

8th grade US History at a glance

Era: Exploration & Colonization
Dates: 1587-1763

Reasons for Exploration

- ***Religion** (God)
- ***Wealth** (Gold)
- ***Fame and International recognition** (Glory)
- **Leads to discovery of North America and eventually colonization*

Reasons for Colonization

- ***Political:** European rivalries caused nations to compete with each other to establish colonial empires throughout the world, extending their wealth and power
- ***Religious:** some colonies were founded for religious reform or to escape religious persecution
- ***Economic:** some colonies were founded as business ventures by charter companies funded by private investors
- ***Social:** some colonies' laws created a different kind of society

Important Dates

- 1607-** Jamestown - First permanent English settlement
- 1620-** Mayflower Compact - Beginning of self-government by the colonists

Early Representative Government

- Mayflower Compact** - Signed by many pilgrims, helped establish the idea of self-government.
- Virginia House of Burgesses** - 1st representative assembly in North America
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** - first example of a constitution (formal written plan of government) in the colonies

13 Colonies

New England Colonies: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut

- People: Mostly Puritans from England
- Climate: Long cold winters, rocky soil, vast forests
- Economy: Shipbuilding, timber, fishing, whaling, merchant trade

Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware

- People: Diverse population from different European countries, Quakers
- Climate: milder winters, longer growing season, good soil for cash crops
- Economy: Cash crops of wheat, other grains, fruits, vegetables, artisans

Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

- People: English Anglicans, Catholics, enslaved Africans
- Climate: Warm, rainy, year-round growing season, rich soil for cash crops
- Economy: dominated by plantations, cash crops of tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton



Mercantilism

- *British government imposes strict control of colonial economy
- *America discouraged from producing manufactured goods
- *America encouraged to buy British goods
- *America's trade with other countries is restricted

Free Enterprise

- *Government does not control but regulates to make it fair
- *Free to produce whatever goods wanted
- *Free to buy goods from any country
- *Free Trade: The U.S. can trade with any country it wants to

Key Vocabulary

Joint-stock company-a company in which investors buy stock, in return for a share of the future profits.

Burgesses-elected representatives to an assembly.

Representative government- People chosen by the citizens to make decisions on their behalf and to represent them in the legislative assembly.

Toleration- the acceptance of different beliefs.

Mercantilism- theory that a state or nation's power is dependent on its wealth.

1st Great Awakening — a period of great revivalism that spread throughout the colonies in the 1730s and 1740s. It deemphasized the importance of church doctrine and instead put a greater importance on the individual and their spiritual experience.

Indentured servant- laborer who agreed to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America.

People of the Colonies

Thomas Hooker — Founder of the state of Connecticut, "Father of American Democracy. Connecticut adopted the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut sometimes called the "First written Constitution."

William Penn — Established Pennsylvania as a refuge for Quakers. He supported freedom of worship, welcomed immigrants, and did not require residents to serve in a militia.

Anne Hutchinson — Banished from Massachusetts colony; one of the founders of Rhode Island

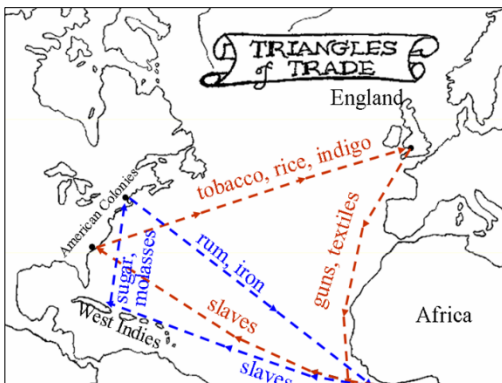
Roger Williams -- political and religious leader best remembered for his strong stance on the separation of church and state and founding the colony of Rhode Island.

Transatlantic Slave Trade

- *Developed and lowered slave cost
- *"Triangular Slave Trade" moved slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods among European, West African and colonial ports
- *Demand for labor in plantation systems in the southern colonies increased the need for slaves
- *Southern plantations (large farms) produced "cash crops" for export, including tobacco, indigo, and rice

Slavery Established

- *The need for cheap laborers to grow cash crops encouraged white settlers to use African slaves



The 3 Gs

Gold



God



Glory



8th grade US History at a glance

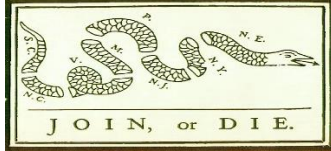
Era: American Revolution
Dates: 1563-1783

French and Indian War (1754-1763)

*British colonists wanted to take over French land in North America in the Ohio River Valley.

*British soldiers fought against French soldiers and Native Americans.

*Native Americans joined against the British because they were afraid the British would take over their land.



Treaty of Paris (1763)

*Ended the French and Indian War

*Also as a result of the war, the British began taxing the colonists to pay for the war and the proclamation line of 1763 was established to keep colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Key Vocabulary

Boycott-refusing to buy goods from a certain country.

