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Study Online for Comprehensive Exam

I. Pre-Columbian - Colonial America (Before 1492 to 1763) Chapters 1-4

- A. Native American Civilizations
 - 1. North American Tribes (ex.- Cahokia and Pueblo)
 - 2. Meso-America, Andean (ex. - Aztec, Taino, and Inca)
- B. European Colonization -
 - 1. Columbian Exchange
 - *note the different motivations European groups had for American Colonization**
 - *note the different approaches & relationships the European groups had w/ Native Americans**
 - *note the territorial claims each European group had in the Americas**
 - a) Spanish Conquest (Catholic)
 - (1) racially mixed populations (Mestizos, Mulattos, Indios , etc.)
 - (2) encomienda system
 - b) **French (Catholic) and Dutch Trade**
 - (1) commercial fur trade**
 - (2) relations with Iroquois**
 - 2. Slave Trade -
 - a) Pandemics and Genocidal Era of Native American Societies
 - b) African Slave Trade - **Middle Passage**
- C. English Settlement - **patterns of colonial settlement and sectionalism**
 - *note the different groups of people & motivations of the groups to establish N. Amer.**
 - *note the territorial boundaries of each English Colonial region**
 - *note the social and economic differences of each colonial regions**
 - 1. New England Colonial Regions
 - a) Established by Puritans, Quakers and other Separatists
 - (1) Massachusetts Bay Colony established 1629
 - b) **Diversity in Economic activity based on both agriculture and commerce**
 - 2. Middle Colonies
 - a) Settled by religiously, demographically, and ethnically diverse population
 - b) Chesapeake Colonies: (Maryland and Virginia)
 - (1) **Jamestown, Virginia established 1607** - House of Burgesses est. 1619
 - c) aka - "Bread Basket"
 - (1) Grew tobacco and grains
 - (2) Relied on indentured servants, and later African slaves
 - 3. Southern Colonies
 - a) Settled to emulate the agricultural plantation society found in the West Indies
 - (1) heavy use of slave labor
- D. Enlightenment
 - 1. **First Great Awakening - sparked religious, social and democratic self-expression across colonies**
 - a) Jonathan Edwards and **George Whitefield**
 - (1) Expansion of Protestant evangelism**
 - 2. The Public Sphere
 - a) **Benjamin Franklin and Freedom of Information/Expression**
 - (1) Trial of John Peter Zenger
 - *note the growing point of conflict between informed colonists and British elite.**
 - (2) Deism - reason and logic
 - b) Liberalism and Republicanism
 - (1) John Locke**
 - 3. **Mercantilism**
 - a) **Salutary Neglect & Colonies used to produce commodities for export to Europe**
 - b) **Settlements encroaching on pre-existing Native American Territory leading to growing conflicts**
- E. French and Indian War
 - 1. North American arena of the Seven Years War - G. Britain vs. France
 - a) Proclamation of 1763 -
 - (1) Tension arises with British empire**
 - (2) Rise of anti-Indian hostility**

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II. Path to Revolution - A New Nation (1763-1815) Chapters 5-8

A. Conflict over British-colonial relations

1. End of Salutary Neglect - Britain begins to tax colonies -> colonial resistance

a) **“Virtual representation” vs. “No Taxation without Representation”**

b) EX: Sugar Act -> Stamp Act -> Boston Massacre -> Boston Tea Party -> Intolerable Acts...etc.

B. Outbreak of War

1. Lexington and Concord April 19, 1775

2. Thomas Paine’s Common Sense - January 1776

a) **Denounced British monarchy, colonial subordination & Promotion of liberty and democracy**

3. Declaration of Independence - ratified on July 4, 1776

a) **Grievances against crown & defined principles for independence (Natural rights, consent to gov. etc.)**

4. Balance of Power

a) **British advantages - Military superiority, exploiting sectional divisions among Americans (loyalists stemming from Southern Elitists) , most Native American tribes side with the British.**

b) **American advantages - Home turf, More at stake-desire for liberty, and aid from Britain's rivals (French), most African-Americans side with America.**

C. Securing Independence

1. American victories at Trenton and Princeton, Saratoga, Cowpens and Yorktown

a) Treaty of Paris, recognizing American independence in 1783

2. Articles of Confederation - implanted as governing document in 1781-1789

a) **Heavily limited Federal Govt.-Couldn’t tax, reserved econ. & political decisions for each state**

