

CHAPTER 1

The New Global World, 1450-1620

CHAPTER 1 THEMES

When the Europeans arrived, about 7 million Native Americans resided in what is now the United States and Canada. These northern peoples mostly lived in hunter-gatherer or agricultural communities governed by kin ties. However, most native people—about 40 million, scholars estimate—lived in Mesoamerica (present-day Mexico and Guatemala) and along the western coast of South America (present-day Peru). The Mayas and Aztecs in Mesoamerica and the Incas in Peru fashioned societies ruled by warrior-kings and priests, and created civilizations whose art, religion, and economy were as complex as those of Europe and the Mediterranean world.

In North America, the Hopewell, Pueblo, and Mississippian peoples created complex societies and cultures; but by 1500, most Indians north of the Rio Grande lived in small self-governing communities of foragers, hunters, and horticulturalists. At this time, maritime expansion brought Europeans to the Americas. The Spanish crown, eager to share in Portugal's mercantile success in Africa and India, financed expeditions to find new trade routes to Asia. When Christopher Columbus revealed the "new world" of the Western Hemisphere to Europeans in 1492, Spanish conquistadors undertook to conquer it. By 1535, conquistadors had destroyed the civilizations of Mesoamerica and Peru and inadvertently introduced diseases that would kill millions of Native Americans. Through the Columbian Exchange in crops, animals, plants, and diseases, there was a significant alteration in the ecology of much of the world.

Population growth, religious warfare, and American gold and silver transformed European society in the sixteenth century. As religious warfare sapped Spain's strength, the rise of strong governments in Holland, France, and England, along with a class of increasingly powerful merchants, enhanced the economies of those countries and whetted their peoples' appetites for overseas expansion.

CHAPTER 1 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Cahokia ruins | 9. Hernando Cortes | 16. Thomas Hooker |
| 2. Hopewell ruins | 10. Francisco Pizarro | 17. Indentured Servitude |
| 3. Mayans | 11. Encomiendas | 18. Spanish Armada |
| 4. Aztecs | 12. Mestizos | 19. Enclosure Movement |
| 5. Incans | 13. Columbian Exchange | 20. Treaty of Torsedillas |
| 6. Pueblo Civilization | 14. Maize and "3 Sisters
agriculture" | |
| 7. Reconquista (Spain) | 15. Mercantilism | |
| 8. Conquistadores | | |

Chapter 1 Study Questions

- 1) Why would China have been far more likely than European nations to become a colonial power up until 1433? (pg. 21)
- 2) What made Native American peoples vulnerable to conquest by European adventurers? (Name as many reasons as possible) (pg. 27 +)
- 3) Why was Mesoamerica quickly colonized while North America was not? (Please take the time to learn where each region is located) (pg.15)
- 4) What led to the transatlantic trade in African slaves? Who started it? (pg. 24)
- 5) What two European nations were the first to explore and colonize the New World? (pgs. 24-31)
- 6) What was mercantilism and how did it shape European policies on domestic manufacturing and foreign trade? (pg. 36)

CHAPTER 2

The Invasion and Settlement of North America, 1550-1700

CHAPTER 2 THEMES

Spain began permanent settlement in North America in 1565 and that England, France, and the Dutch Republic followed afterwards between 1607 and 1614, with earlier failed attempts. All of these European incursions inadvertently spread devastating diseases among the native residents and reduced some Indians to in numbers and power. But there were important differences among the groups of settlers. The French and the Dutch established fur-trading colonies which partnered with natives, while the Spanish and the English created settler colonies. Spanish settlers frequently intermarried with the Indians, but maintained a dominating role. The English did not intermarry and actively sought to secure control of the land. Alone among the colonizers, the Dutch did not seek to convert the Indians to Christianity.

There were major differences between England's Chesapeake colonies, in which indentured laborers raised tobacco for export to Europe, while settlers in New England lived in self-governing, religiously organized farming communities. Still, both regions boasted representative political institutions and both experienced Indian wars in the first decades of settlement (1622 in Virginia and 1636 in New England) and again in 1675–1676. Indeed, the simultaneous eruption of Bacon's Rebellion and Metacom's War suggests that the histories of the two English regions had much in common.