Repeal-to cancel an act or law.

Writs of Assistance-legal document that allowed officers to search homes and warehouses for goods that might be smuggled.

Committee of Correspondence-governments created in each colony before the revolution to organize resistance against the British.

Militia-military force made up of ordinary citizens.

Blockade-using ships to prevent goods from leaving a harbor.

Patriots-American colonists who were determined to gain independence from the British.

Loyalists-American colonists who stayed loyal to Great Britain.

Civil Disobedience — the refusal to obey certain laws or governmental demands for the purpose of influencing legislation or government policy, characterized by the employment of such nonviolent techniques as boycotting, picketing, and nonpayment of taxes.

Unalienable Rights — rights that cannot or should not be taken away by a government because they are given by God; examples: “Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness”.

Leaders of the American Revolution

George Washington — Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army

Samuel Adams — Boston Patriot who opposed British taxation. He established the committee of correspondence. Leader of the Sons of Liberty.

Benjamin Franklin — Author, publisher, inventor and diplomat

Thomas Jefferson - main author of the Declaration of Independence

Patrick Henry — Patriot from Virginia, “Give me Liberty. Or give me death!”

Thomas Paine — Wrote Common Sense and American Crisis, He urged Americans to support the Patriot cause during the American Revolution.

John Adams - advocated independence; Continental Congress delegate; Declaration of Independence Committee

Abigail Adams — Wife of John Adams, known for her stance on women’s rights in letters to her husband.

Wentworth Cheswell — Educated African-American Patriot, made the same midnight ride as Paul Revere warning that the British were coming.

Mercy Otis Warren — Patriot writer that supported independence and convinced others to join the cause. First woman historian of the American Revolution, published plays, books and poetry.

James Armistead — African-American spy during the American Revolution. Spied on Lord Cornwallis’ camp.

Bernardo de Galvez — Spaniard who held off British in New Orleans, but allowed Americans use of the port.

Crispus Attucks — American Hero and Martyr of the Boston Massacre

Haym Salomon — Polish Jew who spied for Americans and was held as a translator for the Germans by the British.

Marquis de Lafayette — French Noble who helped Americans during the Revolutionary War

John Paul Jones — Founder of the U.S. Navy. Led raids on British ships and famous for yelling “I have not yet begun to fight”

King George III — King of England during the American Revolution



Causes of the American Revolution

Date	Event	Description
1763	Proclamation of 1763	Law passed by the King of England forbidding the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
1764	Sugar Act	Tax on molasses. One of many events angering the colonists
1765	Stamp Act	Tax on legal documents, newspapers, licenses, diplomas, dice, and playing cards.
1765	Quartering Act	British soldiers could stay in colonists' homes; angered colonists.
1770	Boston Massacre	First civilians killed by British soldiers
1770	Townshend Acts	Taxed goods such as glass, paper, lead, silk, and tea; angered colonists.
1773	Tea Act	Tax on tea; led to the Boston Tea Party (protest using civil disobedience.)
1774	Boston Tea Party	An act of civil disobedience; colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor protesting the Tea Act.
1774	Intolerable Acts	A series of severe laws (cancelled town meetings, closed Boston Harbor) passed to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party.
1774	First Continental Congress	First organizing of the colonists, representatives from the colonists met to discuss the colonies dissatisfaction with England; Olive Branch Petition - Colonists declare loyalty to King George III, but ask him to cancel the Intolerable Acts



Events of the Revolutionary War

Lexington and Concord 1775 — First battles of the Revolution

British planned to arrest American leaders
 Paul Revere made famous ride to warn about the British attack
 "Shot Heard Round the World"

Declaration of Independence 1776 — Document written by Thomas Jefferson, claiming independence from Great Britain based on the philosophies of Locke, Montesquieu, and Blackstone

"When in the course of human events..., government should protect life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (unalienable rights.)"

Saratoga 1777 — turning point of the war

Important victory because it influenced foreign nations to support America in its war against England
 France used its Navy in the Americans effort for victory

Winter at Valley Forge 1777 — American endurance

Thousands of Washington's troops died during the winter
 Troops lacked food and clothing



Yorktown 1781 — last major battle of the war

French ships prevented British supplies to reach Yorktown
 British surrender because of lack of supplies
 British lost hope of winning war and began negotiating the Treaty of Paris 1783

Treaty of Paris 1783 — ended the American Revolution

The 13 colonies became independent from England
 The boundaries of the new nation were the Mississippi river to the west, Canada to the North, and Spanish Florida to the south.

8th grade US History at a glance

Era: *Constitutional Government*
Dates: 1783-1791

7 Principles of the Constitution

Separation of Powers– Divides the powers of government into 3 branches.

Example: Legislative Branch – makes the laws; Executive Branch – executes the laws; Judicial Branch – interprets the laws

Checks and Balances– makes sure no branch of the government becomes too powerful.

Example: The President can veto a bill, Congress can impeach a president, and the Supreme Court can rule a law unconstitutional.

