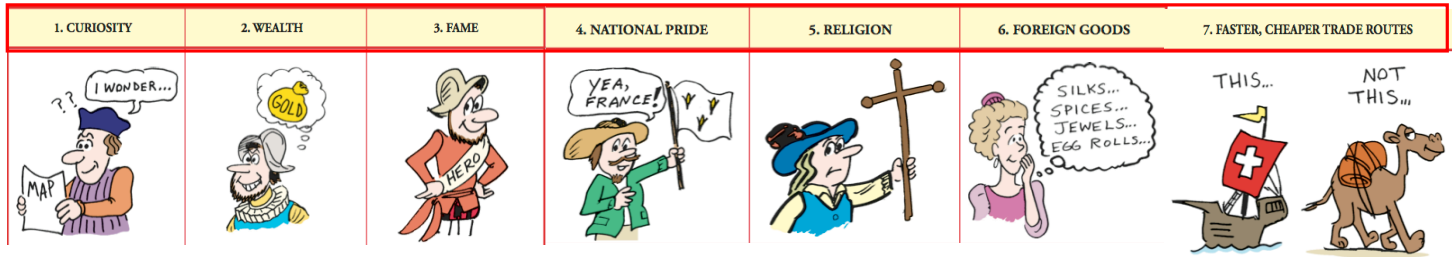


Social Studies STAAR Review

Reasons for European Exploration



Why did colonists come to the New World?

Political – new wealth, power and freedom

Religious – religious freedom and liberty

Economic – gold, land and opportunity

Social – better life and mobility

1607

Jamestown, Virginia was founded for economic reasons (\$\$)
John Smith, John Rolfe and tobacco helped save the colony

1620

Plymouth, Massachusetts- founded by Pilgrims (Separatists) to escape religious persecution
Mayflower Compact was signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims at Plymouth, MA establishing self-gov't

Massachusetts – Founded by the Separatists and Puritans for religious reasons

Rhode Island – Founded by Roger Williams to practice religious toleration. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were thrown out of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Founded for religious reasons.

Maryland – Founded by Lord Baltimore as a safe haven for Catholics. Founded for religious reasons.

Pennsylvania – Founded by William Penn as a safe haven for Quakers. Founded for religious reasons.

Georgia – Founded by James Ogelthorpe for convicts and debtors.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

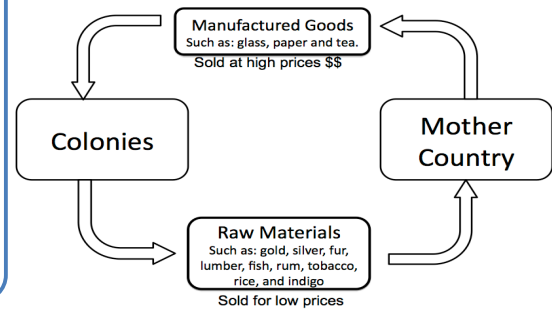
The King of England was too far away to rule the colonies effectively. It fell to the colonists to solve many of their local problems themselves. Religion and virtue contributed to the growth of representative government in the American colonies

Virginia House of Burgesses – 1st representative gov't body

Mayflower Compact – self- government

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut – Basis for future governing in the colony. Written by Thomas Hooker

MERCANTILISM



New England Colonies

- Short growing season
- Rocky soil
- Cooler climate
- Less fertile land
- Long winters
- Small farms; subsistence farming
- Lumber & ship building
- Sailors, fishermen, merchants
- Whales & fish
- Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire



Middle Colonies

- Known as the "Bread Basket"
- Religious diversity
- Mid-Atlantic Region
- Grain farms, seaports, iron works
- Wheat, oats, barley, rye and grain
- New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware



Southern Colonies

- Warm & humid climate
- Long growing season
- Cash crops
- Flat land, fertile soil, plantations
- Slaves & indentured servants
- Farms and plantations; few towns
- Grew tobacco, indigo and rice
- Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia



Triangular Trade Routes



First Great Awakening

Emphasized the power of religion in people's lives.
Preachers – Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield

French & Indian War

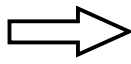
Both the British and the French claimed that they owned the Ohio River Valley. Great Britain vs. French and Indians. Great Britain wins.

After the war:

- ★ Britain receive all lands east of the Mississippi River
- ★ Issued the **Proclamation of 1763** – to prevent further fighting with the Indians King George III issued this proclamation stating that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
- ★ Britain was in debt – decided to tax the colonies to pay off this debt



No Taxation Without Representation



Colonists were unhappy that they had no voice in British Parliament about the taxes that were being imposed on them.