CHAPTER 2 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. St. Augustine, Fl (1565) | 16. Headright System | 31. New England Town Meeting |
| 2. Santa Fe, NM (1610) | 17. Bacon's Rebellion | 32. Pequot War |
| 3. Pope Rebellion (1680) | 18. Pilgrims/Separatists | 33. Praying Towns |
| 4. Quebec (1608) | 19. Plymouth Colony | 34. King Philip's War (Metacom) |
| 5. Iroquois Confederation | 20. Mayflower Compact | 35. The effect of the Beaver Trade |
| 6. New Amsterdam (1621) | 21. William Bradford | 36. Chesapeake Bay Colonies |
| 7. Peter Stuyvesant | 22. Puritans | 37. Patroonships |
| 8. Jamestown (1607) | 23. John Winthrop | 38. Significance of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada |
| 9. Joint Stock Company | 24. Massachusetts Bay Colony | |
| 10. Powhatan | 25. The Great Puritan Migration | |
| 11. Captain John Smith | 26. Roger Williams | |
| 12. John Rolfe | 27. Rhode Island | |
| 13. House of Burgesses | 28. Anne Hutchison | |
| 14. Lord Baltimore (Calvert) | 29. Antinomianism | |
| 15. Maryland Act of Toleration (1649) | 30. Salem Witch Trials | |

Chapter 2 Study Questions

1. How did the North American colonies of the Spanish, Dutch, French and English differ in aims and success?
2. Why were death rates so high in early Jamestown (and other southern colonies)?
3. Explain why Bacon's Rebellion is one of the most important events in US history. (pg. 56)
4. What were the differences between the Pilgrims and the Puritans? (pg. 58)
- 5) What were the differences between the Northern English colonies and the Southern English colonies?
- 6) What did John Winthrop mean when he called Massachusetts Bay a "City on a Hill"?
- 7) How were the New England Town Meetings a different form of democracy than the Virginia House of Burgesses?
- 8) What were the short and long term impacts of King Philip's (Metacom) War on New England?
- 9) Why was there no outbreak of religious witch trials in the Chesapeake colonies? What factors prevented it?
- 10) Why was there no yeoman (small farmer) rebellion like Bacon's in the New England Colonies? What factors prevented it?
- 11) Why did Massachusetts expel Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson?

CHAPTER 3

Creating a British Empire in North America, 1660-1750

CHAPTER 3 THEMES

After the 1660s, Britain imposed controls on its American possessions. Parliament passed the Acts of Trade and Navigation to keep colonial products and trade in English hands. Then King James II abolished representative institutions in the northern colonies and created the authoritarian Dominion of New England. Following the Glorious Revolution, the Navigation Acts remained in place and tied the American economy to that of Britain. But the uprisings of 1688–1689 did overturn James II's policy of strict imperial control, restore American self-government, and usher in an era of salutary political neglect.

The social story centers on the development of the South Atlantic System of production and trade, which involved an enormous expansion in African slave raiding; the Atlantic slave trade; and the cultivation of sugar, rice, and tobacco in America. This complex system created an exploited African American labor force in the southern mainland and West Indian colonies and also prosperous communities of European American farmers, merchants, and artisans on the North American mainland. How would the two stories play out? In 1750, slavery and the South Atlantic System seemed firmly entrenched, but the days of salutary neglect appeared numbered.

CHAPTER 3 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Proprietary Colonies | 7. Navigation Acts | 12. Triangular Trade |
| 2. Carolina colony | 8. Dominion of New England | 13. Stono Rebellion |
| 3. Pennsylvania | 9. Leisler's Rebellion | 14. Salutary Neglect |
| 4. Quakers | 10. Edmond Andros | 15. Molasses Act of 1733 |
| 5. William Penn | 11. Middle Passage | |
| 6. Mercantilism | | |

Chapter 3 Study Questions

- 1) Complete a chart of English colonies and know the location, major industries, religions, ethnic make-up and key leaders of each.
- 2) Who was William Penn, and what were his motives for founding Pennsylvania? What 3 values were adopted by the Pennsylvania colony? (pg. 76)
- 3) Why did Edmond Andros' Dominion of New England fail?
- 4) Based on the Map/Chart on pg. 81, which colonies would be the most important to the British economy? Which not?
- 5) About what percentage of African slaves wound up in Britain's North American colonies? Why?
- 6) How did an elite planter class gradually assert control in the Southern Colonies (pg 92-93)
- 7) How did the Northern colonial economy develop? (pg 94-95)
- 8) Carefully explain the "Triangular Trade" (South Atlantic System) which came to dominate colonial shipping.
- 9) Why did the British allow salutary neglect and what were its consequences in the colonies? (pg. 98-99)
- 10) What is the difference between a Royal Colony, a Proprietary Colony and a Joint-Stock Colony?

