

## US History Bee Questions

### Native Americans

1. Native Americans: Native Americans can also be referred to as American Indians or Indians.
2. Woodland Indians: These Indians lived from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Iroquois League: This was a confederation of Woodland Indian tribes.
4. Navajo: These were farmers of the Southwest.
5. Plains Indians: These lived on the American Plains, hunted buffalo, and lived in tipis.

### Spanish and French Colonies in America

1. Spanish Colonization: Spain colonized much of North and South America in the 1400s-1700s.
2. Spanish Thanksgiving in America: The first Spanish Thanksgiving in America was held in 1565.
3. Father Junipero Serra: Father Serra established Catholic missions in California in the late 1700s.
4. Jacques Cartier: Jacques Cartier explored Canada for France in the 1500s.
5. Father Isaac Jogues: Father Isaac Jogues was a French Catholic missionary to North America who was murdered by the Mohawks in 1646.
6. Mississippi River Valley: The French claimed the Mississippi River Valley in 1682.
7. Samuel de Champlain: Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec for France.
8. Francisco Coronado: Francisco Coronado discovered the Grand Canyon for Spain.

### Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation

1. Jamestown: Jamestown was the first successful English settlement in North America in 1607. It is located in the colony of Virginia.
2. Plymouth Plantation: This was the English settlement in Massachusetts, founded in 1620.
3. London Company: The London Company, a corporation, established Jamestown. The London Company became the Virginia Company.
4. The Starving Time: The Starving Time is when over 400 settlers died in 1609-1610 at Jamestown.
5. Pocahontas: Pocahontas was an Indian woman who lived near Jamestown. She married John Rolfe and died of tuberculosis after visiting England.
6. Great Charter of Virginia: The Great Charter of Virginia allowed Jamestown settlers to have private property. This right eventually saved the colony.
7. Tobacco: English settlers grew tobacco and sold it in Europe. Virginia became known as the "Tobacco Colony."
8. Pilgrims: Pilgrims are defined as people on a religious journey. The Pilgrims of America established Plymouth Plantation for religious reasons.
9. Samoset and Squanto: Samoset and Squanto taught the Pilgrims farming techniques.
10. Thanksgiving: Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving to God in 1621. It is the first English Thanksgiving in America.

### Commonalities of English Colonies

1. American Exceptionalism: American Exceptionalism means the unique characteristics of the American experience and people.
2. Limited Government: Limited government means a government that accomplishes a minimum amount of activities and allows for maximum liberty for its citizens.

3. Constitutionalism: Constitutionalism is the ideas, attitudes, and laws that limit the power of government to those expressly written.
4. Religious Freedom: Religious freedom is the right to practice or not practice a faith and it was born in English colonial America.
5. Private property: Private property is property that is owned by a person.
6. Bacon's Rebellion: In Bacon's Rebellion, English colonists rebelled against the governor whom they saw as corrupt.
7. English Bill of Rights: The English Bill of Rights was a 1689 document that listed the rights every Englishman enjoys.
8. John Locke: John Locke was an Englishman who wrote that all people are entitled to their natural rights: life, liberty, and private property.
9. Log cabin: Log cabins were the first homes for English settlers in America.
10. Beer: Colonists brewed and drank beer. One reason for this was to sanitize the water.
11. Corn mush: Corn mush was a common colonial meal.
12. Farmers: 90% of English colonists in the 1600s were farmers.
13. Blue laws: Blue laws restricted activities on Sundays in honor of Christ.
14. Southern Colonies: The southernmost colonists grew tobacco, lived in warmer temperature, and some owned slaves.
15. New England Colonies: The northernmost colonists were small farmers, experienced colder winters, and saw the beginning of the American Revolution.
16. Puritans: Puritans were Protestants from England who made up a "Mass Migration" to New England from 1620-1640.
17. Middle Colonies: Middle Colonies were nicknamed the "bread colonies" because they had rich soil.
18. Religious Freedom: Rhode Island, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania had religious freedom. In the other colonies, colonists had to belong to a particular religion.

### **Southern Colonies**

1. Virginia: Virginia was the most populated colony and was the home of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and Patrick Henry.
2. Tobacco: Tobacco became the most important crop in many Southern colonies of the 1600s.
3. Climate in the South: Southern climate was hot and humid in the summer with mild winters.
4. The London Company: The London Company founded Virginia. It became the Virginia Company.
5. Lord Baltimore: Lord Baltimore established Maryland so Catholics and people of all faiths could practice their religion.
6. Plantation: Plantations were large farms with slaves in the South.

### **New England Colonies**

1. Boston: Boston, Massachusetts was the site of many important events in the American Revolution.
2. Lexington and Concord: At the skirmish of Lexington and Concorde in 1775, the American Revolution started.
3. New England Climate: New England climate is cold, wet, and has four seasons.
4. Mill: A mill is a small factory run by water.

5. Massachusetts Bay Colony: The Pilgrims started the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the Puritans became the predominant people of Massachusetts.
6. The Great Migration: In the Great Migration, more than 20,000 Puritans left England for Massachusetts from 1629 to 1640.
7. Thomas Hooker: Thomas Hooker founded the colony of Connecticut.
8. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut limits the powers of government and provides for balanced branches of government.
9. Bundling: Bundling was a Puritan dating ritual where the young man and young woman were sewn inside separate bags and slept next to each other before approval was given for marriage.
10. Roger Williams: Roger Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island.

### **The Middle Colonies**

1. The Bread Colonies: The Middle Colonies had extremely rich soil and were called the Bread Colonies.
2. Northwest Passage: Europeans falsely believed there was a waterway through North America to the Pacific Ocean and called it the Northwest Passage.
3. Henry Hudson: Henry Hudson explored North America. Hudson Bay is named after him.
4. Charter of Liberties: The Charter of Liberties guaranteed citizens of New York certain rights.
5. William Penn: William Penn founded Pennsylvania. Pennsylvanians had religious freedom.
6. Keystone State: Pennsylvania became known as the Keystone State because it was in the middle of the Atlantic States.