British Action	Colonists Reaction
Stamp Act & Sugar Act	Boycotts
Quartering Act	Protests
Townshend Acts	Boston Massacre (Crispus Attucks)
Tea Act	Boston Tea Party (led by Sons of Liberty)
Intolerable Acts/ Coercive Acts	1 st Continental Congress

Patrick Henry → "Give me Liberty, or Give me Death"
 Thomas Paine → Wrote *Common Sense* and *The Crisis*

American Revolution

Important Events	Significance
Lexington & Concord, MA	1 st shots of the American Revolution - Start of the Revolutionary War. "Shot Heard 'Round the World"
Declaration of Independence	Written and signed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on July 4, 1776. Document in which colonists declare independence from Great Britain.
Saratoga, NY	Turning point battle b/c this victory convinces France to join forces with the Continental Army.
Valley Forge, PA	General Washington and his men experienced cold and harsh conditions. Marquis de Lafayette joins Washington to train the army. Washington promotes loyalty and reads, "These are the times that try men's souls" by Thomas Paine.
Yorktown, VA	Last major battle. Washington, with the help of the French, corner British General Cornwallis to surrender.
Treaty of Paris, 1783	Officially ends the American Revolution. Great Britain recognizes American independence. The United States receives all land east of the Mississippi River.

French Alliance – Volunteers, money, troops and naval support from France were essential to American victory.

July 4, 1776

Declaration of Independence

Written by Thomas Jefferson

Unalienable Rights – Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

Grievances listed against King George III

Explains why the colonies went to war.

Important People	Significance
George Washington	Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.
John Locke	Influenced independence in the colonies. Believed that government was a "social contract" and that the purpose of government was to protect individual freedom and property.
William Blackstone	Influenced independence in the colonies. Defined the rights of individuals in English law, as well as property rights that could not be violated, even by the king.
Samuel Adams	Leader of the Sons of Liberty. Committee of Correspondence. Patriot.
John Paul Jones	America's first navy hero. "I've not yet begun to fight!" Jones' ship: <i>Bonhomme Richard</i>
Mercy Otis Warren	Wrote pamphlets, poems and plays as a form of protest against the British.
Wentworth Cheswell	First African American elected to public office in America.
Haym Salomon	Jewish banker who helped raise money for the Am. Rev.
Crispus Attucks	The first of five unarmed American civilians to be shot and killed by British soldiers in the Boston Massacre.
Bernardo de Galvez	Led Spanish armies against the British in the American Revolution. Kept the British from taking the Mississippi River.
Marquis de Lafayette	From France. Trusted aide to Washington. Helped stop Cornwallis @ Yorktown
James Armistead	African American slave who acted as a spy.
Abigail Adams	Told her husband John Adams to "Remember the ladies". Supported American Ind.
Benjamin Franklin	Convinced France to form an alliance with the US during the Am. Rev. Signed the Dec. of Independence, negotiated the 1783 Treaty of Paris, and signed the US Constitution.



George Washington

- 1st U.S. President
- Established precedents: cabinet, two terms, farewell address
- **Hamilton's Economic Plan**
 - Repay the states' and national gov't debts in order to establish the nation's credit
 - Create the **U.S. National Bank** to stabilize the U.S. economy
 - Tax whiskey farmers on whiskey to raise money
- Rise of political parties: Disagreed on how the nation should develop economically
 - **Federalists** – led by Alexander Hamilton
 - ❖ Loose view of the Constitution
 - ❖ Favored a strong national/ federal government
 - ❖ Favored the National Bank
 - **Democratic-Republicans** – led by Thomas Jefferson
 - ❖ Strict view of the Constitution
 - ❖ Favored strong states' rights
 - ❖ Opposed the National Bank
- **Whiskey Rebellion** – Uprising by western farmers who refused to pay the federal whiskey tax. This uprising was quickly put down and it showed how strong the federal gov't was under the Constitution
- **Proclamation of Neutrality** – Due to the U.S. being a new country and having a weak military Washington issued this Proclamation, which stated that the U.S. would remain neutral, and avoid taking sides in any European conflict or get involved in any foreign war.
- **Washington's Farewell Address** – Stated that the U.S. should “steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world”. Washington gave 3 warnings: 1) Avoid foreign alliances (neutrality) 2) Avoid political divisions (political parties) 3) Avoid more national debt



Thomas Jefferson

- 3rd U.S. President
- **Louisiana Territory** – Purchased for \$15million from France (Napoleon Bonaparte)
 - Doubled the size of the U.S.
 - **Lewis and Clark** were sent to explore the Louisiana Purchase and travelled along the Missouri River.
- ★ **Marbury v. Madison** – established Judicial Review: the right of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional.
- **Embargo Act** – Due to British impressment of American sailors, the Embargo Act prohibited the U.S. from trading with European nations.

