

Final Review Sheets (17c-19c)

1. Colonial America

MAJOR THEMES:

- The differences between the Southern, New England, and Middle colonies.
- Characteristics of the Puritan experience. ["City on a Hill"]
- Origins of slavery.
- Indentured servitude and its role in the colonial economy.
- The slow evolution from separate colonies to unity by 1763.
- Economic and political relations between Great Britain and the colonies to 1763.
- Impact of the colonial wars on the colonies and on their relationship with Britain.
- Mercantilism and the colonies.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Jamestown
- Captain John Smith
- Plymouth Colony
- Pilgrims
- Puritans
- *Mayflower Compact*
- MA Bay Colony
- John Winthrop
- "City on a hill"
- VA House of Burgesses
- Proprietorship
- George Calvert
- Act of Toleration (1649)
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Headright system
- Indentured servant
- Antinomianism
- Roger Williams
- Anne Hutchinson
- Quakers
- William Penn
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Triangle Trade
- Halfway Covenant
- First Great Awakening
- Jonathan Edwards
- Cotton Mather
- Salem (1692)
- manumission
- *Poor Richard's Almanac*
- John Peter Zenger
- French & Indian War (1756-1763)
- Albany Plan of Union
- Peace of Paris (1763)
- Salutary Neglect

2. Revolutionary America

MAJOR THEMES:

- The short- and long-term causes of the American Revolution.
- Colonial assemblies as leaders against Great Britain.
- The Revolution was fomented by changes in British colonial policy in the 1763-1776 period.
- The Revolution was brought on by tight economic controls and loose political controls.
- The ideas/ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
- Several different interpretations by historians on the causes of the American Revolution.
- Was the Treaty of Paris (1783) a victory for the U. S.?
- How had the 13 separate colonies become similar by the time of the Revolution?
- The American Revolution as a democratic revolution turned into an aristocratic government by the Constitution.
- The American Revolution as a question of home rule and who should rule at home.
- The American Revolution as a revolutionary event --> consider the economic and social changes associated with the Revolution.
- Was the Revolution avoidable?

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Proclamation of 1763
- Sugar Act (1764)
- Virtual representation
- Stamp Act (1765)
- Quartering Act (1765)
- Virginia Resolves
- Stamp Act Congress
- Sons of Liberty
- Writs of assistance
- Declaratory Act (1766)
- Townshend Acts (1767)
- Sam Adams
- Boston Massacre (1770)
- Patrick Henry
- John Dickinson
- Crispus Attucks
- Committees of Correspondence
- Boston Tea Party (1773)
- Intolerable [Coercive] Acts (1774)
- Quebec Act (1774)
- First Continental Congress (1774)
- Articles of Confederation
- Second Continental Congress (1775)
- *Common Sense*
- Lexington & Concord
- Olive Branch Petition
- Saratoga
- French Alliance of 1778
- Loyalists (Tories)
- Yorktown (1781)
- Treaty of Paris (1783)
- Shay's Rebellion
- Annapolis Convention
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787

3. The Constitution & Early Republic

MAJOR THEMES:

- Enlightenment concepts and the Constitution.
- How critical was the “Critical Period”?
- Compare and contrast the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution.
- Origins of the ideas of separation of powers, written constitutions, and federalism.
- Areas of agreement at the Constitutional Convention.
- Bill of Rights: provisions and meanings.
- Slavery and the Constitution.
- Failures of the Constitution led to the evolution of political parties.
- Liberty versus law and order in the 1790s.
- Hamilton’s economic program.
- Thomas Jefferson versus Alexander Hamilton.
- Differences between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists.
- Compare 1763-1776 with 1783-1800 in regard to the relationship between the central government and the colonies or states.
- Significance of these election years: 1796 & 1800.
- The “Revolution” of 1800.
- Loose versus strict construction as a matter of sectional or political interest.
- The significance of George Washington’s “Farewell Address”.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Philadelphia Convention (1787)
- James Madison
- Alexander Hamilton
- Virginia Plan
- New Jersey Plan
- Connecticut Plan
- 3/5s Compromise
- Federalists
- Anti-Federalists
- Strict constructionist
- Loose constructionist
- *Federalist Papers* (esp. #10)
- Judiciary Act (1789)
- *Report on Public Credit* (1790)
- *Report on Manufactures* (1791)
- “Citizen” Genet
- Jay Treaty (1794)
- Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
- Washington’s “Farewell Address” (1796)
- Democratic-Republican Party
- XYZ Affair
- Alien & Sedition Acts (1798)
- KY & VA Resolutions (1799)
- Revolution of 1800

