

EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY EVENT CARDS



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The event cards may be utilized as a tool to help supplement instructions.

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DIST OF EVENT

Magna Carta
Transatlantic Slave Trade
Jamestown
House of Burgesses
Mayflower Compact
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
Mercantilism
Navigation Acts
Bacon's Rebellion
English Bill of Rights
First Great Awakening
French and Indian War
Albany Plan of Union
Treaty of Paris of 1763
Proclamation of 1763
Stamp Act
Stamp Act Congress
Boston Massacre
Boston Tea Party
Coercive/Intolerable Acts
First Continental Congress
Second Continental Congress
American Revolution
Battles of Lexington and Concord
Common Sense
Declaration of Independence
Battle of Saratoga
Valley Forge
Articles of Confederation
Battle of Yorktown
Treaty of Paris 1783
Land Ordinance of 1785
Shays' Rebellion
Northwest Ordinance
Constitutional Convention 1787
Virginia Plan

New Jersey Plan
Great Compromise/Connecticut
Compromise
Three-Fifths Compromise
Federalist Papers
Anti-Federalist Papers
Bill of Rights
Hamilton's Financial Plan
The Second Great Awakening
First Political Parties – Federalist
First Political Parties – Democratic -
Republican
Whiskey Rebellion
Washington's Farewell Address
XYZ Affair
Alien and Sedition Acts
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
Election of 1800
Midnight Appointments
Marbury v. Madison
Louisiana Purchase
Lewis and Clark Expedition
War of 1812
Battle of New Orleans
Acquisition of Florida
McCulloch v. Maryland
Missouri Compromise
Monroe Doctrine
Gibbons v. Ogden
Industrial Revolution
Transportation Revolution
Election of 1824
Election of 1828
Nullification Crisis
Indian Removal Act and the Trail of
Tears
Webster-Hayne Debates
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia and
Worcester v. Georgia
Bank War

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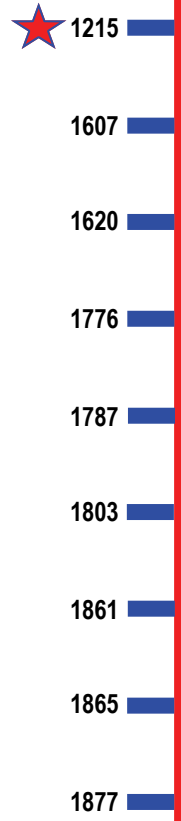
Western Expansion/Manifest Destiny
Oregon Trail
Mormon Trail
Texas Annexation
Mexican American War
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
Gold Rush
Women's Rights Movement/Seneca
Falls Convention
Education Reform Movement
Temperance Movement
Labor Reform Movement
Technological Innovations
Cultural Impact of Art, Music, and
Literature of the 19th Century
Abolitionist Movement
Hospitals and Prison Reform Movement
Emergence of Transcendentalism
Thoreau's Act of Civil Disobedience
Compromise of 1850
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Gadsden Purchase
Kansas- Nebraska Act
Dred Scott v Sanford
Lincoln-Douglas Debates
John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry
Election of 1860
Inaugural Address of Jefferson Davis
Lincoln's First Inaugural Address
Civil War
Fort Sumter
Battle of Antietam
Homestead Act
Morrill Land Grant Act
Battle of Gettysburg
Lincoln and the Gettysburg Address

Battle of Vicksburg
Emancipation Proclamation
Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address
Lee's Surrender at Appomattox
Assassination of Abraham Lincoln
Reconstruction
Adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th
Amendments to the U.S. Constitution
Andrew Johnson's Impeachment
Dawes Act



MAGNA CARTA

King John of England signed this document in 1215. The Magna Carta limited the power of the king and stated that not even the king was above the law. It also guaranteed important rights to noblemen and freemen. For example, they could not have their property seized by the king or his officials; they could not be put on trial based only on an official's word without witnesses; and they could only be punished by a jury of their peers. The Magna Carta influenced many future documents, such as the English Bill of Rights, the U.S. Constitution, and the U.S. Bill of Rights.



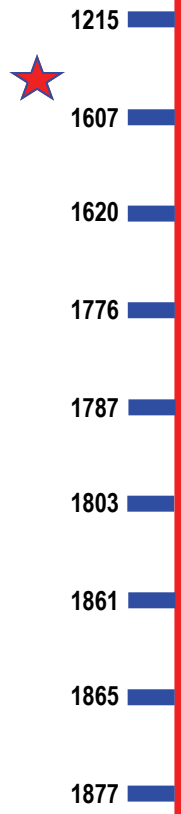
QUESTIONS

- 1) What effect did the Magna Carta have on the development of American democratic ideals?
- 2) How did the Magna Carta influence early American ideas about individual rights?



TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

The slave trade was the business of capturing, transporting, and selling Africans as slaves to buyers in the Americas. Between the 15th and 19th centuries, slaves were taken from Africa to the Americas on what is called the Middle Passage, the middle leg of a three part voyage. This Triangular Trade began in Europe where ships loaded with rum, cloth and guns sailed to Africa where goods were traded for African slaves who were then transported to the Americas where they were sold as labor for cultivating sugar into molasses and rum which were then returned to Europe. Eventually, African slaves became the dominant labor force on Southern plantations in the United States.



QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the Middle Passage?
- 2) Why were African slaves transported to the Americas?
- 3) How did the transatlantic slave trade promote economic growth in the colonies and England?



JAMESTOWN

The first permanent English colony was located in Jamestown, Virginia. In 1607, a group of merchants formed the Virginia Company of London and settled in Jamestown, named after King James I. Many of the settlers spent their time looking for gold and did not prepare for the winter. The first winter was very harsh and many of the settlers faced starvation and disease. This was called "The Starving Time." Settler John Smith helped colonists survive by establishing a work ethic ("He that shall not work, shall not eat"). Thanks to John Rolfe, settlers eventually discovered that Jamestown was ideal for growing tobacco because of the fertile soil. Tobacco became one of the South's largest cash crops.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was 1607 significant?
- 2) How did the establishment of Jamestown lead to successful colonization for the English?

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HOUSE OF BURGESSES

The Virginia House of Burgesses was created in 1619 and was the first representative assembly in the American colonies. Made up of free white men who were land owners, the first meeting was held in Jamestown where the House of Burgesses was empowered to enact legislation for the colony. Like the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, the Virginia House of Burgesses was an early attempt at self-government in the New World. Notable members of the House of Burgesses included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Virginia House of Burgesses significant?
- 2) Why was the House of Burgesses important to the growth of representative government?

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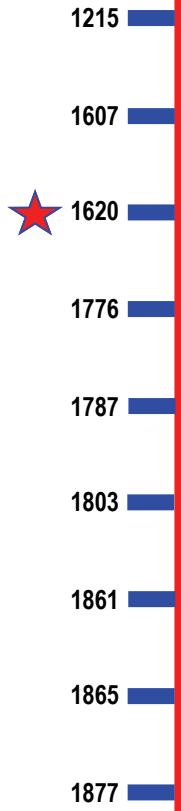
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MAYFLOWER COMPACT

In 1620, Pilgrims seeking religious freedom travelled from England to the New World aboard the Mayflower. They landed off the coast of Cape Cod well outside the limits of the Virginia Company Charter. As a result, before they left the ship, the men drafted and signed an agreement called the Mayflower Compact. This document was an agreement among the men to create a government. The Mayflower Compact helped establish the idea that the people create government through an agreement among themselves.



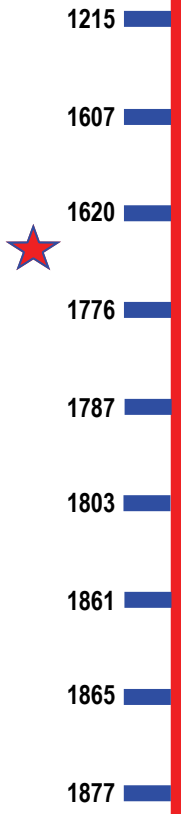
QUESTIONS

- 1) How is the Mayflower Compact an example of self-government?
- 2) How does government protect order within a community?



FUNDAMENTAL ORDERS OF CONNECTICUT

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was adopted in 1639 and was the first written constitution in North America. Thomas Hooker was the author of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. It helped to advance the idea of representative government. It provided that all freemen elect their representatives, and it put some limits on government's power.



QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut significant?
- 2) Why was the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut important to the growth of representative government?



MERCANTILISM

Mercantilism was an economic theory followed by European nations in the 16th and 17th centuries which argued that nations increased their power and wealth by obtaining gold and by creating a favorable balance of trade where they exported more than they imported. England increased its wealth by establishing colonies in North America which provided raw materials to the mother country and in return the mother country exported manufactured goods for colonial use. In the 1650's, the American colonies were forced to trade with England by the Navigation Acts. These acts were not heavily enforced (salutary neglect) until after the French and Indian War which contributed to colonial unrest.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the system of mercantilism work for nations?
- 2) How did mercantilism influence the economic prosperity of the colonies?

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NAVIGATION ACTS

In the 1650's, the American colonies were forced to trade with England by the Navigation Acts. According to these laws, American colonies were required to trade mainly with Great Britain, buying Britain's manufactured goods in exchange for selling the colonists' raw products. Manufactured goods were more expensive than raw products. This mercantile trade allowed Great Britain to increase its wealth. These acts were not heavily enforced (salutary neglect) until after the French and Indian War which contributed to colonial unrest.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Navigation Acts influence the economic prosperity of the colonies?
- 2) Were the Navigation Acts effective?