### **Early Indian Wars**

1. Chief Opechankano: Chief Opechankano led the Indians in fighting the settlers at Jamestown.
2. Pequot War: The Pequot War was fought between the Jamestown settlers and the Indians, 1634-1638.
3. War Atrocity: A war atrocity is an act of terrible cruelty during war.
4. Battle of Bloody Run: At the Battle of Bloody Run (1763), Indians defeated the British in Virginia.
5. King Phillip's War: King Phillip was the nickname the British gave to an Indian leader, and the colonists fought against him, 1675-1676.
6. Nathaniel Bacon: Nathaniel Bacon was a Virginian who organized war parties against the Indians.

### **Early Causes of the American Revolution**

1. The Declaration of Independence: This document formally separated the 13 English colonies from Great Britain and announced the birth of a new country, the United States of America.
2. The Great Awakening: This was a religious movement in the 1730s and 1740s that emphasized Jesus Christ and individual responsibility.
3. French and Indian War (1754-1763): The French and the Indians fought the British and the English colonists for control over North America.
4. Major George Washington: This young English colonist fought in the French and Indian War.
5. King George III: King George III was King of Great Britain during the American Revolution.

## **Land Regulation, Taxes, and Conflict**

1. Proclamation of 1763: Great Britain forbade colonists to travel west of the Appalachian Mountains.
2. Daniel Boone: Boone fought in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. He was an explorer and adventurer who established a road for colonists, called the Wilderness Road, through the Appalachian Mountains.
3. Navigation Acts: These were a series of British laws aimed at severely limiting Americans' sailing and trading rights.
4. Stamp Act of 1765: The British forced Americans to pay a fee to get a stamp on every official document.
5. Patrick Henry: This representative in the Virginia House of Burgesses bravely stated, "Give me liberty, or give me death."
6. Quartering Act of 1765: This law forced Americans to house and feed British soldiers.
7. Committees of Correspondence: These were groups of colonial leaders who communicated with each other to plan activities against the British.
8. The Boston Massacre: In 1770, British soldiers shot and killed five colonists in self-defense. Paul Revere's engraving made it look like a massacre.
9. The Boston Tea Party: In 1773, Bostonians dumped large amounts of tea into the harbor to avoid paying British taxes on the tea.
10. Intolerable Acts: Great Britain passed the Coercive Acts, which took away Massachusetts' self-government.

## **Moving Toward War**

1. First Continental Congress: In 1774, delegates from 12 colonies met for the first time in Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, boycotted British goods, and wrote King George III a letter asking him to rescind the Intolerable Acts.
2. Patrick Henry: At the First Continental Congress, Henry stated, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"
3. James Otis: James Otis' words, "A man's house is his castle," and "No taxation without representation" would inspire many Americans to fight.
4. John Locke: This English philosopher wrote that government's job was to be limited so that it only protected life, liberty, and property.
5. Adam Smith: This Englishman explained in *The Wealth of Nations* how the free market in capitalism is best for all people.
6. Christianity and the American Revolution: Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal." The American Founding Fathers believed God wanted all people to have equal rights.
7. Montesquieu: Frenchman Montesquieu wrote that power in government should be separated into three branches.

## **The Beginning of the American Revolution**

1. Skirmish at Lexington and Concord: The skirmish at Lexington and Concord in 1775 (April 19<sup>th</sup>, 1775) was the first "battle" of the American Revolution.
2. William Dawes and Paul Revere: The Americans who warned colonists the British army was approaching Lexington and Concord were William Dawes and Paul Revere.

3. George Washington: The Continental Congress commissioned George Washington as the Commander of the Continental Army.
4. Declaration of Independence: Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. This is the document that contains the ideals of the United States of America, lists the reasons it separated from Great Britain, proclaims the universal beliefs of the rights of the individual, and the role of God and government regarding these rights. It became official on July 4, 1776.
5. John Locke: John Locke was an English philosopher who wrote about natural rights—life, liberty, and the right to own private property.
6. Battle of Trenton: At the Battle of Trenton in 1776 (December 26<sup>th</sup>, 1776), Washington led his army across the Delaware River on Christmas night and won the battle.
7. Valley Forge: In the winter of 1777-1778, the Continental Army survived a tough winter and trained for war at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.
8. Thomas Paine: Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense*, a political tract that inspired Americans to fight Great Britain for independence.
9. Captain John Paul Jones: Captain John Paul Jones was an American naval hero in the American Revolution.
10. Benjamin Franklin: Benjamin Franklin was a multi-talented American who persuaded France to join the war against the British.
11. Battle of Yorktown: Washington led the Continental Army and worked with the French to capture the British Army at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781 in the last battle of the war.

### **The Declaration of Independence**

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2. Benjamin Franklin and John Adams: Franklin and Adams edited and revised the Declaration of Independence with Jefferson.
3. Creator: In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote that the “Creator,” or God, gave individuals their rights. The Founding Fathers believed that all people get their rights from God.
4. Political Equality: This idea means that citizens have the same rights. It is an ideal expressed in the Declaration of Independence.
5. Ideal: An ideal is an idea that individuals look to as a goal. In the Declaration of Independence, one ideal was for all people to have the same rights.
6. Natural Rights: Englishman John Locke wrote about the “Natural Rights.” He wrote that God gave man the right to life, liberty, and private property. He wrote that government is created to protect these God-given rights.
7. Private property: Private property is property owned by an individual. The American Founding Fathers established a government that recognized the right of citizens to own property.

### **Defeat, Surprise, and Survival**

1. Battle of Long Island: At the Battle of Long Island (August 26, 1776), the British nearly completely destroyed the Continental Army, but Washington escaped with 3,000 soldiers.
2. Battle of Trenton: At the Battle of Trenton (December 26, 1776), Washington led the Continental Army to cross the icy Delaware River and capture Trenton.