Federalism– Power is shared between the states and national government.

Example: US and TX sharing powers

Limited government– the power of the government is restricted by the U.S. Constitution.

Example: "No one is above the law."

Republicanism– A system where people vote for elected representatives to run the government.

Example: voting for representatives and Senators in Congress

Popular Sovereignty– The people hold the ultimate power.

Example: "We the people..."

Individual Rights: Bill of Rights - 1st ten amendments to the Constitution

Example: Protect individual rights and liberties

The Bill of Rights

1st- Amendment– Freedom of speech, religion and press; right to assemble; right to petition

2nd- Amendment– Right to bear arms.

3rd- Amendment– No quartering of troops during peace time.

4th- Amendment– No unlawful search and seizure.

5th- Amendment– Right to Due Process, no double jeopardy, do not have to testify against yourself.

6th- Amendment– The right to a fast and public trial, right to have a lawyer.

7th- Amendment– Trial by jury in civil cases.

8th- Amendment– No cruel or unusual punishment or excessive fines or bail

9th- Amendment– Rights reserved to the people.

10th- Amendment– Powers reserved to the states

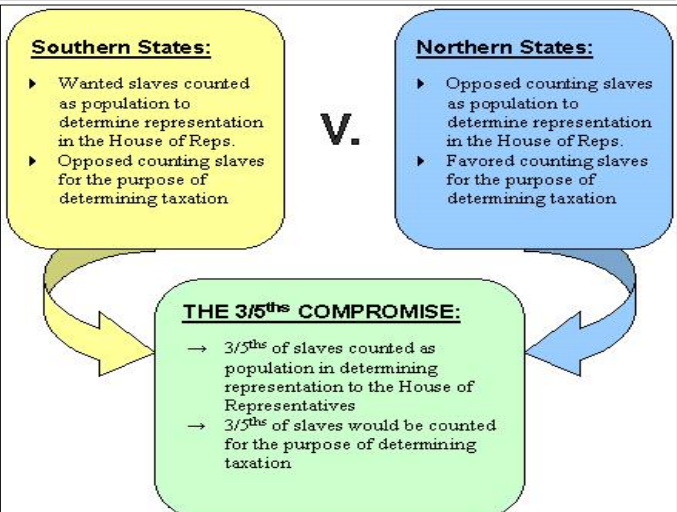
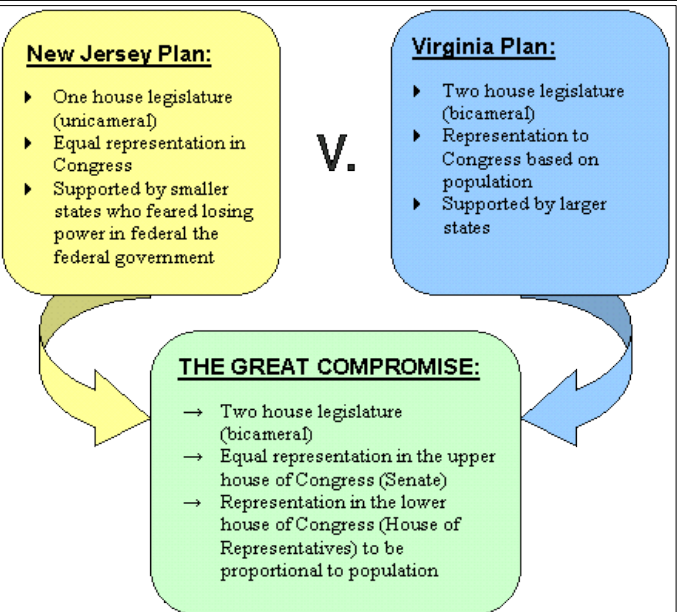
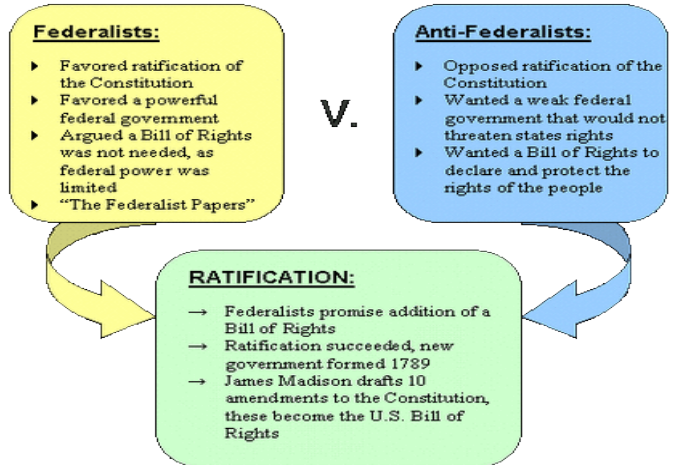
Three-Fifths Compromise – Compromise between northern and southern states over how slaves would be counted in determining a state's population. Three out of every five slaves would be counted.