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BACON'S REBELLION

Bacon's Rebellion was a revolt in 1676 led by Nathaniel Bacon against colonial authority in Jamestown. Bacon and his supporters were small farmers and frontier settlers who opposed Governor William Berkeley. They were against high taxes and Governor Berkeley's favoritism towards large plantation owners (Tidewater gentry) as well as his Indian policy. Bacon and his group marched into Jamestown, took control of the House of Burgesses, and burned much of Jamestown. After Bacon became ill and died, the rebellion ended and Berkeley hanged many of Bacon's followers. The outcome of Bacon's Rebellion was that the King appointed a new governor, and the House of Burgesses passed laws to prevent future royal governors from assuming too much power.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was Bacon's Rebellion important in describing the revolutionary spirit of the colonists?
- 2) How was Bacon's Rebellion an example of social issues?

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ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS

The English Bill of Rights was written in 1689. It states that the power to make laws and impose taxes belonged to Parliament. It also included the right of citizens to petition the government and the right to trial by jury. It influenced the U.S. Bill of Rights which drew upon many of the same ideas. For example, both the English Bill of Rights and the U.S. Bill of Rights protect citizens against excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What effect did the English Bill of Rights have on the development of American democratic ideals?
- 2) How did the English Bill of Rights influence the U.S. Bill of Rights?

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FIRST GREAT AWAKENING

The First Great Awakening was a revival of religious feelings and beliefs in the American colonies that began in the 1730's. To revive peoples' religious spirit, preachers would travel from town to town delivering sermons about God at outdoor revival meetings. The First Great Awakening helped pave the way for the American Revolution and encouraged the ideas of liberty and equality.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did people join the religious movement of the First Great Awakening?
- 2) How did changes in religious expression affect people's political ideas?

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FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (SEVEN YEARS' WAR)

The French and Indian War (1754-63) was also known as the Seven Years' War. The French and some Native Americans fought together against the British and the colonists over control of parts of North America including the Ohio River Valley. While Britain eventually won, the war left Britain with a huge debt. Parliament responded by imposing new laws and taxes on the English colonies, which angered many colonists and eventually led to the American Revolution.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who was involved in the fighting of the French and Indian War?
- 2) What were they fighting over?
- 3) How did the outcome of this war affect British economic policies in colonial America?

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ALBANY PLAN OF UNION

Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union in 1754. It was the first formal proposal to unite the colonies. The Albany Plan called for each of the colonies to send representatives to a Grand Council in Albany, New York. This council would be able to collect taxes, raise armies, make treaties, and start new settlements. Franklin encouraged the colonies to unite with his cartoon message, "Join or die." His plan was defeated by the colonial legislatures because they did not want to give up control of their own affairs.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was Benjamin Franklin's Albany Plan of Union significant?
- 2) What was the meaning of Benjamin Franklin's political cartoon?

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TREATY OF PARIS OF 1763

The Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War was signed in 1763. Securing the British victory, the Treaty of Paris gave Canada and all of the land east of the Mississippi River to Britain. To reward Spain for its help in the French and Indian War, France gave Spain New Orleans and all land west of the Mississippi River. The treaty ended French power in North America.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Treaty of Paris of 1763 significant?
- 2) How did the Treaty of Paris of 1763 change the borders of North America?

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PROCLAMATION OF 1763

Following the French and Indian War, the King of England issued the Proclamation of 1763 to keep the colonists from going west of the Appalachian Mountains. It was issued to keep the peace between the Native Americans and the settlers. This act angered the colonists because they believed that they had the right to settle in the Ohio River Valley. The Proclamation was enforced by British troops, many of whom were quartered in colonists' homes which caused added tension between England and the colonists.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the King issue the Proclamation of 1763?
- 2) How did the colonists react to the Proclamation of 1763?
- 3) How was the Proclamation of 1763 a cause of the American Revolution?

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TAMP ACT

The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. To help pay England's debts for the French and Indian War it required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp, showing that a tax had been paid. Documents such as diplomas, wills, contracts, newspapers, playing cards, and calendars had to have the stamp. The American colonists felt they were being unfairly taxed without their consent ("no taxation without representation"). Thus, they meet at the Stamp Act Congress and organized a boycott until the law was repealed.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the British Parliament pass the Stamp Act?
- 2) How did the colonists react to the Stamp Act?
- 3) How was the Stamp Act a cause of the American Revolution?

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TAMP ACT CONGRESS

The Stamp Act Congress met in New York City in October, 1765, to voice colonists' concerns about British taxes being imposed on the colonies. Nine of the colonies sent delegates to the Congress which drew up a petition to the King protesting the Stamp Act. They argued that taxation could only be carried out by colonial assemblies, and not by the British Parliament in which the colonists had no representation ("No taxation without representation!"). This marked the first time the colonies united to discuss growing tensions between Britain and her colonies.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the purpose of the Stamp Act Congress?
- 2) How did the Stamp Act Congress contribute to colonial unity?
- 3) How was lack of representation in Parliament a cause of the American Revolution?

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BOSTON MASSACRE

On March 5, 1770, a group of young colonial dock workers and British soldiers faced off outside a customs house. A British soldier had stones, ice, and coal chunks thrown at him. More British soldiers arrived. The colonial mob taunted the soldiers. A fight broke out, and the soldiers began firing. Crispus Attucks, a former slave, and four other colonists were killed. The shooting was referred to as a "massacre," and Patriots used the incident as anti-British propaganda in newspaper articles, posters, and pamphlets. The colonists were outraged by the incident. Paul Revere's famous "Bloody Massacre" engraving appeared in many colonial publications.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Boston Massacre contribute to colonial unrest?
- 2) How did propaganda of the Boston Massacre contribute to colonial unity?
- 3) Why was the death of Crispus Attucks significant?

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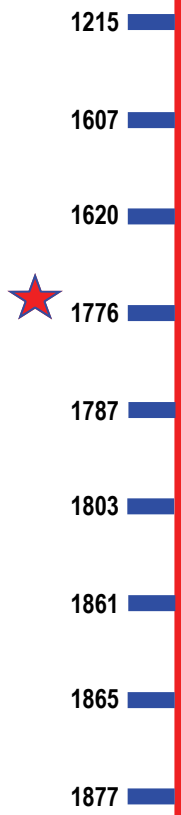
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BOSTON TEA PARTY

The Tea Act passed by Parliament in 1773 was unpopular in the colonies. It gave the English East India Company a monopoly on importing tea into the colonies. There were many protests against it, including the famous Boston Tea Party. The Sons of Liberty, led by Samuel Adams, disguised themselves as Mohawk Indians and boarded three tea ships docked in the Boston Harbor. They dumped 342 chests of East India Company tea into Boston Harbor in protest of the Tea Act. They believed that by destroying the tea Britain would see how strongly the colonists disagreed with the law.

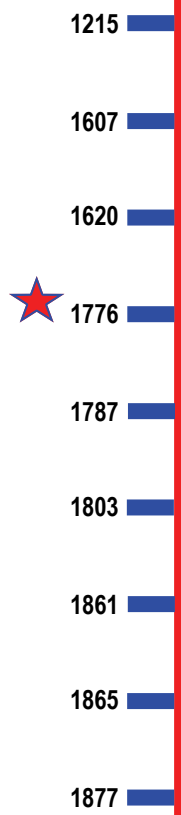


QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did Parliament pass the Tea Act?
- 2) How was the Boston Tea Party an act of civil disobedience?

COERCIVE ACTS (INTOLERABLE ACTS)

After the Boston Tea Party, Britain was angered by the colonists' actions, and Parliament passed the Coercive Acts in 1774, a series of laws to punish the colonies. The colonists called them the Intolerable Acts because they believed that the laws were too severe. One of the acts closed down the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the destroyed tea, and another banned democratic town meetings. The Intolerable Acts also allowed Britain to quarter (house) troops in colonists' homes and let British officials accused of crimes in the colonies stand trial in Britain. In response to the acts, the colonies came together in September, 1774, at the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia to mobilize a united resistance to the Crown.



QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Coercive Acts (Intolerable Acts) affect the colonists?
- 2) How did the colonists react to the Intolerable Acts?



FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

In September, 1774, fifty-five delegates from twelve of the colonies met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to discuss rising concerns over the Intolerable Acts and the colonists' continuing frustration over "taxation without representation." This meeting was called the First Continental Congress. The Congress did not advocate independence. The delegates decided to boycott all trade with Great Britain if the Intolerable Acts were not repealed.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the purpose of the First Continental Congress?
- 2) How did the delegates to the First Continental Congress show unity?

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SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Delegates met in May, 1775, after the first shots had already been fired at Lexington and Concord. This meeting was called the Second Continental Congress. The delegates adopted the Olive Branch Petition expressing their loyalty to the king, but disapproving Parliament's actions. The Congress elected George Washington Commander of the Continental Army and organized a committee to write the Declaration of Independence. Eventually, delegates adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the delegates to the Second Continental Congress meet?
- 2) What did the delegates to the Second Continental Congress accomplish?

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution (1775-1783) was a war for independence between the American colonies and Great Britain. The colonists were unhappy with Great Britain's mercantilist policies and with being taxed without representation. The colonists had become accustomed to governing themselves during their early history due to Britain's "salutary neglect." After the French and Indian War, the sudden increase in taxation and unwanted attention from Great Britain (such as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts) surprised and angered the colonists. This war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1783 and resulted in American independence from Great Britain.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did Great Britain's mercantilist policies lead to the American Revolution?
- 2) Why was the American Revolution significant?

