**American I Review Packet**

**Legislation**

1. Alien and Sedition Acts
2. Judiciary Act of 1801
3. American System
4. Missouri Compromise
5. Tariff of 1828
6. Gag rule
7. Wilmot Proviso
8. Compromise of 1850
9. Fugitive Slave Act
10. Kansas-Nebraska Act
11. Wade-Davis Bill
12. Reconstruction Act of 1867
13. Compromise of 1877
14. Force Bill
15. SC threatened to secede over this “abomination”, claiming the federal law government helped the North and hurt the South; subject of the famous Hayne-Webster debates
16. This bill proposed banning slavery in all of the territory gained from Mexico in the war; it was never passed
17. This act was passed to prevent Southern states from making laws that violated the newly-passed 13-15th Amendments
18. These acts were passed to keep the Democratic-Republican party from gaining popularity (and the Federalist party from losing power)
19. This bill was passed by Congress at the beginning of the Reconstruction period; Lincoln used the pocket veto to kill it
20. This compromise was made to settle a tie for president and give Southern states “home rule” and “redemption” to Democrats
21. This compromise was created after the war with Mexico to deal with the issue of California being admitted as a Free state (because it crossed the 36’30° line)
22. This act was passed to create new federal court positions for Adams to fill with Federalists before he left office – overturned in Marbury v. Madison
23. This bill proposed banning slavery in all of the territory gained from Mexico in the war; it was never passed
24. This act was passed by the Radical Republicans in Congress; it set up a military occupation of former Confederate states and created the Freedman’s Bureau
25. This plan was Congress’s attempt to unify the economic regions of the country by creating canals, roads, tariffs, and a national bank
26. This compromise helped preserve the balance of Slave and Free states in Congress; overturned Dredd Scott v. Sanford
27. This law was passed to temporarily keep the abolition debate out of Congress
28. This was the part of the Compromise of 1850 passed to make the South happy; it resulted in some northern states passing personal liberty laws

**Political Parties, Supreme Court Cases, and Amendments**

1. Federalist Party
2. Democratic-Republican Party
3. Democratic Party
4. Republican Party
5. Whig Party
6. Free-Soil Party
7. Know-Nothing Party
8. *Marbury v. Madison*
9. *McCullough v. Maryland*
10. *Worcester v. Georgia*
11. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
12. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
13. 12th Amendment
14. 13th Amendment
15. 14th Amendment
16. 15th Amendment
17. Gave citizenship and civil rights protection to anyone born or naturalized in the U.S.
18. Opposed to slavery in Western Territories, died out
19. For strong state governments, led by Jefferson and Madison
20. Ruled that segregation laws were constitutional
21. Supporters of Jackson, “redeemed” in Southern states during Reconstruction
22. Declared that voting rights could not be denied based on race or former slave status
23. For strong national government, led by Hamilton and Adams
24. “Umbrella” party for those opposed to slavery in Western Territories
25. For Nativism, also called the American Party
26. Made slavery and indentured servitude unconstitutional
27. Established principal of judicial review
28. Overturned the Missouri Compromise because it violated the 5th Amendment
29. Opposed to Jackson, for the American System
30. Ruled in favor of the Cherokee tribe, but Jackson said he would not enforce the decision
31. Established the president and vice-president ran on the same ticket, fixed the issue of the Election of 1800
32. Ruled the states could not nullify federal laws, protected the Bank of United States

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **President** | **Policy Names/Era/Quote** | **Description/Details** |
| Washington/ Adams |  |  |
| Jefferson |  |  |
| Jackson |  |  |
| Polk |  |  |
| Lincoln |  |  |
| Johnson/ Grant |  |  |

