

CHAPTER 9 ~GEORGE WASHINGTON

- a. Whiskey Tax & Whiskey Rebellion– *during his presidency a tax was placed on Whiskey. Pennsylvania farmers were angry because they converted their grain to Whiskey to take to market. The farmers started the Whiskey Rebellion. Washington personally led the militia to put down the rebellion. This showed that the new government under the constitution could stop a rebellion of their citizens.*
- b. Protective Tariff – *a tax issued on imported goods to encourage the purchase of American Products. The southern states were angered by this.*
- c. Bank of The US – *established as part of Alexander Hamilton’s plan to reduce the national debt.*
- d. Neutrality Proclamation- *During the French Revolution and other European conflicts Washington’s declared that the US should remain neutral in foreign affairs.*
- e. Washington’s Farewell Address – *As Washington was leaving office he addressed the nation. In this address he warned against political parties and staying out of foreign affairs.*
- f. Judiciary Act – *When the founding fathers wrote the constitution they provided for a Judicial Branch but did not set it up. This act was passed to set up the Supreme Court and lower federal courts.*
- g. Development of Political Parties (Democratic Republicans & Federalists) – *In Washington’s first cabinet Thomas Jefferson was appointed Secretary of State and Alexander Hamilton was appointed Secretary of the Treasury along with 3 others to serve as advisors to the president. Jefferson and Hamilton did not get along. These two men held opposing viewpoints on most topics. Their supporters formed the nation’s first two political parties. Jefferson’s supporters formed the Democratic Republicans who supported farming, small government, and France. Hamilton’s supporters formed the Federalists who supported manufacturing, powerful central government, and Britain.*

CHAPTER 9 ~ JOHN ADAMS

- a. XYZ Affair – *President Adams sent representatives to France to negotiate an end to the French seizing US Ships. The representatives tried several times to meet with the French Prime Minister but were turned away. Finally 3 Agents were sent to the US representatives to give the US conditions to meet with the minister. If the US paid the minister and France a certain amount of money he would meet with them. The citizens of the US were outraged about being asked for a bribe. They said, “Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute!” Despite this and War Hawks calling for war, Adams was able to keep the US out of war with France.*
- b. Alien and Sedition Acts – *These were two separate laws that were passed during the Adam’s Administration. The Alien Acts were passed to keep recent immigrants who supported the Democratic Party from voting by extending the length of time it took to become a citizen. The Sedition Acts made it a crime to speak out against the government. These greatly upset the Democratic Republicans.*

CHAPTER 10 ~ THOMAS JEFFERSON

- a. Embargo Act – *a law that banned all US trade with other nations in hopes of preventing the seizures of US ships. This act greatly hurt the American Economy and led to an increase in smuggling. To try to solve this problem the Nonintercourse Act was passed to replace the Embargo Act. This prevented trade with only Britain and France but the US could trade with all other countries.*
- b. Laissez Faire – *an economic system where the government should have little if any say in the economy.*
- c. Marbury vs Madison – *A landmark Supreme Court Case that established the courts practice of judicial review. This means that the Supreme Court has the ability to declare laws unconstitutional.*
- d. Louisiana Purchase – *The area defined as the drainage area of the Mississippi River, generally the area between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains north of the Red River. It was purchased from France for \$15 million because they needed money to finance their wars in Europe. It doubled the size of the US. The Lewis & Clark Expedition – An expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Purchase. They documented wildlife & vegetation, met with the Native Americans, produced maps, reported about the continental divide, and proved that a northwest passage did not exist.*

CHAPTER 10 ~ JAMES MADISON

- a. War of 1812 – *Great Britain was seizing American Merchant vessels and forcing the sailors into their service (impressment). The US declared war on them. During this war the US capital was burned. The war ended in when the Treaty of Ghent was signed. Nothing changed, The situation went back to the way it was before the war started. The last battle was at the New Orleans where Jackson defeated a British invasion force. This war encouraged a feeling of pride in the US and patriotism spread.*
- b. Hartford Convention – *a meeting held in the New England States during the War of 1812 to protest the war, this group of states threatened to secede if the war did not come to an end.*
- c. Nationalism – *strong devotion to one's country, spread after the War of 1812*
- d. Star Spangled Banner – *During the battle of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812, Francis Scott Key was held prisoner on a British ship. While he was a prisoner he wrote a poem about the flag flying over Fort McHenry. This later was put to music and became the US National Anthem.*