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BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND CONCORD

In April, 1775, British soldiers marched out of Boston to seize a stockpile of colonial weapons and arrest members of the Sons of Liberty. Warned by Paul Revere and William Dawes that "The Redcoats are coming!," about seventy Minutemen stood in Lexington ready to face about 250 British soldiers. No one knows who fired first, but seven Americans were killed before British soldiers moved past Lexington to Concord. In Concord, they were met with more Minutemen who fought back until the British retreated. Americans regrouped and continued firing on the British throughout their twenty mile march back to Boston. Lexington and Concord are considered the first battles of the American Revolution. American poet Ralph Waldo Emerson described this event as "the shot heard round the world."

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did British soldiers march into Lexington and Concord?
- 2) Who were the Minutemen?
- 3) Why were the Battles of Lexington and Concord called "the shot heard 'round the world"?

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COMMON SENSE

In January, 1776, Thomas Paine published a pamphlet titled *Common Sense*. This pamphlet contained a strong attack on the idea of monarchy and argued that it was only “common sense” for the thirteen colonies to separate from Great Britain. Within six months, 500,000 copies had been sold. Paine’s pamphlet convinced many colonists that the time for total independence from Great Britain had come. In 1776, during the American Revolution, Paine also wrote a series of pro-revolution essays entitled *The American Crisis*. George Washington liked Paine’s first essay, which began with the words “These are the times that try men’s souls,” so much that he demanded it be read to colonial troops at Valley Forge.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was Common Sense significant in declaring independence from Great Britain?
- 2) How was Thomas Paine influential in helping support the American Revolution?

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

After much debate, colonial delegates to the Second Continental Congress determined that a complete break from Britain was necessary. A committee made up of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Livingston, Roger Sherman, and Thomas Jefferson was given the task of drafting the declaration. The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776. Using ideas from English philosopher John Locke, Thomas Jefferson (the primary author) wrote “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness...”

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?
- 2) What ideals are outlined in the Declaration of Independence?
- 3) How do the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence affect Americans today?

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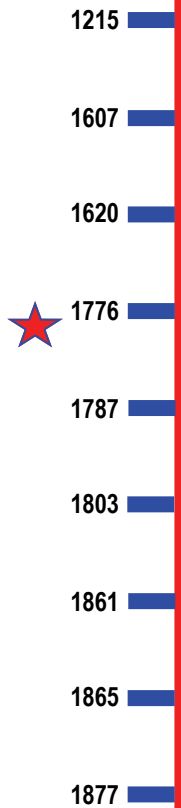
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BATTLE OF SARATOGA

The Battle of Saratoga was a major battle of the American Revolution. In an effort to cut off the New England colonies from the rest of the English colonies by taking control of the Hudson River, British General John Burgoyne led a series of attacks in the summer of 1777. His troops were defeated in a two-part battle at Saratoga which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War. After the victory at Saratoga, France and Spain pledged their aid to the United States in America's fight for independence.



QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Battle of Saratoga significant?
- 2) Why was Saratoga considered the turning point of the war?

VALLEY FORGE

In the winter of 1777, during the American Revolution, Washington's army of 10,000 exhausted troops set up camp at Valley Forge, a frozen field about 25 miles outside of Philadelphia. Although nearly one in four of his men died during this time due to disease, starvation, and the harsh, freezing conditions, Washington used the winter to train his men with military drills so that they would be ready to fight like a professional army when fighting resumed in the spring.



QUESTIONS

- 1) What hardships did George Washington and the Continental Army face at Valley Forge?
- 2) What did George Washington accomplish during his time at Valley Forge, despite the hardships?



ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The Articles of Confederation was the document drafted in 1781 which outlined a government for the newly-formed United States of America. The government created by the Articles had no chief executive, no judiciary, no power to tax, no power to raise an army, required unanimous agreement from all thirteen colonies in order to change the document, and left most of the power to the states. The states were not in favor of a strong central government for fear that it would become too powerful like the British monarchy. Even though the Articles of Confederation was a weak document, Congress did manage to pass two important laws: the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. Due to its weaknesses, the Articles of Confederation was replaced in 1789 by the U.S. Constitution.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Articles of Confederation significant?
- 2) Why did the colonists fear giving the new government too much power?
- 3) What were the weaknesses and strengths of the Articles of Confederation?

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BATTLE OF YORKTOWN

The Battle of Yorktown was the last major battle of the American Revolution. British General Charles Cornwallis marched his troops through Virginia to the coast where he expected to meet a British fleet of ships at Yorktown. The British controlled much of the coast during the war, but just before Cornwallis' arrival at Yorktown, a French fleet of ships defeated the Royal Navy, which left Cornwallis in trouble. Washington's troops quickly blocked Cornwallis in from the North as French troops landed to the South. Surrounded on every side, Cornwallis and his men held out for weeks but finally surrendered on October 19, 1781, effectively ending the war.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Battle of Yorktown significant?
- 2) Who helped the Americans defeat the British at Yorktown?

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TREATY OF PARIS OF 1783

Although the American victory at Yorktown marked the last battle of the American Revolution, it was not until the Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3, 1783 (almost 2 years later) that the Americans and the British agreed on the diplomatic terms to end the conflict. The British gave up their rights to all land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, except for Florida and New Orleans, and recognized the United States of America as an independent nation.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Treaty of Paris of 1783 significant?
- 2) What did the Americans gain in the Treaty of Paris of 1783?

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LAND ORDINANCE OF 1785

The Congress of the Articles of Confederation passed two laws during the early years after the American Revolution: the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. These laws were designed to help govern new territories and establish new states. The Land Ordinance of 1785 divided the Northwest Territory into townships and sections for settlement. The law also set aside land in each township for the support of public schools.

QUESTION

What was the purpose of the Land Ordinance of 1785?

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SHAYS' REBELLION

In 1786, about 700 debt-ridden farmers led by Daniel Shays took part in a violent uprising in western Massachusetts. They attacked courthouses to stop officials from foreclosing on farms. The farmers rebelled against state taxes that were difficult to pay due to the economic depression. The Massachusetts militia was called to end the mob violence, but many Americans saw Shays' Rebellion as a sign that the Articles of Confederation was not working. Fearing a future crisis, leaders called for a convention to discuss forming a stronger government. This led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia.

QUESTION

How did Shays' Rebellion highlight the weakness of the Articles of Confederation and the need for a stronger national government?

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NORTHWEST ORDINANCE OF 1787

The Congress of the Articles of Confederation passed two laws during the early years after the American Revolution: the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. These laws were designed to help govern new territories and establish new states. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established these four basic principles: slavery was abolished in states carved out of the Northwest Territory, the rights of citizens were protected, fair treatment of Indians was guaranteed, and the importance of public education was emphasized. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set up orderly procedures for the expansion of the United States. It created a system of government for new territories and provided a way to admit new states to the Union once a territory's population reached 60,000 free white males. New states would also be considered equal to existing states.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were the basic principles established in Northwest Ordinance of 1787?
- 2) How did the procedures established in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 allow for an orderly expansion of the United States?

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787

In May, 1787, fifty-five delegates from every state except Rhode Island met at the Philadelphia State House to revise the Articles of Confederation. They kept their proceedings secret so that they could freely discuss their ideas. Well-known faces, such as Benjamin Franklin and George Washington (elected president of the Convention), were present as well as young delegates such as James Madison and Alexander Hamilton. Thomas Jefferson was not present because he was serving as U.S. diplomat in France. John Adams was not present because he was serving as U.S. diplomat in England. By September, the delegates had scrapped the Articles of Confederation and created a strong federal union instead of a loose confederation of states. They signed the Constitution on September 17, 1787, and called on the states to hold special ratifying conventions to approve or reject this new government. In 1789, the new U.S. Constitution was ratified and became law.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the delegates want to keep the meeting a secret?
- 2) Who were the key people present?
- 3) What was the original purpose of the convention and how did it change?

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VIRGINIA PLAN

During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the delegates from Virginia suggested a plan for the construction of the new government. In the Virginia Plan it was suggested that the legislative branch have two houses with the number of representatives for each state in both houses based on a state's population. The plan favored larger states because they would be awarded more representatives than would the smaller states.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Virginia Plan address the issue of representation in Congress?
- 2) Why did the larger states support the Virginia Plan?

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NEW JERSEY PLAN

In reaction to the proposed Virginia Plan that was introduced at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 which favored the larger states, the smaller states worried that they would consistently be out-voted in Congress. New Jersey suggested an alternative plan, called the New Jersey Plan, in which the legislative branch would only consist of one house, and each state would have an equal number of representatives, regardless of population.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the New Jersey Plan address the issue of representation in Congress?
- 2) Why did the small states support the New Jersey Plan?

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GREAT COMPROMISE (CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE)

Delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 disagreed about how the new government should be constructed. Virginia suggested the Virginia Plan in which the legislative branch would have two houses with the number of representatives for each state in both houses being based on a state's population. New Jersey suggested an alternate plan, called the New Jersey Plan, in which the legislative branch would only consist of one house and each state would have an equal number of representatives, regardless of population. Delegates from the larger states felt this was not fair for their states. The Great Compromise combined the Virginia and the New Jersey Plans by creating a bicameral (two-house) Congress. In the House of Representatives, the number of members from each state would be determined by the state's population, but in the Senate, each state would be equally represented by two senators.

