SEMESTER EXAM REVIEW

**Chapter 2**

The “buffer” colony- Georgia

**Chapter 3**

City of New Haven- in Connecticut. It was one of the four colonies that banded together to form the New England Confederation.

Similarities between New York and Pennsylvania- middle colonies, both very ethnically diverse.

Roger Williams beliefs- very radical ideas. He bad-mouthed the Puritan church. He moved to Rhode Island where he set up the Baptist church and created religious freedom for everyone, even jews and catholics.

Anne Hutchinson- held unorthodox views that challenged the authority of the clergy and the very integrity of the Puritan experiment in Massachusetts Bay Colony. An outcast in her day, she has been judged a heroine in the eye of history.

**Chapter 4**

Headright System- The Virginia Company’s system in which settlers and the family members who came with them each received 50 acres of land. Benefited wealthy landowners rather than poor immigrants.

Indentured Servants- Individuals who agreed to work for a period of time in exchange for free passage from Europe.

Second Anglo-Powhatan War of 1644- last effort of the Chesapeake Indians to dislodge the Virginians from their lands. Treaty in 1646 banished Powhatans to other lands and by 1685 the Powhatans were considered extinct.

African Americans- slaves, weren’t free. Owners had complete control over them. Served however long their owner wanted them for.

Expansion of New England society- grew in an orderly fashion. New towns were legally chartered by colonial authorities, and the distribution of land was entrusted to “proprietors.”

17th century tobacco growers- by the 1630’s 1.5 million pounds of tobacco were being shipped out of the Chesapeake Bay every year, and but the end of the century it was 40 million. Because of all the tobacco crops planted by families, indentured servants were brought from England to help farm the tobacco.

Chesapeake colony’s labor force- majority were single men in their late teens and early twenties.

Destination of majority of African slaves- during this time, lots of slaves went to the North America, but the majority of them were taken to Spanish and Portuguese South America, or to the sugar-rich West Indies.

**Chapter 5**

Honored profession in Colonial America- clergy

Jonathan Edwards- New light preacher. Credited for starting Great Awakening. Preaches about salvation through free will and emphasizes eternal damnation. Was not emotional. Known for sinners in the hands of an angry God sermon.

Benjamin Franklin- Printer, author, inventor, diplomat, statesman, and one of the Founding Fathers. Delegate from Pennsylvania who proposed the “Albany Plan of the Union” as a way to strengthen the colonies. Sent to France to get alliance, negotiated Treaty of Paris, part of the Constitutional Convention. Highly respected in Europe.

Phyllis Wheatley- 1st important African American writer. Abolitionists later point to her as proof they are intellectually equal. Born around 1753. Went to Boston at eight years old. She had no formal education, but was taken to England at age twenty and published a book of poetry.

Scot-Irish communities- Scots-Irish made up 7% of the population in 1775. They were lawless individuals. By the mid-eighteenth century, a chain of Scots-Irish settlements lay scattered along the “great wagon road” which hugged the eastern Appalachian foothills from Pennsylvania to Georgia. They did not like the Indians. Hated the British government. Built floorless, flimsy log cabins. Families wouldn’t stay put in one place for too long. Every community had a Presbyterian church.

**Chapter 6**

French and Indian War- was fought between France and England between 1754 and 1763 over territorial claims in North America; the British victory and debts led directly to the later taxes. Aka the Seven Year’s War.

**Chapter 7**

American colonial republicanism- colonists were beginning to think of new ideas about how things should be done. (republicanism)

American Colonists opinion of the Revolution- upset with how tightly Britain is holding them. Starting to think about new ideas on how things should be done. Extremely mad about all of the acts Britain is passing for the colonies.

Stamp Act- 1765, mandated the use of stamped paper/ the affixing of stamps. Used to raise revenues to support a new military force.

Sugar Act- 1764, Stamp Act- 1765, Declatory Act- 1766

First Continental Congress- 55 delegates met in Philadelphia for 7 weeks (Sept. 5-Oct. 26 1774) to consider ways of redressing colonial grievances. They wrote a Declaration of Rights. This group was a response to the Intolerable Acts. It united the colonies and created a sense of togetherness.