James Madison

- 4th U.S. President
- **War of 1812**
 - Causes – British ships continued to impress U.S. sailors; British encouraged Native Americans to attack American settlers
 - Effects – U.S. earned worldwide respect & maintained their independence from Britain; Sparked the Industrial Rev. & manufacturing increased
 - Treaty of Ghent – Ended the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson is seen as a hero after he defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans.

James Monroe

- 5th U.S. President – Monroe's Presidency known as the “**Era of Good Feelings**” in which Americans had nationalism and pride.
- **Monroe Doctrine** - foreign policy statement by President James Monroe stating that 1) the U.S. would not interfere in European affairs, and 2) that the western hemisphere was closed to colonization and/ or interference by European nations.
- **Erie Canal** – Built in the state of New York. Connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River, which led to the Atlantic Ocean. Irish immigrants came to the U.S. to escape a potato famine (potatoes is the Irish's staple food crop). Irish helped build the Erie Canal. Canals helped link farms and cities and made it easier to transport people and goods
- ★ **McCulloch v. Maryland** – Ruled that Congress had the power to create a National Bank according the “necessary and proper” clause in the Constitution. Also ruled that a state could not tax a national bank; increased the power of the federal/ national gov't.
- ★ **Gibbons v. Ogden** – Ruled that the federal government has the power to regulate interstate commerce.
- **Purchase of Florida** – The U.S. purchased Florida for \$5million from Spain.
- **Missouri Compromise (1820)** – Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state and prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of the “Missouri Compromise Line” (36° 30'), except Missouri. Kept the balance between free & slave states.

Andrew Jackson

- 7th U.S. President – Age of the “Common Man”, “Jacksonian Democracy”
- Lost the Election of 1824 and accused John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay of making a “**Corrupt Bargain**”
- Jackson expanded democracy – voting requirements changed; states eliminated the requirement that voters had to own property to vote
- Jackson was supported by the common people (laborers, farmers and frontiersmen)
- **Spoils System** – Supporters of Jackson were appointed to gov't jobs b/c he felt that this practice would less likely lead to gov't corruption
- **Nullification Crisis** – South Carolina threatened to secede (leave) the Union over states' rights to nullify tariffs. Jackson threatened to use military force against South Carolina. Through a compromise SC withdrew its nullification.
- **2nd National Bank** – Jackson removed all federal money from the National Bank and put the money into “State Pet Banks”. Jackson refused to renew the National Bank's charter and ultimately closed/ killed the National Bank. The closing of the National Bank led to the Panic of 1837.
- **Indian Removal Act** – Americans wanted Indian lands. Federal gov't moved Native Americans west of Mississippi River to the Indian Territory.
- ★ **Worcester v. Georgia** – The state of Georgia wanted the Cherokee's land since gold was found on their land. Cherokee Indians had a federal treaty stating that they owned the land and their land was not a part of Georgia. Cherokee Indians won this case. Jackson & the state of Georgia did not agree with the ruling of this case so the federal gov't and Georgia ignored the court ruling & still removed the Cherokee's from their land.
- **Trail of Tears** – Cherokee Indians were forced to move off their land by federal troops to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma. 1/4th of the Cherokee's die from exposure, starvation, fever and disease. This 800 mile long journey for the Cherokee Indians is known as the Trail of Tears.

James K. Polk

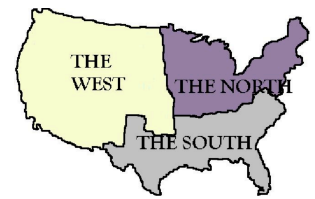
- 11th U.S. President
- **Manifest Destiny** – **Oregon Territory** obtained from Great Britain. **Mormons** migrated to Salt Lake City, Utah for religious freedom. **Annexation of TX**
- **U.S. – Mexican War**
 - Causes: Annexation of Texas (Mexico considered this a stolen providence) and Mexico and the US had a southern border dispute in Texas.
 - Effects: US won. **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** – US paid Mexico \$15million for the **Mexican Cession**. US officially owns land Atlantic to Pacific
- **Gadsden Purchase** – Purchased from Mexico for \$10million so that a railroad could be built to link the South with the Pacific Coast to expand trading.
- **California Gold Rush** – Thousands of “Forty-Niners” arrived in California in hopes of finding gold in 1849 and headed towards San Francisco.