QUESTION

How did the Great Compromise address the issue of representation in Congress?

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THREE-FIFTHS COMPROMISE

At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, northern and southern states disagreed about whether slaves should be counted as part of a state's population when calculating taxes and when determining the number of representatives a state would have in the House of Representatives. The North wanted slaves to count for taxation purposes, but not for representation, while the South wanted the opposite (to count slaves for representation, but not for taxation). Delegates compromised and decided that three-fifths (3/5th) of the slave population would be counted for taxation and representation. In other words, for every five slaves in a state, three would be counted.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why would the South want to count slaves for representation in Congress, but not for taxation?
- 2) How did the Three-Fifths Compromise address the issue of counting slaves for representation?

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FEDERALIST PAPERS

As states held ratifying conventions debating whether to accept or reject the newly proposed Constitution, two groups emerged. Those in favor of the new Constitution were called "Federalists" because they favored a strong federal (or national) government, and those opposed were called "Antifederalists" because they feared that the Constitution made the new central government too powerful. Alexander Hamilton, a strong Federalist, wrote the largest number of the 85 essays explaining and defending the Constitution. He quickly enlisted the help of James Madison who had taken extensive notes during the Constitutional Convention and who wrote the second largest number of the essays. John Jay wrote five essays as well. The 85 essays were published anonymously under the pseudonym "Publius" in the New York newspapers in 1787-1788. Today, these essays are considered the best insight into the Founders' logic and purpose behind the Constitution.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who were the Federalists?
- 2) What was the purpose of the Federalists Papers?

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ANTI-FEDERALIST PAPERS

As states held ratifying conventions debating whether to accept or reject the newly proposed Constitution, two groups emerged. Those in favor of the new Constitution were called “Federalists” because they favored a strong federal (or national) government, and those opposed were called “Anti-Federalists” because they feared that the Constitution made the new central government too powerful. In 1787-1788 Anti-Federalists published essays in newspapers speaking out against ratification of the Constitution. Patrick Henry, a strong Anti-Federalist, spoke out publicly in his speech to the Virginia Convention, saying “...Your President may become king...” Antifederalists like George Mason and Mercy Otis Warren argued that the new Constitution had no Bill of Rights and that a Bill of Rights was necessary to protect citizens’ rights.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who were the Anti-Federalists?
- 2) What was the purpose of the Anti-Federalist Papers?

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BILL OF RIGHTS

After ratification of the Constitution, the first U.S. Congress met in 1789 and James Madison, a Representative from Virginia, immediately began drafting the first amendments (changes) to the Constitution. Congress proposed twelve amendments which Madison had written and introduced. These twelve proposed amendments then had to be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. Ten were ratified by the required number of states in 1791, and they became known as the Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights protects some of our most important freedoms, such as religion, speech, trial by jury, and due process.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How was the Bill of Rights ratified?
- 2) What freedoms are protected in the Bill of Rights?

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HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN

Alexander Hamilton served as the nation's first Secretary of the Treasury under President George Washington. One of Hamilton's biggest challenges during this time was the large national debt accumulated during the Revolution. In 1790, Hamilton called on Congress to assume (buy up) the national and state debts by issuing new bonds to investors which the U.S. government would then repay with interest. He also pushed Congress to create the Bank of the United States and to place a tariff (tax) on certain imported items in order to raise revenue for the new U.S. government.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did Alexander Hamilton come up with his Financial Plan?
- 2) What were the three parts of Hamilton's Financial Plan?

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SECOND GREAT AWAKENING

The Second Great Awakening was a religious movement beginning in the 1790's in which people felt a renewed sense of spirituality and often attended religious revivals held by charismatic preachers. This movement stressed "free will" and salvation through good works which contributed to the reform spirit in America as people looked to improve society and help others.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did people join the religious movement of the Second Great Awakening?
- 2) How did the idea of salvation through "good works" influence reform movements?

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FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES- FEDERALIST

During the debate over ratification of the new U. S. Constitution in 1788, differences began to appear among some of the nation’s political leaders. In the 1790’s, Alexander Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury and Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State were both members of President George Washington’s Cabinet and had very different visions of how the new government should function. These differences led to the development of the nation’s first political parties. Hamilton preferred a strong federal government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution. He believed that Congress should have the power to make laws that were “necessary and proper” to carry out its duties. Many of Hamilton’s supporters were large landowners, bankers, and businessmen in New England and the middle states. They also supported England and opposed France. Hamilton and his supporters became known as Federalists. John Adams was the last Federalist President and the party largely disappeared after 1800.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who was the leader of the Federalist Party?
- 2) Who were the supporters of the Federalist Party?
- 3) What did the Federalists believe?



FIRST POLITICAL PARTIES- DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN

During the debate over ratification of the U.S. Constitution, differences began to appear among some of the nation’s political leaders. In the 1790’s, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State were both members of President Washington’s Cabinet and had different visions of how the new government should function. These differences led to the development of the nation’s first parties. Jefferson believed that the federal government’s power should be limited in order to protect the powers of the states. He believed in strict interpretation of the Constitution, meaning that Congress and the President were restricted to doing only what the Constitution specifically said they could do. Jefferson and James Madison, another leader of the Democratic-Republicans, were strong supporters of agriculture and farming, and much of their support was in the South. They also supported France and opposed England. Jefferson, Madison, and their supporters became known as Democratic-Republicans.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who were the leaders of the Democratic-Republican Party?
- 2) Who were the supporters of the Democratic-Republican Party?
- 3) What did the Democratic-Republicans believe?





WHISKEY REBELLION

In 1794, Pennsylvania farmers took up arms in rebellion against tax collectors because they were angry about taxes on whiskey. Part of the farmers' income came from selling whiskey distilled from corn. President George Washington put on his old military uniform and with Alexander Hamilton led 13,000 federal militia troops to put down the rebellion. When the farmers heard about this, they fled. Many Americans saw the Whiskey Rebellion as a test of the government's strength under the new Constitution. The federal government proved that it would be able to face a crisis and that it would not tolerate violent uprisings.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did farmers rebel?
- 2) How did the Whiskey Rebellion prove the strength of the federal government under the Constitution?

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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Foreign policy is the way that one country chooses to deal with other countries. George Washington had to deal with many foreign policy issues during his presidency, including increasing conflicts in Europe. He issued the Neutrality Proclamation in 1793 which made it clear that America would not take sides in the war between Britain and France. In 1796 Washington left office after two terms and issued a Farewell Address with two warnings for Americans. First, he strongly advised the country to stay out of foreign conflicts and remain neutral. Second, he warned of the dangers of political parties and the division they would create within the country.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the foreign policy of President George Washington's administration?
- 2) What two warnings did President George Washington issue in his Farewell Address?

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XYZ AFFAIR

In 1797, the French navy began seizing American ships and impressing American sailors. Impressment was the act of seizing foreign sailors and forcing them to serve in another country's navy. This is often called "the Half War" with France. President John Adams sent diplomats, including John Marshall, to Paris to discuss a solution. When the diplomats arrived, the French foreign minister, Talleyrand, sent three agents to demand a bribe of \$250,000 for himself and a loan of \$10 million to France before he would even meet with them. The diplomats refused. When President Adams told Congress about the incident, he referred to the French agents as "X, Y, and Z," and therefore, this became known as the "XYZ Affair." The American public was outraged when they learned of the affair.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the XYZ Affair significant?
- 2) How did Americans react to the XYZ Affair?

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ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS

In 1798, the Federalist Congress passed several laws during John Adams' presidency which made it more difficult for immigrants to participate in the political process and were aimed at the growing support for Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans. The Alien Acts allowed the President to deport any alien (foreigner) who was deemed to be a threat to the country and increased the waiting period for an immigrant to become a citizen from five years to fourteen years. The Sedition Act provided that a person could be fined or imprisoned for criticizing the government, Congress, or the President. A number of members of the Democratic-Republican Party were convicted under this law which Thomas Jefferson and others argued was a clear violation of the First Amendment.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why would President John Adams be criticized for the Alien and Sedition Acts?
- 2) Why was the Sedition Act a violation of the First Amendment?

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KENTUCKY AND VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS

As a result of the Alien and Sedition Acts passed by the Federalist Congress in 1798 and 1799, Jefferson and Madison wrote the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, criticizing the Federalists and John Adams for these policies. Thomas Jefferson and others argued that these Acts were a clear violation of the First Amendment and that states could nullify (declare invalid) a federal law they believed violated the Constitution (unconstitutional).

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did Thomas Jefferson and James Madison write the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions?
- 2) Should a state be allowed to nullify a federal law? Why or why not?

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ELECTION OF 1800 (REVOLUTION OF 1800)

The Election of 1800 is considered a revolution due to the change in control of the American government for the first time from one political party to another political party. In the Election of 1800, President John Adams ran for a second term as the candidate of the Federalist Party. He was defeated by Thomas Jefferson, the candidate of the Democratic-Republican Party. In addition, for the first time the Federalists also lost control of both houses of Congress. The United States experienced a change in control of its government without a single drop of blood being spilled.

QUESTION

Why was the Election of 1800 referred to as the Revolution of 1800?