11) Who won the European wars during the first half of the 17th century and what effect did it have in North America?

CHAPTER 4

Growth and Crisis in Colonial Society, 1720-1765

CHAPTER 4 THEMES

During the mid 17th century, there were dramatic changes in British North America between 1720 and 1765. An astonishing surge in population—from 400,000 to almost 2 million—was the combined result of natural increase, European migration, and the African slave trade. Three other transatlantic influences were equally important: The European Enlightenment, European Pietism, and British consumer goods altered the cultural landscape.

The colonists confronted three major regional challenges. In New England, crowded towns and ever-smaller farms threatened the yeoman (small farmer) ideal of independent farming, prompting families to limit births, move to the frontier, or participate in an “exchange” economy. In the Middle Atlantic colonies, Dutch, English, German, and Scots-Irish residents maintained their religious and cultural identities, leading to bruising ethnic conflicts. Finally, westward migration into the backcountry and the Ohio River Valley set off battles with Indian peoples, civil unrest among whites, and, ultimately, the Great War for Empire (7 Years War/ French and Indian War). In the aftermath of the fighting, Britain stood triumphant in Europe and America.

CHAPTER 4 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. First Great Awakening | 9. Regulator Movement | 18. Iroquois Confederation |
| 2. Old lights vs New lights | 10. The Enlightenment | 19. William Pitt |
| 3. John Edwards and George Whitfield | 11. Deism | 20. Braddocks attack on Ft. Duquesne |
| 4. Harvard University | 12. John Locke | 21. Battle of Quebec |
| 5. William and Mary College | 13. Ben Franklin | 22. Treaty of Paris I (1763) |
| 6. The Scot-Irish (Trailer Trash) | 14. Cotton Mather | 23. Chief Pontiac's Rebellion |
| 7. Anglican Church | 15. Ohio River Valley | 24. Proclamation line of 1763 |
| 8. Paxton Boys | 16. Seven Years/French Indian War | |
| | 17. Albany Plan of Union | |

Chapter 4 Study Questions

- 1) What roles did women play in English colonial society? Did those roles differ between the northern and southern colonies?
- 2) Who were the new migrants coming to the colonies in the early 1700's. Why did they leave Europe and where did they tend to settle?
- 3) In what ways did the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening challenge traditional sources of authority? Be specific.
- 4) Who was most likely to participate in the Great Awakening and why?
- 5) The French and Indian War has been described as an “Inevitable War for Empire”. Is this statement accurate and was its outcome?
- 6) What were the conditions of the Treaty of Paris I (1763)? What after-effects from the war would haunt the British? The French?
- 7) As the colonists expand westward during the mid-18th century, what happens to relations with the Native Americans? Name 2-3 examples which support your answer.
- 8) Why did Chief Pontiac revolt after the French and Indian War? What were the outcomes of his attacks?

CHAPTER 5

Towards Independence- Years of Decision, 1763-1776

CHAPTER 5 THEMES

In the aftermath of the French and Indian War, Britain stood triumphant in Europe and America by 1763. A short span of time—a mere decade and a half later—and the 13 colonists were locked in a desperate struggle with their mother country, Great Britain. That struggle plays out in three acts. In Act I, the French and Indian War prompts British political leaders to implement a program of imperial reform and taxation, both at home and in the 13 colonies. Act II is full of dramatic action, as colonial mobs riot, Patriot pamphleteers articulate ideologies of resistance and British ministers search for compromise between claims of parliamentary sovereignty and assertions of colonial autonomy. Act III takes the form of tragedy: The once-proud British Empire dissolves into civil war, an imminent nightmare of death and destruction.

The lack of astute leadership in Britain was a major factor. But British leaders faced circumstances that limited their actions: a huge national debt and deep commitments to both a powerful fiscal-military state and the absolute supremacy of Parliament. Moreover, in America, decades of salutary neglect strengthened Patriots' demands for political autonomy, as did the fears and aspirations of artisans and farmers. The trajectories of their conflicting intentions and ideas placed Britain and its American possessions on course for a disastrous—and fatal—collision.

