**Unit 1: European Exploration and Colonization (1500s - 1763)**

Impact of the Columbian Exchange

* **Columbian Exchange**
* **Europe to Americas:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Americas to Europe:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Unequal exchange that favors the Europeans. Even while Native American populations were decimated by Old World diseases (Small pox), European populations swelled as American crops helped to overcome Old World famine.

What motivated Europeans to colonize and migrate to the Americas?

**3 Gs -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3 F’s-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Major Concepts (motivation for settlement):

* **New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire)**
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Middle Colonies (New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania)**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **Southern Colonies (Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia)**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

To what extent did the extent to which the British mercantilist policies had an impact on the relationship between the colonies and Britain

* **Mercantilism:**
* **Navigation Acts:**

**How the Protestant Reformation impacted European exploration and settlement of North America (Answer below)**

**Foundational Events and Documents:**

**Mayflower Compact (1620):**

**Orders of Connecticut:**

To what extent did the ideas of the Great Awakening and The Enlightenment contributed to the development of an American character?

**Enlightenment Thinkers:**

* **John Locke**
* **Jean-Jacques Rousseau**
* **Baron De Montesquieu**

**Great Awakening:**

Colonial America:

Three distinct regions and characteristics:

* **New England**
  + **Economy:**
  + **Government:**
  + **Religion:**
  + **Important people:**
* **Middle Colonies**
  + **Economy:**
  + **Government:**
  + **Religion:**
  + **Way of life:**
* **Southern Colonies**
  + **Economy:**
  + **Government:**
  + **Religion:**
  + **Important people:**

**Jamestown:**

**Plymouth/Massachusetts Bay**

Dissent in the Puritan Community:

* **Roger Williams –**
* **Anne Hutchinson** -

**The causes and results of the French and Indian War (Write your answer below)**

**Unit 2: Revolution, Independence**

**Why did the British impose new taxation and place limits on the colonists after the French and Indian War?(Answer Below)**

Major Concepts:

* **Proclamation of 1763**
* Taxation without Representation
* **Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act**

How did colonial reactions to British actions increase unity amongst the Thirteen Colonies**?**

Major Concepts:

* Colonial Organization
* **Sons of Liberty, First Continental Congress**
* Colonial Resistance
* **Boycotts, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable** **Acts**

**What were the immediate causes of the American Revolution? (List below)**

Major Concepts:

* **1st Continental Congress**
* **Lexington and Concord**
* Second Continental Congress
* **Declaration of Independence**, King George III

**How did the Revolutionary War progress and to what extent did Colonists support or oppose the Revolution?**

Major Concepts:

* Key figures
* **George Washington**, Cornwallis, **Patriots, Loyalists**
* Key battles/military strategies
* **Valley Forge, Saratoga, French Alliance**
* Surrender and Peace
* **Battle of Yorktown, Treaty of Paris**

**Unit 3: The Critical Period, The Constitution and the Federalist Era (1787-1820) – How effective were the institutions established in the United States as they dealt with emerging political and diplomatic issues?**

**Objectives**

How were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation addressed by the Constitution?

Major Concepts:

* weaknesses of Articles of Confederation
* **List the weaknesses**, **Shay’s Rebellion**
* Accomplishments of the Articles
* **Land Ordinance** and **Northwest Ordinance**
* Constitutional Convention
* **Great Compromise**, **⅗ Compromise**, **Electoral College**
* Federalism and Separation of Powers
* The Ratification Debate
* **Federalists** and **Anti-Federalists**

**What were the major domestic issues and conflicts experienced by the nation during the Federalist Period?**

Major concepts (Define the **BOLD** terms):

* The establishment of federal power and supremacy over the states.
  + Rulings of Marshall Court, i.e. ***Marbury v. Madison***
  + **Judicial review**
  + **Whiskey Rebellion**
* The development of a two-party system
  + **Democratic-Republican Party (Jefferson)**
  + **Federalist Party (Hamilton, Washington)**
* **Strict and loose interpretation of the Constitution**
  + Hamilton vs. Jefferson
  + Establishment of a national bank
  + **Loose vs. Strict Interpretation**
  + **Alien and Sedition Acts**
  + **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions: nullification**
  + **Louisiana Purchase**

**What political freedoms were available to the following groups prior to 1820: women, wage earners, landless farmers, American Indians, African Americans, and other ethnic groups?**

Major concepts:

* **Voting rights of different groups**
  + Eligibility requirements of voting
* Status of African Americans
  + Citizens?
  + Some free, some slave
* Status of American Indians
  + Citizens?
  + Conflicting belief systems
* Status of women
  + What is their place in society?

**What were the commercial and diplomatic relationships with Britain, France, and other nations?**

Major concepts:

* Early foreign policy
  + U.S. opposition/support for French Revolution
  + **Pinckney’s Treaty**: opens Mississippi River valley
  + **Jay’s Treaty**: opens Ohio River valley
  + **Washington’s Farewell Address:**
  + Britain and France seize U.S. ships
  + **British impressments**
  + **War of 1812: Britain vs. United States**
    - Turning point: Jackson @ New Orleans
    - **Treaty of Ghent**

**Unit 4:**  **Jefferson to Jacksonian Democracy: How did industrialization and expansion bring about the competing forces of nationalism and sectionalism?**

Objectives

What were the effects of territorial expansion and the admission of new states on the Union from 1801 to 1850.

