making sure it doesn't get too strong to take over. The resulting government was indeed stronger, but also a system of checks and balances were put into place to ensure no one branch becomes like the king had been.
4. After some negotiating, mostly with the promise of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution was ratified.

### Ch. #9: Identifications

John Locke's *Second Treatise of Government*

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Federalist #10

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Republican Government

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Necessary and Proper Clause

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*Federalist Papers*

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Shays Rebellion

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## Annapolis Convention

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## Philadelphia Convention

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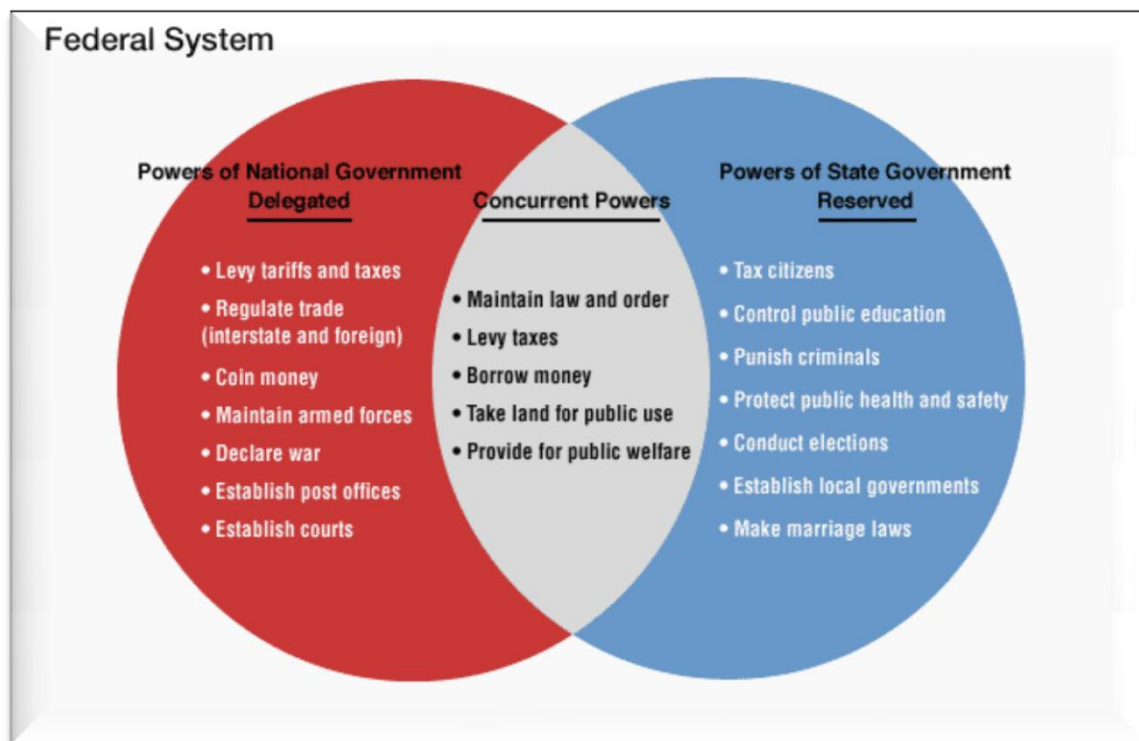
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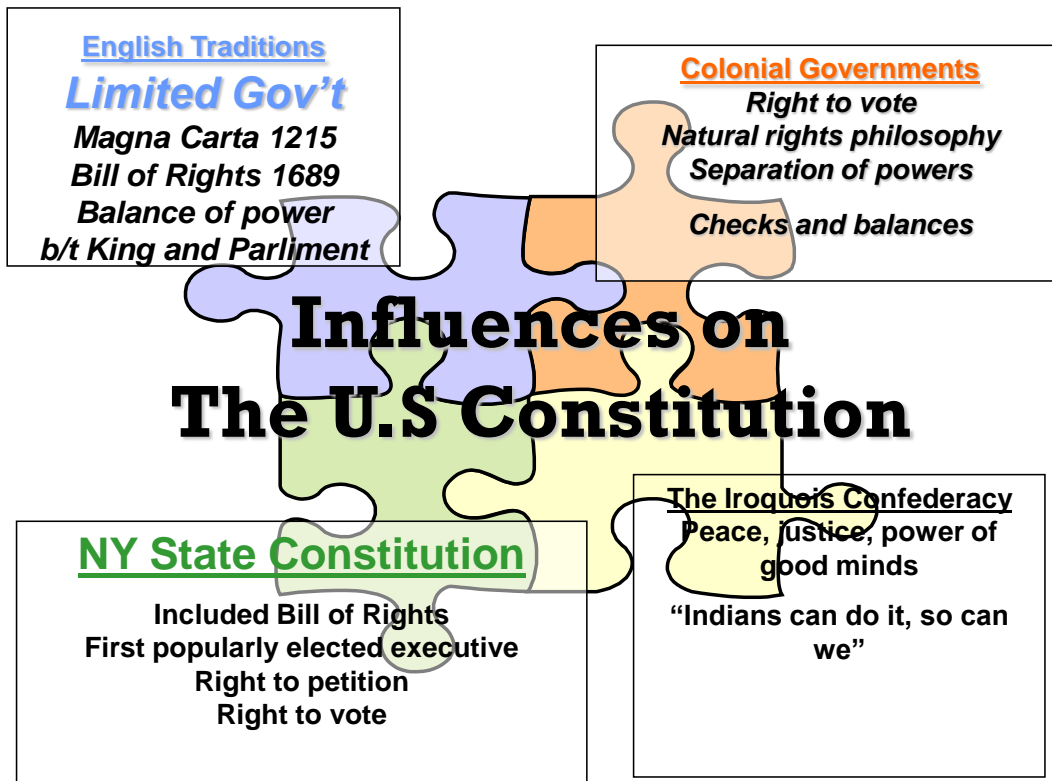
## Supremacy Clause

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### **Ch. #9: Guided Reading Questions**

#### **The Pursuit of Equality**

Know: Leveling, Society of the Cincinnati, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, Abigail Adams, Republican Motherhood, John Singleton Copley