Sectionalism – The North, South, and West each developed its own unique way of life. Each section felt loyalty towards their own section than to the country as a whole.

North – Rise of factory system, became a center of industry

West – Emerged as the nation’s “Bread Basket”

South – Cotton and slavery dominated the South’s economy, large plantations based on slave labor



Slavery

Missouri Compromise – prohibited slavery in most of the Louisiana Territory above the “Missouri Compromise Line”. Missouri joined the US as a slave state and Maine joined the US as a free state to maintain the balance between free and slave states.

Compromise of 1850 – California entered the Union as a free state. Split the remainder of land in the Mexican Cession into 2 territories: the Utah Territory and the New Mexico Territory. These two territories would practice popular sovereignty where the citizens would vote on whether slavery would be permitted in these territories.

Fugitive Slave Law passed requiring that all escaped slaves to be returned to the South. Required *all* citizens to help catch and return runaway slaves. Northerners opposed it

Kansas-Nebraska Act – Allowed for Kansas and Nebraska Territories to use popular sovereignty--the idea that the citizens of these territories would decide whether slavery would be allowed in their new state.

Bleeding Kansas -violent conflicts in Kansas between proslavery & antislavery groups (*led by John Brown*)

★ **Dred Scott v. Sandford** (1857) – Ruled that Africans were not citizens but instead considered as property. Also ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. This court decision angered northerners in the years leading up the Civil War.

Important Events	Significance
Lincoln elected President	Lincoln was elected as the first Republican Party president in 1860.
South Carolina	Dec. 1860 – South Carolina is the first state to secede from the Union. Six other states will follow and form the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis is elected President of the Confederacy
Lincoln is sworn in as President	March 1861 - Lincoln gives his First Inaugural Address reassuring the Southern states that he would not interfere with or challenge slavery in the South. His goal was to preserve the Union.
Fort Sumter	Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Start of the Civil War.
Battle of Antietam	The bloodiest single day of the Civil War. Over 6 thousand killed. Also known as the Battle of Sharpsburg.
Emancipation Proclamation, 1862	Freed all slaves in the Confederate States, not the loyal border states (Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware). Lincoln wanted to keep foreign countries out of the war, and to prevent Southern states from using black troops for combat and to keep the loyal border states.
Battle of Gettysburg	Turning point battle of the Civil War because Lee’s Confederate army will never enter the North again.
Gettysburg Address, 1863	Lincoln gave a speech at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where he dedicated the battlefield as a national cemetery. Lincoln asked the Union to finish what we started and continue fighting so those who died don’t die in vain.
Battle of Vicksburg	Union army, led by Ulysses S. Grant, took control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederate army into two.
Appomattox Court House	End of the Civil War. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant at the Appomattox Court House in Virginia.
Assassination of Lincoln	Shortly after the end of the Civil War Lincoln is assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

Free Citizens Vote

13th Amendment – Abolished slavery. Set all slaves **Free**

14th Amendment – Granted **all** individuals born in the U.S. **citizenship**

15th Amendment – Granted **black men** the right to **Vote**



Important People	Significance
Abraham Lincoln	16 th US President during the Civil War
Jefferson Davis	President of the Confederate States of America
Philip Bazaar	First Hispanic to receive the Medal of Honor
Robert E. Lee	Commander of the Confederate forces during the Civil War
Stonewall Jackson	Regarded as one of the greatest Confederate commanders
Ulysses S. Grant	Commander of Union forces during the Civil War
William Carney	First African American to receive the Medal of Honor
Andrew Johnson	17 th US President during the Reconstruction Era

Reconstruction Era	Significance
Black Codes	Created by the South - laws which were intended of restricting African Americans' freedom, and pushed them to work in a labor economy based on low wages or debt
Hiram Rhodes Revels	First African American elected to Congress
Homestead Act of 1862	Made cheap land available to settlers. If citizens “improved” gov’t land, then after 5 years’ citizens could own it
Morrill Act of 1862	Set up agricultural and mining colleges to help settle the West
Dawes Act of 1887	Removed Indians to government reservations in the West
Transcontinental Railroad	Connected the Great Plains to the West. Chinese immigrants helped build the railroad.
Sharecropping	When a landowner would rent out plots of land (usually to former slaves), in exchange for a share of the crop.

INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, AND INNOVATIONS **CR**

free enterprise system: U.S. economic system; protected property rights and featured minimal government regulation or taxation (principles of the Revolutionary Era); encouraged business creation, investment, trade, and competition; created environment for fast economic growth in 19th century

industrialization: use of machines to make goods; factories concentrated production activities and labor force at single location; use of water power resulted in factories along rivers (most in New England)

- **urbanization:** movement of people from farms to cities; cities grew; poor areas had cramped, unsafe housing
- **labor:** "cottage industry" (individuals working in homes) declined and number of factory workers grew due to factories' lower costs (efficiencies); working conditions were generally poor, dangerous, and often abusive
- **immigration:** factory jobs attracted many to U.S. cities, became diverse; racial/religious discrimination common

Example: Youth and women also worked tedious jobs, long hours.



Textile Factory

Example: In 1820-1870, millions came from Germany and Ireland (many Catholics); fled hardships (e.g., **Irish Potato Famine**, a staple crop failure).

Transportation (new roads, railroads, canals), **communication** (mail service, telegraph), other innovations grew markets, trade (national, international).

Example: Erie Canal joined Midwest along Great Lakes to NYC and Atlantic. Low cost water route increased trade (goods sent west; grain sent east).

- **steamboat:** sped river travel (R. Fulton, 1807); used improved steam engine
- **cotton gin:** removed seeds (E. Whitney, 1793); plantation system in South grew; New England factories made cloth with improved spinners, looms
- **interchangeable parts:** making of individual machined parts with tight tolerances for fast, cheap mass production (E. Whitney—muskets, 1801)
- **telegraph:** fast communication over long distances (S. Morse, 1837)
- **mechanical reaper:** mowed grains; sped harvesting (C. McCormick, 1847)

AMERICAN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Hudson River School: landscape painters of America's natural beauty

John James Audubon: painted, studied, and wrote about America's birds

transcendentalism: philosophy popularized by R.W. Emerson (*Nature*, 1836), H.D. Thoreau (*Walden*, 1854); believed people were good, human potential was limitless, answers found in nature and within self (not through reason)

Second Great Awakening: religious revivals (1790-1840) converted women, men (including blacks) to evangelical Protestant faiths (Methodist, Baptist)

ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

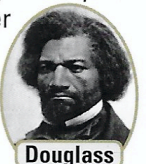
abolitionist movement: effort by many groups and individuals to end slavery in the U.S.; movement had historical roots, such as consistent opposition to slavery by Quakers; cultural developments, events, and leadership expanded the abolitionist movement in the 19th century;

- **transcendentalism:** philosophy was consistent with reforms, abolition
- **religious influence:** anti-slavery activists emerged from religious fervor of Second Great Awakening; some faiths, like Methodism, split into northern (anti-slavery) and southern (pro-slavery) branches
- **underground railroad:** network of abolitionists (e.g., escaped slave and abolitionist Harriet Tubman), paths, places; helped slaves escape to North, Canada
- **William Lloyd Garrison:** *The Liberator* newspaper publisher (called for immediate abolition by peaceful means); founded New England Anti-Slavery Society



Escape Paths in Underground Railroad

- **Frederick Douglass:** famous speaker, writer, newspaper editor, reformer, and escaped slave; his intellect and demeanor were proof for many that slaves, once freed, could function as independent U.S. citizens; believed in equality of all people; often stated, "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."
- **Sojourner Truth:** abolitionist and former slave; compelling speaker
- **Uncle Tom's Cabin:** Harriet Beecher Stowe's book (1852); depicted horrors of slavery; abolitionism grew; made slavery a moral issue
- **John Brown's Raid:** John Brown led attack on a federal arsenal in Virginia (1859); tried to start slave rebellion; hung for treason → martyr



Douglass

WOMEN'S RIGHTS, LABOR, AND OTHER REFORM MOVEMENTS **CR**

Movement	Goals
Women's Rights	for women to have same civil rights as men (e.g., own property, vote); Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized first women's rights convention (Seneca Falls); issued "Declaration of Sentiments;" Susan B. Anthony built national women's rights organization; Elizabeth Blackwell (first woman to earn M.D. in U.S.) worked to open medical profession to women
Temperance	to end/reduce use of alcohol (curing social ills); wide-spread support led later to 18 th amendment (in 1919)
Educational Reform	to educate all American children at public expense in order to create an educated and moral citizenry; Horace Mann of Massachusetts was early leader
Labor Reform	to restrict child labor and improve working conditions (especially in factories and in mines)
Prison Reform	to eliminate crowded cells, debtor prisons, corporal punishment, death penalty, and convictions of "insane"
Care of Poor, Mentally Ill, and Disabled	to improve living conditions/medical care for "insane," poor, crippled; Dorothea Dix led movement for mental asylums; Clara Barton founded American Red Cross
Most reformers (e.g., southern Grimké sisters) supported multiple causes.	