Ratification of the Constitution

Federalist Papers (1787-1788) – Essays written to encourage ratification of the constitution.

Federalists: Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison.

Anti-Federalists: Patrick Henry, George Mason



The Articles of Confederation (1781) – First form of government established by the 13 states. Replaced by the US Constitution because it created a weak form of central government.

Strengths of Articles of Confederation

- States’ rights (result of strong fear of a tyrannical leader)
- Confederation of states with equal voice in Congress
- Congress had power to make war and peace, sign treaties; raise an army and navy; print money, and set up a postal system

Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation

- No national taxes (no ability to gain national revenue to pay for army, navy, or other national interests; had to ask the states for money which they often ignored)
- No federal court system (no ability to settle disputes between states)
- Lack of strong federal government (reduced ability to settle disputes over state boundaries)
- No power to regulate commerce (quarrels about taxes on goods that crossed state borders)
- No federal leader (no “Executive” to lead the country)
- Limited military = no protection
- More populous states wanted more representation

Key Vocabulary

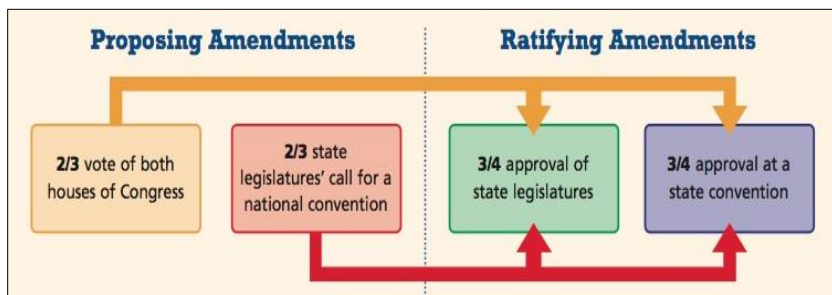
- Constitution**-the supreme law of the land in the United States. Written in 1787.
- Compromise**-agreement between two or more sides, in which both sides give up something they want.
- Federalist**-person who supported the US Constitution.
- Anti-Federalist**-person who opposed the US Constitution.
- Due Process**- idea that the government must follow procedures established by law.
- Ratification** – approval of a document or policy
- Amendment** – an addition to a document
- Sovereignty** – independent power

Grievance in the Declaration of Independence	Addressed in the Constitution
Taxation without representation	All states have representation in Congress which sets taxes
King has absolute power	Congress has the power to override Presidential veto with 2/3’s vote
Colonists not allowed to speak out against the King; Committees of correspondence	1st Amendment – Freedom of Speech
Quartering Act forced colonists to house troops	3rd Amendment – No quartering of troops
Allowed homes to be searched without warrants; writs of assistance	4th Amendment – No unwarranted search & seizure
No trial by jury of peers	6th Amendment – Speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury 7th Amendment – Right of trial by jury

Amending the Constitution

Purposes – the Constitution can be changed or amended when it is deemed necessary by the people to adjust to changing times and to maintain a “living” document

Process – proposal by Congress (by two-thirds vote of both houses) or proposal from a convention called by two-thirds of the states. The proposal is then sent to the state legislatures



Criteria to become a citizen

- *are at least 18 years old
- *lived as a legal immigrant in the U.S. for a specific period of time,
- *lived for a specific period of time in the state or U.S. territory from where you are applying
- *have “good moral character” and have not been convicted of certain crimes,
- *can speak, read and write in English,
- *know the basics of U.S. history, government and civics,
- *understand and have an attachment to the U.S. Constitution.

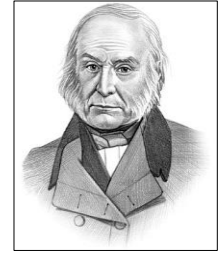
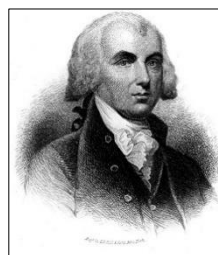
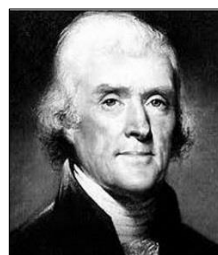
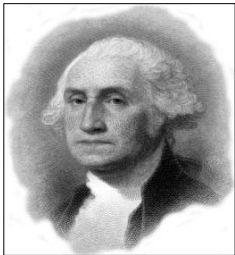
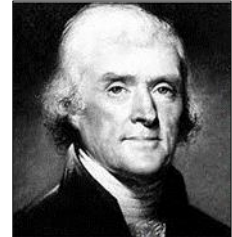
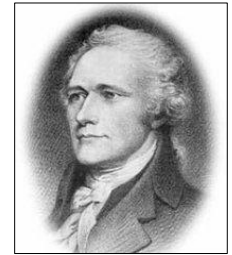