1. What social changes resulted from the American Revolution?

#### **Constitution Making in the States**

Know: State Constitutions, Fundamental Law

2. What was the importance of the state constitutions?

#### **A Shaky Start toward Union**

Know: Natural Rights

3. Why was the end of the war difficult on the national government?

### **Creating a Confederation**

Know: Sovereignty, Articles of Confederation

4. What forces served to unify the separate states during the war?

### **The Articles of Confederation: America's First Constitution**

5. What weaknesses plagued the Articles of Confederation? What was good about it?

### **Landmarks in Land Laws**

Know: Old Northwest, Land Ordinance of 1785, Northwest Ordinance of 1787

6. Explain the importance of the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance.

### **The World's Ugly Duckling**

Know: Natchez, Dey of Algiers

7. Using examples, explain the title of this section.

### **A Convention of "Demigods"**

Know: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry

8. What kind of men gathered in Philadelphia for the "sole and express purpose of revising" the old government?



### **Hammering out a Bundle of Compromises**

Know: Virginia (large state) Plan, Bicameral Legislature, New Jersey (small state) Plan, Great Compromise, Electoral College, Three-fifths Compromise

9. Describe the compromises that were achieved by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

### **Safeguards for Conservatism**

Know: Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers

10. How democratic was the Constitution as originally written?

### **The Four Laggard States**

Know: Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison, *The Federalist*, Anti-Federalist

11. Explain some of the opposition to ratification of the Constitution?

**REFERENCE CHART**  
Articles of Confederation vs. the Constitution

	<b>Articles of Confederation</b>	<b>Constitution</b>
Levying taxes	Congress could request states to pay taxes	Congress has right to levy taxes on individuals
Federal courts	No system of federal courts	Court system created to deal with issues between citizens, states
Regulation of trade	No provision to regulate interstate trade	Congress has right to regulate trade between states
Executive	No executive with power. President of U.S. merely presided over Congress	Executive branch headed by President who chooses Cabinet and has checks on power of judiciary and legislature
Amending document	13/13 needed to amend Articles	2/3 of both houses of Congress plus 3/4 of state legislatures or national convention
Representation of states	Each state received 1 vote regardless of size	Upper house (Senate) with 2 votes; lower house (House of Representatives) based on population
Raising an army	Congress could not draft troops, dependent on states to contribute forces	Congress can raise an army to deal with military situations
Interstate commerce	No control of trade between states	Interstate commerce controlled by Congress
Disputes between states	Complicated system of arbitration	Federal court system to handle disputes
Sovereignty	Sovereignty resides in states	Constitution the supreme law of the land
Passing laws	9/13 needed to approve legislation	50%+1 of both houses plus signature of President

## Chapter #10: Launching the New Ship of State – Big Picture Ideas

1. Alexander Hamilton, get the U.S. on a solid foothold. With the Bill of Rights quickly ratified, the top problem the new nation faced was financial in nature.
2. Secretary of State Alexander Hamilton developed a plan that included (a) starting a national tariff, (b) starting a tax on whiskey, (c) setting up a national bank, and (d) paying off the national debt.
3. Politics quickly fell into two camps: (a) those who followed Thomas Jefferson became the “Democratic-Republicans” and (b) those who followed Alexander Hamilton became the “Federalists.”
4. Turmoil broke out Europe with the French Revolution, mostly between England and France. The U.S. nearly got sucked into European issues, but both Washington and John Adams kept the America out of war. This was best for the U.S.

### Ch. #10: Identifications Washington’s Cabinet

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### Judiciary Act of 1789

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### Federalists

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### Democratic-Republicans

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### Jay’s Treaty

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### Pinckney’s Treaty

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XYZ Affair

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**Ch. #10: Guided Reading Questions**

**Washington for President**

Know: George Washington, Cabinet, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox

1. Was Washington an important president? Explain.

**The Bill of Rights**

Know: James Madison, Ninth Amendment, Tenth Amendment, Judiciary Act, John Jay

2. What important steps were taken by the first congress?

**Hamilton Revives the Corpse of Public Credit**

Know: Funding at Par, Assumption of State Debts

3. How did Alexander Hamilton's economic plans lead to the District of Columbia?

**Customs Duties and Excise Taxes**

Know: Revenue Tariffs, Protective Tariffs, Excise Taxes

4. Explain Hamilton's overall economic plan for America.

### **Hamilton Battles Jefferson for a Bank**

Know: Bank of the United States, Strict Construction, Loose Construction, Elastic Clause

5. How did the issue of the Bank of the United States reveal a difference in understanding about the Constitution between Jefferson and Hamilton?

### **Mutinous Moonshiners in Pennsylvania**

Know: Whiskey Rebellion

6. Was the Whiskey Rebellion a victory for freedom, order, or both? Explain.

### **The Emergence of Political Parties**

Know: Factions, Parties

7. Why did political parties develop during George Washington's presidency? Were they good or bad?

### **The Impact of the French Revolution**

Know: Democratic-Republicans, Federalists, French Revolution, Reign of Terror

8. In what way did the French Revolution expose the differing views of Democratic-Republicans and Federalists?

### **Washington's Neutrality Proclamation**

Know: Franco-American Alliance, Neutrality Proclamation, Citizen Genet

9. Explain the reasoning for and against Washington's Neutrality Proclamation.

### **Embroidments with Britain**

Know: Anthony Wayne, Battle of Fallen Timbers, Treaty of Greenville

10. What were the terms of the Treaty of Greenville and what impact did it have on the relationship between Native Americans and the U.S. government?

### **Jay's Treaty and Washington's Farewell**

Know: Jay's Treaty, Farewell Address

11. Did John Jay betray American interests in Jay's Treaty.

### **John Adams Becomes President**

Know: John Adams, High Federalists

12. What handicaps did John Adams face as he became president?

### **Unofficial Fighting with France**

Know: John Marshall, XYZ Affair, "Millions for Defense, but Not One Cent for Tribute

13. What French actions brought America close to war in the closing years of the 18th century?

### **Adams Puts Patriotism above Party**

Know: Napoleon Bonaparte, Convention of 1800

14. How did avoiding war with France hurt John Adams' political career?

### **The Federalist Witch Hunt**

Know: Alien Laws, Sedition Act

15. Explain the reasons for the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts.

### **Federalists versus Democratic-Republicans**

16. What were some key differences between Federalists and Democratic Republicans?

## **Chapter #11: Triumphs and Travails of the Jeffersonian Republic – Big Picture Themes**

1. Jefferson's election was considered a "revolution" because he represented the common people for the first time.
2. Troubles in North Africa and between England and France emerged. Jefferson's actions were sluggish.
3. Trying to again avoid war with England or France, Jefferson bumbled around with an embargo. His theory was that the only way to avoid war was to stop interaction between U.S. ships and Europe. The overall effect was to kill U.S. trade and enrage the merchants and businessmen up North.
4. The Louisiana Purchase came as a complete surprise and quickly doubled the size of the U.S.
5. James Madison picked up where Jefferson left off with the embargo in trying to avoid war. But, young western Congressmen wanted war to possibly gain new land, to squelch Indian troubles, and defend the "free seas." They declared the War of 1812 with England.