CHAPTER 5 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

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|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Sugar Act | 11. Boston Massacre | 21. Olive Branch Petition |
| 2. Vice-Admiralty Courts | 12. Burning of the HMS Gaspee | 22. Lord Dunmore's Declaration |
| 3. Stamp Act | 13. Tea Act & East India Tea Company | 23. Second Continental Congress |
| 4. Stamp Act Congress & Boycotts | 14. Boston Tea Party | 24. George Washington |
| 5. Sam Adams and the Sons of Liberty | 15. Four Coercive/Intolerable Acts | 25. Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" |
| 6. Declaratory Act | 16. Quebec Act | 26. Richard Henry Lee's Resolution |
| 7. Townshend Act | 17. First Continental Congress | 27. Declaration of Independence |
| 8. Homespun fabric | 18. Loyalist vs. Patriots | |
| 9. "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania" | 19. Minutemen | |
| 10. Committees of Correspondence | 20. Bunker/Breed's Hill | |

Chapter 5 Study Questions

1. What were the goals of Parliament and King George III in passing new taxes & regulations on the colonies after 1763?
2. What arguments did the colonists use to object to the English Crown's measures?
3. What economic factors were involved in leading colonists to be displeased with the British government?
4. How did the Townshend Acts dramatically escalate tensions?
5. How did Committees of Correspondence work?
6. What was so intolerable about the Coercive (Intolerable) Acts?
7. What were British strengths and weaknesses at the outset of the war?
8. What were the American strengths and weaknesses at the outset of the war?

CHAPTER 6

CHAPTER 6 THEMES

The American Revolutionary War between Britain and its rebellious colonies began in 1776 and ended in 1783. The two largest victories for the Patriots (Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781)) determined the outcome of the conflict. Surprisingly, given the military might of the British Empire, both were American victories, and helped offset a string of military defeats, most notably Charleston, SC (1780). The triumph testifies to the determination of George Washington, the resilience of the Continental army, and support for the Patriot cause from hundreds of local militias and tens of thousands of taxpaying citizens. It is important to remember only 1/3 of the colonists were Patriots during the war, making the victory all the more surprising.

Even more unexpected was the Patriots' second success: building effective institutions of republican government. These elected institutions of local and state governance evolved naturally out of colonial-era town meetings and representative assemblies. They were defined in the state constitutions written between 1776 and 1781 and their principles led to the first national constitution, the Articles of Confederation. Despite the challenges posed by conflicts over suffrage, women's rights, and fiscal policy, these self-governing political institutions carried the new republic successfully through the war-torn era and laid the foundation for the second government, The Constitution of 1787, our national charter that endures today.

CHAPTER 6 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Lexington and Concord | 10. Baron Von Stuben | 20. The Constitutional Convention |
| 2. Hessians | 11. Charleston (1780) | 21. Virginia Plan |
| 3. Trenton and Princeton | 12. Lafayette | 22. New Jersey Plan |
| 4. Joseph Brant | 13. Yorktown | 23. Great Compromise |
| 5. Iroquois Confederation and role of natives | 14. Treaty of Paris II (1783) | 24. 3/5 Compromise |
| 6. Saratoga (1777) | 15. Abigail Adams | 25. Federalists |
| 7. Second Continental Congress | 16. Loyalists | 26. Federalist Papers |
| 8. Continental dollars | 17. Articles of Confederation | 27. Bill of Rights |
| 9. Valley Forge | 18. Northwest Ordinances | 28. Antifederalists |
| | 19. Shay's Rebellion | |

Famous Quotes: (Know the significance of each quote!)

"Give me Liberty or give me death" –Patrick Henry

When asked by a woman what kind of government they were to have; "A Republic, if you can keep it" –Ben Franklin

Chapter 6 Study Questions

- 1) What were the strengths and weaknesses of Great Britain at the start of the American Revolution? The American Patriots? (pg. 172)
- 2) Why was Saratoga such an important victory for the Patriot forces? What did it lead to?
- 3) How were the rag-tag Americans able to defeat Great Britain? What factors do you think were most influential and why? (pg. 182)
- 4) Why were the British so generous to the Americans in the Treaty of Paris? How much did our allies gain in the Treaty of Versailles, signed at the same time? Be specific as to what territories each nation received. (pg. 182)
- 5) How did the Pennsylvania Constitution alarm some founding fathers after the war? How did the Massachusetts Constitution alleviate their fears and become a model for other states? (pgs. 184)
- 6) Look at the chart on pg. 184. Which regions selected a wealthier "ruling class"? What effect did the revolution have on the percentage and income of each region's politicians?
- 7) What happened to the American Loyalists after the Revolution? How was their property distributed? (pg. 187-189)
- 8) Why was the Constitution seen as a revolutionary document as it was being written? Was it actually revolutionary?