8th grade US History at a glance

Era: Early Republic & Jackson
Dates: 1789-1836

Development of Political Parties

	FEDERALISTS	DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS
Important Leaders	Alexander Hamilton John Adams	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
ISSUES		
Government	Strong national government	Weak national government & strong state government
Constitution	Loose interpretation	Strict interpretation
Economy	Based on industry	Based on agriculture
Democracy	Fear of mob rule	Fear of rule by one or few
Foreign Affairs	Closer ties with England	Closer ties with France
National Bank	For: Build U.S credit, pay war debts, create a national currency	Against: Unconstitutional, most southern states were debt free
Taxation	For: Raise revenue with taxes	Against: Taxes were unfairly high for small, western families
Tariffs	For: Raise revenue, protect U. S. manufacturers (from lower cost imports)	Against: Agricultural economies hurt by increased cost of imported goods



U.S. Presidents (F) – Foreign (D) - Domestic

President	Key Events
George Washington (1789-1797)	(D)*National Bank – debate over government authority to create a bank in order to create a stable economic system and pay off debts (D)*Federal Judiciary Act – setting up a court system (D)*Whiskey Rebellion – used strength of new government to stop farmers rebelling over a tax on whiskey (F)*Proclamation of Neutrality – U.S. would not choose sides in French & British conflicts (F)*Farewell Address – warned country against political parties, national debt & foreign alliances
John Adams (1797-1801)	(F)*XYZ Affair – French agents attempted to bribe U.S. negotiators who came to talk about French attacks on American ships (D)*Alien and Sedition Acts – targeted immigrants who generally supported the Democratic-Republican Party
Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)	(D)*Marbury vs Madison – established judicial review (F)*Louisiana Purchase – purchased from France for \$15 million, doubled the size of the U.S. and acquired complete control of the Mississippi River and the Port of New Orleans (F)*Embargo Act of 1807 – cut off all trade with Europe, devastated U.S. economy
James Madison (1809-1817) <i>(Father of the Constitution)</i>	(F)*War of 1812 – 2 nd War for Independence or “Mr. Madison’s War”, U.S. proves it can defend itself and earned worldwide respect, helps spark the Industrial Revolution
James Monroe (1817-1825)	(D)*Missouri Compromise - Admitted Missouri as a slave state& Maine as a free state; prohibited slavery north of Missouri maintaining balance between free and slave states in Congress. (F)*Monroe Doctrine - Declaration stating that Europe was not allowed to interfere in the affairs of any country in the Western Hemisphere; prohibited any new European colonization in the Western Hemisphere
John Quincy Adams (1825-1829)	(F)*Tariff of Abominations

War of 1812 (1812-1814)

Causes

- *England prevented trade with other countries
- *England Impressed (kidnapped) sailors and forced them into the British Navy
- *England encouraged Native Americans to attack settlers
- *War Hawks wanted to take Canada

Events

- *British naval blockade (cut off trade)
- *Burning of Washington, D.C. (Dolly Madison saves artifacts)
- *Francis Scott Key wrote the *Star Spangled Banner*
- *Treaty of Ghent officially ends the war
- *Battle of New Orleans an American victory makes Andrew Jackson a war hero

Effects

- *Foreign Affairs — America proved it could protect itself.
- *Economy — America became more independent of foreign trade; created their own goods, sparked the Industrial Revolution
- *Nationalism — helped Americans feel more Patriotic about their country.

Key Vocabulary

Unconstitutional-against the Constitution.

Necessary and Proper- the right of Congress to make any laws that are needed to carry out their powers guaranteed in the Constitution (Elastic Clause).

Precedent- a tradition.

Cabinet-group of advisers to the president.

Judicial Review- right of Supreme Court to determine if a law violates the Constitution.

Tariff-a tax on imported goods.

Sedition-activities aimed at weakening an established government.

Nullify-to cancel a law.

Laissez faire-economic system where the government does not interfere.

Impressment-forcing people into service, as in the navy.

Embargo-prohibition of trade with a country.

Nationalism-love of one's country.

Era of Good Feelings-period of time following the War of 1812 when the US had a sense of Nationalism.

Protective tariff-tax on imported goods to protect the American economy.

Suffrage- the right to vote.

Jacksonian Democracy – The main idea that as many people should be allowed to vote

Spoils system-after an election government jobs are given to political supporters of the new president.

Tariff of Abominations-protective tax from 1828 to protect US industry. Strongly opposed by the South.

Nullification-the right of a state to nullify any federal law they oppose.

States' rights- political powers reserved for the state, as opposed to the federal government.

Secede- to leave the Union.

Supreme Court Cases

Marbury vs. Madison- establishes judicial review (the Supreme Court can declare laws passed by Congress or action by the President unconstitutional.)

McCullough vs. Maryland - Case concerning the national bank, established the power of the national government over the state governments.

Gibbons vs. Ogden - Steamboat case about a monopoly. Establishes that the federal government is above the states in cases involving interstate commerce (trade.)