3. Battle of Princeton: At the Battle of Princeton (January 3, 1777), The Americans beat the British.
4. Battle of Brandywine and Battle of Germantown (1777): At the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the British beat the Americans, and they captured Philadelphia.
5. Winter at Valley Forge: During the winter of 1777-1778, the Continental Army stayed at Valley Forge, were underfed, ill-clothed, but managed to train and drill for war.
6. Thomas Paine: Thomas Paine wrote *Common Sense* and *The American Tract*, two essays that inspired Americans to fight for freedom.
7. John Paul Jones: John Paul Jones achieved heroic success as a captain in the American Revolution and is often called the Father of the American Navy.
8. Battle of Saratoga: After the Americans won the Battle of Saratoga (1778), the French joined the war against the British.
9. Battle of Yorktown: At the Battle of Yorktown (October 1781), the Americans and French beat the British in the last battle of the war.
10. The Treaty of Paris: In the Treaty of Paris (1783) Great Britain acknowledged the United States of America as an independent country.

### **The Articles of Confederation, 1777-1789**

1. Articles of Confederation: The Articles of Confederation established the first governing document of the United States of America, which lasted from 1777-1789.
2. Congress in the Articles of Confederation: In the Articles of Confederation there was only one branch of government, Congress.
3. 7 out of 13: In Congress under the Articles of Confederation, seven states out of thirteen had to agree to enact a law.
4. 9 out of 13: Under the Articles of Confederation, nine states out of thirteen states had to agree to go to war or sign a treaty.
5. 13 out of 13: Under the Articles of Confederation, thirteen states out of thirteen states were needed to agree to change the Articles of Confederation.
6. Northwest Ordinance of 1787: The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established how the Northwest would be admitted into the U.S. It prohibited slavery.
7. Southwest Ordinance of 1789: The Southwest Ordinance of 1789 established how the Southwest would be admitted into the U.S. It allowed slavery.

### **The Making of the American Constitution**

1. Federalists: Federalists wanted a stronger federal government and favored the adoption of Constitution.
2. Anti-Federalists: Anti-Federalists wanted a weaker federal government and wanted to continue with the Articles of Confederation.
3. Constitutional Convention: The Constitutional Convention was a meeting where state delegates met and wrote the Constitution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
4. Virginia Plan: James Madison proposed the Virginia Plan. It called for a three-branch government and with Congress to be democratically chosen.
5. New Jersey Plan: William Paterson's New Jersey Plan called for a three-branch government with Congress composed of one state per vote.
6. Great Compromise: Roger Sherman's Great Compromise called for two houses of Congress – one democratically chosen and one chosen by the state legislatures.

7. 3/5 Compromise: In the Constitution, slavery remained and each slave counted as 3/5 of a person for representation in Congress.
8. Bill of Rights: The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments, or changes, to the Constitution. They guarantee individual's and states' rights.
9. Limited Government: Limited government is the principle that the federal government is limited and individuals and states retain great power.
10. Checks and Balances: Checks and balances is the principle that each branch has over the other branches, so that one person or group of people could never become too powerful
11. Federalism: Federalism is the principle where state governments exist alongside the federal government, and the state and federal governments have separate powers and duties. This is a protection against a tyrannical federal government.
12. Republicanism: This principle means a country founded on the rule of law, rights of individuals, and the rights of citizens to choose their leaders
13. Separation of Powers: This principle means that each branch has powers so that not one person or group of people has all the power.

### **Principles of the Constitution**

1. Men Are Not Angels: Men are not angels is a quote from James Madison which means that the Founding Fathers saw individuals as imperfect beings who would try to have as much power as possible. Because of this, the Constitution limits the power of government.
2. Limited Government: Limited government means a government that cannot do everything. The Founding Fathers wanted the American government to protect life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
3. Federalism: Federalism is the idea of two governments operating within one geographical area, with each government responsible for different duties.
4. Republicanism: Republicanism is an idea where citizens choose leaders and everyone has to follow the law (rule of law).
5. Separation of Powers: The Separation of Powers means when a government has different branches with separate and equal powers. This is to ensure that not one branch will become too powerful.
6. Checks and Balances: Checks and Balances is an idea where each branch of government has powers over the other branches, so that each branch can make sure that not one branch becomes too powerful.
7. Individual Rights: The American Founding Fathers thought that God gave individuals their rights. The role of the Constitution and the government is to protect these rights, and to never take them away.
8. Sovereignty of the People: Sovereignty of the people means that individuals control their own lives, and that it is the people who create the government and give government power to rule. The people are superior over the government.

### **Individual Rights**

1. The First Amendment: The First Amendment guarantees individuals the rights to free speech, religious freedom, freedom of the press, and the right to assemble.

2. Second Amendment: This is the right to bear arms. This right was meant to ensure Americans had the right to own guns and to have state militias that could be a counterweight to the country's army.
3. Third Amendment: Citizens cannot be forced to house and feed soldiers. This amendment was written to make sure what King George III decreed for the colonists would never again happen.
4. Fourth Amendment: This provides for no unreasonable searches and seizures.
5. Fifth Amendment: People cannot be forced to testify against themselves in court.
6. Sixth Amendment: Citizens have the right to a speedy and public trial.
7. Seventh Amendment: Citizens have the right to a jury trial in certain cases.
8. Eighth Amendment: The federal government cannot impose excessive bail, fines, or cruel and unusual punishment.
9. Ninth Amendment: Rights not listed in the Constitution are retained by the people. This means that just because a right may not be written in the Constitution does not mean that a person does not have that right.
10. Tenth Amendment: All power not specifically given to the federal government in the Constitution is retained by the people or the states.
11. The Bill of Rights: The Bill of Rights contain 10 basic rights of individuals and states and guarantees the federal government will never take away these rights.

### **Era of the Founding Fathers, 1787-1825**

1. Federalists: The Federalists wanted a strong, federal government and favored the Constitution. John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison were Federalists.
2. Anti-Federalists: The Anti-Federalists were against the Constitution and wanted a weaker federal government and stronger state governments. Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Sam Adams, and James Monroe were Anti-Federalists.
3. Bill of Rights: The Bill of Rights are a list of 10 individual and states' rights the federal government can never infringe upon. They are the first ten amendments to the Constitution.
4. The Federalist Papers: John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison wrote a series of essays to persuade Americans to adopt the Constitution.
5. Faction: A faction is a group of people united by a single cause and they try to influence the government to agree with their cause. A faction is an interest group.
6. Despotism: Despotism is another way of saying tyranny. Despotism is when the government totally controls its citizens and there is no freedom.
7. Term-limits: A term-limit is a limit of how many times a politician can be elected to one office. The President has a term-limit of two terms.
8. Father of the Constitution: James Madison is the principal author of the Constitution.