British advantages at the beginning of the Revolution-

* Population- 7.5 million
* Superior monetary fund, and most powerful navy in the world.
* 20,000 slaves that have been promised freedom by the British.
* Native Americans side with British because they want the colonists to stay east of Appalachians.
* 50,000 men in their army. King George hires mercenaries from Germany.
* Have about 50,000 loyalists in colonies.

Advantages of the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution-

* Had very strong leaders during the war both on the battlefield and in the political field.
* France helped fund and arm American colonists before Saratoga and sent forces following Saratoga.
* American soldiers knew the land better and had superior defense strategies.
* The colonies were self-sustaining
* American soldiers had superior marksmen ship compared to the redcoats
* American soldiers believed in the effort much more then the redcoats.

Townshend Acts- imposed a light import duty on glass, white lead, paper, paint, and tea; was an indirect customs duty payable at American ports.

Quebec Act- Guaranteed French subjects their Catholic religion and permitted them to retain many of their old customs and institutions. [(1) French could have trials w/o juries as they were accustomed. (2) French were allowed to stay in the Ohio Valley. (3) The French were guaranteed Catholicism as ok.] The colonists have the right to have access to the Catholic religion freely. Extended to Quebec region north and south into the Ohio River valley. Angered colonists, who felt that they are threatened and should deserve better.

**Chapter 8**

George Rogers Clark- an audacious frontiersman, came up with idea to seize vulnerable British forts in Illinois by surprise. Took men and captured multiple forts. Admirers have argued his success forced the British to cede the region north of the Ohio River to the U.S.

Nathaneal Greene- a general and a Quaker-reared tactician. Distinguished himself by his strategy of delay. By standing then retreating he exhausted his foe, and eventually succeeded clearing most British troops out of Georgia and South Carolina.

John Paul Jones- hard fighting young Scotsman. Daring naval officer. Father of the navy.

Common Sense- written by Thomas Paine. Why is an island ruling a whole continent? It’s only common sense that America should become independent.

Reasons for keeping women from higher education- men didn’t feel women were capable of learning and understanding.

Loyalists after the war- following the war, some 80,000 loyalists left the colonies for Britain and a better social environment for them. This ridded America of the very upper class that Loyalists had previously made up.

Most influential view of the Revolution- Thomas Jefferson’s defiant Declaration of Independence had a universal impact unmatched by any other American document. This “shout heard round the world” has been a source of inspiration to countless revolutionary movements against arbitrary authority.

Battle of Charleston- the British captured 5,000 men and 400 cannon, and there was a very heavy loss of Americans.

Armed Neutrality League- Catherine the Great of Russia organized the league. It lined up almost all the remaining European neutrals in an attitude of passive hostility toward Britain.

**Chapter 9**

Anti-federalists- led by Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee. State’s rights devotees, backcountry dwellers, and farmers. In general, poorest class.

Abolitionist Movement- movement to get rid of slavery and end racial segregation and discrimination.

Constitutional Convention- meeting of delegates in 1787 to revise the Articles of Confederation, which produced a new U.S. Constitution.

Purpose of the Constitutional Convention- to revise the Articles of Confederation, which led to the creation of the U.S. Constitution.

Articles of Confederation- a written agreement ratified in 1781 by the 13 original states, this document, the nations first constitution, was adopted by the Second Continental Congress in 1781 during the revolution. The document was limited because states held most of the power.

**Chapter 10**

Treaty of Greenville- August 1795. Confederacy gave up vast racks of Old Northwest. Indians received a lump-sum payment of $20,000, the right to hunt the lands they ceded, and what they hoped was recognition of their sovereign status.

Jay’s Treaty- (1794) British promise to evacuate posts on U.S. soil; to pay for damages for the recent seizure of ships; U.S. will pay pre-revolutionary accounts.

Franco-American Alliance- U.S. pledged to protect French West Indies. Jeffersonians favored it.

Reason for the Bill of Rights- intended to protect individual liberties against the potential tyranny of a strong central government.

Election of 1796- election following the two-term office of George Washington. Hamilton’s reputation with the people was ruined during his claim as Secretary of State, ending his option for the election and leaving John Adams (vice pres. of George Washington) as Federalist candidate. Adam’s opponent was the outspoken Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson. John Adams would win the Electoral College by 3 votes, and become the president for the next 4 years with Jefferson as his vice-president. Jefferson would start conspiracies within Adams’ cabinet in an attempt to undermine John Adams’ authority.