CHAPTER 11 ~ JAMES MONROE

- a. American System – *This was proposed by Henry Clay to help promote American Interest by improving our infrastructure (roads, canals, bridges, buildings, etc.) it involved a protective tariff. The system did not work despite several roads and canals being built.*
- b. Era of Good Feelings – *A period of time during Monroe's Presidency where things were going good for the US. The Economy was good, political tensions were low, and patriotism was high.*
- c. The Growth of Slavery – *The invention of the Cotton Gin led to cotton becoming a more profitable crop. This led to the Slave population increasing throughout the south and slavery spreading westward as the cotton plantations moved westward.*

CHAPTER 12 ~ ANDREW JACKSON

- a. The Indian Removal Act (Jackson's Indian Policy)– *Law passed by Congress during Jackson's Presidency that forced the removal of Native Americans from their homeland to land west of the Mississippi River.*
- b. Trail of Tears – *the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from the American Southeast to Indian territory west of the Mississippi River. Several died along the way.*
- c. The Spoils System – *a system used to reward political supporters with positions in the government.*
- d. Man of the Common People, Growth of Suffrage – *Jackson was liked by the common people of the United States. His supporters were mostly farmers or factory workers. They created the Democratic Party. Under his presidency there was a sharp increase in suffrage.*
- e. His battle with the Bank of the United States - *Jackson felt the bank was too powerful. The bank's charter was going to expire. It was close to time for Jackson to run for reelection. In an attempt to prevent his reelection Nicholas Biddle and Henry Clay pushed to renew the banks charter early knowing that Jackson would veto the charter. Jackson vetoed the charter of the bank and then took the governments money and distributed it among smaller state banks (pet banks). The Bank of the United States ceased to exist. The smaller state banks made loans with the money that were not repaid which led to the Panic of 1837.*
- f. The Nullification Crisis – *The Tariff of 1828 was the highest tariff passed up to that point in US History. The Southerners were outraged. They felt it made their crops worth less because it made the cost of foreign products rise. South Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun, claimed that it was a states right to nullify any laws that would hurt that state. They named the tariff the Tariff of Abominations and declared it null and void in their state. They also threatened to secede if it was not repealed. Calhoun resigned as Vice President in order to return to South Carolina and be elected as a US Senator so that he could work to repeal the law. Andrew Jackson responded to South Carolina by saying he would personally go to South Carolina and hang anyone who threatened to secede.*
- g. The Tariff of Abomination - *The Tariff of 1828 was referred to by Southerners as the Tariff of Abominations. It led to the Nullification Crisis and was the highest Tariff up to that point in the history of the US.*
- h. The Election of 1824 (The Corrupt Bargain) – *In this election there were 4 presidential candidates. Despite winning the popular vote Jackson did not win the majority of electoral votes needed to win the election. The election would be decided by the House of Representatives between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. Henry Clay managed to get Adams the votes needed in the House of Representatives to win the election. Clay was appointed Adams' Secretary of State and Jackson claimed it was a deal made by the two of them. This was known as the corrupt bargain.*

CHAPTER 13 ~ WESTERN MOVEMENT

- a. Manifest Destiny – *The belief that it was the destiny of the United States to expand from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast. This belief spurred the settlement of the west and the acquisition of western lands.*
- b. Gold Rush – *In 1849, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California. This created a mass immigration to California from all over the world. People wanted to get rich quick. This led to a population boom in California, a decrease in the Native American population, and led to California becoming a state in 1850.*

Chapter 13 ~JAMES K. POLK (Manifest Destiny)

- a. The Mexican War – *After the US annexed Texas in 1845 conflict with Mexico over the border of Texas began. The US and Texas claimed the border was the Rio Grande River. Mexico claimed it was a little further northeast along the Nueces River. Fighting broke out when the Mexican Army crossed the Rio Grande and attacked Taylor's men stationed along the Nueces River. Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico claiming that, 'American blood has been shed on American soil.' After a couple of years of fighting the US Army captured Mexico City. The Mexican Army surrendered and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was agreed upon. The new Texas/Mexico border would be the Rio Grande and the United States would gain the Mexican Cession (land that makes up the southwestern US today). Mexico would be given \$15 million dollars.*
- b. Gadsden Purchase – *A narrow strip of land in southern Arizona and New Mexico that would be purchased for building a railroad from Mexico by the United States. This would complete the continental US as it is today and fulfill Manifest Destiny.*