Worcester vs. Georgia – Case concerning Indian Removal, Supreme Court rules Cherokee nation was a “distinct community”, only the federal government had authority to deal with Native Americans (cannot take Native American lands unlawfully or create Native American laws)

Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) (Old Hickory)

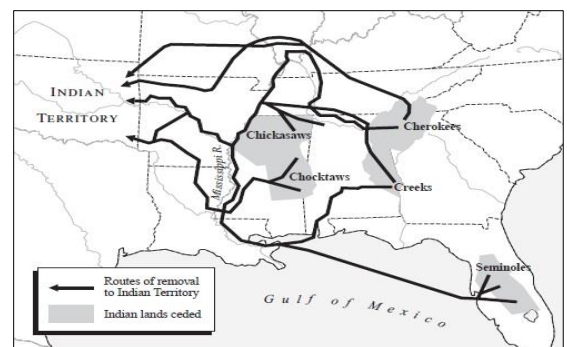
*Expanded suffrage – voting rights expanded to all white adult males (no property qualifications)

*Indian Removal Act - American Indians are forced to move west of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma)

* Trail of Tears – Cherokee were forced to leave their territory as troops marched them west under the Indian Removal Act; thousands died of cold hunger and disease

*Nullification Crisis - S. Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun threatened to secede from US after nullifying protective tariffs by ignoring a federal law that they feel unfairly hurts their state (or unconstitutional).

*Killed the National Bank – Jackson disliked the National Bank; felt had too much power and benefitted the wealthy and not the “Common Man”



8th grade US History at a glance

*Era: Westward Expansion/
Industrialization/Reform/Culture
Dates: 1780-1850s*

Factors That Encouraged Westward Expansion:

Economic – new land for farmers; new resources and raw materials; new trade routes and markets (Santa Fe Trail); new opportunities to start a business; low prices for land, advances in transportation, and the California Gold Rush (1849)

Political – expand the nation's borders/territory to provide security; desire to expand democracy

Social – refuge for persecuted groups (Mormons), romantic notions of life in the West, opportunity to start a new life

Territorial Expansion: Treaty of Paris 1783, the Louisiana Purchase (1803), Annexation of Texas (1845), the Oregon Territory (1846), the Mexican Cession (1848), and the Gadsden Purchase (1853).



Manifest Destiny:
The belief that America had the God-given right to expand across the continent from "sea to shining sea"

The Northwest Ordinance (1787) created an orderly procedure for establishing territories and applying for statehood

*Territories could apply for statehood once the population achieved 60,000.

*New states would be equal to the original 13 states.

*Citizens would have the same freedoms, rights, and protections as the citizens of the original 13 states.

*Slavery was prohibited.



Transportation

Erie Canal: completed in 1825. It created a water route which linked farmers to northern manufacturing sites.

Railroads: linked the nation from the east to west coast. Many Chinese and Irish immigrants completed construction; rail travel led to a decline in the use of canals

Transcontinental Railroad: Railroad line that linked the well-developed railway network of the East Coast with rapidly growing California.

Mexican War (1846-1848) (James K. Polk –President)

*America and Mexico argued over the border between the Texas and Mexico.

*America invaded Mexico and Mexico surrendered.

* **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the war and Mexico recognizes Texas as a part of the U.S. and settles border dispute– Rio Grande the border.

*Mexico gave up the **Mexican Cession** (present day states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado which helped complete Manifest Destiny).

Industrial Revolution

Beginning of mass production, interchangeable parts; lowers cost of goods; factory system; urbanization; deplorable work conditions

Factors that led to industrialization:

*War of 1812– America could not buy goods from England and was forced to make their own goods

*Inventions changed the way goods were produced

*Improvements in transportation– made it easier, faster and cheaper to send goods to buyers

Main features of Industrialization:

1. Occurred in the North
2. machines began to do the work that people did
3. unskilled workers replaced skilled workers
4. more people worked, including women and children
5. increased immigration from other countries

Key Vocabulary

Cede - to give land up by treaty.

Forty-niner- person who went to find gold in California in 1849

Factory System-method of manufacturing in the Industrial Revolution, using machines and factories.

Interchangeable parts-parts that are identical and can be replaced.

Skilled/unskilled workers-a worker who has a special skill or knowledge to complete a task.

Push & Pull Factors – forces that pushed people out of their native land and pulled them toward new places

Immigration - Moving from one country to another

Immigrants - People who settle in a new country

Urbanization — social process where cities grow and societies become more urban

Inventor	Invention	Inventor	Invention
Eli Whitney	Interchangeable parts	Samuel Morse	Morse code/telegraph- 1837
Eli Whitney	Cotton gin- 1793	Elias Howe	Sewing machine- 1846
Robert Fulton	Steamboat- 1807	Cyrus McCormick	Mechanical reaper- 1847
John Deere	Plow- 1836	Henry Bessemer	Bessemer steel process- 1860's

2nd Great Awakening

A period of religious revivalism in the 1800's that focused on reform and repairing moral injustices.

Reform Movements

Temperance movement: reform movement to reduce use of alcoholic beverages.