(1) Shay’s Rebellion -1786

b) Northwest Ordinance of 1787

(1) Plan for admission of new states, Indian claim to land, Prohibition of slavery in region

D. Language of Slavery and Liberty during and after Revolution

1. Importance of slavery in the colonies as basis for white freedom

2. Conception of property rights as essential to liberty

E. A New Constitution

a) Based on Federalism and Separation of Powers - Three branch/ level of gov. (Checks & Balances)

b) Series of Compromises -

(1) Great Compromise - Virginia (Large State) Plan vs. New Jersey (Small State) Plan

(2) 3/5 Compromise - Northern vs. Southern States

(3) The Constitution did not deal with slavery - postponed a solution to the problems of slavery

c) Federalists & Anti-Federalists

(1) Federalists: Pro-Constitution, Strong Federal Govt. and Mercantilistic (merchant/commerce)

(2) Anti-Federalists: Desired to amend the Articles of Confed., Preserve state power (rural, agrarian)

d) Bill of Rights: Added AFTER the Constitutional Convention

(a) **Guarantees rights - satisfied the Anti-federalists to ratify the Constitution**

e) Constitution was signed on Sept. 17, 1787 and ratified July, 1788

F. Politics in the Age of Passion

***note the early formation of Political Parties: Federalist & (Dem.-) Republicans**

***note the divisions over foreign affairs (who favored the British or French)**

a) Hamilton’s Federal Republic (Federalists)

(1) **Manufacturing/Industrialized Econ., Tariffs/Revenue Tax (Whiskey) & est. Bank of the US.**

(2) Implied interpretation of Constitution

b) Jefferson’s Opposition (Democratic-Republicans)

(1) State-Local governance, fearful of New English Favoritism, Agrarian, Expand the Sphere

(2) Strict Constructionists - literal interpretation of Constitution

c) Washington’s Farewell - warned against:

(1) **Divisions (factions) over Foreign Alliances & Political Parties**

G. From Adams to Madison

1. Jeffersonian Era- Jefferson elected in 1800 Federalist Party faded after Adam’s Presidency

a) Louisiana Purchase in 1803 doubles the size of the US.

b) Embargo of 1807- attempt to enforce neutrality of the US in European conflicts.

2. Landmark Supreme Court Cases

a) **Cases asserted federal power & judicial branch’s role in interpreting the Constitution**

(1) **Marbury v. Madison (1803) - Judicial Review**

H. War of 1812

1. British impressment - threatens National honor and trade
2. War effort supported by Southern and Frontier regions
 - a) Indians side with British (Tecumseh)
 - b) War Hawks : young, energetic leaders to become new generation of politicians
 - 1) Henry Clay- American System, ie - Internal Improvement
 - 2) John C. Calhoun - South Carolina, Defended Slavery, seen as a "positive good"**
3. British successes:
 - a) Washington D.C. invaded and blockade
4. American successes:
 - a) Battle of Thames, Battle of New Orleans (Andrew Jackson)
5. Results of the War:
 - a) Treaty of Ghent - status quo antebellum (a truce/draw)
 - b) Repulsion of Great Britain yields a sense of Nationalism of American virtue and resilience

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III. American Market Revolution and Reform (1815-1860) Chapter 9 -12