### **The American People**

1. 1790 population: 4,000,000
2. 1890 population: 70,000,000
3. Conestoga Wagon: Many Americans moved west in a Conestoga Wagon.
4. Slave Population: In the early 1800s, 1/7 of Americans in the early 1800s were slaves.
5. Republican Party: This party wanted a limited, federal government and was led by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and James Madison.



6. Federalist Party: This party wanted a strong, federal government and was led by Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and John Marshall.
7. Sailboat: Travel by sailboat was the fastest means of travel in the early 1800s.

### **Father of the Country**

1. Washington Presidency: 1789-1787.
2. Cabinet: The Cabinet is a group of advisors to the President. Washington started this tradition.
3. Alexander Hamilton: Hamilton was the first Secretary of Treasury and promoted a strong, federal government.
4. Thomas Jefferson: Jefferson was the first Secretary of State and wanted strong state governments.
5. Whisky Rebellion: In the Whisky Rebellion, Pennsylvanian farmers revolted against a federal tax and Washington suppressed the rebellion with 13,000 soldiers.
6. French Revolution: In 1789, the French removed the French King, beheaded him, and embarked on a bloody and radical revolution that ended with the Napoleonic Wars.
7. Washington's Farewell Address: Washington warned against political parties and against fighting in foreign wars before the American military is ready.
8. Republicans: Republicans tended to be farmers, wanted a weaker navy and army, and tended to be pro-slavery.
9. Federalists: Federalists wanted a stronger, central government, tended to be anti-slavery, and were mainly merchants and bankers.
10. Debt: Debt is the amount of money government owes.

### **Presidency of John Adams, 1787-1801**

1. Quasi War: Great Britain and France waged naval war against the USA and the USA didn't respond. Quasi means "apparently but not really."
2. Alien and Sedition Acts: The Alien and Sedition Acts were a number of laws that limited the free speech of journalists and all Americans and made it harder to immigrate to the USA.
3. Election of 1800: Republican Thomas Jefferson beat Federalist John Adams, and it was the first time that presidential power changed political parties peacefully in the world in over 1700 years.
4. John Adams' Presidency: John Adams was President from 1797-1801.
5. Election of 1800: Republican Thomas Jefferson beat Federalist John Adams in 1800.

### **The Supreme Court, Judicial Review, and Business Law**

1. Judicial Review: This is the power the Supreme Court has to interpret a law and decide if it is constitutional or unconstitutional. Judicial review is not found in the Constitution.
2. Marbury v. Madison, 1803: In this Supreme Court decision, the Supreme Court gave itself the power of judicial review.
3. Dartmouth College v. Woodward, 1819: This Supreme Court decision established that a contract cannot be voided, and it helped establish capitalism, free enterprise, and open markets in America.
4. Capitalism: Capitalism is a set of principles and behavior of people based on the principles of individual and property rights.

5. Free Market: The free market is a place where individuals can buy and sell items or services, as each person thinks is best. It is an economy where each person chooses what to do with his money, time, and talent.
6. Intentions of the Founding Fathers regarding economy: The Founding Fathers wanted to create a society where individuals could pursue their interests and passions, and where a strong government, like a King, could not dictate to others.
7. Slavery and the Free Market: Slavery is an institution that goes directly against the free market, because slaves have no freedom what to do with their time and talent, and any money.

### **Presidency of Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)**

1. Shaking hands: Instead of bowing to others, as was the custom, Thomas Jefferson shook hands, to show that he was equal with others.
2. The Great Migration: The Great Migration was a mass movement of people to the west of the United States of America throughout the 1800s. The pace of migration sped up with Thomas Jefferson.
3. Louisiana Purchase: Thomas Jefferson purchased Louisiana from the French leader Napoleon, and it doubled the size of the U.S.A., in 1803.
4. Lewis and Clark Expedition: Jefferson commissioned Merriweather Lewis and William Clark to take military volunteers on an expedition through Louisiana to map new land, befriend Indian tribes and announce the arrival of the U.S.A., explore trade possibilities, and find and log new animal and plant species. The expedition lasted from 1804 to 1806.
5. Sacagawea: Sacagawea was the only female on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. She helped as a guide and was a sign to Indians that this was not a military expedition.
6. Barbary War: From 1801-1805, Jefferson led the U.S.A. in a war against the Barbary Pirates, attacking first and claiming victory against the Muslim pirates from Northern Africa.
7. Embargo Act of 1807: This act forbade Americans to trade with Great Britain or France and it greatly hurt American businesses.

### **Presidency of James Madison Presidency (1809-1817)**

1. Non-intercourse Act (1809): The Non-intercourse Act made it legal to trade with everyone except France and Great Britain. Under Jefferson, it had been illegal for Americans to trade with other countries.
2. Macon's Bill (1810): Macon's Bill reduced trade restrictions against Americans.
3. Second Barbary War (1812-1815): In the Second Barbary War, America fought and won against the Barbary Pirates.
4. The War of 1812: The War of 1812 was a war against Great Britain that America won. It is nicknamed "The Second American Revolution" because if Great Britain would have won, the U.S.A. could have become a colony of Great Britain, again.
5. The Battle of New Orleans (1815): The Battle of 1815 was America's greatest victory in the War of 1812.
6. General Andrew Jackson: Jackson led the Americans against the British at the Battle of New Orleans. Americans nicknamed Jackson the "Hero of New Orleans."
7. Commodore Perry: In the War of 1812, Commodore Perry defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie.