Women's Rights Movement: This movement sought the equal treatment of women, including the right to vote. First meeting at the *Seneca Falls Convention* (July 1848) Wrote *Declaration of Sentiments* "All men and women are created equal"

Education Reform: A movement to get more and better public schools so every child in America could get an education.

Mental Health and Prison Reform: Movement to improve prisons and the treatment of mental health patients.

Labor Reform: To get better working conditions, better pay, and limits on working hours.

Abolition Movement: The social movement to end slavery.

Reformers

Abolitionists	Time Period	Accomplishment
William Lloyd Garrison	1831	Newspaper, <u>The Liberator</u> , the New England Anti-Slavery Society
Frederick Douglass	1847	Freed slave- speaker, <u>The North Star</u>
Sojourner Truth	1850's	Runaway slave, in 1827 changed her name and spoke for the abolitionist movement and women's rights
Harriet Tubman	1854	Underground Railroad
Grimke Sisters	1840's	Southern sisters who moved to Philadelphia and became abolitionists
Education	Time Period	Accomplishment
Horace Mann	1837	Head of the state School Board of New York- pushed for free tax supported schools
Mary Lyon	1837	Founded Mount Holyoke- Female seminary (first women's college in the US)
Temperance	1820	Accomplishment
Carry A. Nation		Some states banned the sale of alcohol; Member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; used a hatchet to smash saloons in Kansas illegally selling alcohol
Prison Reform / Care of the Disabled	Time Period	Accomplishment
Dorothea Dix	1841-1860	Improved care for the mentally ill, hospitals, and prisons.
Women's Rights	Time Period	Accomplishment
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	1848	Wrote the <i>Declaration of Sentiments</i> , it was patterned after the <i>Declaration of Independence</i> . Fought for women's suffrage
Susan B. Anthony	1840's	Women's rights organizer, fought for women's suffrage.
Elizabeth Blackwell		1 st woman to attend medical school and get a medical degree.

19th Century Culture

Literature

Transcendentalism - To focus more on the spiritual and not the material world.

Ralph Waldo Emerson- Transcendentalist; urged Americans to cast off European influence and develop their own beliefs; learn about life from self-examination and from nature as well as books; wrote *Concord Hymn*

Henry David Thoreau - Wrote *Civil Disobedience*; protested Mexican War and supported Abolitionism

Edgar Allen Poe – *The Raven*, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue* – first detective story; wrote sci-fi short stories

Mark Twain – *Tom Sawyer*; wrote about life in the South along the Mississippi

Art

Hudson River School artists – their paintings depict the American landscape and reflect three themes of America in the 19th century: discovery, exploration, and settlement

John James Audubon – drew American wildlife; accurate drawings of American birds and his notes made significant contributions to ornithology and natural history.

Music

Spirituals of enslaved African Americans and gospel music
Battle Hymn of the Republic (lyrics by Julia Ward Howe)



8th grade US History at a glance

Era: Civil War & Reconstruction
Dates: 1860 - 1877

Sectionalism (1836 – 1860)

Tension between the North and the South as each “section” of the country places its own interests above the country as a whole

- *The North relied on factories & manufacturing
- *The South relied on plantations (slavery) and farms
- *They had different economic interest
- *They wanted the National Government to side with them on issues.

The Tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis increased sectionalism in the country.

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- *Nebraska Territory was divide into two territories.
- *Slavery in each territory was to be decided by popular sovereignty (vote by the people).
- *Anti-slavery and Pro-slavery forces rushed into the territories in order to vote.
- *A key figure was John Brown who was an extreme abolitionist that murdered slavery supporters.

Bleeding Kansas

Conflict between pro-slavery and anti-slavery people in Kansas from 1854-1859

Compromise of 1850

Preserved balance of free and slave states and said that congress would not regulate slavery in territories. California becomes a free state, no slave trade in D.C., Popular Sovereignty in Mexican Session.

Fugitive Slave Act

Helped slave owners recover their runaway slaves from the North. (Part of Compromise of 1850)

Dred Scott Decision (1857)

Slavery was made legal in all territories. African Americans were denied citizenship rights, even if they were free.

Civil War (1861-1865) Fighting between the North and South over the issue of slavery. North wins and slaves are granted Freedom, Citizenship, and the right to vote.

Secession (withdrawal of Southern States from the Union)

- *Southerners did not trust Lincoln and had threatened to secede even before Lincoln won the Election of 1860
- *They based their arguments on the ideas of State’s Rights
- *They argued that they had voluntarily joined the union and therefore had the right to leave
- *December 20, 1860– South Carolina becomes the first state to secede Other southern states soon followed and formed the Confederate States of America with Jefferson Davis as their President

People of the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln– President of the United States during the Civil War. (Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg Address)

Jefferson Davis– President of the Confederate States of America. Inaugural address proclaimed States’ Rights.