### **Ch. #11: Identifications**

Henry Clay

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Impressment

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Chesapeake/Leopard Incident

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Non-intercourse Act

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Macon's Bill No. 2

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William Henry Harrison and the Battle of Tippecanoe

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**Ch. #11: Guided Reading Questions**

**Responsibility Breeds Moderation**

Know: Pell-mell

1. How revolutionary was the "Revolution of 1800?"

**Jeffersonian Restraint**

Know: Albert Gallatin

2. "As president, Thomas Jefferson acted more like a Federalist than like a Democratic Republican." Assess.

**The "Dead Clutch" of the Judiciary**

Know: Judiciary Act of 1801, Midnight Judges, John Marshall, *Marbury v. Madison*, Samuel Chase

3. What was the main purpose of John Marshall as Chief Justice? How can this be seen in the *Marbury v. Madison* decision?

**Jefferson, a Reluctant Warrior**

Know: Barbary States, Shores of Tripoli, Gunboats

- 4.. How did Jefferson deal with the extortion of the Barbary States?



### **Louisiana in the Long View**

Know: Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, Zebulun Pike

5. What positive consequences resulted from the Louisiana Purchase?

### **America: A Nutcracked Neutral**

Know: Orders in Council, Impressment, Chesapeake

6. In what way did the struggle between France and Britain affect the United States?

### **The Hated Embargo**

Know: Embargo Act, Non-Intercourse Act

7. Who opposed the embargo and why?

### **Madison's Gamble**

Know: James Madison, Macon's Bill No. 2

8. How did Napoleon take advantage of American policy?

### **Tecumseh and the Prophet**

Know: War Hawks, Henry Clay, Tecumseh, The Prophet, William Henry Harrison

9. Who were the war hawks and what motivated them to call for war with Great Britain?

### **"Mr. Madison's War"**

Know: War of 1812

10. How and why did New England Federalists oppose the War of 1812?

## **Chapter #12: The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism – Big Picture Themes**

1. The U.S. vs. England fighting had a few themes: (a) U.S. lost in Canada, (b) U.S. surprisingly won at sea, (c) the two split in the Chesapeake, and (d) the U.S. won the big battle at New Orleans.
2. The war was not universally supported. Mostly, the North opposed the war since it was bad for trade. The South and West generally favored the war.
3. After the war, the U.S. could focus on herself, as with the “American System” to build up the economy.
4. In terms of expansion, a few things happened: (a) the Missouri Compromise drew an East-West line to separate slave and free states, (b) Oregon and Florida became American lands, and (c) the Monroe Doctrine warned Europe to “stay away!”

### **Ch. #12: Identifications**

#### **Rush-Bagot Agreement**

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#### **Second Bank of the United States**

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#### **Adams-Onis Treaty**

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#### **Tallmadge Amendment**

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#### **Missouri Compromise**

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#### **Latin American Revolution**

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**Ch. #12: Guided Reading Questions**

**Washington Burned and New Orleans Defended**

Know: Francis Scott Key, Andrew Jackson, Battle of New Orleans

1. Did the United States fight the War of 1812 effectively? Explain.

**The Treaty of Ghent**

Know: Treaty of Ghent, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay

2. Was the Treaty of Ghent advantageous to the United States? Explain.

**Federalist Grievances and the Hartford Convention**

Know: Blue Light Federalists, Hartford Convention

3. What did the Hartford Convention do?

**The Second War for American Independence**

4. What were the long term effects of the War of 1812?

**"The American System"**

Know: Washington Irving, James Fennimore Cooper, Stephen Decatur, Tariff of 1816, Henry Clay, The American System, Erie Canal

5. In what ways could nationalism be seen in the politics and economics of the post-war years?

### **The So-Called Era of Good Feelings**

Know: James Monroe, Virginia Dynasty, Era of Good Feelings

6. To what extent was James Monroe's presidency an Era of Good Feelings?

### **The Panic of 1819 and the Curse of Hard Times**

Know: Wildcat Banks, Panic of 1819

7. Explain the causes and effects of the Panic of 1819.

### **Growing Pains of the West**

8. What factors led to the settlement of the West in the years following the War?

### **Slavery and the Sectional Balance**

Know: Tallmadge Amendment, Peculiar Institution

9. Why was Missouri's request for statehood so explosive?

### **The Uneasy Missouri Compromise**

Know: Henry Clay, Missouri Compromise, "Firebell in the Night"

10. "Neither the North nor South was acutely displeased, although neither was completely happy." Explain.

### **Judicial Dikes Against Democratic Excesses**

Know: *Fletcher v. Peck*, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, Daniel Webster

11. "John Marshall was the most important Federalist since George Washington." Assess.

### **Sharing Oregon and Acquiring Florida**

Know: John Quincy Adams, Treaty of 1818, Andrew Jackson, Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819

12. Who was more important to American territorial expansion, Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams? Explain.

### **Monroe and His Doctrine**

Know: John Quincy Adams, Monroe Doctrine

13. How could a militarily weak nation like the United States make such a bold statement ordering European nations to stay out of the Americas?

### **Monroe's Doctrine Appraised**

14. Evaluate the importance of the Monroe Doctrine in subsequent American history.

## Chapter #13: The Rise of a Mass Democracy – Big Picture Themes

1. Andrew Jackson felt he'd been robbed the presidency in 1824. This motivated the regular folks to political action. He vowed to win for the people's sake, and did so.
2. A conflict started to brew between the north and the south. The issue was the tariff (import tax) and whether the south had the right to "nullify" or wipe it out. The trouble was worked out, but it foreshadowed bigger trouble to come, over slavery.
3. Jackson distrusted banks—he thought they were tools for the rich to milk money off the poor. He killed the National Bank and threw the whole banking system into chaos.
4. By the time William Henry Harrison ran for president in 1840, popular, mass politics had grown into the circus-like monster that it's known as today.