Hamilton’s Financial Plan- 1st part= report on public credit. 2nd part=report on manufacturers.

1. Funding at par- payback debt $ for $ + interest, this will develop public relationships.
2. Assumption of state debt- federal government should pay off state’s debt so they can start fresh.
3. Tariffs- source of revenue for federal government (goes towards paying off debt).
4. Excise tax- put on whiskey (7% tax on it).
5. National bank- foundation of entire plan, assumption of debt held by bank. People could deposit money, they earn interest on it, bank can lend money out, and interest made on loan could pay off national debt.

Washington’s opinion on the “French Revolution”- he believed America needed to remain neutral and not take sides with either England or France.

**Chapter 11**

Election of 1800- Jefferson defeated Adams. Jefferson and Burr tied and the House of Representatives had to vote on it. H of R were federalists who preferred Burr to Jefferson, but Jefferson still won.

Aaron Burr and the “duel” with Hamilton- Burr plotted the secession of New England and New York. Hamilton exposed Burr so Burr challenged him to a duel and killed him with one shot.

Jefferson’s Presidency- keeps majority of Federalists programs. Stops excise tax on whiskey. Retains bank of the U.S. Maintains the tariff on manufactured goods coming into the country. Doesn’t give states their debt back. Makes effort to heal wounds of presidential campaign. Promotes agriculture.

Embargo Act- act that forbade the export of goods from the U.S. in order to hurt the economics of the warring nations of France and Britain. The act slaved the economy of New England and the South. The act was seen as one of many precursors to war.

Jefferson’s foreign policy- in his inaugural address Jefferson said that he pledged “honest friendships with all nations, entangling alliances with none.”

Excise tax- Hamilton implemented it. It was a tax placed on a few domestic items to increase revenue. Jefferson repealed it because it hurt the farmers, and he was a big supporter of the farmers.

**Chapter 12**

American System-

1. Bank of the U.S.= basically dead during war of 1812, so charter expired. Because of this, private banks set up all over country. Clay wants a 2nd national bank. This bank has more money=much stronger.
2. Tariffs= Tariff of 1816 is to protect U.S. manufactured goods. Americans saw this as attempt to crash factories. First major tariff to protect manufactured goods, starts trend in U.S. Divides country into sections. Each section has own view on stuff.
3. Internal Improvements= Fails to pass in Congress. NE states saw internal improvements as political tool to reduce their influence in political stuff.

The death of the Federalist Party- The Hartford Convention caused it to die. The Democratic-Republicans now had a one party rule.

Treaty of 1818- forms the border between U.S. and Canada.

Section of the country that supported the American System- the west because they didn’t have roads yet and they wanted them.

Democratic-Republican’s view of the American System- don’t want it because then the population of the east will decrease as people move out west.

Tariff of 1833- a compromise tariff that would reduce the Tariff of 1832 by about 10% over a period of eight years.

**Chapter 13**

Tariff of 1828- known as the “Black Tariff” or the “Tariff of Abominations.” Several southern states had formal protests. Southerners reacted so angrily because they felt the “Yankee Tariff” discriminated against them. (forced to buy American manufactured goods heavily protected by tariffs, but they sold their products in a world market completely unprotected by tariffs.)

Jackson and the Bank of the United States- He vetoed the recharter bill for the Bank of the U.S. because he thought it was harmful to the nation.

Political parties of the Jackson era- as socially and demographically different as can be.

Election of 1824- the corrupt bargain. Involves Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Q. Adams. All four of them align with the same political party (dem-rep). Jackson pulls in the most popular votes. No one has majority vote in electoral college. 12th amendment kicks in. H of Reps chooses out of top three vote collectors. Clay is the speaker of the house, but he has the least votes. In early 1825 the H of Reps elects John Q. Adams as president.

**Chapter 14**

German Immigration- Germans came because they had a bad season in Germany. Had good values and hated slavery. More wealthy then the Irish. Moderation. Voting block. Language barrier.

Cotton gin- Eli Whitney. 1793. 50 times more efficient than handpicking. Helped slavery grow. King Cotton.

What competed against Western Road construction?- opposition from the states. Who’s paying for it? State’s rights. Who’s in charge of it? The way.