**Presidential Policies**

**Description/Details**

* Rebuild South and integrate freedmen, Fight for control with Congress, social backlash, government corruption, Civil War amendments, Greater black participation in government, Jim Crow society
* Uphold supremacy clause, establish presidential precedent, establish the courts, stay out of French Revolution and conflict between Britain and France, Challenges to 1st amend., States challenge federal supremacy, midnight judges lead to Marbury v Madison
* Fought secession in the Civil War to preserve Union, issued Emancipation Proclamation showing national commitment to end slavery, first military draft
* First peaceful transfer of power, Louisiana Purchase (constitutional?), Lewis and Clark Expedition, less formal presidency, Embargo Act to avoid war, roots of modern democrats
* Hands-on commander-in-chief during Mexican War, Expansionist, established current borders of 48 states after Mexican Cession and Gadsden Purchase
* First Democrat, universal male suffrage, appeal to common man, Forcefully dealt with Nullification Theory (until Clay’s compromise), frequent use of veto, economic policies lead to Panic 1837

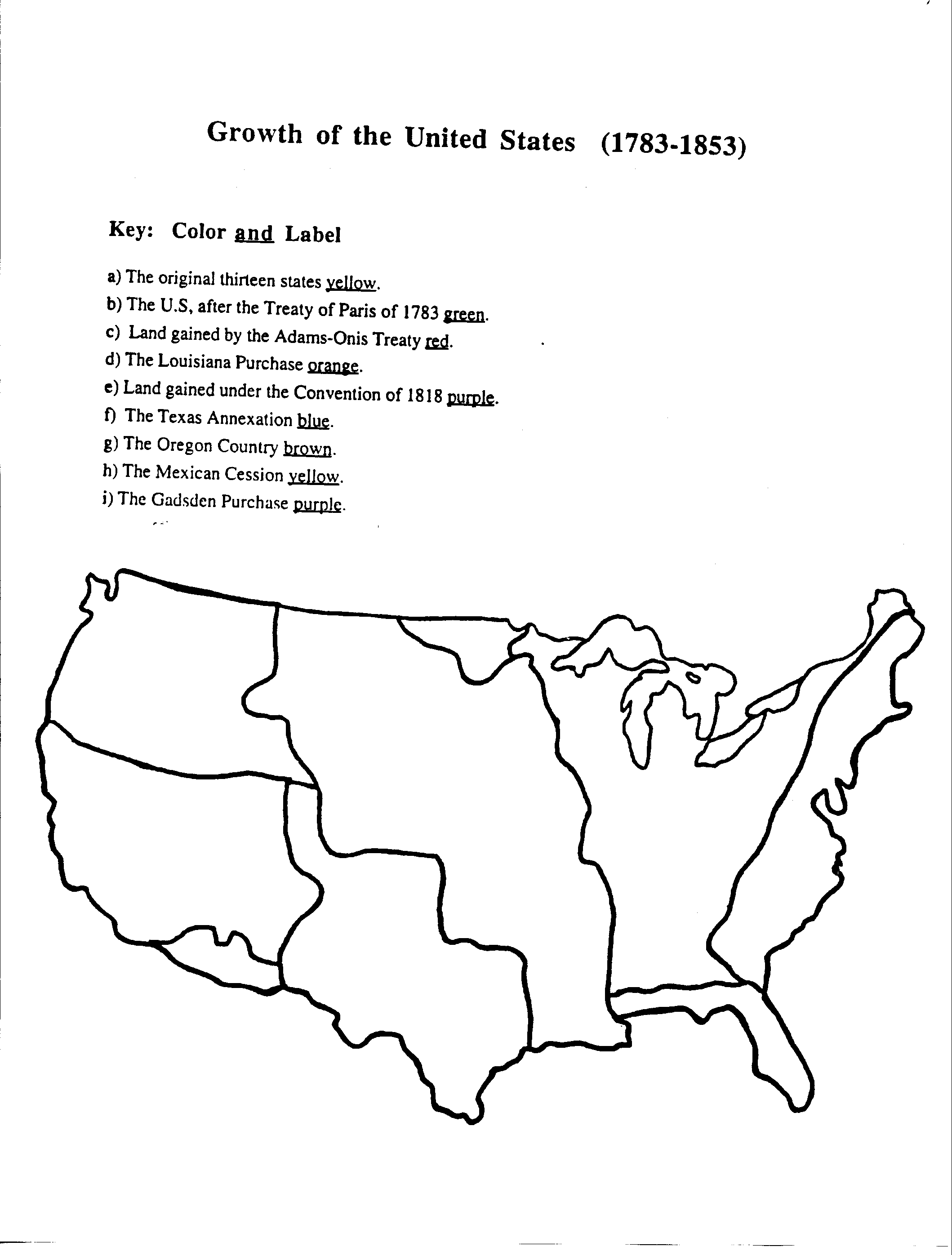
**Policy Names**

* Preserve the Union
* New Nation, Neutrality
* Manifest Destiny
* Reconstruction
* Jeffersonian Era
* Jacksonian era

**Manifest Destiny**

Using your text and class notes, complete the chart below to show how the United States accomplished its expansion to the Pacific.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Territory** | **Date Acquired** | **Previous Owner** | **Circumstances of Acquisition** |
| **Original 13 States** |  |  |  |
| **States as of 1818** |  |  |  |
| **Louisiana Territory** |  |  |  |
| **Florida** |  |  |  |
| **Oregon Territory** |  |  |  |
| **Texas** |  |  |  |
| **Mexican Cession** |  |  |  |
| **Gadsden Purchase** |  |  |  |

**Growth of the United States**

**Key:**

The original 13 states

US after the Treaty of Paris of 1783

Land gained by the Adams-Onís Treaty

The Louisiana Purchase

Land gained under the Convention of 1818

Texas Annexation

The Oregon Country

The Mexican Cession

The Gadsden Purchase