### Ch. #13: Identifications

Force Bill

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Nicholas Biddle

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*South Carolina Exposition and Protest*

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Specie Circular

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Hayne-Webster Debate

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The Alamo

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**Ch. #13: Guided Reading Questions**

**The "Corrupt Bargain" or 1824**

Know: Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, King Caucus, Corrupt Bargain

1. What was unusual about John Quincy Adams's victory in the presidential election of 1824?

**Going "Whole Hog" for Jackson in 1828**

Know: Old Hickory, Mudslinging, Rachel Robards

2. Describe the tone and tactics used in the 1828 election.

**"Old Hickory" as President and The Spoils System**

Know: Inaugural Brawl, King Mob, Spoils System, Rotation in Office

3. What was there about Andrew Jackson which made him a man of the people?

**The Tricky "Tariff of Abominations"**

Know: Tariff of Abominations (of 1828), Denmark Vesey

4. What circumstances led to the passage of the Tariff of Abominations?

**"Nullies" in South Carolina**

Know: Nullies, Henry Clay, Tariff of 1833, Force Bill

5. Describe the nullification crisis.

### **The Trail of Tears**

Know: Cherokees, Five Civilized Tribes, Indian Removal Act, Trail of Tears, Indian Territory, The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Seminoles

6. What was particularly unfair about the treatment of the Cherokee Tribe?

### **"Old Hickory" Wallops Clay in 1832**

Know: Anti-Masonic Party

7. What two things were unique about the election of 1832?

### **The Birth of the Whigs**

Know: Democrats, Whigs

8. What is so alluring about being associated with “the common man?”

### **Big Woes for the "Little Magician"**

Know: Martin Van Buren

9. Why was Martin Van Buren unpopular?

### **Depression Doldrums and the Independent Treasury**

Know: Panic of 1837, Speculation, Divorce Bill, Independent Treasury

10. What caused the Panic of 1837, and what was done by the president to try and end it?



### **The Lone Star Rebellion**

Know: Sam Houston, Santa Anna, Alamo, W. B. Travis, Goliad, Lone Star Republic, San Jacinto

11. How did Texas, a part of Mexico settled by Americans, become independent of both?

### **The Log Cabins and Hard Cider of 1840**

Know: Log Cabin, Hard Cider, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too"

12. What does the election of 1840 tell you about politics and voters in America at that time?

### **The Two-Party System**

13. Who were the Democrats and what did they believe? The Whigs?

## Chapter #14: Forging the National Economy – Big Picture Themes

1. A wave of immigration came over starting in the 1840s, headed up by hungry Irish and Germans seeking a better life. Both of these groups were looked upon with suspicion, but they were hard workers and did well for themselves.
2. The factory system was in its infancy, led by Eli Whitney's "interchangeable parts" Cyrus McCormick's mechanical reaping machine paved the way for modern agriculture.
3. Changes were foreshadowed including women beginning to work outside the home.
4. The nation became "smaller" and tied together more closely thanks to (a) railroads being built, (b) canals such as the Erie, (c) steamships, and (d) the Pony Express.

### Ch. #14: Identifications American Industrial Revolution

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Nativism

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Canal Age

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Elias Howe

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Lowell/Waltham System

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*Commonwealth v. Hunt*

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## **Ch. #14: Guided Reading Questions**

### **The Westward Movement and Shaping the Western Landscape**

Know: "Self-Reliance," Kentucky Bluegrass, Rendezvous, Bison, George Catlin

1. What were settlers of the frontier like and how did their westward movement mold the physical environment?

### **The March of the Millions**

Know: Chicago, Irish and Germans, America Letters, Molly Maguires, Tammany Hall, Paddy Wagons, Twisting the British Lion's Tail

2. How and why did American demographics change from 1820 to 1860?

### **The German Forty-Eighters**

Know: Carl Schurz, Conestoga Wagon, Kindergarten, Beer

3. Did the Germans make as large a contribution to America as the Irish did? Explain.

### **Flare-Ups of Antiforeignism**

Know: Nativists, Order of the Star-Spangled Banner, American (Know-Nothing) Party

4. Why were immigrants from Germany and Ireland feared and hated?

### **Creeping Mechanization**

Know: Factory System, Industrial Revolution

5. What barriers stood in the way of the industrial Revolution in the United States?

### **Whitney Ends the Fiber Famine**

Know: Samuel Slater, Eli Whitney, Cotton Gin, King Cotton

6. Samuel Slater and Eli Whitney caused the North and South to develop in opposite directions. Explain.

### **Workers and "Wage Slaves"**

Know: Wage Slaves, Strikebreakers (Scabs), *Commonwealth v. Hunt*

7. What demands did labor have in the 1830's and 1840's?

### **Women and the Economy**

Know: Lowell Mills, Catherine Beecher, Cult of Domesticity, Fertility Rate, Child-centered Homes

8. What types of work were done by women in Antebellum America? (Be careful on this one.)

### **Western Farmers Reap a Revolution in the Fields**

Know: Corn, John Deere, Steel Plow, Cyrus McCormick, Mechanical Mower-reaper, Cash-crop Agriculture

9. What factors led to increased productivity for farmers?

### **Highways and Steamboats**

Know: Lancaster Turnpike, National (Cumberland) Road, Robert Fulton

10. Why were turnpikes and steamboats important?

### **"Clinton's Big Ditch" in New York**

Know: Erie Canal

11. The Erie Canal brought revolutionary change to two regions. Explain.

### **The Iron Horse**

12. Name some of the advantages and disadvantages of early railroads.

### **Cables, Clippers, and Pony Riders**

Know: Trans-Atlantic Cable, Clipper Ships, Stagecoaches, Pony Express

13. The clipper ship, stagecoach, and Pony Express ultimately failed because they were not forward looking. Explain.

### **The Transport Web Binds the Union**

Know: Division of Labor

14. Explain the effects of division of labor on a national and personal basis.

### **The Market Revolution**

Know: John Jacob Astor, Social Mobility

15. To what extent was social mobility possible in the United States in the years before the Civil War?

## Chapter# 15: The Ferment of Reform and Culture – Big Picture Themes

1. The "Second Great Awakening" began in the 1830s. Its purpose was to wake people from lackluster religion and, like the First Great Awakening, was led by passionate and emotional preachers.
2. The Mormons emerged from these beginnings and wandered westward to the Great Salt Lake.
3. Free public schools began in large measure.
4. There was push to ban alcohol called "temperance." This was led by the ladies; they felt the way to save the family was to ban alcohol.
5. The first women's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, NY. They asserted that all men *and women* were created equal.
6. Many "utopia experiments" began. The overall mission was to perfect society and creates true equality. Most simply failed and none of them succeeded in the ways envisioned.

A third revolution accompanied the formation of **American politics** and the transformation of the **American economy** in the mid nineteenth century - the desire to improve the character of ordinary citizens and make them more upstanding and god-fearing and literate.

What is the **Antebellum** Period? The time belonging to the period **before a war**, especially the American Civil War.