Conditions in cities between 1800 and 1860- nasty, trashy, dirty, diseases and sickness. Whose job is it to clean?

Population changes in the early 19th century- Irish and German immigration.

**Chapter 15**

Oneida’s- a utopian society, make silver, leave us the idea of a silver industry.

Treatment of women in America compared to Europe- in the situation of rape, women had more rights in America then in Europe.

Influences on the transcendentalist movement- nature, individuality, German philosophers, Asian religion.

Unitarians- inspired by Deism. Believed that God existed in only one person, and not in the orthodox Trinity. They stressed the essential goodness of human nature rather then its vileness. Proclaimed their belief in free will and the possibility of salvation through good works.

Walt Whitman- famous collection of poems= *Leaves of Grass*. He was highly romantic, emotional, and unconventional. *Leaves of Grass* was at first a financial failure, but later on became very popular.

Henry David Thoreau- a poet, a mystic, a transcendentalist, and a nonconformist. Didn’t support slavery, so he refused to pay his poll tax. He was put in jail for a night. Wrote *The Night Thoreau Spent in Jail.* Also known for *Walden: Or Life in the Woods.*

Dorothea Dix- A tireless reformer, she worked mightily to improve the treatment of the mentally ill. At the outbreak of the Civil War, she was appointed superintendent of women nurses for the Union forces.

**Chapter 16**

“black belt”- described where the vast majority of the slaves lived, which was the lower south. (S. Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas)

Main crop of the south- corn. Fed both humans and animals. Can grow in small patches of land.

**Chapter 17**

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo- 1848, Mexico recognized American claims to area north of Rio Grande. Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to the U.S. for $15 million. U.S. agreed to assume $3 million in debts Mexico owed to the U.S. citizens. Polk was dissatisfied with the treaty. He wanted more territory. It was condemned by both opponents who wanted all and no part of Mexico.

49 Degrees- Polk offered this compromise line in 1844 and Britain refused. Then Britain realized the Columbia River was not the St. Lawrence River of the west, so in 1846 Britain proposed the 49 degrees compromise line to Pres. Polk. Polk was angry and gave the decision to the Senate. The Senate quickly accepted the offer and approved the subsequent treaty.

War with Mexico- Polk offered $25 million to Mexico for California and they refused. Mexican troops were the first to fire in the war on April 25, 1846. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended he war. (U.S. would buy an enormous area stretching westward to Oregon and the ocean which included California, and they’d assume the $3.25 million debt Mexico owed them.

Aroostook War- It was over the Maine boundary dispute. The British wanted to build a road from Halifax to Quebec. It ran through land already claimed by Maine. Fights started on both sides and they both got their local militia. It could have been a war, but it never preceded that far.

Reasons for John Tyler joining the Whig party- he hated Jackson.

California relationship with Mexico- people of California “take” the land of Mexico, or control it.

**Chapter 18**

Compromise of 1850- proposed by Henry Clay and seconded by Stephen Douglas. (1) California was a free state. (2) Territory of New Mexico and Utah were organized under popular sovereignty. (3) Fugitive Slave Law was passed. (4) Texas gave up much of western land and received $10 million to pay off debt. Important reason that North won the war.

Seventh of March Speech- distinct speech delivered by Daniel Webster. He calls for a very strict Fugitive Slave law. He’s from New Hampshire.

Debate between Senator William Seward and Young Guard in 1850- debate over who is the moral law in the country and who sets the moral law. It’s God.

**Chapter 19**

Know-Nothing party- opposed increasing immigration levels and attempted to write legislation for rigid restrictions on immigration and naturalization and for laws authorizing the deportation of alien paupers.

Preston Brooks and Charles Sumner- Sumner was a senator of Massachusetts who delivered a blistering speech insulting Brooks, the senator of South Carolina. Brooks started beating Sumner with his cane until it broke and Sumner fell bleeding and unconscious to the floor. “Bully” Brooks revealed how dangerously inflamed passions were becoming, North and South.

James Buchanan Democratic nomination- he won the democratic nomination because he was in London during the Kansas-Nebraska uproar and he was relatively enemy less.

Election of 1860- gave the south the excuse to secede. Lincoln was elected.

