

Review Sheet for American History

Directions: This sheet will provide you with a basic outline and content that you need to know for the midterm. Be sure to look over your textbook (especially the chapter summaries) and your earlier quizzes and tests.

Geography

- Study of land and how it shapes people

- Themes – place, region, location, interaction, movement

- Examples of impact on American history – colonization, transportation

Age of Exploration

- Motives for exploration

- Location of New France, New Spain, and English Colonies

- Mercantilism

13 Colonies

- New England, Middle, Southern Colonies

- Colonial economies

- “Triangle of Trade”

- Political ideas – the Enlightenment – Locke, Rousseau; Magna Carta,

- Colonial Experiences – Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses

 - Albany Plan of Union, New England town meetings, Zenger case

Revolutionary War and Declaration of Independence

- Changes in English policy due to French and Indian War

- Revenue Acts - Stamp Act, Townshend Acts etc

- Colonial Response – Continental Congresses, Sons of Liberty, boycotts

 - Boston Tea Party

- Declaration of Independence

 - Natural rights – governments formed to protect them, duty to change or abolish, “Free and independent states”

- Lexington and Concord, Saratoga, Yorktown

- American leaders

- Treaty of Paris

Forming a New Government

- Creation of New York Constitution

- Articles of Confederation – the good and bad

- Shays Rebellion

- Constitution Convention in Philadelphia May 1787

 - Great Compromise, three fifths compromise

- Ratification of the Constitution - Bill of Rights

Washington as President

Setting precedents; Hamilton's Plan, Whiskey Rebellion

Adams as President

Alien and Sedition Acts, Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

Foreign Policy

Neutrality Proclamation (Washington) Xyz Affair, undeclared war with France

Growth and Change in America

Geographic

"From Sea to Sea – "Manifest Destiny"

Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Oregon, Mexican Session, Gadsden

Purchase - when, who, how

Lewis and Clark expedition, Mormons

Development of Transportation system – turnpikes canals, railroads

Economic

Industrial Revolution – new technology – Whitney, Lowell,

Growth of northern economy & southern plantation systems

Impact – growing towns and cities, changes in working conditions

Social and Cultural

New American culture – art(Hudson River School), literature (Cooper, Irving)

Age of reform

Temperance movement

Dix and care of mentally ill

Seneca Falls Convention - women rights

Abolition – Garrison, underground RR

Immigration - Irish immigrants – Potato famine

Political Changes

Increase democracy – expansion of suffrage

Increased nationalism - War of 1812,

Growth in strength of Federal Government – Marshall court,

Presidents Jefferson and Jackson

Political Parties- changes in the 2 parties

Foreign Policy - Monroe Doctrine

Rise of Sectionalism

Slavery in the South

Abolitionist movement – gradualism – immediate emancipation

Struggle for political power in Congress

Missouri Compromise

Wilmot Proviso

Compromise of 1850

Kansas Nebraska Act

Dred Scott Decision

Republican Party

John Brown's Raid

Election of 1860

Civil War

Southern secession – South Carolina and others

Advantages and Disadvantages

Strategies – Anaconda Plan

Battles: Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Appomattox

Courthouse Generals – Lee, Jackson Grant

Lincoln's Actions - goals of war, increased executive power, draft,

Emancipation proclamation Habeus Corpus

Results of War

Reconstruction - 10% plan, Johnson Plan

Freedmen -- 13th, 14, 15th, amendments

ALSO – primary and secondary sources – Branches of Government

– how a bill becomes a law, SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

(Marbury vs Madison) impact of action of federal government on Americans