### POLITICAL, SOCIAL, and ECONOMIC ISSUES of the ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

Unfavorable <b><u>POLITICAL</u></b> conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. many Americans were excluded from the political process</li><li>2. Women were disenfranchised</li><li>3. Free blacks were disenfranchised</li><li>4. In some states, property ownership was a requirement for voting</li></ol>
Unfavorable <b><u>ECONOMIC</u></b> conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There were no stay laws (preventing people from going to prison for indebtedness)</li><li>2. Oppressed urban workers were attempting to protect themselves by forming unions</li><li>3. Unfair tax laws discriminated against small farmers and urban working poor</li><li>4. Land was not attainable for many inhabitants of the US</li><li>5. Many farmers could not afford their own farm</li><li>6. the market economy was susceptible to fluctuations inherent in the business cycle (Panics!!!)</li></ol>
Unfavorable <b><u>SOCIAL</u></b> conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Women were second class citizens</li><li>2. Racial discrimination was pervasive</li><li>3. Slavery was becoming intolerable</li><li>4. Treatment of the mentally ill was inhumane</li><li>5. Urban decay – poor housing, sanitation, crime, and disease</li><li>6. Working conditions were unsafe and unhealthy</li><li>7. Limited public education system, learning was only available to those that could afford it</li><li>8. The Native American population was being systematically disseminated by the Indian Removal act</li></ol>

**Ch. #15: Identifications**  
Second Great Awakening

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Transcendentalists

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Seneca Falls Convention

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Hudson River School

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**Ch. #15: Guided Reading Questions**

**Reviving Religion**

Know: Alexis de Tocqueville, The Age of Reason, Deism, Unitarians, Second Great Awakening, Camp Meetings, Charles Grandison Finney

1. In what ways did religion in the United States become more liberal and more conservative in the early decades of the 19th century?

**Denominational Diversity**

Know: Burned-Over-District, Millerites (Adventists)

2. What effect did the Second Great Awakening have on organized religion?

### **A Desert Zion in Utah**

Know: Joseph Smith, Book of Mormon, Brigham Young

3. What characteristics of the Mormons caused them to be persecuted by their neighbors?

### **Free Schools for a Free People and Higher Goals for Higher Learning**

Know: Three R's, Horace Mann, Noah Webster, McGuffey's Readers, University of Virginia, Oberlin College, Mary Lyon, Lyceum, Magazines

4. What advances were made in the field of education from 1820 to 1850?

### **An Age of Reform**

Know: Sylvester Graham, Penitentiaries, Dorothea Dix

5. How and why did Dorothea Dix participate in the reform movements?

### **Demon Rum--The "Old Deluder"**

Know: American Temperance Society, Neil S. Dow, Maine Law of 1851

6. Assess the successfulness of the temperance reformers.

### **Women in Revolt**

Know: Spinsters, Alexis de Tocqueville, Cult of Domesticity, Catherine Beecher, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Blackwell, Margaret Fuller, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Amelia Bloomer, Seneca Falls, Declaration of Sentiments

7. Describe the status of women in the first half of the 19th century.



### **Wilderness Utopias**

Know: Utopias, New Harmony, Brook Farm, Oneida Community, Complex Marriage, Shakers

8. In what ways were utopian communities different from mainstream America?

### **Makers of America: The Oneida Community**

Know: John Humphrey Noyes, Bible Communism, Mutual Criticism

9. The word "utopia" is a word that is "derived from Greek that slyly combines the meanings of 'a good place' and 'no such place'." Does the Oneida Community fit this definition? Explain.

### **The Blossoming of a National Literature**

Know: Knickerbocker Group, Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, William Cullen Bryant

10. In the early 1800's American writers emerged, who were recognized world-wide for their ability. What made them uniquely American?

### **Trumpeters of Transcendentalism**

Know: Transcendentalism, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, *Walden: Or Life in the Woods*, *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience*, Walt Whitman

11. Which of the transcendentalists mentioned here best illustrated the theory in his life and writings? Explain.

### **Glowing Literary Lights**

Know: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louisa May Alcott, Emily Dickinson, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville

12. Explain the significance of American writers of the Antebellum period. Cite at least three important authors of the period.

### **Portrayers of the Past**

Know: George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, Francis Parkman

13. How did the geographic background of early historians affect the history they wrote?

## Chapter #16: The South and the Slavery Controversy – Big Picture Themes

1. Cotton ran the South before the Civil War— it was "King Cotton." The entire southern economy was based on cotton.
2. The South had developed a pyramid-like social structure. From top-to-bottom: planter aristocrats, small farmers, the white majority (who owned no slaves), free blacks, slaves.
3. Life as a slave could be wildly varied—some slave owners were kind toward their slaves, some were immensely cruel. In all situations, slaves were not free to do as they pleased.
4. Abolition (move to abolish slavery) began with the Quakers. Frederick Douglass became the main spokesman against slavery. And William Lloyd Garrison printed "The Liberator," a radical abolition newspaper.
5. Southerners countered that northern workers were treated even worse than slaves. Slave owners, they said, had a vested interest in their slaves. Northern factory workers exploited then fired their workers.

### Ch. #16: Identifications

Nat Turner

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Sojourner Truth

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Theodore Dwight Weld

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Harriet Beecher Stowe

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William Lloyd Garrison

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David Walker

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## THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION - SLAVERY

### Growth of the African American Population

1820	1.77 million	13 percent free
1830	2.33 million	14 percent free
1840	2.87 million	13 percent free
1850	3.69 million	12 percent free
1860	4.44 million	11 percent free

### Ch. #16: Guided Reading Questions

#### **"Cotton is King!"**

Know: Eli Whitney, Cotton Gin

1. What is meant by "Cotton is King?" How did its sovereignty extend beyond the South? What implications did its rule have?

#### **The Planter "Aristocracy"**

Know: Chivalry

2. In what ways was the south "basically undemocratic?"

#### **Slaves and the Slave System**

Know: One crop economy

3. What were the weaknesses of the South's dependence on cotton?

#### **The White Majority**

Know: Yeoman Farmer, hillbilly

4. Why did many whites who did not own slaves support slavery?

### **Free Blacks: Slaves Without Masters**

Know: Emancipate, mulattoes

5. Would it have been better to be a free Black in the North or in the South? Explain.

### **Plantation Slavery**

Know: Chattel, natural increase, Harriet Beecher Stowe

6. "...planters regarded slaves as investments [like a mule]...." Explain what was positive and what was negative about this situation for slaves.

### **Life Under the Lash**

Know: Overseer, breaker, Old South, Deep South

7. Give evidence to show that slaves developed a separate, unique culture. What circumstances made this possible?



### **The Burdens of Bondage**

#### **A Quick Timeline of Major Slave Rebellions 1712 to 1831**

##### **New York City, 1712**

Like many later revolts, this one occurred during a period of social dissension among whites following Leisler's Rebellion. The rebels espoused traditional African religion.