**Chapter 20**

France’s abandonment of Mexico- Napoleon realized his costly gamble was doomed. He gambled that the Union would collapse, and thus America would be too weak to enforce its “hand-off” policy in the western hemisphere. (Monroe Doctrine)

North Army’s volunteers- came out by the thousands. No need for a draft.

Southern weaknesses- confederacies always fail. The south couldn’t agree on decisions.

**Chapter 21**

Battle of Bull Run- first major land battle of Civil War. Stonewall Jackson surprises tired Union forces. Union forces are in full retreat. Union loses 2,800 men, Confederates lose 1,900 men. The south becomes complacent, they feel like the war is already over, soldiers leave their ranks.

Battle of Antietam- Sept. 17, 1862. Most important battle of the war. Lee invades Maryland, he hopes to take it away from the Union, and foreign help would come help southern states. Bloodiest day in Civil War history. Casualties: Union=12,000. Confederacy= 11,000.

Merrimack- Confederate ship. The Confederacy destroys it because they think it will fall into Union hands.

Lincoln’s beginning position on the war- immediately makes decisions without asking Congress because he wants to preserve the Union at all costs. Puts blockades at ports, Marshall Law, etc.

Lee’s decision to invade the north through Pennsylvania- thinks Quakers won’t be on Union side because they’re against war. Bad decision. Battle of Gettysburg happens.

Peninsula Campaign- The Union forces abandoned the Peninsula Campaign as a costly failure, and Lincoln temporarily abandoned McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

**Chapter 22**

Wade-Davis Bill- part of reconstruction. Meets great resistance. Shows deep differences between what Lincoln wanted and what Congress wanted. How do we bring the nation back?

The meaning of emancipation to blacks- they don’t leave because they don’t know where to go. Leads to share cropping, Jim Crowe laws.

Black Codes- laws designed to regulate the affairs of the emancipated blacks. Varied in severity from state to state. Aimed to ensure a stable and subservient labor force. Also sought to restore as nearly as possible the pre-emancipation system of race relations. The codes imposed terrible burdens on the unfettered blacks, struggling against mistreatment and poverty to make their way as free people. Made an ugly impression in the north.

14th Amendment- It (1) conferred civil rights, including citizenship but excluding the franchise, on the freedmen; (2) reduced proportionately the representation of a state in Congress and in the Electoral College if it denied blacks the ballot; (3) disqualified from federal and state office former Confederates who as federal officeholders had once sworn “to support the Constitution of the U.S.”; and (4) guaranteed the federal debt, while repudiating all Confederate debts. Did not grant the right to vote.

Sherman Silver Purchase Act- Grover Cleveland say no alternative to halt the bleeding away of gold by engineering a repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. Congress had big debate over whether it should be repealed or not. William Jennings Bryan, a Democratic congressman, held the galleries spellbound for 3 hours as he championed the cause of free silver. The repeal of this act only partially stopped the hemorrhaging of gold from the Treasury.

**Chapter 23**

Credit Mobilier- construction company hired to build the railroad.

Issue surrounding Cleveland’s borrowing of money- borrow money from J.P. Morgan. Morgan shouldn’t have that much power.

Impact of the Civil War on the morality of the Republic- party mode, happy not to be fighting. Gives us waste, extravagance, we go on a spending-spree. Uncontrolled situation.

Pendleton Act- took away the spoil system. Politicians now turn to big corporations for money.

“Waving the bloody shirt”- Grant get elected on his war record.

Populist in the election of 1892- carry parts of the country that we wouldn’t assume they would. William Jennings Bryan.

Who held the power of the government in the late 19th century- Congress. (Robber Barons)

**Chapter 24**

Andrew Carnegie= steel, J. Pierpont Morgan= money, U.S. steel company, John D. Rockefeller= standard oil, James Duke= tobacco

Gospel of Wealth- applied to Carnegie specifically. Feeling, understanding, and accepting that wealth is ok to have. You should be willing to give it away to better society.

Knights of Labor- led by Terrance Powderly (name?). Attempt to bring all labor unions under one umbrella. Also wanted and included women and blacks. Lawyers, bankers, stockbrokers, and gamblers couldn’t join. Campaigned for social reform. Wanted government to regulate railroad, banks, and currency.

National Labor Union- formed in 1866. Lasted about 6 years. Formed to bring skilled craft unions together. Focused on social reform. Excludes blacks.