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MIDNIGHT APPOINTMENTS

The Election of 1800 signaled a loss of power for the Federalist Party. However, in the time between Thomas Jefferson's victory over John Adams in November, 1800, and Jefferson's actual inauguration as the third President of the U.S. in March, 1801, the outgoing Federalist controlled Congress passed laws increasing the number of judges in the federal court system. President Adams appointed as many Federalist judges as he could before leaving office, thus securing a legacy for the Federalists in government since they had lost power in the other two branches. Adams was busy signing appointment papers for these positions, including several as Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia, right up until midnight. Some of the Federalist appointees had their appointment papers delivered to them by the outgoing Secretary of State John Marshall, but a few did not get their papers. When Jefferson took office the next day, he forbade his new Secretary of State, James Madison, to deliver these Midnight Appointments, sparking the landmark Supreme Court case, *Marbury v. Madison*.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did President John Adams appoint federal judges before leaving office?
- 2) What Supreme Court case resulted from the undelivered Midnight Appointments?

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MARBURY v. MADISON

William Marbury was appointed Justice of the Peace by John Adams in his final days in office as President, but his appointment papers were not delivered before Jefferson took office. President Jefferson forbade his Secretary of State James Madison to deliver Marbury's appointment papers. Marbury then hired a lawyer and sued Madison. Using a part of the Judiciary Act of 1789, the U.S. Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice John Marshall, heard the case under its original jurisdiction (first and only court to hear it) in 1803. The Court dismissed the case and thus did not rule for or against Marbury. Of more importance, the Court struck down part of the Judiciary Act of 1789 as unconstitutional because the Court decided it was in conflict with Article III of the Constitution. This was the first time the Supreme Court overturned part of an act of Congress and claimed that it had the power of judicial review. Judicial review is the power to decide if laws are constitutional. By exerting this power, the Supreme Court established itself as a co-equal branch of government.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did *Marbury v. Madison* affect the power of the Judicial Branch?
- 2) How did the Supreme Court's decision in *Marbury v. Madison* illustrate the idea of "checks and balances"?

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LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson purchased a very large section of land of over 800,000 square miles from Napoleon of France for \$15 million. The land stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and doubled the size of the United States. Jefferson then sent Lewis and Clark on a military expedition to explore the new territory.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Louisiana Purchase affect the size of the United States?
- 2) Who did Jefferson send to explore the new territory?

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LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory in 1803 from France, thus doubling the size of the United States. Jefferson then sent a military expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory (1803-1806). Their goal was to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean, map out the territory, gather scientific information, and establish friendly relations with the natives. With the help of a French fur trapper and his Native American wife Sacagawea, Lewis and Clark were able to accomplish their goals and return with valuable scientific information in their journals.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were the goals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?
- 2) Who helped Lewis and Clark on their expedition?

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WAR OF 1812

President James Madison urged Congress to declare war on Great Britain in 1812. War Hawks, such as Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, western and southern politicians, were convinced that Great Britain was supplying weapons to Native American tribes in the Ohio River Valley. Even though there was no evidence that Great Britain was supplying Native Americans, a leader named Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet began organizing the tribes against Americans. The American troops, led by William Henry Harrison, attacked the Native Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe, killing the Prophet. Upset at his brother's death, Tecumseh joined the British in attacking Americans. The War continued between the Americans and the British and is considered the Second American Revolution. The War of 1812 resulted in an increase in nationalism, which included the writing by Francis Scott Key of the Star Spangled Banner. The effect of the War was an economic shift from relying on British manufactured goods to an increase in American textiles and manufactured goods.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the U.S. declare war on Great Britain in 1812?
- 2) How did the War of 1812 lead to a sense of U.S. nationalism?
- 3) How did the War of 1812 affect the economy of the U.S.?

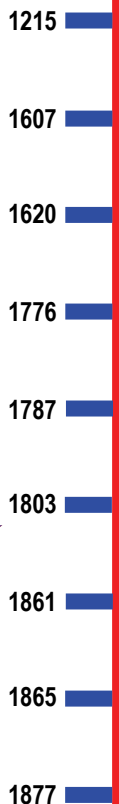


BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

In 1815 in the last major battle of the War of 1812, the American army led by General Andrew Jackson faced the British soldiers in New Orleans. Even though the Americans were outnumbered, Jackson and his troops stopped the British and won the battle. The war was officially over with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent two weeks before the battle, but communication was slow and was not received by the troops. As a result of the American victory, Andrew Jackson emerged as a national military hero.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Battle of New Orleans significant?
- 2) Why was Andrew Jackson seen as a national military hero after the Battle of New Orleans?





ACQUISITION OF FLORIDA

In 1818, General Andrew Jackson was sent to defend Georgia against attacks by Seminole Indians from Florida. Already established as a war hero after his success at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, Jackson led over 3,000 troops to Georgia and pursued the Seminoles into Florida Territory which was owned by Spain at the time. While this was a dangerous move, Spain decided not to go to war over the invasion because of internal problems at home and because it was already fighting with Latin American rebels who were seeking independence from Spain. These events caused Spain in the Adams –Onis Treaty of 1821 to cede (to sell) the Florida Territory to the U.S. in return for the U.S. agreeing to pay U.S. citizens' claims against Spain up to \$5 million.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was General Andrew Jackson sent to Georgia?
- 2) Why did Spain sell Florida to the United States?

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McCULLOCH v. MARYLAND

In 1819, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the federal government in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*. Using Alexander Hamilton's financial plan, the U.S. Congress chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. Its largest branch was located in Baltimore, Maryland. The state of Maryland did not agree that the federal government had the power under the U.S. Constitution to charter a bank. In an effort to put the bank out of business, the state passed a law placing a heavy tax on all transactions conducted at the Baltimore branch of the Bank. James McCulloch, the bank manager, refused to pay the tax and was prosecuted and convicted in a Maryland court. McCulloch then appealed to the Supreme Court. The case went to the Supreme Court to answer the questions of whether the federal government had the power to create a national bank and whether a state government had the power to tax it. The Supreme Court, led by John Marshall, ruled in favor of the federal government saying "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." The decision strengthened the power of the federal government.

QUESTION

In the Supreme Court case *McCulloch v. Maryland*, what questions did the Supreme Court answer?

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MISSOURI COMPROMISE

In 1819 Missouri requested admission to the union of the United States as a slaveholding state. Missouri's admission as a slave state would have upset the balance in Congress between the slaveholding states and the free states. Henry Clay introduced a compromise called the Missouri Compromise in 1820. The compromise allowed Missouri to enter the union as a slave state, but also allowed Maine to enter the union as a free state, thus keeping the balance in Congress and avoiding war between the sections. The compromise also forbade slavery in all the territory north of the 36'30" parallel with the exception of Missouri.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Missouri Compromise further divide the country on the issue of slavery?
- 2) Why did Congress fear upsetting the balance of "slave states" and "free states"?

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MONROE DOCTRINE

In order to protect trade with the newly freed Latin American countries and prevent European interference in this hemisphere, President James Monroe established an American foreign policy known as the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. It stated that the Western Hemisphere was closed to European countries and that no further European colonization would be permitted. Even though the United States could not enforce its policy militarily, Great Britain supported the U.S. policy in order to secure trade with the Latin American countries.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did President James Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?
- 2) How did James Monroe's foreign policy in the Monroe Doctrine compare to Washington's foreign policy of neutrality and the advice he gave in his Farewell Address?

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GIBBONS v. OGDEN

The New York Legislature granted a 20-year monopoly to Aaron Ogden to operate steamboats in New York waters, but the U.S. Congress granted a license to Thomas Gibbons to engage in the coastal trade and operate steamboats between New York and New Jersey. Ogden sued Gibbons in a New York court, and the court ruled in Ogden's favor. Gibbons appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1824, the U.S. Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice John Marshall, heard arguments between the two competing steamboat operators in the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*. In its decision, the Court explained that Congress had the power under the interstate commerce clause of Article I, Section 8 to grant Gibbons a license to operate steamboats between New York and New Jersey. Since Article VI of the Constitution makes laws of the U.S. that do not conflict with the Constitution part of the supreme law of the land, New York's action had to give way. Along with cases like *Marbury v. Madison* and *McCulloch v. Maryland*, this case further strengthened the power of the federal government.

QUESTION

What was the Supreme Court's decision in *Gibbons v. Ogden* and why is it significant?

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INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution of the 19th century was a change in how goods were produced in the country. The United States went from producing goods by hand in people's homes to mass-producing goods by machines in factories. Inventions like Samuel Slater's textile machine blueprints, Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts and cotton gin, and Robert Fulton's steamboat, all contributed to America's economic growth.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Industrial Revolution change the economic growth of the U.S.?
- 2) What inventions helped contribute to the Industrial Revolution and the economic growth of the U.S.?

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TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTION

The Transportation Revolution (1700's – 1800's) was fueled by the Industrial Revolution, including inventions in the transportation system such as steamboats, railroads, and canals. These inventions improved transportation costs and made transportation and communication faster. The Industrial and Transportation Revolutions also contributed to urbanization (the rapid growth of cities).

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did innovations in technology affect the transportation of goods?
- 2) What was one result of the Transportation Revolution?

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ELECTION OF 1824

In 1824 there were four candidates for the presidency of the United States: John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Henry Clay of Kentucky, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and William Henry Crawford of Georgia. Each candidate represented a different section of the country. It was a close race, and none of the four received a majority of the electoral votes although Andrew Jackson received more popular and electoral votes than did any of the other three. When no candidate has a majority, the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution states that the House of Representatives decides who will be president from the top three candidates. Henry Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives and thus had a huge influence on the vote. In what became known as the "Corrupt Bargain," Clay supported John Quincy Adams. John Quincy Adams became President, and Clay secured a new job as the Secretary of State for himself in the process when Adams appointed him to that position.