CHAPTER 7

The New Republic, 1763-1820

CHAPTER 7 THEMES

Contrasting public policies advocated by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson define the period. Hamilton supported a strong national government and created a fiscal infrastructure (the national debt, tariffs, and a national bank) to spur trade and manufacturing. By contrast, Jefferson wanted to preserve the authority of state governments and envisioned an America enriched by farming rather than industry. Jefferson and the Dem-Republicans promoted a westward movement that transformed the agricultural economy and sparked new wars with the Indian peoples. Expansion westward also shaped American diplomatic and military policy, leading to the Louisiana Purchase, the War of 1812, and the treaties negotiated by John Quincy Adams. Finally, there was the unexpected rise of the First Party System. As Hamilton's policies split the political elite, the French Revolution divided Americans into hostile ideological groups. The result was two decades of bitter conflict and controversial measures: the Federalists' Alien and Sedition Acts, the Republicans' Embargo Act, and Madison's decision to go to war with Britain in the War of 1812. Although the Federalist Party faded away, it left a legacy in Hamilton's financial innovations and John Marshall's jurisprudence.

CHAPTER 7 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Alexander Hamilton | 19. Alien and Sedition Acts | 43. War Hawks |
| 2. Thomas Jefferson | 20. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions | 44. (4) Causes of War of 1812 |
| 3. Federalists vs. Democrat-Republicans (1 st Party System) | 21. Nullification | 45. Burning of DC |
| 4. Presidential cabinet | 22. Revolution of 1800 | 46. Francis Scott Key and Ft McHenry |
| 5. Judiciary Act of 1789 | 23. Treaty of Ft. Stanwix | 47. Battle of Horseshoe Bend |
| 6. Hamilton's 4 part economic plan (enacted) | 24. Little Turtle | 48. Hartford Convention |
| 7. Bank of the US (B.U.S.) | 25. Battle of Fallen Timbers | 49. Battle of New Orleans |
| 8. Protective Tariff vs. Revenue Tariff | 26. Treaty of Greenville | 50. Andrew Jackson |
| 9. Strict Interpretation | 27. Eli Whitney's "Gin" | 51. Treaty of Ghent |
| 10. Loose Interpretation (Necessary & proper clause) | 28. Marbury v. Madison | 52. Era of Good Feelings |
| 11. French Revolution | 29. Judicial Review | 53. Henry Clay's American System |
| 12. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality | 30. John Marshall | 54. McCullough v. Maryland |
| 13. Whiskey Rebellion | 31. Virginia Dynasty | 55. Gibbons v. Ogden |
| 14. Impressment | 32. Barbary Pirates War | 56. Fletcher v. Peck |
| 15. Jay's Treaty | 33. Pinckney's Treaty | 57. Dartmouth College v. Woodward |
| 16. Washington's Farewell Address | 34. Toussaint L'Overture | 58. Adams-Onis Treaty |
| 17. XYZ Affair | 35. Louisiana Purchase | 59. Monroe Doctrine |
| 18. Quasi-War with France | 36. Lewis and Clark | 60. Sec. of State J. Q. Adams |
| | 37. Sacagawea | |
| | 38. Pike's Expedition to the SW | |
| | 39. Chesapeake Incident | |
| | 40. Embargo Act of 1807 | |
| | 41. Tecumseh and the Prophet | |
| | 42. Battle of Tippecanoe | |

Chapter 7 Famous Quotes: (Know the who, what, when and where for each quote)

"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." - Thomas Jefferson

"Millions for defense but not a penny for tribute." - Robert Harper

"We have met the enemy and they are ours" - Oliver Hazard Perry

"Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the great sea... as well as the earth? -Tecumseh

Chapter 7 Study Questions

- 1) What was Hamilton's vision of the future and how did his plan attempt to accomplish it? What were the problems with it?
- 2) What was Jefferson's vision of the future and how was it different from Hamilton's?
- 3) How were Indians treated in the new republic? Give specific examples.
- 4) How did the Haitian slave revolt result in the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase?
- 5) How did Jefferson change his policies once confronted by the realities of the presidency?
- 6) How did the French Revolution and war in Europe help the USA. How did it threaten our stability and commerce?
- 7) How did the Federalists seek to hold onto power after the Election of 1800? How successful were their various methods?