CHAPTER 14 ~ Industrial Revolution

- a. Railroads, Canal Systems, Steamboats, improvement to roads – *These innovations promoted western expansion and the spread of industry.*
- b. Erie Canal – *allowed western farmers to ship their goods quickly to the port of New York.*
- c. The factory system – *brought workers and machinery together in one place to produce goods.*
- d. Industry in the north - *encouraged many people to leave their farms and go to cities looking for jobs. This is called urbanization.*
- e. Geography & the Economy – *The climate and land throughout the US determine what the economy of an area is. An area that has a warmer climate and fertile soil like the southern states depends more on agricultural where an area with swift flowing rivers would develop a manufacturing economy.*

Chapter 15 ~ Social Reform Movements and Leaders

- a. Abolition – *the goal of this reform movement was to bring an end to slavery. Some of the more well know leaders were Frederick Douglas, William Lloyd Garrison, and the Grimke Sisters. Novels like Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe helped to gain supporters and promote the cause of this movement*
- b. Temperance – *the goal of this movement was to do away with the selling and production of alcohol in the US.*
- c. Women's Rights – *the goal of this movement was to gain equal rights for women in the United States. Some of the well-known leaders were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dorothea Dix, Susan B. Anthony and Sojourner Truth.*
- d. Writers and Painters – *During the early 1800s American Writers and painters began to write about the US instead of copy the style of European Artists. For example the Hudson River School would paint landscapes of the United States.*
- e. Second Great Awakening – *A religious movement that brought people back to the church and led to the creation of many new denominations of the Christian church. They moved from believing in predestination to believing that the path to heaven was by doing good. This led to the start of many reform movements throughout the United States.*

Chapter 16 ~ The Battle over Slavery

- a. Missouri Compromise – *Proposed by Henry Clay in 1820 when Missouri applied for statehood to keep the balance between free and slave states. Missouri would enter as a slave state and Maine would enter as a free state. Also, any future states created from the land in the Louisiana Purchase north of the southern border of Missouri would be a free state. This was declared unconstitutional by the outcome of the Dred Scott Case.*
- b. The Compromise of 1850 – *This was a compromise proposed by Henry Clay in 1850 to try and help ease the tension between the northern states and southern states. It contained five parts: 1. California would be added as a free state. 2. Stricter Fugitive Slave law. 3. Slave Trade would end in Washington DC. 4. Divided the Mexican Cession into the territories of New Mexico and Utah. The voters would decide the slavery issue in these territories. 5. Settled the border dispute between Texas and New Mexico, setting the border where it is today.*
- c. Fugitive Slave Act – *The act was part of the Compromise of 1850. It required all citizens to help return runaway slaves. If you were caught assisting a runaway slave it could result in a fine or jail time. If a slave was captured under this law they were to appear before a judge to determine if they were free or a slave. If the judge said they were free he was paid \$5 and if the judge said they were a slave he was paid \$10.*
- d. Kansas-Nebraska Act – *This act was created by Stephen Douglas. In an attempt to ease tensions about possibly adding another free state by admitting the Nebraska Territory Douglas proposed dividing the territory of Nebraska into two territories: Kansas and Nebraska. The slavery issue would be decided by popular sovereignty. This led to large numbers of both anti-slavery and pro slavery settlers to move into the territory. With the two points of view in the territories violence broke out, this became known as “Bleeding Kansas.”*
- e. Dred Scott Case – *A slave from Missouri sued the state for his freedom on the basis that he lived in a free state for a time period with his owner and since his owner had died that he should be free. The case went to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Roger Taney and the other members of the court came to these results: 1. Slaves were not citizens and therefore could not sue in court. 2. Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional because slaves were property and the constitution protected citizens property.*
- f. The Republican Party Emerges – *In the 1850s, the free soil party and anti-slavery democrats joined together to create a political party. This political party’s goal was to stop the spread of slavery. The first Republican was elected president in 1860.*
- g. The Election of 1860 – *In the 1860 election there were 4 candidates for President: Republican – Lincoln; Constitutional Union – Bell; Northern Democrats –Douglas; Southern Democrats – Breckinridge. When the results came in Abraham Lincoln won the Election without winning a single southern state. He was not even on the ballot in some of the southern states. With the results of the election southerners felt they had lost their influence the government of the United States and starting with South Carolina they began to secede from the Union.*
- h. “Bleeding Kansas” – *After the Kansas-Nebraska Act, these two territories were opened to settlement and it was decided that popular sovereignty would determine if the territories would be slave or free. Settlers on both sides of the issue moved to the area. Fighting broke out between those for slavery and those against slavery.*
- i. John Brown’s Raid – *Abolitionist John Brown led a raid on the US Arsenal at Harper’s Ferry. He wanted to arm the slaves in the south and lead them on a rebellion against their owners.*

He was captured by the US Army and hung for treason against the US. He was a martyr for the abolitionist movement.