8. The Star-Spangled Banner Francis Scott Key wrote this poem that became the lyrics to our national anthem.

### **The Era of Good Feelings**

1. Laissez-faire: Laissez-faire is a French phrase which means a policy of hands off, limited government and minimal taxes. It was the economic policy of the United States government in the 1800s and it brought great economic growth.
2. James Monroe: Monroe was the last Founding Father as President and a traditionalist. He was the last President to wear his hair in a pony-tail. He followed a policy of limited government.
3. Strict constructionist: A strict constructionist is a person who thinks the government only has power to do what is explicitly written in the Constitution. Monroe was a strict constructionist.
4. The Monroe Doctrine: In 1820, James Monroe issued a policy that forbids European countries the right to meddle in the affairs of Northern or Southern America.
5. Adams-Onis Treaty: In 1819, the U.S. bought Florida from Spain for \$5 million.

### **American Spirit and Industry in the Free North**

1. Industrialists: Industrialists were men, like Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Levi Strauss, who worked hard and took risks to become successful businessmen.
2. John Deere: John Deere developed some of the world's finest farm products.
3. Cyrus McCormick: Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick mechanical reaper, which made it easier to cut grain crops.
3. Eli Whitney: Eli Whitney invented the Cotton Gin, which made it easier to harvest cotton.
4. Samuel F. B. Morse: Samuel F.B. Morse invented the wire telegraph, which made communication over long distances easier and faster.
5. Erie Canal: The Erie Canal was an artificial river that connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and New York City.
6. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Cornelius Vanderbilt used steam technology and business intelligence to cut travel time and travel cost on land and sea.

### **Railroads, The Post Office, and The Politicization of News**

1. Franking: Franking means the free postal privileges that American politicians enjoy.
2. Incumbent: An incumbent is an elected official. The word incumbent is often used when explaining that an official is running for office.
3. Postmaster: The Postmaster is the Head of the Post Office.
4. Baltimore to Ohio Line: In 1828, the Baltimore to Ohio railroad line was the first commercially successful railroad line in the country.
5. Transportation Revolution: In the 1800s, Americans revolutionized travel by the steam technology and by business intelligence.
6. 1840 American Industry: By 1840, America led the world in ship building, iron manufacturing, publishing, and textile manufacturing.
7. The Pony Express: Between 1860 – 1861, Americans sent mail on the Pony Express, a system in which horse riders carried mail across much of the West.

## **The Missouri Compromise**

1. The Missouri Compromise:
  - a. Missouri entered as a slave state.
  - b. Maine entered as a free state.
  - c. Throughout the rest of the Louisiana Territory, there would be no slavery north of the parallel 36°30', except within Missouri.
2. Fire bell in the night: This is a story where it is said Jefferson woke up and heard a fire bell in the night. It meant that Jefferson saw the slavery dilemma as if it were a fire, threatening to destroy everything.

## **The Election of 1824 and the Presidency of John Quincy Adams**

1. Election of 1824: Andrew Jackson won the popular vote, but John Quincy Adams won the electoral vote.
2. Corrupt Bargain: Andrew Jackson claimed that John Quincy Adams made a deal with Speaker of the House Henry Clay: make Adams President and Clay would become Secretary of State.
3. 1825-1829: The Presidency of John Quincy Adams was very unpopular.
4. Popular Vote: The popular vote means the number of people who vote.
5. Electoral Vote: The electoral vote is determined by the number of people in a state. Electoral votes are votes by the states. A person needs to win the electoral vote to become President.

## **The Age of Jackson (1828-1835)**

1. Andrew Jackson and the Democrats: Jackson is the first President of the modern Democratic Party.
2. The Spoils System: The Spoils System refers to the practice of President Jackson giving his supporters jobs.
3. Jacksonian Democracy: During Jackson's Presidency, voting rights spread to all adult white males. Before, a citizen had to own property to vote. This was an expansion of democracy.
4. Kitchen Cabinet: Jackson trusted a few loyal advisors, known as his Kitchen Cabinet, as if they met in the kitchen.
5. Cherokee Indians: Americans called the Cherokee the "civilized tribe" because they adopted Christianity, had a written language, and adopted Western ways.
6. Indian Removal Act: This 1830 law allowed the federal government to use force to help remove Indians only when they agreed to leave their land.
7. Trail of Tears: Presidents Jackson and Van Buren ordered the American military to forcefully remove 20,000 Indians west of the Mississippi. Over 3,000 died on the forced march. Jackson and Van Buren violated the Constitution with these orders.
8. Internal Improvements: Jackson broke with tradition and spent more money on roads and harbors than all other Presidents combined.
9. Nullification Crisis: South Carolina wanted to nullify a law. Jackson threatened use of the military to force South Carolina to follow the law. A compromise was reached.
10. Jackson's War on the Bank: Jackson wanted to replace the leadership of the U.S. Bank and worked to kill the U.S. Bank, which ended in 1836.

## **Change in America: Industrialization, Religion, and Social Change**

1. Empire of Liberty: Thomas Jefferson believed America was going to be an empire of liberty, with small farmers moving west for 1,000 years.
2. Manifest Destiny: Many European-Americans believed God gave them the right to conquer and inhabit the west so that America would spread to the Pacific Ocean.
3. Industrial Revolution: The industrial revolution was a societal change in how people made a living. Americans moved from being farmers to working in factories and living in cities.
4. Second Great Awakening: In this 1800s religious movement, Christian ministers urged Americans to get closer to Jesus. Americans formed new Protestant Christian religions.
5. Standard of Living: The standard of living means the economic level most citizens lived in. In the 1800s, the standard of living rapidly rose for most Americans.
6. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Known as Mormons, this new religion posited the idea that Jesus had visited America thousands of years ago.
7. Utopia: A utopia is an ideal of the perfect society.
8. Socialist Robert Owen: Owen tried to found a society that rejected God, marriage, and private property. His society ran out of food.
9. Shakers: The Shakers were a religious group that did not believe in procreation.
10. Amish: The Amish are a Christian group founded their community on Christian principles and the rejection of modern conveniences, like electricity.
11. Feminism: Beginning in the 1800s, American feminism was a movement towards voting and equal rights for women.
12. Abolitionism: Abolitionism was the movement against slavery.
13. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony: These two were important American feminists.
14. Frederick Douglass: Douglass was a runaway slave who became a leader of the abolitionist movement.
15. Harriet Tubman: Tubman was an escaped slave who helped over 70 slaves escape to freedom.
16. The Underground Railroad: The Underground Railroad was a system of safe homes and routes slaves would use to escape to freedom.
17. Washington Irving: Irving wrote *Rip Van Winkle* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.
18. James Fenimore Cooper: Cooper created the western and wrote *The Last of the Mohicans*.
19. Herman Melville: Melville wrote *Moby Dick* and other sea-faring stories.
20. Nathaniel Hawthorne: Hawthorne wrote *The Scarlet Letter*.
21. Edgar Allen Poe: Poe created the short detective and the short horror story.
22. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: Longfellow wrote *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*.
23. Ralph Waldo Emerson: Emerson was a Transcendentalist poet.
24. Hudson River School: In this circle of painters, American artists painted the American landscape.