##### **Stono Rebellion, 1739**

The Spanish empire enticed slaves of English colonies to escape to Spanish territory. In 1733 Spain issued an edict to free all runaway slaves from British territory who made their way into Spanish possessions. On September 9, 1739, about 20 slaves, mostly from Angola, gathered under the leadership of a slave called Jemmy near the Stono River, 20 miles from Charleston. 44 blacks and 21 whites lost their lives. South Carolina responded by placing import duties on slaves from abroad, strengthening patrol duties and militia training, and recommending more benign treatment of slaves.

##### **Prosser's Rebellion, 1800**

When the day of the revolt arrived though, a violent storm washed out the roads and bridges leading to Richmond. The rebels broke up and Prosser was betrayed by one of his followers. The state militia captured Prosser and he and many of his followers were hanged.

##### **Denmark Vesey's Conspiracy, 1822**

This failed insurrection was organized soon after the contentious debate over the admission of Missouri as a slave state. Like Gabriel, Vesey consciously looked to Haiti for inspiration and support.

##### **Nat Turner, 1831**

This insurrection took place at a time when slaves in Jamaica had staged one of the largest revolts in history, when radical abolition had arisen in the North, and Britain was debating slave emancipation.

### **The Burdens of Bondage**

Know: Peculiar institution, Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner

8. Thomas Jefferson once said that having slaves was like holding a wolf by the ears, you didn't like it but you couldn't let go. How does this section help to explain this statement?

### **Early Abolitionism**

Know: Abolition, The American Colonization Society, Theodore Weld, Arthur and Lewis Tappan, Harriet Beecher Stowe

9. Describe some of the early abolitionists.

### **Radical Abolitionism**

Know: William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, David Walker, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass

10. How were the attitudes of William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass different? When dealing with an issue that is moral and political, how rigid should a person be?

### **The South Lashes Back**

11. How did the South defend itself against the attacks of abolitionists?

### **The Abolitionist Impact in the North**

12. How did Northerners view abolitionists? Did they have any success?

## Chapter #17: Manifest Destiny and Its Legacy – Big Picture Themes

1. A boundary dispute with England over Maine was settled peaceably. In the long run, the U.S. likely got the better end of the deal.
2. Texas finally joined the U.S. Since the Texas revolution, it'd been hanging in the balance. American lawmakers finally decided it was too good of a prize to let slip by, so it was annexed in 1845
3. Oregon was next on the list of lands to seal up. It was shared land, mainly between the U.S. and England. After some negotiating over the border, the 49th parallel was agreed upon. Again, the U.S. likely got the better.
4. The election of 1844 saw James K. Polk run on a Manifest Destiny platform. Americans liked the idea, voted him in, and he went after California.
5. When the Mexican-American war was over, the prize of California that Polk had wanted was obtained. So was all of the modern American Southwest.

### Ch. #17: Identifications Slidell's Mission

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#### John C. Fremont

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#### Manifest Destiny

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#### The Tariff of 1842

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#### 54' 40' or Fight

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#### Wilmot Proviso

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**Ch. #17: Guided Reading Questions**

**John Tyler: A President Without a Party**

Know: "His Accidency," Henry Clay

1. What proof can you give of Tyler's unpopularity? What did Tyler do that made Whigs so angry with him?

**A War of Words with England**

Know: *Caroline, Creole*

2. Explain at least four causes of tension between the US and Great Britain in the 1830's and 1840's.

**Manipulating the Maine Maps**

Know: Aroostook War, Lord Ashburton, Daniel Webster

3. What was the result of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty?

**The Belated Texas Nuptials**

Know: Conscience Whigs

4. Why did some hesitate to annex Texas? Why was it finally admitted to the Union?

### **Oregon Fever Populates Oregon**

Know: 54 40', Willamette Valley, Oregon Trail

5. What change with Oregon from 1819 to 1844 caused the British to become more willing to negotiate a final boundary?

### **A Mandate (?) for Manifest Destiny**

Know: James K. Polk, Dark Horse

6. What part did Manifest Destiny play in the 1844 election?

### **Polk the Purposeful**

7. What were Polk's four goals? Assess his degree of success.

### **Misunderstandings with Mexico**

Know: John Slidell, Nueces River

8. What were the sources of the strained relationship between the U.S. and Mexico?

### **American Blood on American (?) Soil**

Know: Zachary Taylor, Spot Resolutions

9. Explain some of the reasons Congress declared war on Mexico.

**Fighting Mexico for Peace**

Know: Nicholas P. Trist, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

10. Why did some people oppose the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

**Profit and Loss in Mexico**

Know: Wilmot Proviso

11. What positive and negative outcomes resulted for the United States from the Mexican-American War?

**Makers of America: The Californios**

Know: Californios, Father Junipero Serra, Franciscans, Secularization, Anglos

12. How did the Californios gain and then lose power?

## Chapter #18: Renewing the Sectional Struggle – Big Picture Themes

1. The main question facing the nation was, “Will new lands won from Mexico have slaves or be free?”
2. The answer to the question was hammered out in the Compromise of 1850. It said California was to be free, popular sovereignty (the people decide) for the rest of the lands.
3. A tougher fugitive slave law was a major concession to the South, but it wasn’t enforced. This angered the Southerners.
4. The North—South rift was widened with the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It repealed the Missouri Compromise which had kept the peace for a generation. In its place, popular sovereignty opened the Great Plains to potential slavery. Whereas the slave-land issue had been settled, now it was a big question mark.

### Ch. #18: Identifications

Stephen Douglas

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John C. Calhoun

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Matthew C. Perry

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Henry Clay

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Fugitive Slave Law

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Kansas-Nebraska Act

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**Ch. #18: Guided Reading Questions**

**The Popular Sovereignty Panacea**

Know: Mexican Cession, Fire-eaters

1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of popular sovereignty?

**Political Triumphs for General Taylor**

2. Why was the Free-Soil party formed? Was it important? Explain.

**"Californy Gold"**

3. How did the California Gold Rush hasten their desire to become a state?

**Sectional Balance and the Underground Railroad**

Know: Underground Railroad, Harriet Tubman

4. "The South was in a politically weak position in the 1850's." Assess this statement.

