**Review Continued----**

**Chapter 2**

English Treatment of the Irish- Irish asked for help from Spain to break away from Queen of England. When the Queen heard about this she seized all of their land.

Two most democratic colonies- Rhode Island, North Carolina

Kidnapping of Captain John Smith- Dec. 1607. He was saved by Pochohantas and the Powhatan Indians. Showed their peace.

The impact of result of tobacco at Jamestown- land butchery, all their economy was on one item.

What European imports threatened the Iroquois- diseases, there was no need for them anymore.

Settlers at Jamestown suffered why?- diseases. All they did was search for gold, so they didn’t set up proper living conditions. They didn’t know how to hunt, so many of the men starved to death.

**Chapter 3**

How have recent historians viewed “Colonial America”?- adaption and contact of people, not discover and conquer.

Puritan Doctrine- the select are in charge.

**Chapter 5**

Relationship between the Scot-Irish and the British- heavily taxed them so they hated the British. The Scot-Irish supported the revolution and independence.

**Chapter 9**

America vs. the excesses after the French and Indian War- lots of frontier land in the west.

Ratification of the new Constitution- Congress called upon colonies to write a new Constitution. Wanted to put more power in the hands of the people by becoming new states. Massachusetts colony drafted their own constitution to be ratified. Republicans idea. Gave lots of power to executive branch. Shay’s Rebellion.

Approval of the Articles of Confederation- Articles weren’t ratified by all states until 1781.

The issue of “commerce” within the conversation of the Constitutional Convention- a stipulation that slave trade might continue until 1807, and in that time Congress could have no slave trade in the states. (they had the power to do that)

**Chapter 10**

“Outs” and “loyal opposition”- loyal opposition is the political party out of power.

**Chapter 14**

Irish in the 1840s- Came to America because of the potato famine in Ireland. They were starving and disease ridden. Almost 800,000 Irish immigrants came to American during the 1840s.

Location of early railroads- ¾ of early railroads were in the North.

Working conditions of adult wage earners- worked long days for low wages under bad working conditions.

**Chapter 15**

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: “Hiawatha”

Edgar Allan Poe: “The Raven”

Nathaniel Hawthorne: “The Scarlet Letter”

Herman Melville: “Moby Dick”

1850s women’s rights movement and abolitionism- Lucretia Mott= anti slavery rally. Elizabeth Caddy Stanton= advocate of women suffrage (ring leader). Susan B. Anthony= women’s suffrage leader. Elizabeth Blackwell= medical college. Margaret Fuller= edited a transcendentalist journal. Took party in bringing unity and republican government to Italy. Grimske Sisters= women’s suffrage and anti-slavery. Lucy Stone- kept her last name after getting married. Amelia Bloomers= created and wore bloomers. These women met at Seneca Falls in 1848 where they created the Declaration of Sentiments.

Louis Agassiz: biology

Gilbert Stuart: painter

John J. Audubon= biologist, naturalist. Head of Audubon society.

**Chapter 18**

Popular Sovereignty- people can declare the way they’re governed.

Manifest Destiny and Cuba- The south wanted to expand slavery to Cuba. They created the Ostend Manifesto, which was their plan to purchase Cuba without telling anyone (the north). The south told Spain that if they refused to sell them Cuba they would declare war on Spain. The plan was foiled when the north found out about it.

**Chapter 21**

Emancipation Proclamation- 1863. Lincoln’s proclamation declared “forever free” the slaves in the Confederate states still in rebellion. Lincoln only declared this proclamation in the states where he could NOT free the slaves (the confederate states), not where he COULD free them (the loyal border states). He didn’t want to create disunion.

**Chapter 22**

1866 Congressional Elections- Johnson was trying to avoid Congress’ restrictions. He was trying to get majority of the south with the Soft on South policy. Republicans had veto-proof control over reconstruction policy.

**Chapter 23**

The American people’s feelings toward Grant at the end of the war- very popular, former slaves supported him, he won the presidential election.

“hard money”- gold, silver. Republican hard-money policy had a political backlash. It helped elect a Democratic House of Representatives in 1874, and it 1878 it spawned the Greenback Labor Party, which polled over a million votes and elected 14 members of Congress.

**Chapter 24**

Employees and Employers opinions on unions- Employers= against the unions. Employees= supporters of them because they want shorter working hours, better pay, etc.