- j. Popular Sovereignty – *A constitutional principal that said the government gets its power from the people and the practice of allowing a territory to vote for being a slave state or a free state.*
- k. Lincoln-Douglas Debates – *A series of seven debates between two Illinois senatorial candidates, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, over the issue of slavery. Douglas won the election but Lincoln became a well-known figure throughout the country leading to his election as President in 1860.*
- l. Slave States in 1861 – *Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware*

CHAPTER 17 ~ ABRAHAM LINCOLN

- a. Lincoln's Inaugural Address – *In Lincoln's first inaugural address, his goal was preserving the union. In Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, he discussed the need to finish the task at hand (bringing the Civil War to an end) and how we should work peacefully together to rebuild the nation after the Civil War.*

Chapter 17 ~ Civil War

- a. Strengths and Weaknesses of the North and South
North Strengths – larger population, more railroads, more factories, more resources
North Weaknesses – longer supply lines, fighting in unfamiliar territory
South Strengths – fighting in familiar territory, had experienced military leaders, they were fighting to protect their homes, families and way of life.
South Weaknesses – they had few factories, fewer railroads, fewer resources and a smaller free population
- b. Political and Military Leaders
Union President – Abraham Lincoln
Confederate President – Jefferson Davis
Union Commander – at different points during the war they had 5 different generals in command of the main Union Army (The Army of the Potomac). Ulysses S. Grant was the last general appointed as commander of the Union Army. Under him is when the Union was finally able to end the war.
Confederate Commander – Throughout the whole war there was only one man in command of the main Confederate Army (The Army of Virginia). That was Robert E. Lee.
- c. "Battle Hymn of the Republic" – *Julia Ward Howe wrote this song about the Civil War and to show support for the northern soldiers. The song starts out "Thine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord..."*
- d. Union's Plan – *The Union had a three part plan known as the Anaconda Plan. They would set up a blockade of all Southern ports. They would gain control of the Mississippi River and then push southward taking back territory. At the beginning of the war their goal was to preserve the Union, once the Emancipation Proclamation was passed they added the goal of freeing slaves.*
- e. William Carney and Phillip Bazaar – *These two men one African American, Carney, and one Hispanic American, Bazaar, won the Medal of Honor for their service during the Civil War.*

- f. Impact of the war on the North – *Great loss of life in the North, soldiers returned from the war needing jobs.*
- g. Impact of the war on the South – *Great loss of life, many towns, homes, railroads were destroyed and needed to be rebuilt, large population of freedmen were now free and needed work, they had lost their labor source.*

CHAPTER 18 ~ RECONSTRUCTION

- a. Impact of the Transcontinental Railroad – *the building of the transcontinental railroad made travel from east to west in the United States faster and easier and led to more settlers moving west.*
- b. Dawes Act – *was designed to break up Native American tribes and promote assimilation of Native Americans into American Society. Each Native American family was given 160 acres the surplus land was given to settlers. This led to Native Americans losing control of much of the land that they had before the act was passed.*
- c. Hiram Rhodes Revels – *He was the first African American elected to the US Senate. He was from the State of Mississippi.*
- d. Black Codes & Limits to African American Voting Rights – *The Black Codes were laws passed in most southern states that were designed to limit the rights of African Americans. These laws limited their freedom and their right to vote.*
- e. Homestead Act – *stated that any citizen could occupy 160 acres of land, if they lived on it and improved it after 5 years they would own the property. Almost 1,400,000 homesteads were granted under this act.*
- f. Morrill Act – *the states were provided with 30,000 acres of Federal Land that they could sell and use the earnings to fund public colleges that taught agriculture and the mechanical arts.*
- g. President Johnson's Plan for Reconstruction – *His plan called for a majority of voters in southern states to pledge loyalty to the United States, and each state had to ratify the 13th Amendment. Congress viewed his plan as too easy on the south and they took over Reconstruction.*
- h. 13th Amendment – *banned slavery in the United States*
- i. 14th Amendment – *granted citizenship to former slaves*
- j. 15th Amendment – *gave all male citizens the right to vote*
- k. Reconstruction – *the period of time following the Civil War where the Southern states were rebuilding and brought back into the US. This period ended with the election of President Rutherford B Hayes.*
- l. Sharecroppers and Tenant Farmers – *after the Civil War former slaves went back to work on the plantations as sharecroppers and tenant farmers. They would work a portion of the land and pay with a share of the crop. This led to a cycle of debt that was very hard for them to get out of.*