QUESTION

Why was the Election of 1824 called the "Corrupt Bargain"?

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ELECTION OF 1828

After losing the presidential election of 1824 in the House of Representatives, Andrew Jackson ran once more against John Quincy Adams for President in 1828. Jackson ran as a Democrat and Adams ran as a Whig. Jackson was one of the first candidates to personally campaign for the presidency. He traveled the country visiting taverns and talking to people. He portrayed himself as a “common man.” With this persona, and increased male suffrage (voting) by non-landowners, Jackson easily won the election. Jackson supported limited government powers and hands off government. He used the spoils system to reward political supporters with government jobs.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the outcome of the Election of 1824 affect Andrew Jackson’s campaign in the Election of 1828?
- 2) What beliefs did Andrew Jackson support during his presidency?

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NULLIFICATION CRISIS

The Nullification Crisis of 1828-1832 was a conflict between the national government and Southern state governments over the issue of tariffs. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, wrote the South Carolina Exposition and Protest in response to what the South called the “Tariff of Abominations.” He argued that a state could nullify (declare invalid) a federal law it saw as unconstitutional. President Andrew Jackson argued for national sovereignty, and Calhoun argued for state sovereignty. South Carolina threatened nullification and secession (to officially withdraw from the U.S.) unless the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 were repealed. Congress repealed the tariffs but passed the Force Bill allowing the President to send troops to enforce its laws. South Carolina nullified the Force Bill. Although a compromise was reached, the threat of Civil War loomed over the country.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How was the Nullification Crisis a conflict of power between the state and federal governments?
- 2) Should a state have the power to “nullify” a federal law? Why or why not?

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INDIAN REMOVAL ACT AND THE TRAIL OF TEARS

In order to make room for white settlers, President Andrew Jackson persuaded Congress to pass the Indian Removal Act of 1830. It forced the removal of Native American tribes from land east of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. The Indians were eventually forced westward at gun point in the middle of winter in what became known as the Trail of Tears. Thousands of them died along the way.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Indian Removal Act passed by Congress?
- 2) Why was the removal of the Native Americans in 1830 called the Trail of Tears?

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WEBSTER-HAYNE DEBATES

In 1830, a series of debates took place in the United States Senate over the issue of federal power versus state sovereignty. Daniel Webster, Senator from Massachusetts, argued for national sovereignty and preserving the union. Webster stated: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Robert Hayne, Senator from South Carolina, argued that the states were sovereign and had given limited power to the national government.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were the issues in the Webster-Hayne Debates?
- 2) How were the Webster-Hayne Debates an example of "sectionalism"?

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CHEROKEE NATION *v.* GEORGIA AND WORCESTER *v.* GEORGIA

The U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall addressed the Indian land question in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) and *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832). In the first case, the Court declined to rule and thus left the Cherokees at the mercy of the land-hungry state of Georgia. In the second case, the Court handed the Cherokee a legal victory by ruling that Georgia had no power over Indian land. In response to this Supreme Court ruling, President Jackson supposedly said, "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it." The Cherokees were forcibly removed by gun point in the middle of winter in what has become known as the Trail of Tears.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the Supreme Court's decision in *Worcester v. Georgia*?
- 2) Why would President Andrew Jackson's response to the Court's decision in *Worcester v. Georgia* be considered an example of a breakdown of the principle of checks and balances?

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BANK WAR

This term refers to the 1832-1836 conflict between supporters of the Second Bank of the U.S. and Andrew Jackson. President Andrew Jackson vetoed (rejected) Congress' re-charter of the Bank of the United States, thus forcing it to close. He had the U.S. government's money removed from the National Bank and deposited in state banks called "pet banks." This led to an economic panic.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What actions did President Andrew Jackson take concerning the Bank of the U.S.?
- 2) What was the result of the President Andrew Jackson's actions?

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WESTERN EXPANSION/ MANIFEST DESTINY

During the 19th century, Manifest Destiny was the philosophy or idea that it was the destiny of the U.S. to expand its territory all the way to the west coast (“from sea to shining sea”). Using new technology, such as steamboats, canal building, and railroads developed during the Transportation Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, Americans set their sights on the West.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What does Manifest Destiny mean?
- 2) How did technology affect westward expansion?

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OREGON TRAIL

Oregon Territory was a region west of the Rocky Mountains that included present-day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and also parts of Wyoming, Montana, and western Canada. Four different countries claimed Oregon Territory: the U.S., Great Britain, Spain, and Russia. However, by the 1820s only British and American claims continued. Many settlers were drawn to the territory (“Oregon fever”), and in 1818, Great Britain and the U.S. agreed to jointly occupy Oregon Territory. By the 1840s, many Americans had moved into the territory, travelling by covered wagons along the Oregon Trail, and Americans began calling for an end to Britain’s occupation. During his 1844 presidential campaign, President James K. Polk supported the occupation of Oregon territory. Polk’s supporters adopted the slogan “54’40” or Fight!” (Meaning the U.S. should occupy Oregon Territory to the 54’ 40” parallel). In 1846 President Polk was successful in negotiating a treaty with Britain that established a new boundary at the 49th parallel.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did President James K. Polk support negotiating a treaty for the occupation of Oregon Territory?

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MORMON TRAIL

Under the leadership of Joseph Smith, Jr., the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) established several settlements between 1830 and 1840s in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois. They were persecuted (harassed) for their beliefs. Joseph Smith, Jr. was later murdered by an angry mob in 1844 in Illinois. After Smith's death, most Mormons found a new leader in Brigham Young. To escape persecution, the Mormons travelled across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. From 1846-1869, 70,000 Mormons travelled to Utah Territory and established communities (including present-day Salt Lake City). The journey is called the Mormon Trail which covered over 1,300 miles. The Mormons made many contributions to the region. The growth of Mormon communities helped to spread agriculture. Population growth in the region would eventually help lead to statehood. The Mormon Trail contributed to westward expansion and the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the Mormons travel to Utah?
- 2) What contributions did the Mormons make to the region?

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ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

The United States tried to purchase Texas from Mexico in 1827 and again in 1829, but both times Mexico refused to sell. In the 1830s, northern opponents of slavery argued that making Texas part of the U.S. was a southern effort to extend slavery to the Southwest. In 1844, President John Tyler presented the U.S. Senate with a proposed treaty to annex Texas, but the Senate overwhelmingly defeated the proposed treaty. Toward the end of his presidency, President Tyler once more tried to accomplish Texas' annexation but this time by a joint resolution of Congress rather than by a treaty. The newly-elected, incoming President, James K. Polk, was persuaded to accept Congress' joint resolution annexing Texas. The Texas Legislature, the voters of Texas, and both houses of the U.S. Congress approved annexation, and Texas became the 28th state on December 29, 1845.

QUESTION

Why was it difficult to annex Texas?

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MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR

In the 1840's Mexico and the United States went to war over some disputed territory. Mexico claimed the Nueces River as its border, and the U.S. claimed the Rio Grande River as its border. When fighting broke out, U.S. President James K. Polk enticed Americans into war by claiming, "Mexico shed American blood on American soil!" The United States defeated Mexico and signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, thus gaining a vast amount of land and expanding the United States to the Pacific coast.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did the U.S. go to war with Mexico?
- 2) How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo affect the size of the U.S.?

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TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

In 1848, the United States and Mexico signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ending the Mexican American War. In the treaty the Mexican government gave the United States parts of California and New Mexico. The Mexican Cession, as it was called, included present-day Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. The Rio Grande River became the southern border of the United States. In a show of good will, the United States government paid the Mexican government \$15 million dollars for the land. This treaty helped the United States fulfill its Manifest Destiny goal.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What did the U.S. gain in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
- 2) How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo help the U.S. fulfill its Manifest Destiny?

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GOLD RUSH

Gold was discovered in 1848 in California by accident at Sutter’s Mill which was owned by John Sutter. In 1849, news of the gold discovery spread quickly, and thousands of Americans, along with people from all over the world, rushed to California. By the end of 1849, this newcomer population was estimated at 100,000 compared with a pre-1848 population of less than 1,000. These fortune-seekers became known as the Forty-Niners. Even though few of these Forty-Niners actually struck it rich, miners did extract, it is estimated, more than 750,000 pounds of gold. The Gold Rush peaked in 1852. Many of the Forty –Niners stayed in California and took up farming or started businesses after the “gold fever” had died out. This enormous population boom had several effects on the territory. Gold mining towns such as San Francisco sprung up. California soon applied to become a state and joined the United States in the Compromise of 1850 as a free state.

QUESTION

- 1) Why did people rush or move to California?
- 2) What were some results of so many people moving to California?

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WOMEN’S RIGHTS MOVEMENT/SENECA FALLS CONVENTION

During the 1800’s women fought for suffrage (the right to vote). Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Seneca Falls Convention for Women’s Rights in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 to draw attention to the problems women faced. The delegates approved The Declaration of Sentiments, modeled after the U.S. Declaration of Independence. It proclaimed “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal.” Other women’s rights reformers included Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton who founded the National American Women Suffrage Association and the American Equal Rights Association. Sojourner Truth was a former slave who was one of the most effective speakers for women’s rights and drew huge crowds throughout the North.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the purpose of the Seneca Falls Convention?
- 2) How did the women at Seneca Falls look to the Declaration of Independence for inspiration?