8) What factors/ events combined to create the “Era of Good Feelings”?

CHAPTER 8

Creating a Republican Culture, 1790-1820

CHAPTER 8 THEMES

State legislatures created capitalist commonwealths in which governments supported private businesses that contributed to the public welfare. This republican-inspired policy of state mercantilism remained dominant until the 1840s. Republicanism influenced social and family values. The principle of legal equality encouraged social mobility among white men. Republicanism likewise encouraged parents to provide their children with equal inheritances and allowed them to choose their marriage partners. In the South, republican doctrines of liberty and equality coexisted uneasily with slavery and ultimately applied only to the white population.

Stirred by republican principles, many citizens joined democratic and egalitarian denominations, particularly Methodist and Baptist churches. Inspired by “benevolent” ideas and the enthusiastic preachers of the Second Great Awakening, many women devoted their energies to religious purposes and social reform organizations. The result of all these initiatives—in economic policy, social relations, and religious institutions—was the creation of a distinctive American republican culture.

CHAPTER 8 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Alexis DeToqueville’s
<i>Democracy in America</i> | 7. Republican Motherhood
(Cult of Domesticity) | 15. End of Slavery in North by
1804 |
| 2. Panic of 1819 | 8. Second Great Awakening | 16. “The Peculiar Institution” |
| 3. American Shipping (picture
and caption on page 239) | 9. Noah Webster | 17. American Colonization
Society |
| 4. <i>Letters from an American
Farmer</i> - de Crevecoeur | 10. Washington Irving | 18. Liberia |
| 5. Expansion of Voting Rights
(Jeffersonian Democracy) | 11. Edgar Allen Poe* | 19. Missouri Compromise (1820) |
| 6. Sentimentalism/Romantic
Movement | 12. Nathaniel Hawthorne* | 20. Jefferson’s Bill for
Religious Freedom |
| | 13. James Fenimore Cooper* | 21. Erie Canal |
| | 14. Manumission | 22. “Burned Over” District |

Chapter 8 Famous Quotes: (Know the who, what, when and where for each quote)

“What then is the American, this new man?”- J. Hector de Crevecoeur

“America begins west of the Appalachian Mountains. Everything east is still European” – Mr. Vitale

Chapter 8 Study Questions

- 1) How do the voting requirements for white men change during this time period (1790-1820)? How do they change for other groups?(pg. 243)
- 2) What role do women retain in early American culture? (pg.246) Name 2 advocates who wish to change this and describe what they propose. (pg.246 and 265)
- 3) According to foreign observers, which region seemed to be better educated and why? (pg. 253-5)
- 4) How successful was the scheme to remove freed blacks and send them back to Africa? (pg.256)
- 5) What event made the USA a “truly Christian nation” and how did it accomplish this? (pg. 259-264)
- 6) What groups were most empowered by the Second Great Awakening? (pg.262)

CHAPTER 9

Economic Transformation, 1820-1860

CHAPTER 9 THEMES

The United States enjoyed a shocking economic transformation over the first half of the nineteenth century. That transformation had two facets: a major increase in production—the Industrial Revolution—and the expansion of commerce—the Market Revolution. Water, steam, and minerals such as coal and iron were crucial ingredients in both revolutions—driving factory machinery, carrying goods to market on canals and rivers, and propelling steamboats and railroad engines.

The consequences of that transformation resulted in the rise of an urban society, the increasing similarity between the Northeast and Midwest and their growing difference from the South, and the creation of a class-divided society. Seeking to shape the emerging society, benevolent reformers and evangelical revivalists worked to instill moral discipline and Christian values. But artisan republicans, unionized workers, and Irish and German immigrants had their own economic and cultural goals. The result was a fragmented society. Differences of class and culture now split the North just as race and class had long divided the South. Americans looked to their political system, which was becoming increasingly democratic, to address these divisions. In fact, the tensions among economic inequality, cultural diversity, and political democracy became a troubling—and enduring—part of American life.