**War Review**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. War**  **2. Sides** | **Dates** | **Causes** | **Leaders** | **Battles** | **Outcome** |
| 1.  2. | 1754-1763 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1776-1789 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1812-  1814 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1846-  1848 |  |  |  |  |
| 1.  2. | 1861-  1865 |  |  |  |  |

**Answers to the War Review**

# **Causes**

* Impressments of US sailors, infringement on American trade on the seas, competition for control of the Great Lakes
* Taxation without representation
* Manifest Destiny, Conflict over the TX border, expansion fever
* State’s rights conflict, Dred Scott decision, economic regional differences, election of Lincoln, showdown at Ft. Sumter
* Control of the Ohio River Valley, control of the fur trade, war in Europe

# **War / Sides**

* Civil War, Union (N) v. Confederacy (S)
* Mexican American War, Mexico v. United States
* War of 1812, Britain v. United States
* French and Indian War, France & Native Americans v. England
* American Revolution, British Soldiers v. American Colonists

# **Battles**

* Monterrey, Santa Fe, Buena Vista, Mexico City, Bear Flag Revolt
* Great Lakes naval battles, burning of Washington D.C., New Orleans
* Fort Necessity
* Fort Sumter, Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, March to the Sea, Vicksburg
* Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Trenton, Saratoga, Guilford Courthouse, Yorktown

# **Notable Leaders**

* Pres. Lincoln, U.S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Sherman, Stonewall Jackson, McClellan
* George Washington
* Pres. Pol, Stephen Kearny, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, John Fremont
* Pres. Madison, Andrew Jackson
* George Washington, King George III, Lord Cornwallis

# **Outcome**

* Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo: US gains Mexican Cession, later Gadsden Purchase
* Treaty of Paris, 1789: British recognize the United States of America
* Union reunited, federal government strengthened, 13, 14, 15th amendments passed, Reconstruction followed
* Treaty of Ghent: doesn’t solve the problems, later treaties: Rush Bagot Treaty, Convention of 1818
* Treaty of Paris, 1763: French lose control of Canada and North American land east of the Mississippi