4. Jeffersonian Age 1800-1824 (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe)

MAJOR THEMES:

- Decline and death of the Federalist Party.
- “Era of Good Feeling”.
- Marshall and his Supreme Court decisions.
- What caused Jeffersonian Democracy to develop?
- Compare the Second Party System with the First.
- Rise and development of political parties --> economic, social, and geographical characteristics and leaders.
- Hamilton’s economic program created the political issues for the next 50 years.
- The positions, rationale, issues, and spokesmen for the sections on the following political topics: tariff, banking, internal improvements, expansion, and slavery.
- The significance of the 1824 election.
- The War of 1812 as a second War for Independence.
- Foreign policy united and divided Americans between 1800 and 1824.
- The interests of the West were satisfied by neither the Jeffersonians nor the Federalists between 1789 and 1815.
- Provisions and impact of the Monroe Doctrine.
- Clay’s “American System”.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Louisiana Purchase
- Lewis & Clark
- Judiciary Act (1801)
- “Midnight Judges”
- Judicial review
- John Marshall
- *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)
- *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)
- *Cohens v. Virginia* (1821)
- *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)
- Aaron Burr
- Embargo Act (1807)
- Macon’s Bill #2 (1810)
- War Hawks
- John C. Calhoun (SC)
- Henry Clay (KY)
- War of 1812
- Impressment
- Hartford Convention (1814)
- Treaty of Ghent (1814)
- Battle of New Orleans
- “Era of Good Feeling”
- Tariff of 1816
- Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
- Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
- Panic of 1819
- Missouri Compromise of 1820
- Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- Erie Canal
- Robert Fulton
- Eli Whitney
- Samuel Slater
- Lowell System
- Denmark Vessey (1822)

5. The Age of Jackson: 1824-1840 (John Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren)

MAJOR THEMES:

- What caused Jacksonian Democracy to develop?
- Immediate and long range consequences of the split between Jackson and Calhoun.
- Significant elections: 1828, 1832, and 1840.
- An era of the common man?
- Sectional tensions: 1800-1840 --> what were the issues?
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TERMS TO KNOW:

- "Corrupt Bargain"
- Tariff of Abomination (1828)
- "Age of the Common Man"
- "King Andrew"
- spoils system
- Peggy Eaton Affair
- Indian Removal Act (1830)
- *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)
- *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
- "Trail of Tears"
- nullification
- Tariff of Abomination
- Webster-Hayne Debate
- *Proclamation to the People of SC*
- Second Bank of the U. S.
- Nicholas Biddle
- Two-Party System
- "pet banks"
- Roger Taney
- Specie Circular
- "Log Cabin & Cider" campaign
- "peculiar institution"
- Nat Turner
- Panic of 1837

6. Antebellum Reform

MAJOR THEMES:

- Transcendentalism: why, what was it, leaders.
- Reform characterized by perfectionism, distrust of established institutions, and uncompromising impatience.
- Hudson River School of Painting and a unique American culture [art, literature, education]
- Compare the First and Second Great Awakenings.
- Strengths and weaknesses of democracy as illustrated by abolitionism and the women's movement.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Second Great Awakening
- Mormons
- Joseph Smith
- Brigham Young
- Romanticism
- Transcendentalism
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
- Henry David Thoreau
- Brook Farm
- Shakers
- Oneida Community
- Joseph Henry Noyes
- Thomas Cole
- Frederick Church
- Hudson River School
- Washington Irving
- James Fennimore Cooper
- Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Temperance
- Dorothea Dix
- Horace Mann
- McGuffey Reader
- Grimke Sisters
- Lucretia Mott
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
- Susan B. Anthony
- William Lloyd Garrison
- *The Liberator*
- Frederick Douglass
- Harriet Tubman
- Sojourner Truth
- David Walker
- Amelia Bloomer

7. 1830s-1860: Westward Expansion & Sectionalism

**(William H. Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore,
Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan)**

MAJOR THEMES:

- Principles that caused territorial expansion between 1815 and 1860.
- Trace sectionalism from 1810-1850 through the careers of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster.
- Manifest Destiny and the road to war.
- Impact of Manifest Destiny on both foreign affairs and domestic politics.
- Why was Oregon annexed peacefully, but not Texas?