- A. Industrial Revolution spreads to America in late 18th century
 - *note that sectional divisions was building in the public sphere during this period**
 - *note the trends and effects of international migration and interregional migration during this period**
 - 1. **Opening of frontier to commerce & connected the rural farmer with markets in coastal port cities**
 - a) Manifest Destiny
 - 2. **Transportation and Communication- sparked rapid Western Expansion**
 - a) **Canals (Erie Canal in NY) and the Steam-engine (Steamboats)**
 - b) **Railroads, Steel Bridges, Roads - turnpikes, etc.**
 - c) Telegraph
 - 3. Agriculture -
 - (1) Interchangeable Parts - mechanization of farming
 - b) Cotton Gin
 - (1) Cotton Kingdom and growth/expansion of Slavery throughout the South
 - (2) Debate begins to gain speed...does slavery expand as Americans set out to the West?**
 - c) Reapers and Plow, etc.
- B. Industrialization and Manufacturing
 1. The Factory System
 - a) Fall-line cities, Mill-Girls, Wages, Mass-production, etc.
 - (1) Growth of cities - Concentration in New England & the West (Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, etc)
- C. **Growth of Immigration-**
 1. **Irish (Catholics) settled in cities, Germans on frontier as farmers (New England & Northwest)**
 2. **Rise of Nativism - hysteria and fear of immigrants / Anti-immigrant initiatives**
- D. **American Social Reform Movements**
 1. Transcendentalism - American philosophy of individualism, self-reliance and innate right to privacy
 - a) Key Figures : Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau and the Hudson River School
 2. **Second Great Awakening**
 - a) **Popular embrace of Christianity and Democracy**
 - b) **Surge of Churchgoers to newly coined denominations (ie - Methodists, Presbyterian, Baptists, etc)**
 - c) **Promote self-improvement and good-works**
 - (1) Public education and asylums for mentally ill, orphanages, half-way homes
 - d) **Temperance Movement-**
 - (1) abstain from alcohol in response to surge in wide-spread, public moral & social order**
 - e) Later on Utopian Communities/Sects - Mormonism
 3. Cult of Domesticity - Distinctive ideals of femininity & masculinity
 - a) ideology will be challenged by Women's Suffrage Movement
 4. Information Revolution
 - a) Mass circulation of "penny press" and variety of popular publications
 - (1) Use of the Public Sphere to inform

5. **Universal Suffrage**
 - a) **Women and Blacks not included but White Men, Immigrants are included**
 - b) **Women's Suffrage would later take another hit when the 15th amendment (1870) was passed**
- E. Abolitionism-
1. American Colonization Society
 - a) Removal of freed blacks to Africa (Liberia)
 - b) Black Opposition - Insistence on equal rights, as Americans
 2. Founding of American Anti-Slavery Society (AAAS) - Demand for immediate abolition
 - a) Printed Propaganda (*The Liberator*), Public Meetings and Petitions
 - b) A new vision of America - Freedom as universal entitlement, regardless of race
 - (1) Frederick Douglass
- F. **Women's Suffrage - Origins of Feminism**
1. **Seneca Falls Convention**
 - a) **Importance of women at grassroots of abolitionism**
 - (1) **Demand for suffrage & listed grievances of wide-ranging inequalities**
 2. Forms of involvement in public sphere
 - a) Petitions, Parades, Oratory Speeches
- G. Democracy in America 1815-1840
1. Elements of American democracy
 - a) Mass participation in politics (Exclusion of women, non-whites)
 - b) Property qualifications eliminated
 - (1) except in Rhode Island (Dorr War)
 2. Era of Good Feelings (1816-1825) - One Party System (Democratic-Republicans)
 - a) **Missouri Compromise (spike in sectional divisions)**
 - (1) **Dual admission of Missouri and Maine and Prohibition of slavery above 36°30'**
 - b) Monroe Doctrine
 - (1) No further European colonization in Americas and Noninvolvement of US in European wars
 3. Election of 1824
 - a) One Party System ends with the election of John Quincy Adams
 - (1) Jackson got more popular votes but Adams got more electoral votes
 - b) U.S. hegemony in Western Hemisphere
- H. Jacksonian Era (1828-1854)
1. "Old Hickory" vastly popular and viewed as the Common-Man President
 - a) "Spoils system"
 2. The spectacle political show of the Democratic Party and Whig Party
 - a) Democratic party: Backcountry Farmers, Labor class, Catholic & immigrants, and South & West
 - b) Whig party: Businessmen, **plantation farmers in the South**, Protestants, New England and American System of internal improvements
 - (1) Whigs were formed in response to "King Andrew I"
 - (2) **John C. Calhoun and South Caroline threatens Nullification and Secession**
 - (a) Jackson's Force Bill enacted by Congress
 3. **1830 Indian Removal Act**
 - a) **Provision for removal of "Five Civilized Tribes" from southern states**
 - (1) **Repudiation of Jeffersonian idea of assimilation**
 - (2) **Cherokee appeals to Congress, courts**
 - (a) **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia**
 - b) Trail of Tears
 - (1) nearly 25% of Native Americans in the Southeast perish
 4. **The Bank War**
 - a) **1832 Bank of the US charter is vetoed by Jackson**
 - (1) **Pet Banks - Jackson directs money moved to many local-level banks**
 - (2) Panic of 1837
 - b) VanBuren's Presidency to John Tyler's Presidency

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