

1st CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

1774 in Philadelphia;
A meeting of delegates (representatives)
to decide how to respond to Britain
taxes, closing Boston Harbor, war???
One representative from each colony
(except Georgia)

3/5 COMPROMISE

1787;
Slaves would be counted as 3/5 of a
person (when determining population
of a state);
Used for House of Representatives

13th AMMENDMENT

1865
Constitutional Amendment
that OUTLAWED SLAVERY

ABOLITION

To end slavery
Anti-slavery

ALIEN AND SEDITION
ACTS

- 1798 = President John Adams
- Laws passed by FEDERALISTS
- Difficult for foreigners to become citizens
- President could throw out anyone
considered DANGEROUS
- CRIME to CRITICIZE the gov't

AMENDMENT

Official changes (or additions) to the Constitution;
Must be approved by 2/3 of Congress & 3/4 of the states;
Total of 27 amendments today

AMERICAN SYSTEM

1820's - Henry Clay
System to promote INDUSTRY..... w/ tariffs (taxes)
1 - strong national bank
2 - roads (for trade, transportation, etc.)
3 - canals " "

ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION

1777;
Document that created the 1st central gov't in U.S.;
Many Weaknesses!
Replaced by Constitution

BACON'S REBELLION

1676 - Virginia;
An attack against American Indians;
Led by Nathaniel Bacon;
Burned down Jamestown

BATTLE OF FORT McHENRY

1814 = War of 1812
British march to Baltimore, MD
Battle lasted 25 hours..... U.S. won!
Francis Scott Key watched battle and wrote a poem ("Star Spangled Banner")

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

1815 = War of 1812
Andrew Jackson led the U.S. forces against British
Last major battle of war (didn't have to happen because Treaty of Ghent was already signed)

BATTLE of SARATOGA

1777 - New York;
Turning point of the Revolutionary War!
As a result..... France helped Patriots (money, supplies, ammo, ships, troops, etc.)
Marquis de LaFayette

BATTLE of TRENTON

Christmas night - 1776; New Jersey;
Washington & his troops crossed the frozen Delaware River to surprise the Hessians;
Patriot Victory!

BATTLE of YORKTOWN

1781 - Virginia;
Last major battle of Revolutionary War;
Patriots surrounded and trapped the British and forced them to surrender;
Treaty of Paris - 1783 - ended the war

BILL of RIGHTS

The first TEN amendments (#1 - 10);
Designed to protect individual rights of citizens;

BOSTON MASSACRE

1770;
British soldiers fired into crowd of colonists & killed 5 colonists;
Increasing tension between colonists & British

BOSTON TEA PARTY

1773 - Boston Harbor;
Protest by colonists against Tea Act;
Group of colonists boarded British tea ships & dumped 340 chests of tea overboard

CHECKS & BALANCES

System of Prevent one branch of gov't from becoming too powerful;
EXAMPLES:
- President can veto a law
- Congress can overturn a veto
- Supreme Court can rule a law unconstitutional

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

The trade of plants, animals, & diseases between the "Old World" (Europe) and the "New World" (America)

COMMON SENSE

January 1776;
Written by Thomas Paine;
47-page pamphlet that urged Americans to break away, or separate, from Britain;
Supported independence for America

COMPROMISE OF 1850

Henry Clay

California enters Union as a "FREE STATE"

The rest of the Mexican Cession divided into TWO territories: (Slavery would be decided by POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY)

COTTON GIN

1793 - Eli Whitney

Machine to remove seeds from cotton
Revolutionized cotton industry
Led to an increase in SLAVE POPULATION

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

July 4, 1776;

Thomas Jefferson = main author;
Announced the colonies' break (or separation) from Britain;
Women and Slaves NOT included

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY

1790's;

Founded by Thomas Jefferson & James Madison;
Wanted to limit the Federal Gov't power (promote STATE gov't power instead);
Promote agriculture in economy

DRED SCOTT

1857 - Slave in Missouri

Sued for freedom in state court arguing that he became free when he lived in "Free Territory"

U.S. Supreme Court Decision:

- 1) African Americans not "citizens" so couldn't file suit
- 2) Missouri Compromise declared "unconstitutional"

EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION

1862 - Abraham Lincoln (but took effect on Jan. 1, 1863)
An order FREEING the SLAVES in areas rebelling against the Union (the Confederate States)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

2nd branch of gov't;
President!!
And Departments that help run the gov't (called the Cabinet);
Enforces nation's laws

FEDERALIST

Supporters of the Constitution;
James Madison ("Father of the Constitution"),
George Washington, Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton;
Believed in: balance of power between gov't & state
FEDERALIST PAPERS: essays to convince Americans to accept the Constitution

FEDERALIST PARTY

1790's;
Alexander Hamilton & John Adams;
Wanted to strengthen Federal Gov't;
Promote industry , trade, and business in economy

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

1754;
War between France & England over land in America (Ohio Valley);
Britain went into DEBT Tax colonists to make up \$\$\$

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

1863

Speech by Abraham Lincoln at dedication ceremony of Gettysburg battlefield
Praised the bravery of Union soldiers -
Commitment to win Civil War
"Four score and seven years ago..."