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Whigs
- Manifest Destiny
- Stephen Austin
- Sam Houston
- Santa Ana
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)
- Gold Rush
- Samuel F. B. Morse
- Compromise of 1850
- Fugitive Slave Law
- Underground Railroad
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Hinton R. Helper
- George Fitzhugh
- Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
- Know-Nothings

- Commodore Matthew Perry (1853)
- *54° 40' Or Fight!*
- Mexican War (1846-1848)
- John C. Fremont
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)
- Wilmot Proviso
- Free Soilers
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850)
- Gadsden Purchase (1853)
- Popular sovereignty
- "Bleeding Kansas"
- John Brown
- Harper's Ferry, VA
- Sumner-Brooks
- *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)
- *A House Divided*
- Freeport Doctrine
- Crittenden Compromise (1860)

8. Civil War & Reconstruction (Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant, Hayes)

MAJOR THEMES:

- Slavery from the viewpoint of the slave, the slaveholder, and the non-slaveholding white Southerner.
- The issue of slavery in the territories.
- Slavery as a threat to white Northern labor.
- Compare the black struggle to achieve freedom with the abolitionist struggle to free slaves.
- Blacks in the North: 1790-1860.
- William Lloyd Garrison-->hero or villain of the antislavery movement.
- The Civil War began with the Mexican War!?
- Northerners objected not to slaves but to the political and economic power and influence slavery gave the slaveholder in the national government.
- Event, person, or place as a symbol of North-South division, such as Bleeding Kansas, John Brown, or the Crittenden Compromise.
- Southern grievances against the North.
- North-South economic differences before the Civil War that continued unresolved after it.
- The 1850s-->a decade of political sectionalism and economic nationalism.
- Role of the Supreme Court in the Civil War and Reconstruction.
- Breakdown of both the Whig and Democratic parties in the 1850s and rise of the third party system.
- Struggle between the president and Congress for dominant political power within the federal government, 1850-1868.
- States' rights from 1790-1860 for all the sections.
- Civil War→triumph of American democracy over European aristocracy ("slaveocracy").
- When did the Civil War become inevitable and why?
- What causes of the Civil War were resolved by the Civil War and Reconstruction?
- Was the Republican Party consistent in its policies from the 1850s to 1877?
- The issues of the Civil War were similar to those of the American Revolution.
- Accomplishments and failures of Reconstruction.
- Compare the social and political gains made by Blacks during Reconstruction with those during the second Reconstruction, and during the 1950s and 1960s.
- Major developments in the history of Blacks between 1865 and 1912.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Fort Sumter
- Jefferson Davis
- Bull Run (I & II)
- Anaconda Plan
- George McClellan
- Antietam
- *Merrimac & Monitor*
- Gettysburg
- 13th Amendment
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
- Sherman's "March to the Sea"
- Appomattox
- *ex parte Merriman*
- Copperheads
- Greenbacks
- Morrill Tariff Act (1861)
- Homestead Act (1862)
- Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)
- *Ex Parte Milligan*
- 10% Plan
- Presidential Reconstruction
- Wade-Davis Bill (1864)
- Sherman's Field Order #15
- Freedman's Bureau
- Black Codes
- Radical (Congressional) Reconstruction
- Civil Rights Act (1866)
- 14th Amendment
- 15th Amendment
- Tenure of Office Act (1867)
- Scalawag
- Carpetbagger
- Crop lien system
- "Waving the Bloody Shirt"
- Credit Mobilier
- Panic of 1873 ("Crime of '73")
- Redeemers
- KKK
- Compromise of 1877

9. Closing the Frontier & the New South

MAJOR THEMES:

- Why was the Great Plains settled last?
- What brought a speedy end to the frontier?
- Economic and political consequences of the closing of the frontier.
- Theories of Frederick Jackson Turner--> The "myth" of the frontier in American culture and how did it influence American character?
- Evolution of federal land policy toward Indians to 1924.
- Farmers versus the railroads and industry.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Sand Creek Massacre (1864)
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- Frederick Jackson Turner
- George A. Custer
- Little Big Horn
- Chief Joseph
- Helen Hunt Jackson
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- Grandfather clause
- Ida B. Wells
- Booker T. Washington
- W. E. B. DuBois
- Granger Laws
- *Munn v. Illinois* (1876)

- Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
- Ghost Dance
- Wounded Knee, SD
- George Washington Carver
- Tuskegee Institute
- Jim Crow
- Civil Rights Cases of 1883
- Interstate Commerce Act (1886)
- National Alliance
- Populism
- Ocala Platform
- Dear money
- Soft money

10. Big Business, Big Labor, & Big Cities

(Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley)

MAJOR THEMES:

- Compare and contrast the Democratic and Republican Parties: base of support, policies, successes, etc.
- Changes in the economy from 1865-1900 in transportation, agriculture, labor force, and industry.
- Rise of corporations, trusts, pools, and holding companies.
- Factors that promoted industrialization.
- Trace shifting Supreme Court decisions in regard to the regulation of railroads and industry.
- This period as one of governmental intervention in the economy, NOT of laissez-faire.
- The role and significance of technological innovations.
- The 1890s as a decade of economic, political, and social crises.
- Characteristics of different labor unions --> NLU, Knights of Labor, AFL, ARU—differences, successes, failures, leaders, reasons for directions they took.
- Changing workplace conditions→wages, hours, safety.
- Compare and contrast the Haymarket Square riot, the Homestead strike, and the Pullman strike.
- Attitude of government, state and federal, toward labor unions to 1914.
- Explain the location and growth of the post-Civil War cities.
- Rise of spectator sports.
- Gilded Age as an era of “conspicuous consumption” [Thorstein Veblen’s phrase].
- Reformers’ attempts to address problems of poverty, housing, and health.
- Municipal governments --> why were they so bad? Why so frustrating to reformers?
- Women’s Movement: 1848-1920.
- Churches’ attack on social and economic problems.
- The Social Gospel as a religious movement.
- Darwinism and church leaders.
- Reactions to immigration: pre-Civil War versus Civil War to 1920s.
- Urbanization reflected in art and literature.
- Compare and contrast Henry George and Edward Bellamy.
- Compare and contrast the treatment of immigrants, Blacks, and Indians during this post-Civil War era.

- Southern whites reestablished political control after Reconstruction and modernized the Southern economy.
- Rise of Jim Crow laws.
- Booker T. Washington versus W. E. B. DuBois.
- Populism urged political solutions to economic problems.
- Why did Populism fail, or did it?
- Problems facing farmers.
- Compare and contrast the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, and Populism.
- Connect Southern Populism and the rise of racism.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Gilded Age
- Robber Barons
- Cornelius Vanderbilt
- Jay Gould
- Andrew Carnegie
- John D. Rockefeller
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
- *U. S. v. E. C. Knight* (1890)
- Social Darwinism
- Gospel of Wealth
- Thomas A. Edison
- Horatio Alger
- Yellow-dog contract
- Open shop
- Closed shop
- Railroad Strike of 1877
- Knights of Labor
- Haymarket Riot (1886)
- AFL
- Samuel Gompers
- Homestead Strike (1892)
- Pullman Strike (1894)
- *In Re Debs*
- Boss Tweed
- Thomas Nast
- Henry George
- Jacob Riis
- Edward Bellamy
- Settlement Movement
- Jane Addams
- Social Gospel
- Carry Nation
- Louis Sullivan
- Chicago School of Architecture
- William Lloyd Wright
- "Melting Pot" theory
- Emma Lazarus
- Pendleton Act (1885)
- Bland-Allison Act (1878)
- Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)
- Panic of 1893
- Coxey's Army
- William Jennings Bryan
- Mark Hanna
- "Cross of Gold"
- Silver bugs
- Gold bugs

11. America Imperialism

(McKinley, Teddy Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson)

MAJOR THEMES:

- Organize U. S. foreign policy from 1870-1920 by:
 - (1) geographic region-->Far East, Latin America, Caribbean, Europe;
 - (2) American motives-->economic, moral, Monroe Doctrine, balance of power among European nations, dominance in the Caribbean;
 - (3) influence of domestic policies on foreign policy.
- Imperialism: characteristics, sources, nature, causes, impact, results, compared to European imperialism.
- Link-->Reconstruction, Populism, and Imperialism.
- Compare and contrast the old and the new Manifest Destiny.
- Roosevelt's foreign policy.
- Wilson's foreign policy.
- U. S. policy toward Mexico and Cuba, 1890s-1930s.

TERMS TO KNOW:

- Treaty of Kanagawa
- "Seward's Folly"
- Alfred Thayer Mahan
- Jingoism
- Yellow journalism
- William Randolph Hearst
- Spanish-American War (1898)
- De Lome Letter
- *Remember the Maine, to Hell with Spain!*
- Teller Amendment
- Rough Riders
- Queen Liliuokalani
- Emilio Aguinaldo
- "White Man's Burden"
- Anti-Imperialist League
- Insular cases
- Platt Amendment
- Open Door Policy
- Boxer Rebellion
- "Big Stick" policy
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Panama Canal
- Gentleman's Agreement
- Treaty of Portsmouth (1905)
- "Dollar Diplomacy"
- Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.
- Jones Act (1916)
- "Moral Diplomacy"
- Tampico Incident
- Pancho Villa
- John J. Pershing
- "Colossus of the North"