## **Education in Early America Through the Civil War**

1. Apprentice: An apprentice was a boy who learned a trade by living in the household and working for a master tradesman for a number of years.

2. McGuffey's Readers: These were a series of schoolbooks that taught academics and Christian morality for grades 1-6.
3. Classical Education: This educational approach among Americans focused on learning classical languages, reading great books, searching for the truth, and engaging in discussion.
4. Northwest Territory of 1787: This law encouraged religion and morality be taught as part of education in the Northwest territories. In the 1800s, Christian principles were taught in public universities.
5. Harvard University: Harvard was founded in 1636 as a university to train Christian ministers. Harvard is America's oldest university.
6. Horace Mann: Mann was a leading spokesman for a publicly-funded educational system that taught academic, physical, and moral values that promote democracy.
7. 1852: In 1852, Massachusetts adopted a publicly-funded educational system. After, each state established similar systems.

### **The Southwest and the War for Texas Independence (1835-1836)**

1. Father Junipero Serra: Fr. Serra established Catholic missions for Spain in California.
2. 1821: In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and California became a part of Mexico and seized all Church properties.
3. War for Texas Independence: From 1835-1836, Texas fought Mexico for its independence.
4. Stephen Austin: Austin was Mexico's director of American immigration to Texas.
5. Sam Houston: Houston led the Texan military to defeat Mexico and Houston became a President of Texas.
6. Santa Anna: Santa Anna was the dictator of Mexico and led the Mexican Army to defeat in the Texas War for Independence.
7. Remember the Alamo: Texans would say "Remember the Alamo" to inspire each other to fight Mexico for independence.
8. Massacre at Goliad: The Mexican Army shot or clubbed and knifed to death c. 445 Texan prisoners of war.
9. Battle of San Jacinto: Texans defeated Santa Anna at this battle. Santa Anna signed a peace treaty that established Texas as a republic, with the Rio Grande River as the border between Texas and Mexico.
10. The Republic of Texas: From 1836-1845, Texas was an independent country.

### **Presidencies of Van Buren (1837-1841), Harrison (1841), and Tyler (1841-1845)**

1. Martin Van Buren: Martin Van Buren was the architect of the modern Democrat Party and President from 1837-1841.
2. Panic of 1837: The Panic of 1837 was an economic depression.
3. William Henry Harrison: Harrison was President in 1841 for one month, caught pneumonia, and died.
4. Battle of Tippecanoe: General Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indians in 1811 at the Battle of Tippecanoe and became a war hero.
5. John Tyler: Tyler served as President from 1841-1845.

### **Presidency of Polk (1845-1849) and the Mexican-American War (1846-1838)**

1. James K. Polk: Polk, a Democrat, served as President from 1845-1849.
2. Annex: To annex means when a country acquires territory without going to war.
3. Annexation of Texas: In 1845, the U.S.A. annexed Texas.
4. Rio Grande River: Santa Anna signed a peace treaty with Texas in 1836 designating the Rio Grande as the border between the two countries. Mexico recognized the Nueces River as the border, not the Rio Grande.
5. Conscript: A conscript is a person who is forced to join the military through the draft.
6. Gringo: Gringo is a pejorative that Americans were called during the Mexican-American War.
7. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: In 1848, Mexico and the U.S.A. signed a peace treaty. America paid Mexico \$15 million, and America claimed the Southwest (land that would become Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California, and the disputed land in Texas).

### **The California Gold Rush and the Oregon Trail**

1. John Marshall: While working at Sutter's Mill outside of Sacramento, California, John Marshall discovered a large nugget of gold in 1848. That started the California Gold Rush.
2. '49ers: In 1849, at least 100,000 men rushed into California searching for gold. These men were nicknamed "The 49ers."
3. Cape Horn: Cape Horn is at the southern tip of South America. Many 49ers came to California by sailing around Cape Horn.
4. The Oregon Trail: Beginning in Independence, Missouri and ending at the Pacific Ocean, the Oregon Trail was used by hundreds of thousands of Americans to move west.
5. Oregon Treaty: The Oregon Treaty (1846) established the Canadian-American border.

### **The South**

1. Gulf Coast and Coastal Plains: These areas were hot, humid, and flat. Plantations were located here.
2. Appalachian Mountains: The Appalachian Mountains run north and south from Canada to north-central Alabama.
3. Mississippi Delta: This area, from Memphis, Tennessee to Mississippi, provided rich cotton farmland.
4. Antebellum South: Antebellum South means Pre-war South.
5. Planters: Planters were 1% of the South's population and owned plantations.
6. Slaves: Slaves made up 33% of the South's Antebellum population.
7. George Fitzhugh: This American believed that nearly all should be slaves because it would free people from making decisions. The elite should make decisions.
8. Eli Whitney: Whitney invented the Cotton Gin, a machine that made it easier and more profitable to harvest cotton.
9. Cotton Kingdom: This became one nickname of the South because so much cotton was grown in the South.
10. Spirituals: Many slaves sang spirituals, songs inspired by the Gospel.
11. Population in the South in 1860: c. 5.8 million free people, c. 3.2 million slaves.