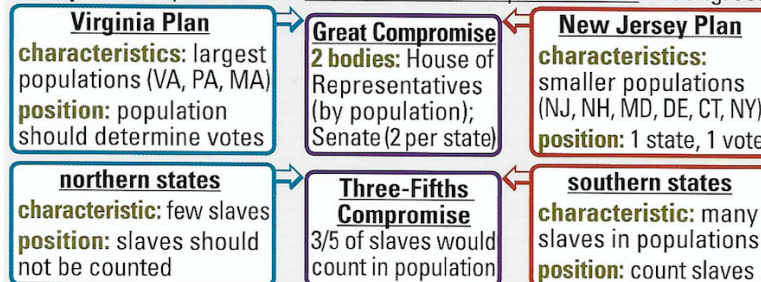


Stanton

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787 AND FOUNDING FATHERS

1787: Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, PA; delegates abolished Articles of Confederation and wrote **U.S. Constitution**; human and geographic differences required states to compromise (give up something to agree)

Examples: compromises on how to calculate representation in Congress:



Founding Fathers: key contributors to Declaration of Independence and U.S. Constitution which founded U.S.; their tireless efforts and care for current and future civilization in the U.S. are models of civic virtue

Examples: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson

RATIFICATION: FEDERALIST AND ANTI-FEDERALIST ARGUMENTS CR

ratification: approval by states; each state had to ratify the Constitution

Federalists: individuals who supported ratification; wanted strong federal government; led by **Alexander Hamilton** and **James Madison**

Federalist Papers: texts of Federalist arguments for ratification

Anti-Federalists: individuals who opposed ratification; wanted weak federal government and strong state governments; feared a powerful president; led by **Patrick Henry** and **George Mason**



Hamilton

Federalist Argument (for ratification)	Anti-Federalist Argument (against)
current weaknesses must be fixed	current weaknesses overstated
strong federal government needed for economic prosperity and to protect U.S. against internal (civil war) and external (invasion) threats	Constitution moves U.S. away from goals of Revolution and toward the tyranny of monarchy or aristocracy
large, republican government (instead of direct democracy)	lacks a bill of rights to protect the people, the states, and the Congress
protects citizens from factions	will end self-rule in the states
	is an untested form of government

The Federalists succeeded in obtaining ratification from all states, but the debates had a lasting impact on the U.S. government. In answer to Anti-Federalist concerns, the **Bill of Rights** was amended to Constitution.

U.S. CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS CR

Certain key principles guided the structure and content of the Constitution:

- **limited government:** only powers specified in Constitution (Amend. 9, 10)
- **republicanism:** elected representatives make and enforce laws; citizens elect members of Congress directly and President indirectly (via electors); addressed colonial grievance of "no taxation without representation"
- **federalism:** distribution of powers between state and federal governments
- **separation of powers:** – legislative branch (Congress) makes laws
 divided into three – executive branch (President) enforces laws
 independent branches – judicial branch (Supreme Court) interprets laws
- **checks and balances:** each branch can control power of other two
Examples: President can veto legislation from Congress. Congress can override a veto. President can grant pardons (overturn Court's decision). Courts can declare a law or executive order unconstitutional (void).
- **popular sovereignty:** authority to govern comes from the people
- **individual rights:** people have unalienable rights; certain rights are specifically protected in **Bill of Rights** (first ten amendments; addressed colonial grievances and concerns of Anti-Federalists); supported open exchange of ideas; checked abuses by governments, groups, citizens

Freedom of:	1: religion, speech, press, assembly, petition
Right to:	2: bear arms; 5: due process of law, no self-incrimination; 6: speedy, public trial by jury; 7: trial by jury in civil cases
Protection from:	3: housing soldiers; 4: unreasonable search and seizure; 8: excessive bail, cruel or unusual punishment

Process of **amending** (adding to) the Constitution is purposefully difficult so it can carefully, slowly evolve to meet future needs. Requires (1) 2/3 vote in both houses, and then (2) ratification (or majority vote) in 3/4 of states.