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EDUCATION REFORM MOVEMENT

During the 1800's, Americans began to demand better schools. Prior to the reforms in public education, most children did not attend school, and those who did usually had poorly trained teachers and overcrowded classrooms. Reformers believed that education would help children become good citizens and escape poverty. Horace Mann pushed for education reform and encouraged legislators to provide more money for education in order to make it available to more children. Due to his efforts, Horace Mann is known as the "Father of Public Education."

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were the conditions of public education before reforms?
- 2) Why did reformers believe it was important to reform public education?
- 3) Why is Horace Mann known as the "Father of Public Education"?

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TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

Alcohol abuse was widespread in the early 1800's with many individuals drinking heavily. The temperance movement was a campaign to stop alcohol abuse by banning alcohol. The movement was led by women and business owners. Supporters believed that alcohol abuse led to domestic violence against women and children, poverty, the breakup of families, and unproductive workers.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the purpose of the temperance movement?
- 2) Why would women and business-owners be motivated to be a part of the temperance movement?

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LABOR REFORM MOVEMENT

Workers wanted improvements to unsafe working conditions in factories that were unregulated and dangerous. Labor unions began to organize in the 1800's. They came together to push for better working conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, and an end to child labor.

QUESTION

What was the purpose of labor reform?

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TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Many new inventions contributed to the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century. Eli Whitney invented the technique of interchangeable parts which made mass-production of goods possible. He also invented the cotton gin which resulted in increased production of cotton and the need for more slave labor. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telegraph that increased communication. Innovations in transportation such as the transcontinental railroad and Robert Fulton's steamboat made the transportation of goods easier and cheaper and led to increased economic development.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were some inventions that contributed to the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century?
- 2) How did the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century effect the U.S. economy?

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CULTURAL IMPACT OF ART, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY

American artists, authors, and musicians have contributed significantly to the cultural identity of the United States. Hudson River School artists, including Thomas Cole and Asher Durand, painted vast American landscapes that coincided with westward expansion. Authors Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau wrote about their love of nature and Americans' rugged individualism. John James Audubon's collection of art illustrates over 450 North American bird species. Many artists and authors have also documented important events in American history. For example, Ralph Waldo Emerson's *Concord Hymn* famously recounts the battles of Lexington and Concord, and Walt Whitman's poem, *O' Captain, My Captain*, captured the nation's somber mood after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

QUESTION

How did artists, authors, and musicians contribute to the cultural identity of the U.S.?

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ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

Abolitionists were individuals who wanted to end slavery in the United States. Between the 1820s-1860s, they spoke out publicly and published abolitionist newspapers in an effort to achieve their goal. Frederick Douglass was a leader of the abolitionist movement. He was born a slave and eventually escaped to the North. Douglass lectured across the U.S. and published an antislavery newspaper, the *North Star*. William Lloyd Garrison was an outspoken white abolitionist who believed that slavery was evil and it needed to end immediately. He founded *The Liberator* which was the most influential antislavery newspaper of the time. Other abolitionists included Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Harriet Tubman, and Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*).

QUESTIONS

- 1) What is an abolitionist?
- 2) How did the abolitionists achieve their goal?

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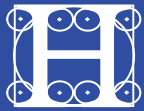
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HOSPITAL AND PRISON REFORM MOVEMENT

Dorothea Dix was a social reformer in the 1840's who focused her efforts on the mentally ill and criminals. She visited jails and was outraged to discover that some of the prisoners were not criminals but people with mental illness. Dix also wanted to improve prison conditions by banning cruel punishments, stopping state governments from placing debtors in prison, and ending overcrowding of prison cells. She traveled all over the U.S. on behalf of the mentally ill. She led efforts to build 32 new hospitals and create a special justice system for children.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who was Dorothea Dix?
- 2) What did she hope to accomplish?

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EMERGENCE OF TRANSCENDENTALISM

In the 1840's transcendentalism was a philosophical movement originating in the United States. Transcendentalists, as they were called, believed that the ultimate truths in life transcended (went above) human understanding. They felt that people should seek truth by listening to their intuition and deep, heartfelt emotions, uninfluenced by society. Ralph Waldo Emerson, a leading transcendentalist, called this an "inner light" and stressed individuality and personal effort in his famous essays titled *Self-Reliance* (1841). Transcendentalists were also noted for supporting social reform movements, seeking to preserve nature, and encouraging people to look for ways to improve society, rather than being driven by material wealth.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did Transcendentalists promote self-sufficiency?
- 2) How did Transcendentalists feel about nature?

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THOREAU'S ACT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Henry David Thoreau was a leading transcendentalist and was well-known for his many writings, such as *Walden*. In one of his most-famous essays, *Civil Disobedience* (1849), Thoreau describes his decision no longer to pay taxes as a form of protest against the Mexican War and the institution of slavery. Thoreau was thrown in jail as a consequence, but he continued to argue that sometimes people have to disobey a law when they feel a deep, moral objection to it. This concept of civil disobedience has influenced many generations and movements such as the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950's and 1960's and Martin Luther King, Jr.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What is civil disobedience?
- 2) How are acts of civil disobedience a form of protest?
- 3) What other events in U.S. History might be considered acts of civil disobedience?

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COMPROMISE OF 1850

The Compromise of 1850 attempted to settle conflict in Congress over the issue of slavery in the western territories. It admitted California to the Union as a free state and split the remaining Mexican Cession territory into Utah and New Mexico (settling a border dispute with Texas). It allowed Utah and New Mexico territories to decide the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty (voting by the people). It also banned the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and enacted a stronger Fugitive Slave Act which required all citizens to help catch and return runaway slaves. It bought some peace and time, but not all of its provisions were achieved.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were the parts of the Compromise of 1850?
- 2) Why was it important to compromise?

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Harriet Beecher Stowe published *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852 in which she described the horrors of slavery. Although her novel was fictional, it furthered the abolitionist movement in the North and gained international attention. It highlighted slavery as a moral issue (not just an economic or states' rights issue) and opened many people's eyes to the harsh reality of slave-life in the South. The South was shocked and argued that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was anti-slavery propaganda. This novel is considered one of the most influential books in American history.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* significant?
- 2) How did the North and the South react to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

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GADSDEN PURCHASE

After the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Cession (land given to the U.S. in 1848 in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo), the U.S. Government, purchased a portion of Mexican land (29, 670 square miles) for \$10 million in what is part of present-day Arizona and New Mexico. This treaty is known as the Gadsden Purchase, after James Gadsden the U.S. Minister to Mexico. The U.S. purchased the land in 1854 in order to complete a transcontinental railroad. With the Gadsden Purchase, many Americans felt their dream of Manifest Destiny was fulfilled.

QUESTION

- 1) Why did the United States Government purchase land from Mexico?
- 2) Why was the Gadsden Purchase significant?

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KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

Authored by Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois, the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 divided the land west of Missouri into two territories: Kansas and Nebraska. It allowed the residents of the two territories to decide the issue of slavery by popular sovereignty (voting by the people). Pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters from neighboring territories (including radical abolitionist John Brown) flooded into Kansas to sway the vote, resulting in violent clashes between the two groups. This violence was known as “Bleeding Kansas.”

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act answer the issues of slavery and sectionalism?
- 2) What was the result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?

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DRED SCOTT v. SANDFORD

*Sanford's name was misspelled in the official Supreme Court records.

Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom after his owner took him into a territory where slavery was forbidden by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Anti-slavery lawyers argued that he should be freed because he had lived in a free territory. When his case reached the Supreme Court in 1857, the Court, presided over by Chief Justice Roger Taney, ruled that Mr. Scott could not file a lawsuit because, as a slave, he was not considered a U.S. citizen. The Court further reasoned that people of African descent could never be citizens. According to the Court, slaves were “property,” and thus could not be taken from their owners without violating the due process of law clause of the Fifth Amendment. The Court also struck down part of Congress’ Missouri Compromise of 1820 as unconstitutional, stating that Congress could not ban slavery in the western territories. The Court’s decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* was later overruled by Section One of the Fourteenth Amendment added to the U.S. Constitution in 1868.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why did Dred Scott sue for his freedom?
- 2) What was the Supreme Court decision in *Dred Scott v. Sanford*?

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LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas competed against each other in 1858 in an election for an Illinois seat in the U.S. Senate. The two men debated each other seven times, and the debates often focused on the issue of slavery. These debates brought Lincoln and the issue of slavery further into the national spotlight. Douglas argued for popular sovereignty (voting by the people) to decide the issue of slavery in the western territories, while Lincoln argued to stop the spread of slavery in the West. Although Lincoln lost to Douglas, the debates brought him national attention and helped him win the presidency in 1860.

QUESTION

Why were the Lincoln-Douglas Debates significant?

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JOHN BROWN'S RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY

John Brown was a radical abolitionist who resorted to violence in his attempts to defeat slavery. In 1859, he led a raid on a federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His hope was to arm slaves and lead an uprising, but he was captured, tried for treason, and hanged for his crime.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Who was John Brown?
- 2) Why did John Brown attack a federal arsenal?

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ELECTION OF 1860

In the presidential election of 1860, there were four candidates: Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, Republican Party; Stephen Douglas of Illinois, Northern Democrats; John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Southern Democrats; and John Bell of Tennessee, Constitutional Union Party. Lincoln won a majority of the electoral vote, and thus became President even though he won only about 40 percent of the popular vote. His election prompted South Carolina immediately to secede from the Union on December 20, 1860. By the time Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, seven states had seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America.