## **The North**

1. Northeast: The Northeast has warm, humid summers and cold, snowy winters. It is hilly and rocky.
2. The Midwest: The Midwest has ample forests, the Great Lakes, and thousands of lakes and rivers.
3. The Erie Canal: The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and eventually to New York City.
4. Capitalism in the North: In the North, capitalism enabled individuals to improve their lives and create the world's strongest economy.
5. Industrial Revolution in the North: In the North, many moved from farms to the cities for better jobs and more opportunities.
6. Robert Fulton: Fulton established one of the first steamboat transportation systems.
7. 1860 Population in the North: 22 million.
8. Cornelius Vanderbilt: Vanderbilt used technology and business skills to make ocean travel less expensive and faster.
9. Five Points Neighborhood: Five Points Neighborhood was a dangerous area in New York City.
10. Mills: Mills were small factories powered by running water. Many were located in the North.

## **Life in the West**

1. Frontier: The frontier was the area just beyond American civilization. In the 1800s, the frontier continually moved west.
2. Fur Trappers: Fur trappers hunted for animals with fur, such as beaver, fox, deer, and bear.
3. Jedediah Strong Smith: Smith was a mountain man who mapped much of the West.
4. Davy Crockett: Crockett was a frontiersman, volunteer soldier, state representative, and volunteer soldier who was killed at the Battle of the Alamo.
5. Conestoga Wagon: Pioneer families went by Conestoga Wagon to the west.
6. Mountain Men: Mountain men explored, mapped, and hunted animal pelts in the west before pioneer families moved west.
7. Comanche Indians: Comanche Indians are a Native American people who occupied the southern Plains.

## **Immigration**

1. Capitalism: In capitalism, individuals have great freedom how to make and spend money and how to buy property. Many immigrants moved to America because of capitalism.
2. Slaves: In 1860, 3.2 million were slaves in America. All of them lived in the South.
3. E Pluribus Unum: One of America's mottos, E Pluribus Unum means, "From many, we are one." This means that many nationalities come to America, but in the new land, everyone becomes one people, Americans.
4. Immigrants: An immigrant is someone who permanently leaves his home to live in another land, and usually, eventually become a citizen.



5. Potato Famine: In Ireland in the 1840s, potatoes in Ireland were diseased, and the English did not send food or help to Ireland. Over 1 million died and 2 million moved to America.
6. Tammany Hall: Tammany Hall was a Democrat political machine in New York City. Corrupt Democrat politicians paid off people to win their votes.
7. Revolutions of 1848: The European revolutions of 1848 drove many Germans and central Europeans to move to America.

### **Political Instability and The End of Westward Expansion**

1. Popular Sovereignty: Popular sovereignty meant that each state would decide to be a free or a slave state.
2. Martin Van Buren: Martin Van Buren founded the Democrat Party and the Free Soil Party.
3. The Compromise of 1850:
  - a. California entered as a free state.
  - b. Citizens of the future Utah and New Mexico would decide by popular sovereignty if they would be free or slave.
  - c. Texas western border was agreed upon.
  - d. The slave trade was eliminated in Washington, D.C.
  - e. A stronger Fugitive Slave Law forced northerners to capture and return runaway slaves.

### **The Decade Preceding the Civil War**

1. Harriet Beecher Stowe: Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, a novel against slavery.
2. Kansas-Nebraska Act: The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) stated that Kansans and Nebraskans would vote if their states would become free or slave.
13. Bleeding Kansas: Before Kansans voted if the state would be free or slave, anti-slavery forces fought against pro-slavery forces.
4. John Brown: John Brown was a radical abolitionist who led men to kill pro-slavery individuals.
5. Senator Charles Sumner: South Carolina Democrat Congressman Preston Brooks beat Republican Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner because Sumner gave an impassioned anti-slavery speech.
6. Dred Scott decision: The Supreme Court decided that slaves were slaves not only in Southern states, but throughout all the territories, as well.
7. Harper's Ferry: John Brown led a small army and broke into a federal arsenal and tried to lead an assault of slaves against their masters in the South. Brown was caught and executed.

### **Abraham Lincoln**

1. Lincoln's opinion on the morality of slavery: Lincoln thought that slavery was a moral evil.
2. Lincoln's opinion on slavery in the U.S.A. before the election: Lincoln didn't want slavery to expand.
3. Abraham Lincoln's Youth: Abraham Lincoln was the 16<sup>th</sup> President, he lived 1809 – 1865, he was born in Kentucky, moved to Indiana at the age of 9, and moved to Illinois at the age of 21.
4. Lincoln's profession: Lincoln was a lawyer.

5. Lincoln's religious views: Lincoln became a Christian but was not in a particular denomination.
6. Lincoln's family: Lincoln married Mary Todd, had four sons, three who died before turning 19.
7. Lincoln-Douglas Debates: Campaigning for Illinois Senator, Lincoln became well known as an anti-slavery candidate with morals during the Lincoln-Douglas Debates.

### **The Election of 1860**

1. The Election of 1860:
  - a. Southern Democrat John C. Breckenridge: Breckinridge favored a national law enforcing slavery.
  - b. Northern Democrat Stephen Douglas: Douglas wanted popular sovereignty as the solution to the slavery issue.
  - c. Constitutional Unionist John Bell: Bell favored slavery, but did not demand a national law enforcing slavery.
  - d. Republican Abraham Lincoln: Lincoln viewed slavery as immoral and was against its expansion.
  - e. Results: Lincoln won the electoral vote, and Republicans won a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

### **Secession and The Confederate States of America**

1. Secession: Secession means to leave the United States of America. The Southern states seceded after Lincoln's election.
2. The Confederate States of America: Eleven Southern states seceded from the United States of America and formed The Confederate States of America (C.S.A.).
3. Slavery and Race: Each Southern state's secession document declared that secession was necessary to protect slavery.
4. Jefferson Davis: Davis was the President of the C.S.A.
5. States' Rights: States' Rights refers to the idea that each state has rights over the federal government.