CHAPTER 9 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Industrial Revolution | 8. Singer sewing machines | 15. John Deere's Steel Plow |
| 2. Market Revolution | 9. National Trade Union | 16. Temperance Movement |
| 3. Cyrus McCormick | 10. Commonwealth v. Hunt | 17. Irish and German Immigrants |
| 4. Samuel Slater | 11. The National Road | 18. Nativism |
| 5. Francis Lowell | 12. American System | |
| 6. Samuel Morse | 13. Erie Canal | |
| 7. Second Great Awakening | 14. Robert Fulton's Clermont | |

Famous Quotes: (Know the who, what, when and where for each quote)

"In ancient times, all roads led to Rome. In modern times, all roads lead to Chicago"- Chicago Newspaper

Chapter 9 Study Questions

- 1) Which industries grew the most during this time period?(chart on pg. 243)
- 2) How was Britain able to sell its manufactured goods in America so cheaply? (pg.277) How did Americans adapt to develop their own industries? (pg.277-78)
- 3) How did the Industrial revolution change the American nation? (pg. 277-281)
- 4) How were early attempts to unionize dealt with in America as wages and hours made life harder for workers? (pg.280-282)
- 5) How successful were the early transportation improvements at allowing Americans to move westward? Which improvement had the greatest impact and why?
- (6) What 2 major cities benefitted most from the Erie Canal and how? (pg.262)

CHAPTER 10

A Democratic Revolution, 1820-1844

CHAPTER 10 THEMES

A democratic political revolution accompanied the economic transformation of the United States over the early nineteenth century. The expansion of the voting franchise weakened the political system developed by the founding fathers and encouraged the transfer of power to professional politicians—men like Martin Van Buren who were mostly of middle-class origin and more selfishly motivated.

There was also a revolution in government policy, as Andrew Jackson and his Democratic Party dismantled the mercantilist economic system of government-supported economic development. On the national level, Jackson destroyed Henry Clay's American System; on the state level, his Democrats wrote new constitutions that ended the government charters and subsidies to private businesses to do public good.

Finally, the emergence of the Second Party System created a new political party which challenged the dominance of Jackson. Following the split in the Republican Party during the election of 1824, two new parties—the Democrats and the Whigs—developed on the national level and eventually absorbed the members of the Anti-Masonic and Working Men's Parties. The new party system established universal suffrage for white men and a mode of representative government that was responsive to ordinary citizens. In their scope and significance, these political innovations matched the economic advances of both the Industrial Revolution and the Market Revolution.

CHAPTER 10 VOCABULARY:

(PLEASE DEFINE AND ADD TO YOUR NOTEBOOKS)

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|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Jacksonian Democracy (Democratic Revolution) | 7. Kitchen Cabinet | 14. Indian Removal Act of 1830 |
| 2. Patronage/Spoils System | 8. Whig Party | 15. Sequoyah |
| 3. Henry Clay's American System | 9. Second Party System | 16. Worcester v. Georgia |
| 4. Election of 1824 (corrupt bargain) | 10. South Carolina Exposition and Protest | 17. Trial of Tears |
| 5. Tariff of Abominations | 11. Nullification | 18. Panic of 1837 |
| 6. Nullification Crisis | 12. Nicolas Biddle and the Bank War | 19. Tippecanoe and Tyler Too! |
| | 13. Daniel Webster | 20. Hard Cider Campaign |

Famous Quotes: (Know the significance of each quote)

"Government jobs are like the spoils of war and to the victor go the spoils of the enemy"- William Marcy

"The Bank is trying to kill me but I will kill it" –Andrew Jackson

"John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it." –Andrew Jackson

"My only two regrets in life are that I did not hang John C. Calhoun and did not shoot Henry Clay." -Andrew Jackson

Chapter 10 Study Questions

- 1) Alexis DeToqueville is noted for his brilliant observations of the young American nation. What did he note about American leaders from 1820-1844 and how was that different from the founding fathers who launched the nation? (pg 303)
- 2) What was the Corrupt Bargain of 1824 and how did the most popular candidate lose the election? (pg.307)
- 3) Which of Adam's policies combined with his questionable election weakened support for his presidency? (pg. 307-309)
- 4) What actions did Martin Van Buren (The little Magician) use to orchestrate a victory for Andrew Jackson in 1828? (pg.280-282)
- 5) What happened during the Nullification Crisis and how was it resolved? How might it foreshadow larger conflicts to come? (pg. 310-313)
- 6) How do Jackson's policies on Indians, the Bank of the US and the tariff crisis strengthen his own hand but weaken the presidency for future men?
- 7) What were the major policies which brought the Whig party together? (pg.322)
- 8) Explain the rise of the Second Party System and its effect on American politics during the 1830's and 1840's.