**Exploration and Colonization**

* Mayflower Compact
* House of Burgesses
* Puritans
* Plantation economy
* English
* French
* Land ownership
* Religious freedom
* Indentured Servants
* Covenant
* Community
* Dutch
* Middle passage
* Cavaliers
* Virginia Company
* Direct Democracy

**New England Colonies**

* Settled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeking religious freedom
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – first written form of government
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– based on religious beliefs (i.e. – a theocracy)
* Often intolerant of other beliefs
* Practiced a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in town meetings

**Middle Colonies**

* Settled by English, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Germans
* Colonists sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and economic opportunity

**Virginia and the Southern Colonies**

* Immigrants sought land and economic opportunity
* Virginia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – English nobility who received large land grants
* Poor English immigrants came as small farmers and artisans
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – agreed to work on tobacco plantations in exchange for passage to the New World

**Jamestown**

* Established in 1607 by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* First permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlement
* Virginia \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – First elected assembly in the New World

**Native Americans & Slavery**

* Cause of Conflict – differing views on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Diseases imported from Europe caused massive depopulation (smallpox)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exploration in Canada – limited immigration from France resulted in better relations with native peoples.
* First Africans brought to Jamestown in 1619 to work on plantations
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – based on large landholdings and the use of slave labor in
* the Southern colonies and Caribbean \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought many Africans on brutal trip across Atlantic Ocean

**The Early Colonies**

* Rhode Island
* Quakers
* Seaports
* Plantation owners
* Dissenters
* Jonathan Edwards
* Slave labor
* Baptists
* Church of England
* Catholics
* Shipbuilding
* Puritan
* Pennsylvania
* Cash crops

**New England’s Economy**

* Economy based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fishing, lumbering
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beliefs – value of hard work and thrift – led to prosperous colonies

**The Economy of the Middle Colonies**

* Made up of New York, New Jersey, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Maryland, & Delaware
* Growth of cities as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and commercial centers (New York, Philadelphia)

**Virginia and the Southern Colonies’ Economy**

* Economy based on large plantations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in eastern coastal lowlands
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– tobacco, rice, and indigo

**Social Characteristics of the Colonies**

* New England \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– people who challenged Puritan beliefs
* Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– founded by Roger Williams & dissenters fleeing Puritan persecution

**Middle Colonies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– Founder of Pennsylvania
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– Founder of Maryland

**Virginia and the Southern Colonies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– dominated government and society
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_– dominant religious institution

**The Great Awakening**

* Religious revival movement led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Cnsequences – growth of evangelical religions (Methodists, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**The American Revolution**

* Independence
* Enlightenment
* Proclamation of 1763
* Self-evident
* Stamp Act
* Common Sense
* Grievances
* French and Indian War
* Boston Tea Party
* Thomas Jefferson
* Natural rights
* Boston massacre
* Popular sovereignty
* Social contract
* Declaration of Independence
* Lexington and Concord
* Taxes

**John Locke**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosopher from England
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - life, liberty, and property cannot be taken away
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – all power comes from the people (“consent of the governed”)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – people form a government to protect their rights and people agree♣ to obey the rules established by their government

**Thomas Paine**

* Author of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - pamphlet that challenged the rule of England
* He helped to change public opinion in favor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Anglo-French Rivalry**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fought between 1756 – 1763 drives French out of Canada & west British Actions after 1763

**Measures to increase revenue and reduce cost of colonial defense**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – prohibited American settlement west of Appalachian Mountains
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – new direct tax on printed, legal documents
* New \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on tea and sugar

**The Beginning of the American Revolution**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - British soldiers fire on American protesters in 1770
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - dressed as Indians, Americans toss tea into harbor to protest tax
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - First shots fired of Revolution were here in Massachusetts
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - signed by Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776

**The Declaration of Independence**

* Written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* “We hold these truths to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
* Essentially a list of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –complaints regarding the king’s rule