### **Fort Sumter and the War on Paper**

1. Fort Sumter: On April 12<sup>th</sup> and April 13<sup>th</sup>, the South attacked the North on the island of Fort Sumter, South Carolina. This was the first battle of the Civil War.
2. Rebellion: Lincoln called the conflict the "rebellion" and never the "civil war."
3. 1860 Population: In 1860, there were 22 million Northerners and 9 million Southerners. 3.2 million of Southerners were slaves.
4. Gatling Gun: The Gatling Gun is a rapid-fire weapon, the forerunner of the machine gun.
5. Robert E. Lee: Lee was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the South's main military leader.
6. Anaconda Plan: The North's initial strategy was to control the Mississippi River, blockade the South on the Gulf Coast and Southern coast, and to squeeze the South. This was called the Anaconda Plan.

7. Hard War: The North modified its original war strategy to execute a two-front war and to wage war on much of the Southern population.
8. King Cotton: The South believed that Great Britain and France needed Southern cotton so much that they would assist the South in defeating the U.S.A.
9. Attack and Die: The South lost many more soldiers in the war than the North.
10. Commander-in-Chief: President Lincoln was an able Commander-in-Chief for the North and Jefferson Davis was an incompetent one for the South.
11. Ulysses S. Grant: Grant eventually become the General-in-Chief of the North's armies, after Lincoln had hired and demoted a number of generals who had failed at the position.

### **Bull Run and the Beginning of the War**

1. Battle of Bull Run: On July 16, 1861, the South won.
2. Richmond, Virginia: Richmond was the capital of the C.S.A.
3. Washington, D.C: Washington, D.C. is the capital of the U.S.A.
4. Stonewall Jackson: Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was a Confederate commander in the Civil War.
5. Blockade: The North blockaded the South during the war. This means that Northern ships did not allow Southern ships to leave or enter the C.S.A.
6. Monitor v. Merrimack: The Monitor and the Merrimack were two iron-plated ships that faced each other in battle. In the future, all modern navies had ships with metal sides.

### **Growth of Government**

1. GNP: Gross National Product is the sum of everything the country produces.
2. Pork-Barrel Legislation. Pork-barrel legislation means laws that Congressmen pass to get reelected.
3. National Banking Acts of 1863 and 1864: These two laws monopolized money, taxed income, sold bonds, instituted paper money, created a national banking system, and grew the federal government.

### **The Emancipation Proclamation**

1. Emancipation: Emancipation means the freeing of someone from slavery.
2. Emancipation Proclamation: On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation took effect. It freed the slaves in the rebelling states.
3. Battle of Antietam: At the Battle of Antietam in Maryland, General McClellan defeated General Lee, and over 24,000 were killed or wounded. After the Battle, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
4. Sabotage: Sabotage means when someone destroys something. After the Emancipation Proclamation, slaves committed more acts of sabotage.

### **Hard War**

1. Battle of Fredericksburg: In December 1862, 78,000 Southern troops defeated 122,000 Northerners at Fredericksburg, Virginia. General Lee defeated General Burnside.

2. Battle of Chancellorsville: In April and May 1863, 60,000 Southern troops defeated 133,000 Northern troops in Chancellorsville, Virginia. General Lee defeated General Hooker.
3. Battle of Gettysburg: In July 1863, 104,000 Northern troops defeated 75,000 Southern troops. General Meade defeated General Lee in the most consequential battle of the war. The Battle of Gettysburg is called the “high water mark of the South” because after this battle, the South receded.
4. Colonel Chamberlain’s Bayonet Charge: Running out of ammunition, Union Colonel Chamberlain led a successful bayonet charge against the South at the Battle of Gettysburg.
5. Pickett’s Charge: On the last day of the Battle of Gettysburg, General Pickett’s 15,000 men suffered great casualties as they marched across a mile-long grass field to fight the Northern soldiers.
6. The Gettysburg Address: Abraham Lincoln’s address honored the dead soldiers of Gettysburg and inspired Americans to fight so that a “government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”
7. General Grant in the West: General Grant had successes at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh, and at Vicksburg. Lincoln named Grant the General-in-Chief of the Union Armies in 1863.

### **Unconditional Surrender Grant and Lincoln’s Reelection**

1. Civil War Casualties: In the Civil War, over 620,000 were killed and 800,000 were wounded.
2. Election of 1864: In 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln ran against Democrat General McClellan. McClellan wanted to end the war and let the Confederate States of America form. Lincoln and the Republicans wanted to defeat the South and end slavery in the South. Lincoln and the Republicans won the election.
3. Copperheads: Copperheads were Northern Democrats who promoted Confederate successes and sabotaged the U.S.A.
4. Radical Republicans: Radical Republicans wanted to end slavery in the entire country immediately.
5. Conscription: Conscription is when the government forces men to fight as soldiers. A synonym for conscription is the draft.
6. General Phillip Sheridan: Northern General Sheridan destroyed Southern forces in the Shenandoah Valley.
7. General William Tecumseh Sherman: Northern General Sherman led his soldiers on a “march to the sea,” where his army burned a path 60 miles wide through Georgia.

### **The End of the War and Lincoln’s Assassination**

1. Army of Northern Virginia: General Lee was the Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee’s army was the main Southern army.
2. Appomattox, Virginia: At Appomattox, Virginia, General Lee surrendered to General Grant on April 9, 1865.
3. Jefferson Davis and the End of the War: After Lee surrendered, Davis called for all Southerners to resist and continue fighting. Davis was arrested and jailed.

4. Lincoln assassinated: Lincoln was assassinated in 1865 by Southern Democrat John Wilkes Booth.
5. Radical Republicans: Radical Republicans wanted to end slavery immediately after the war and they wanted to punish the Southern Democrats who had seceded from the Union.

### **Winners, Losers, and Lasting Changes**

1. 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment ended slavery in the U.S.A. in 1865.
2. Lost Cause Myth: Writers have created a myth that Southerners fought for states' rights and would have ended slavery on their own. There is no evidence that any Southern state was considering ending slavery.
3. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantees all born in the U.S.A. full citizenship rights. It was passed in 1868.
4. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment: The 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantees all citizens the right to vote. It was passed in 1871.