* **Manifest Destiny**

Major Concepts:

* The rationale for and the consequence of Manifest Destiny
  + **Lewis and Clark**
  + **Missouri Compromise**
  + **The Alamo**
  + **Texas Annexation**
* Federal Indian policy before the Civil War
  + **The Indian Removal Act**
  + **Worchester v. Georgia**
  + **Trail of Tears**
* The Political and Economic importance of the West
  + “54-40 or Fight!”
  + **Wilmot Proviso**
  + **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**
  + Election of 1844

2.02 How was the growth of nationalism and sectionalism reflected in art, literature, and language.

* Cultural expressions of patriotism
  + **Hudson River School of Art**
* Celebrating the common man and the American way of life
  + **Noah Webster**
  + **Nathaniel Hawthorne**
* Influence of the Transcendentalist Movement
  + **Transcendentalist**
  + **Ralph Waldo Emerson**
  + **Henry David Thoreau**

2.03 Why and how did economic and social issues lead to sectionalism and nationalism.

* Transformation of life in the early industrial revolution
  + **Eli Whitney**
  + **John Deere**
  + **Robert Fulton**
  + **Erie Canal**
  + 1st industrial revolution
* Cultural Polarization of Antebellum America
  + **Nativism**
  + **Know-Nothings**
  + **Frederick Douglas**
  + **William Lloyd Garrison**

2.04 How did political events, issues, and personalities contribute to sectionalism and nationalism.

* Political agendas of antebellum leaders
  + **Tariff of Abomination**
  + **SC Exposition and Protest**
  + Election of 1840
* Concepts of Jackson Ian Democracy
  + **Election of 1824**
  + **Spoils System**
  + **Pet Banks**
  + **Whig Party**
* Slave Revolts
  + **Nat Turner’s rebellion**
  + **John Brown**
* States’ Rights
  + South Carolina Nullification Crisis
  + John Calhoun
* Era of Good Feelings
  + **McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819**
  + **American System**
  + **Monroe Doctrine**

**Unit 4 continued: Antebellum Culture and Reform-**

2.05 What were the major reform movements and how effective were they?

* Women’s Rights
  + **Susan B. Anthony**
  + **Seneca Falls Convention**
  + **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
* Improvement of social institutions
  + Utopian communities
    - **Brook Farm**
    - **Oneida**
    - **Shakers**
* **Dorothea Dix**
* **Horace Mann**

2.06 What role did religion play in the debate over slavery and other social issues?

* **Second Great Awakening**
  + What led to the revival?
* Moral Dilemma of Slavery/ Abolitionist Movement
  + **William Lloyd Garrison, David Walker, Frederick Douglas**

**Unit 5: Expansion, Conflict and Compromise** Civil War and Reconstruction- What issues led to the Civil War?

**Objectives**

What were the major economic, social and political events from the Mexican American War to the outbreak of the Civil War?

Major concepts:

* **The debate over the expansion of slavery into the new territories.**
  + **Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act**
  + **Popular Sovereignty**
  + **Lincoln Douglas Debates**
  + **Fugitive Slave Act**
* **Growing sectionalism, violence, and new political parties**
  + **Abolition Movement/Underground railroad**
  + **Bleeding Kansas/Sumner Brooks Incident**
  + **John Brown’s Raid**
  + **Free Soil Party**
  + **Republican Party**

**What were the causes of the Civil War?(List below)**

Major concepts:

* **Slavery and the lives of slaves**
  + **Uncle Tom’s Cabin**
  + **Fugitive Slave Act**
* **Economies of the North and South**
* **States Rights**
* **Immediate Causes**
  + **Election of 1860**
  + **Abraham Lincoln**
  + **Secession of the Southern states/Fort Sumter**
  + **Confederate States of America**

**Unit 6: The Civil War**

**Major concepts:**

* **Key turning Points**
  + **Antietam**
  + **Gettysburg/Vicksburg**
  + **Sherman’s capture of Atlanta**
* **Strategies—Political and Military**
  + **Anaconda Plan**
  + **Advantages/Disadvantages of the North and the South**
  + **Cotton Diplomacy**
  + **Total war**
  + **Lincoln’s suspension of habeus corpus**
  + **Copperheads**
* **Major Political and Military Leaders (List role and side)**
  + **Abraham Lincoln**
  + **Jefferson Davis**
  + **George McClellen**
  + **Robert E. Lee**
  + **Stonewall Jackson**
  + **Ulysses S. Grant**
  + **William T. Sherman**
* **Emancipation Proclamation**

**Unit 7: Reconstruction:**

**Major Concepts**

* **Conflict over responsibility for Reconstruction**
* **Lincoln’s Plan/Johnson’s Plan (Presidential Reconstruction)**
* **Radical Republicans’ Plan (Congressional Reconstruction)**
* **Radical Reconstruction/Military Rule**
* **Johnson’s Impeachment trial**
  + **Changes in southern social, economic, and political systems**
* **Reconstruction Governments**
* **Carpetbaggers and Scalawags**
* **Freedmen’s Bureau**
* **Sharecropping**
* **13th, 14th, 15th Amendments**
* **Resistance and decline**
* **Black Codes**
  + - **Ku Klux Klan**
    - **Redemption**
    - **Compromise of 1877**