**Twilight of the Senatorial Giants**

Know: Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster

5. What effect did Webster's speech have?

**Deadlock and Danger on Capitol Hill**

Know: William H. Seward, Higher Law

6. How did William Seward contribute to the tension between North and South in 1850?

### **Breaking the Congressional Logjam**

Know: Compromise of 1850

7. What factors led to the acceptance of the Compromise of 1850?

### **Balancing the Compromise Scales**

8. Why did the Compromise of 1850 anger both the North and the South?

### **Coveted Cuba: Pearl of the Antilles**

Know: Ostend Manifesto

10. Explain the Ostend Manifesto, and what consequences it had.

### **Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsen Purchase**

11. What was the reason for the Gadsen Purchase?

### **Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Scheme and Congress Legislates a Civil War**

Know: Stephen A. Douglas

12. What were the effects of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

## Chapter #19: Drifting Toward Disunion – Big Picture Themes

1. Uncle Tom's Cabin drove a wedge between the Northerner and Southerner. The South cried foul saying it gave a view of slavery that was too harsh and unrealistic, but it cemented each section's feelings on the issue.
2. Kansas became the battleground over slavery. Since slavery there was to be decided by popular vote, each side passionately fought for their position. Bloodshed resulted.
3. The Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision was huge. It said that Congress or a legislature cannot outlaw slavery in the territories. Effectively then, all new lands were possible slave lands.
4. A financial panic in 1857 added to the chaos and uncertainty.
5. Abe Lincoln arrived on the scene. Although he lost to Stephen Douglas for Illinois Senate, he made a name for himself there.
6. In 1860, Abe Lincoln won a very sectional race for president over 3 other candidates. The South had promised to leave the union if Abe won. He won, and the South indeed seceded.

### Ch. #19: Identifications

American or "Know-Nothing" Party

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Panic of 1857

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Freeport Doctrine

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Constitutional Union Party

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### Ch. #19: Guided Reading Questions

#### **Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries**

Know: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Hinton Helper

1. Which book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* or *The Impending Crisis of the South* was more important? Explain.

### **The North-South Contest for Kansas**

Know: Beecher's Bibles, Border Ruffians

2. What went wrong with popular sovereignty in Kansas?

### **Kansas in Convulsion**

Know: John Brown, Pottawatomie Creek, Lecompton Constitution

3. What was the effect of "Bleeding Kansas" on the Democratic Party?

### **"Bully" Brooks and His Bludgeon**

Know: Charles Sumner, Preston Brooks

4. What was the consequence of Brook's beating of Sumner in the North? The South?

### **The Electoral Fruits of 1856**

5. Interpret the results of the election of 1856.

### **The Dred Scott Bombshell**

Know: Dred Scott, Roger B. Taney

6. Why was the Dred Scott decision so divisive?

### **The Financial Crash of 1857**

7. How did the Panic of 1857 make Civil War more likely?



### **An Illinois Rail-Splitter Emerges**

8. Describe Abraham Lincoln's background.

### **The Great Debate: Lincoln versus Douglas**

Know: Freeport Doctrine

9. What long term results occurred because of the Lincoln-Douglas debates?

### **John Brown: Murderer or Martyr**

Know: Harper's Ferry, Robert E. Lee, John Brown

10. Why were the actions of one (crazy?) man so important in the growing conflict between North and South?

### **The Disruption of the Democrats**

Know: John C. Breckenridge, John Bell

11. What happened when the Democratic Party attempted to choose a candidate for the presidency in 1860?

### **A Rail-Splitter Splits the Union**

12. Why was Lincoln chosen as the Republican candidate instead of Seward?

### **The Electoral Upheaval of 1860**

13. Did the South have any power in the national government after Lincoln's election, or were they helpless?

### **The Secessionist Exodus**

Know: Secession, Jefferson Davis

14. What did President Buchanan do when the South seceded? Why?

### **The Collapse of Compromise**

15. What was the Crittendon Compromise and why did it fail?

### **Farewell to Union**

16. What advantages did southerners see in secession? Who did they compare themselves to?

## Chapter #20: Girding for War: The North and the South – Big Picture Themes

1. After Ft. Sumter started the war, keeping the border states was Abe's top concern. These were slave states that hadn't left the nation. Throughout the war, Abe would make concessions to "keep them happy." The border states never left.
2. All along the South felt that England would help them. The idea was that King Cotton's dominance would force the English into helping the Southerners. This never happened, largely because Uncle Tom's Cabin had convinced the English people of slavery's horrors.
3. The North had the advantage in almost every category: population, industry, and money, navy.
4. Both sides turned to a draft, the nation's first. The draft was very unpopular and many riots broke out.

### Ch. #20: Identifications

#### *The Alabama*

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#### Emancipation Proclamation

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#### Trent Affair

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#### Merrimack and Monitor

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#### Anaconda Plan

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#### Border States

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#### Appomattox

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**Ch. #20: Guided Reading Notes**

**The Menace of Secession**

1. What practical problems would occur if the United States became two nations?

**South Carolina Assails Fort Sumter**

Know: Fort Sumter, Col. Robert Anderson

2. What action did Lincoln take that provoked a Confederate attack on Fort Sumter? What effects did the South's attack have?

**Brothers' Blood and Border Blood**

Know: Border States, Billy Yank, Johnny Reb

3. How did the border states affect northern conduct of the war?

**The Balance of Forces**

Know: Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson

4. What advantages did the South have? The North?

**Dethroning King Cotton**

Know: King Cotton, King Wheat, King Corn

5. Why did King Cotton fail the South?

### **The Decisiveness of Diplomacy**

Know: *Trent, Alabama*

6. What tensions arose with Great Britain during the Civil War?

### **Foreign Flare-Ups**

Know: Laird Rams, Napoleon III, Maximilian

7. What other circumstances led to serious conflict with Great Britain during the Civil War?

### **President Davis Versus President Lincoln**

Know: Jefferson Davis, States Rights, Abraham Lincoln

8. Describe the weaknesses of the Confederate government and the strengths of the Union government?

### **Limitations on Wartime Liberties**

Know: Habeas Corpus

9. Give examples of constitutionally questionable actions taken by Lincoln. Why did he act with arbitrary power?

### **Volunteers and Draftees: North and South**

Know: Three-hundred-dollar-men, bounty jumpers

10. Was the Civil War "a rich man's war but a poor man's fight?" Explain.

### **The Economic Stresses of War**

Know: Income Tax, Morrill Tariff Act, Greenbacks, National Banking Act, inflation

11. What was the effect of paper money on both North and South?

### **The North's Economic Boom**

Know: "Shoddy" Wool, Elizabeth Blackwell, Clara Barton, Dorothea Dix

12. Explain why the Civil War led to economic boom times in the North?

### **A Crushed Cotton Kingdom**

13. Give evidence to prove that the war was economically devastating to the South.

## Chapter #21: The Furnace of the Civil War – Big Picture Themes

1. The North thought they could win in a quick war. After they lost at Bull Run, the quick-victory approach seemed to have been a mistake. A northern loss on “the Peninsula” at Richmond reinforced that this would be a long war.
2. The South started the war winning. Turning point battles, which the North won, took place at (a) Antietam just before Lincoln’s “Emancipation Proclamation,” (b) Gettysburg which effectively broke the South’s back, and (c) Vicksburg which helped the North control the Mississippi River.
3. Lincoln won a hard-fought reelection in 1864. He did so by starting the “Union Party” made of Republicans and pro-war Democrats and on the simplicity of the slogan, “You don’t change horses midstream.”
4. General Sherman marched across Georgia and the South and reaped destruction. And the South began to lose battle after battle. These events drove the South to surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