GREAT AWAKENING

Religious movement in the colonies;
1730's - 1740's;
Promoted ideas of colonial politics
..... (Led to Declaration of
Independence & Constitution)

GREAT COMPROMISE

1787 - Roger Sherman;
TWO HOUSES (in gov't) -
1) SENATE: New Jersey Plan; 2 representatives per state
2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Virginia Plan;
number of representatives depends on population.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Early 1800's
Period of rapid growth in the use of
MACHINES for MANUFACTURING &
PRODUCTION
Factories, businesses, mills, cities =
NORTH

JAMESTOWN, VA

The 1st permanent colony in
America;
1607;
Founded along James River in
Virginia

JUDICIAL BRANCH

3rd branch of gov't;
All the National Courts;
Interprets laws;
Punishes criminals, settles
disputes between states, etc.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Propose (introduce) LAWS;
2 Houses = Congress;
1) SENATE: 2 representatives per state
2) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:
number based on population of state

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

1803 - President Thomas Jefferson
- Purchase of French land between
Mississippi River and Rocky Mtns.
- Doubled size of U.S.
- \$15 million..... 3 cents per acre

LOWELL SYSTEM

The use of water-powered textile
mills that employed young,
unmarried women;
Mill could spin thread & weave
cloth

MANIFEST DESTINY

Belief that U.S. should
EXPAND across continent to
PACIFIC OCEAN
James K. Polk

MARBURY vs. MADISON

1803 - President Thomas Jefferson
- U.S. Supreme Court case that established JUDICIAL REVIEW
- Judicial Branch was = other branches
- Supreme Court can declare something unconstitutional

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Contract written by Pilgrims;
1620;
Fair laws;
1st attempt at Self-Government in
New World

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

1846-1848
Mexico & U.S. argue over a border
WAR starts..... U.S. wins
TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO (U.S. got
Mexican Land: CA, NV, UT, AZ, NM, CO, WY..... over
500,000 square miles)

MISSOURI COMPROMISE

1820 - Henry Clay
Missouri enters Union as SLAVE state
Maine enters Union as FREE state
Outlawed slavery north of 36'30' latitude
line

MONROE DOCTRINE

1823 - 5th President James Monroe
Forbid Europe from colonizing in Americas
Any attempt by a foreign country to
colonize = hostility!

NAT TURNER'S REBELLION

1831 - Virginia
Nat Turner (slave) led an unsuccessful slave rebellion
(because God told him to end slavery)
100 innocent slaves killed; Nat Turner was captured &
killed
Led to stricter "Slave Codes" being enforced

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE of 1787

After Revolutionary War, Congress had
Western lands and high DEBT!!
Created a system to admit NEW states
into U.S. (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio,
Minnesota, Wisconsin)
NO Slavery & required education

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Path that would allow explorers to
sail from Atlantic Ocean to Pacific
Ocean;
Never found a NW Passage;
Hudson & Cartier

PATRIOTS

Colonists who fought for
independence from Britain;
40-45% of Americans;
Loyal to America

PRINTING PRESS

Machine that produces printed copies;
Helped spread ideas of Reformation
..... printed Bibles;
Johann Gutenberg - 1450

PROTESTANT
REFORMATION

Religious movement begun
by Martin Luther in 1517 to
reform (change) Catholic
Church

PURITANS

Protestants who wanted to
reform the Church of England;
Thought bishops and priests
had too much power

RECONSTRUCTION

1865 - 1877
Period after Civil War
U.S. Gov't worked to reunite the
nation and rebuild southern
states

REVOLUTION

An overthrow (or
replacement) of an
established gov't;
Often includes violence

ROBERT E. LEE

Confederate Army General
Defeated at Gettysburg
Surrendered to General Grant (Union) at
Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia in 1865
Lee led his army to many successful
victories in Civil War before surrender

SECESSION (secede)

Formally withdrawing from the Union
The South seceded and formed the
"CONFEDERATE STATES of AMERICA"
Guaranteed right to own slaves
Elected Jefferson Davis as President

SEGREGATION

The forced separation of people of
different races in public places
During RECONSTRUCTION
JIM CROW LAWS = enforced
segregation

SHAYS'S REBELLION

1786-1787;
Uprising of Massachusetts
farmers protesting high taxes;
Showed the weakness of Articles
of Confederation

TEXAS REVOLUTION

1832-1836
U.S. settlers move to Texas
Texas declared independence from
MEXICO
Established the "Republic of Texas";
later ANNEXED by U.S.

TRAIL OF TEARS

1838-1839
800 mile march
Cherokees FORCED from homeland in
Georgia to OKLAHOMA
Disease, starvation, bad weather,
1/4 of Indians DIED on trip

TRIANGULAR TRADE

System where goods and slaves were traded among the Americas, Britain, and Africa

ULYSSES S GRANT

Union Army General
Led the Union (North) to many victories
Accepted the Confederacy's surrender by Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia
Became 18th PRESIDENT of U.S. (1869 - 1877)

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe
Anti-slavery novel that showed northerners the violent reality of slavery
Made many join the "Abolitionist" cause

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Network of people who arranged transportation & hiding places for slaves to escape to the North
HARRIET TUBMAN: (slave) helped others to escape slavery; "conductor" on the Underground Railroad

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

1796 - Washington retires;
Gives a speech:
- Warns America against Political Parties
- Warns America against Foreign Allies
- Warns America against High Debt in Gov't

WHISKEY REBELLION

1794;
Protest of farmers in
Pennsylvania against new
TAXES on whiskey

'XYZ' AFFAIR

- 1797 - John Adams = President
 - France @ war w/ Britain
 - President Adams wanted PEACE w/ France..... France refused
 - France sent "SECRET AGENTS" to demand \$\$ from U.S.
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