QUESTION

Why was the Election of 1860 significant?

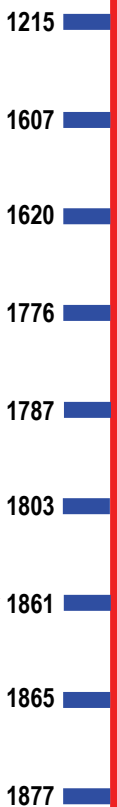


INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

After the Southern states seceded from the Union, they formed the Confederate States of America and elected Jefferson Davis as President. In his Inaugural Address (statement to the country) 1861, Davis argued that separation from the Union was a “necessity, not a choice.” He also referred to the U.S. Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the South’s belief that the states should reclaim their sovereignty.

QUESTION

What was the message of Confederate President Jefferson Davis in his Inaugural Address?





INCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS

After Abraham Lincoln was elected President, in 1861 he delivered his First Inaugural Address (statement to the country). In this speech Lincoln addressed the looming Civil War and the secession of some Southern states. He called for preservation of the Union and emphasized his commitment to that goal. In an attempt to avoid war, he also stated, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists."

QUESTION

What was the message of President Abraham Lincoln in his First Inaugural Address?

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CIVIL WAR

The Civil War was between the North (Union) and the South (Confederate States of America). The war began on April 12, 1861, with the Confederates firing on Fort Sumter. It ended on April 9, 1865, when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse. Historians believe there were many causes of the Civil War, including sectionalism, states' rights, and slavery.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What were some of the causes of the Civil War?
- 2) Why was the Civil War significant?

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FORT SUMTER

On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces fired the first shots of the Civil War on Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charlestown, South Carolina. The Confederates bombarded the fort for thirty-four hours until Union forces were forced to surrender. This marked the beginning of the Civil War.

QUESTION

Why was the firing of Fort Sumter significant?

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BATTLE OF ANTIETAM

The Battle of Antietam took place during the Civil War in Maryland, 1862. This was one of the bloodiest single day battles in American history. Nearly 23,000 men were killed or wounded. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation soon after and thus expanded the goals of the war to include the abolition of slavery.

QUESTION

Why was the Battle of Antietam significant?

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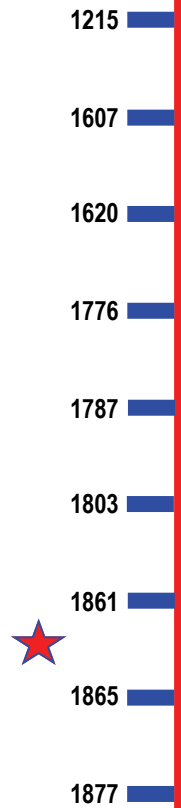
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HOMESTEAD ACT

Passed in 1862 during the Civil War, the Homestead Act allowed any person who was head of a family or was 21 years of age and a citizen of the U.S. and had not taken up arms against the U.S. to claim 160 acres of public land in the West for a small fee after residing on the land for five years. Eventually, 285 million acres of western land were claimed and settled.

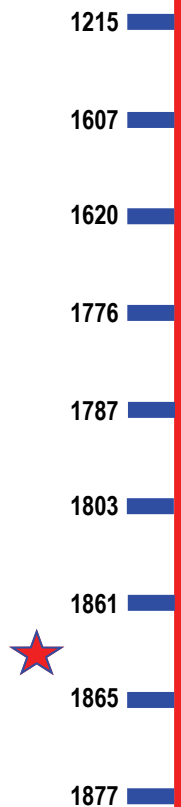


QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the Homestead Act?
- 2) Why was the Homestead Act significant?

MORRILL LAND GRANT ACT

Under the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, the U.S. government donated public land to the states for their use in establishing colleges to educate the nation's farmers and workers in "agriculture and the mechanic arts." The Morrill Act was very important for the development of public education in the U.S. It resulted in the establishment of more than 100 land-grant colleges and universities such as Texas A&M University.



QUESTIONS

- 1) What was the Morrill Land Grant Act?
- 2) Why was the Morrill Land Grant Act significant?

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

The Battle of Gettysburg took place during the Civil War in 1863. This battle lasted for three days and ended in a Union victory. Some historians estimate as many as 50,000 were killed or wounded, and its outcome was considered to have been the turning point of the Civil War.

QUESTION

Why was the Battle of Gettysburg significant?

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LINCOLN AND THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

President Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863, to dedicate a cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In his two minute speech, Lincoln spoke to the fact that our nation was “conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” He suggested that the Civil War was a test of whether the nation and democracy would survive.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why is the Gettysburg Address significant?
- 2) In President Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, what was the Civil War a test of?

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BATTLE OF VICKSBURG

The Battle of Vicksburg took place during the Civil War in 1863. Union forces seized control of the Confederate stronghold of Vicksburg, Mississippi, thus effectively gaining control of the Mississippi River. As a result, the South was split in half, and the North was able to prevent the shipment of troops and supplies along the river.

QUESTION

Why was the Battle of Vicksburg significant?

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EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. This executive order declared all slaves in rebelling states to be free. This event expanded the goals of the war from saving the Union to freeing the slaves. As a result of the Proclamation, many escaped slaves, former slaves, and freemen joined the Union army.

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was the Emancipation Proclamation significant?
- 2) What was the result of the Emancipation Proclamation?

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LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

After Abraham Lincoln's reelection as President in 1864, he delivered his Second Inaugural Address (statement to the country) in 1865. At the time of this speech, the Civil War was nearing an end, and Lincoln addressed the future of the country. Lincoln called for healing and peace, saying, "With malice toward none; with charity for all... let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds..."

QUESTION

What was President Abraham Lincoln's message in his Second Inaugural Address?

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★ 1865

1877



LEE'S SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX

On April 9, 1865, five years after the Civil War began, General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate troops, surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant, commander of the Union troops, at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The Civil War was over. Both President Lincoln and General Grant did not want to punish the South for the war and allowed many of the soldiers to keep their horses. Grant is known to have said, "The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again."

QUESTIONS

- 1) Why was Appomattox significant?
- 2) What was both President Lincoln's and General Grant's message to the South?

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ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

On April 14, 1865, John Wilkes Booth, an actor and Southern sympathizer, shot President Lincoln in the head at Ford's Theater. Lincoln was carried across the street to a boarding house where he died of his wounds. The country mourned greatly at the passing of President Lincoln. His death was later commemorated in Walt Whitman's poem, *O Captain, My Captain*. After Lincoln's death, control over Reconstruction of the South fell to his successor, Vice President Andrew Johnson, and the Radical Republicans in Congress.

QUESTIONS

- 1) How did President Abraham Lincoln die?
- 2) What was the result of President Abraham Lincoln's death?

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RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction refers to the period from 1865-1877 after the Civil War when the nation's attention was focused on rebuilding the South and re-admitting the southern states into the Union. Even though Presidents Lincoln and Johnson had proposed reconstruction plans, it was the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress who passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867. The law divided the South into military districts, forced the southern states to write new state constitutions, and required them to ratify the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Republicans supported the newly freedmen by creating the Freedmen's Bureau, a government agency designed to help former slaves with jobs and education.

QUESTIONS

- 1) What was Reconstruction?
- 2) Who controlled Reconstruction?
- 3) What were the accomplishments of Reconstruction?

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ADOPTION OF THE 13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH AMENDMENTS TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

After the Civil War, the country entered into a period called Reconstruction. President Andrew Johnson and Radical Republicans in Congress differed over how to restore the Union and readmit the southern states. The Radical Republicans in Congress proposed, and the required number of states ratified, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. Often referred to as the Civil War or Reconstruction Amendments, these constitutional amendments were designed to address slavery and eventually the rights of the newly freed slaves. The 13th Amendment (1865) abolished slavery. The 14th Amendment (1868) overruled the Supreme Court's decision in *Dred Scott v Sanford* by declaring that all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. are citizens of the U.S. and of the state wherein they reside. It also forbade the states to make or enforce any law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S., to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or to deny any person the equal protection of the laws. The 15th Amendment (1870) gave black men the right to vote.

QUESTION

What was the purpose of the adoption of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution?

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ANDREW JOHNSON'S IMPEACHMENT

During Reconstruction, President Andrew Johnson and the Radical Republicans in Congress differed strongly on how to treat the South. Among other things, in opposition to President Johnson, Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act. This law required the President to consult with Congress before firing a cabinet member. When President Johnson fired his Secretary of War without consulting Congress, he violated the Tenure of Office Act. In 1868, the Radical Republicans in the House of Representatives impeached (voted charges against) President Johnson. Johnson was the first president to be impeached. In accordance with the Constitution, the Senate tried President Johnson on the charges voted by the House. The final vote in the Senate was one short of the two-thirds majority needed for conviction and removal from office, and thus, Johnson remained President.

QUESTION

Why was President Andrew Johnson impeached?

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D AWES ACT

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The Dawes (Severalty) Act of 1887 was designed to eliminate Native American tribal life and assimilate Native Americans into white society. Native Americans were forced to abandon tribal living in many parts of the country and were given individual ownership over sections of land.

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QUESTIONS

1865

- 1) What was the Dawes Act?
- 2) Why was the Dawes Act significant?

1877