### Ch. #21: Identifications

Draft riots of 1863

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Charles Frances Adam

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Sherman's March

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Clement L. Vallandigham

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Andrew Johnson

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John Wilkes Booth

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National Banking Act

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Union Party

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**Ch. #21: Guided Reading Questions**

**Bull Run Ends the "Ninety Day War"**

Know: Bull Run, Stonewall Jackson

1. What effect did the Battle of Bull Run have on North and South?

**"Tardy George" McClellan and the Peninsula Campaign**

Know: George McClellan, Peninsula Campaign, Robert E. Lee, "Jeb" Stuart, Seven Days' Battles, Anaconda Plan

2. Describe the grand strategy of the North for winning the war.

**The War at Sea**

Know: Blockade, Continuous Voyage, Merrimac, Monitor

3. What was questionable about the blockade practices of the North? Why did Britain honor the blockade anyway?

**The Pivotal Point: Antietam**

4. Why was the battle of Antietam "...probably the most decisive of the Civil War?"



### **A Proclamation Without Emancipation**

Know: Emancipation Proclamation, Butternut Region

5. The Emancipation Proclamation had important consequences. Explain.

### **Blacks Battle Bondage**

Know: Frederick Douglass, 54th Massachusetts, Fort Pillow

6. African-Americans were critical in helping the North win the Civil War. Assess.

### **Lee's Last Lunge at Gettysburg**

Know: Ambrose Burnside, Joe Hooker, George Meade, Gettysburg, Pickett's Charge, Gettysburg Address

7. Why was Gettysburg a significant battle?

### **Sherman Scorches Georgia**

Know: William T. Sherman, March to the Sea

8. How did Sherman attempt to demoralize the South?

### **The Politics of War**

Know: War Democrats, Peace Democrats, Copperheads, Clement L. Vallandigham

9. Describe Lincoln's political difficulties during the war.

### **The Election of 1864**

Know: Andrew Johnson, George McClellan, Mobile, Atlanta

10. What factors contributed to Lincoln's electoral victory?

### **Grant Outlasts Lee**

Know: The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Grant the Butcher, Richmond, Appomattox Courthouse

15. What strategy did Grant use to defeat Lee's army?

### **The Martyrdom of Lincoln**

Know: Ford's Theater, John Wilkes Boothe

16. Was Lincoln's death good or bad for the South? Explain.

### **The Aftermath of the Nightmare**

Know: Lost Cause

17. What was the legacy of the Civil War?

## Chapter #22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction – Big Picture Themes

1. After the war, the question was, “What to do with the southern states?” The more moderate Republicans, like Lincoln and his successor Andrew Johnson, lost out to the Radical Republicans who desired to punish the South.
2. The South was divided up into military districts. The southern states were not allowed to reenter the U.S. until the North’s stipulations were met.
3. For Southern blacks, these years were good politically. Since whites wanted nothing to do with the U.S., blacks voted and were often elected to state legislatures and Congress.
4. Economically, freed blacks fared worse. They were no longer slaves, but with little other options, they largely became sharecroppers. The end result was little different and little better than slavery.
5. In 1877, a presidential election was essentially a tie. A compromise was worked out, and the South got the U.S. Army to pull out. This left the southern blacks on their own—southern whites reasserted their power.

### Ch. #22: Identifications Reconstruction

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#### South after the War

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#### Civil War Amendments

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#### KKK

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### Ch. #22: Guided Reading Questions

#### **Freedmen Define Freedom**

Know: Exodusters, American Methodist Episcopal Church, American Missionary Association

1. How did African-Americans respond to emancipation in the decade following the war?

### **The Freedmen's Bureau**

Know: Freedmen's Bureau, General Oliver O. Howard

2. Assess the effectiveness of the Freedmen's Bureau.

### **Presidential Reconstruction**

Know: Lincoln's "10 percent plan," Wade-Davis Bill, Radical Republicans

3. How did the Presidents' plan for reconstruction differ from the plan of the Radical Republicans?

### **The Baleful Black Codes**

Know: Black Codes, Labor Contracts, Sharecropping, Debt Peonage

4. How were Black Codes used to keep the freedmen down?

### **Congressional Reconstruction**

5. Why did northern congressmen refuse to seat the southerners when they came to take their seats? (Hint: there are two reasons -- one moral and one practical)

### **Johnson Clashes with Congress**

Know: Civil Rights Bill, "Andy Veto," Fourteenth Amendment

6. How did Republicans use their dominance of Congress? What did President Johnson do in response?

### **Swinging `Round the Circle with Johnson**

7. How did Johnson's campaigning during the 1866 congressional elections backfire? Why did it backfire?

### **Republican Principles and Programs**

Know: Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Joint Committee on Reconstruction, Moderate Republicans

8. How did the views of Moderate Republicans about reconstruction differ from the views of Radical Republicans?

### **Reconstruction by the Sword**

Know: Reconstruction Act, Fifteenth Amendment, Military Reconstruction, Redeemers, Home Rule

9. What was military reconstruction?

### **No Women Voters**

Know: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Woman's Loyal League, Fourteenth Amendment

10. Why did some women feel that they did not receive their due after the Civil War?

### **The Realities of Radical Reconstruction in the South**

Know: Union League, Suffrage, Hiram Revels, Blanche K. Bruce, Scalawags, Carpetbaggers

11. In what ways did African-Americans become politically involved in the years immediately following the Civil War? How did White southerners view their involvement?

### **The Ku Klux Klan**

Know: Ku Klux Klan, Force Acts, Disfranchise

12. In what ways did Southern whites attempt to keep former slaves down?

### **Johnson Walks the Impeachment Plank**

Know: Radical Republicans, Ben Wade, Tenure of Office Act, Edwin Stanton

13. How did the Radical Republicans "manufacture" an impeachment of Andrew Johnson?

### **A Not-Guilty Verdict for Johnson**

Know: Benjamin F. Butler, Thaddeus Stevens

14. Why were the Radicals unsuccessful in removing Johnson from office?

### **The Purchase of Alaska**

Know: William Seward, Russia

15. Explain why Alaska was called "Seward's Folly," but was purchased anyway.

### **The Heritage of Reconstruction**

16. Assess the success of Republican reconstruction.