**American Revolution & New Republic**

* Benjamin Franklin
* Patriots
* Virginia Plan
* Great Compromise
* New Jersey Plan
* Battle of Yorktown
* Articles of Confederation
* Loyalists
* Neutral
* Federalist Papers
* Shay’s Rebellion
* Executive branch
* Patrick Henry
* James Madison
* Checks & balances
* George Washington
* George Washington
* Bill of Rights
* 3/5 Compromise
* Federalists
* Anti-federalists
* Independence

**Differences among the Colonists**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed in complete independence from England
* Led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia --“Give me liberty, or give me death!”
* Others known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remained loyal to Britain
* Most colonists remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tried to avoid conflict

**Factors Leading to Colonial Victory**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France
* The leadership of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and his Continental Army
* French Alliance in final victory at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Virginia

**Treaty of Paris, 1783**

* Britain recognized American
* Northern border – along the Canadian border and Great Lakes
* Western boundary – Mississippi River
* Southern boundary – Florida border

**Creating a Government**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ created a weak national government
* Provided for no common currency, power to tax, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Massachusetts shows the government’s weaknesses

**The Constitutional Convention**

* Large states favored the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, small states liked the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made Senate equal; House represented by population
* Created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with three equal branches: legislative, executive, judicial
* Placated Southern states with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ counting 3/5’s of slaves for representation in the House of Representatives
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Chairman of the Convention
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Father of the Constitution, led debates, authored Virginia Plan

**Arguments for and Against Ratification**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favored it and wanted stronger central government
* Argued for ratification in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Hamilton, Madison, and Jay
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were against ratification, disliked strong government
* They wanted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to protect individual liberties

**Early America & Expansion**

* Virginia Declaration of Rights
* Cotton Gin
* Mexican
* Thomas Jefferson
* Railroads
* Reservations
* Cherokee
* Trail of Tears
* Eli Whitney
* Panic of 1837
* Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
* Alamo
* California
* VA Statute of Religious Freedom
* Manifest Destiny
* George Mason
* property
* Spoils System
* Bank of the U.S.
* “Pet”

**Virginia’s Influence on the Bill of Rights**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said rights that cannot be violated by governments
* Written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it became basis for the U.S. Bill of Rights
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, established principle of religious liberty
* Written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and guaranteed freedom of speech and religion

**Early America, Westward Movement, and Economic Development**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the belief the US should stretch from ocean to ocean
* The growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encouraged the westward movement
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which led to the spread of the slavery-based cotton economy in the Deep South.

**Conflicts**

* American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule
* A turning point was the famous battle at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which Mexico won
* America’s later victory in the Mexican-American War led to the signing of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* US acquired present-day states of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Nevada Utah, Arizona

**Impact on the Native Americans**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were forced to march the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Georgia to Oklahoma resulting in thousands of deaths.
* Most tribes were confined to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Andrew Jackson’s Presidency**

* Jackson used the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reward supporters with government jobs.
* He supported eliminating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifications to allow more people to vote
* Jackson distrusted the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an undemocratic tool of the Eastern elite.
* He withdrew government money from the Bank and deposited it in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ banks
* His actions led to a serious economic depression and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Slavery, Abolition, & Women’s Rights**

* Kansas-Nebraska Act
* High tariffs
* Harriet Beecher Stowe
* Compromise of 1850
* Dred Scott
* Stephen Douglas
* Bleeding Kansas
* Susan B. Anthony
* Abraham Lincoln
* Missouri Compromise
* Nat Turner
* Manufacturing
* William Lloyd Garrison
* Agricultural
* Elizabeth Cady Stanton
* Seneca Falls Declaration
* Vote

**Economic Divisions**

* The Northern states developed an industrial economy based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Southern states developed an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economy based on slavery
* The South opposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that made manufactured goods more expensive.