Ulysses S. Grant– Commanding Union General– won major victories for the Union (Shiloh and Vicksburg) - defeated Lee’s troops in Virginia and accepted Lee’s surrender at the Appomattox court hose in 1865

Robert E. Lee–Confederate General– commanded the Northern Army of Virginia-respected by Northerners and loved by white southerners– won early victories and invaded the north twice and lost both times (at Antietam and Gettysburg) - surrendered at Appomattox

Stonewall Jackson – commander in the Confederate army

William Carney — 1st African-American awarded the Medal of Honor while serving with the 54th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War. Held the flag at Fort. Wagner.

Philip Bazaar — Navy Seaman who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor in the Battle for Fort Fisher of the American Civil War.

Emancipation

Emancipation Proclamation freed all of the slaves in the Southern States Issued by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863– Lincoln did not, however, have the power to free the slaves in the Southern States so in reality it freed very few slaves.

Battles of the Civil War

Fort Sumter (first shots of the Civil war)

- *Before supplies could arrive Confederate troops attack the fort and the Civil war begins

Battle of Antietam (single bloodiest battle of the Civil War)

Siege of Vicksburg (Important Union victory)

- *Confederates lost control of the Mississippi River
- *Vicksburg, Mississippi was the last Confederate stronghold along the Mississippi River

Battle of Gettysburg (Important Union victory)

- *The only time the Confederate Army tried to win a battle in Northern Territory
- *Pickett’s Charge was the turning point in the battle. Pickett led Confederate soldiers into the middle of Union forces and it was disastrous
- *Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address here in honor of the dead Union soldiers stating the Union was worth fighting for, included ideas about liberty and equality.

Appomattox Courthouse

- *Lee Surrenders to Grant; War is over

Lincoln Assassinated

- *Lincoln was shot and killed in Ford’s Theater by John Wilkes Booth 5 days after Lee’s surrender



Reconstruction 1865-1877 (The process of re-admitting Southern States into the Union)

- *Andrew Johnson was the President during Reconstruction after Lincoln’s death.
- *Followed Lincoln’s goals for reconstruction and pushed for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, which prohibited slavery.
- *Radical republicans wanted to use the Federal government to impose a new order on the South and grant citizenship rights to former slaves.

Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution

- ***13th Amendment** — Freed Slaves in all states
- ***14th Amendment** — Made all former slaves American Citizens
- ***15th Amendment** — Allowed all former slaves the right to vote

Reconstruction Legislation

- ***Homestead Act** – free title to lands west of the Mississippi River; had to improve the land
- ***Morrill Act** – states received federal land to finance agricultural colleges
- ***Dawes Act** – divided Indian reservations into sections for individual Native Americans to own; resulted in loss of Native American lands and cultures

People of Reconstruction

Andrew Johnson- president during Reconstruction; Impeached by the House of Representatives, not removed from office by the Senate

Hiram Rhodes Revels — American clergyman and educator who became the first black citizen to be elected to the U.S. Senate (1870-1871) during Reconstruction. He performed competently in office, advocating desegregation in the schools and on the railroads.

Key Vocabulary – Civil War

- Republican Party**-party created in the 1850s to oppose slavery.
- Confederate States of America**-name for the states that seceded from the Union during the Civil War.
- Martial Law**-temporary rule by a military force over civilians.
- Emancipate**- to free from slavery.
- Draft**-the selection of persons for required military service.
- Habeas Corpus**-legal order for an inquiry to determine whether a person has been lawfully imprisoned.

Key People

John C. Calhoun — Jackson’s Vice-President.; created a doctrine of nullification which said that a state could decide if a law was constitutional; supporter of states’ rights

Henry Clay — Politician known as “The Great Compromiser” Created the Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850 and the compromise that ended the nullification crisis.

Daniel Webster — Representative and senator in the Congress. Known for his debates against Haynes and Calhoun on the topics of states’ rights and nullification; preserve the Union

Key Vocabulary – Reconstruction

- Inflation**-a continuous rise in the price of goods and services.
- Freedmen**- a person freed from slavery.
- Black Codes**- laws passed in the South after the Civil War aimed at controlling freedmen.
- Radical Republicans**- Republicans who favored extreme approach to Reconstruction.
- Reconstruction Act (Radical Reconstruction)** — plan made by “radical” Republicans in Congress to reconstruct the south after the Civil War
- Scalawags**- name given to Southerners who supported Republican Reconstruction of the South.
- Carpetbaggers**-name given to Northern whites who moved South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans.
- Sharecroppers**-farmers who work land for an owner who provides the equipment and seeds and receives a share of the profit.
- Ku Klux Klan**- a violent opposition group to the Radical Republican policies.
- Poll taxes**- a tax per person that had to be paid before the person could vote.
- Literacy tests**- method used to prevent African Americans from voting by requiring to prove they could read and write.
- Grandfather clause**- clause that allowing people who did not pass the literacy test to vote if their fathers or grandfathers had voted before Reconstruction began.
- Segregation**- separation or isolation of a race, class, or group.