**The Growing Division over Slavery and States Rights**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ published the abolitionist newspaper The Liberator.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin showing evils of slavery
* A slave revolt in Virginia led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased fear of further uprisings

**The Sectional Crisis**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state and (b) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below the line, except that slavery was allowed in which was Missouri north of the line.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ admitted California as a free state
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repealed the Missouri Compromise and allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide whether to allow slavery \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled
* Abraham Lincoln debated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over slavery in the Illinois Senate campaign
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Case - a decision by the Supreme Court declaring that slaves were property and could be legally taken into any free state \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warned: “A house divided against itself cannot stand.”

**The Women’s Suffrage Movement**

* Women fought for suffrage, or the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – adopted by convention in 1848 called for equal rights for women.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – both advocated women’s suffrage

**The Civil War**

* Secession
* Ft. Sumter
* Compromise of 1877
* Emancipation Proclamation
* Gettysburg
* Ulysses S. Grant
* Frederick Douglass
* Gettysburg Address
* Punish
* Jim Crow
* Robert E. Lee
* Andrew Johnson
* Antietam
* Radical Republicans
* Appomattox
* Reconstruction
* Southern
* 13th Amendment
* 14th Amendment
* 15th Amendment
* Election

**Major events**

* Lincoln’s election in 1860 led to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 7 southern states
* Civil War begins when Confederates attack Union forces at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Maryland marked deadliest day in US History
* Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the battle, banning slavery in rebel states♣ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Union victory and turning point of the war
* In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Lincoln argued America was a nation ruled “of the people, by the people, and for the people.” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - site of Lee’s surrender to Grant

**Key leaders and their roles**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Union general, won victories after many Union generals failed
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Former slave became an abolitionist and urged Lincoln to recruit former slaves and free blacks to fight in the Union army

**Impact of Civil War and Reconstruction**

* The period after the civil war when the south was rebuilding was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Lincoln believed the government should not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the South but act with “malice towards none, with charity for all, in order to “bind up the nation’s wounds”
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ favored guaranteeing voting rights and rights for African Americans
* Lincoln’s successor, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was impeached

**The three Civil war Amendments were added to the Constitution:**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – abolished slavery
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – guaranteed equal rights under the law to all Americans
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – guaranteed voting rights regardless of race, or slavery Reconstruction ended following the controversial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1876
* Rutherford B. Hayes was elected through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era began in which blacks in the South were denied rights
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ States were left embittered and devastated by the war

**Terms to know**

Jamestown’s Failure

Great Awakening

Salem Witch trials

Colonists interactions with Natives

Decline of American Indian population

Mercantilism

Bacon’s Rebellion

Shay’s Rebellion

Salutary Neglect

Causes of American Revolution

Stamp Act

Intolerable Acts

Declaration of Independence

Battle of Saratoga

Treat of Paris 1783

Articles of Confederation Pros and Cons

Anti Federalists VS. Federalists

Jefferson VS. Hamilton economic policy

Three Fifths Compromise

Checks and Balances

Marbury v. Madison

Judicial Review

Louisiana Purchase

Lewis and Clark

War of 1812 Causes and Results

Industrial Revolution Results / long term effects

Jacksonian Democracy

Abolitionists

Temperance

Prison / Mental Health Reform

Spoils System

Cotton Gin

Monroe Doctrine

Missouri Compromise

Indian Removal Act

Manifest Destiny

Oregon trail, Santé Fe Trail, Mormon trail

Mexican War

Foreign Policy of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe

Suffragists

North VS. South (political, economic, and cultural differences)

Popular sovereignty

Bleeding Kansas

Dred Scott Decision

John Brown

Nat Turner

Compromise 1850

Uncle Tom’s Cabin

Causes of Civil War

Election of 1860

Abraham Lincoln’s political platform

Jefferson Davis

Fort Sumter

First Battle of Bull Run

Battle of Gettysburg

Black Codes

Voting Restriction in the South

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments