Review Guide- Semester One Final

**Colonial Period 1600’s-1700’s**

1. MAP- Location of Middle, Southern and New England Colonial Regions
2. Differences in terms of economics, religious views, politics, lifestyles between regions
3. Class Conflict in the Southern Colonies-Tidewater/Piedmont; Bacon’s Rebellion
4. Meaning and Significance of Puritan Work Ethic
5. 1st Great Awakening-New Light Ministers, Jonathon Edwards, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” evolving views on predestination; proliferation of new denominations and democratization of Church
6. Role of Anglican Church, Puritan (Congregational), Catholic, Quaker & other.
7. The French & Indian War as a turning point.
8. Political contributions- Mayflower Compact, Virginia House of Burgesses, Connecticut Fundamental Orders, Md. Act of Toleration

**Revolutionary Period 1763-1783**

1. Meaning and implementation of Mercantilism; Contrast with Adam Smith & *Wealth of Nations*-Laissez-faire philosophy
2. Define tariff, excise tax (indirect v direct tax); how these were viewed by colonists
3. Impact of the end of the period of “Salutary Neglect”
4. Various types of colonial protests and their effectiveness- boycotts, committees, Continental Congresses etc. Argument over Direct v. Virtual Representation
5. Timeline- Proclamation of 1763, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Quebec Act, Lexington & Concord
6. Order of Occurrence in terms of beginning of War, publishing of Common Sense, Declaration of Independence, Writing of Articles of Confederation, end of war
7. Role of 2nd Continental Congress during war, role of Continental Army and colonial militias, Washington
8. Advantages & Disadvantages of each side during War
9. Washington’s Strategy during War
10. Significance of Franco-American Alliance
11. Significance of Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown
12. Terms of the Treaty of Paris- 1783

**Constitution Making Period-1781-1789**

1. Circumstances and fears behind the writing of the Articles of Confederation
2. Weaknesses of Articles re. military, taxation, legislative requirements, interstate trade, etc. Contrast with strengths of new constitution
3. Description & significance of Land Ordinance of 1785 & Northwest Ordinance of 1787
4. Location, circumstances and significance of Shay’s Rebellion
5. Constitutional Convention- Key players (Madison, Hamilton, Franklin, Washington, etc), Virginia & New Jersey Plans- Great Compromise, 3/5 Compromise, Slave Trade Compromise, Electoral College Compromise
6. Basic Principles of Constitution- Elastic or Necessary and Proper Clause, Checks & Balances, Limited Government, etc.
7. federalists v. anti-federalists- who did they tend to be and what did they stand for
8. “Federalist Papers”- who wrote them and what was the message especially in regard to “tyranny of the majority; whether republics worked better or worse in large countries.

**Early Nationalism-1789-1814**

1. Foreign Policy Events- Neutrality Proclamation, Jay’s Treaty, Pinckney’s Treaty, XYZ Affair Convention of 1800, Embargo of 1807, Impressment, Causes of War of 1812, Treaty of Ghent
2. Formation of Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties- what each stood for, leaders Hamilton & Jefferson, Hamilton’s Econ. Plan, Whiskey Rebellion, Strict v. Loose Construction of Constitution (application of Elastic Clause & BUS issue), Washington’s Farewell Address
3. Concept of “Republican Motherhood”
4. Significance of Alien & Sedition Acts- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
5. Meaning of Jeffersonian Democracy
6. Inconsistencies between Jeffersonian philosophy & actions- the BUS, the tariff, La. Purchase, etc.
7. Location & Significance of La. Purchase
8. Marshall Court-Marbury v. Madison (judicial review), McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden, Dartmouth v. Woodward
9. War of 1812- Causes & Effects, Warhawks, Hartford Convention, Treaty of Ghent, Death of Federalists

**Post War Nationalism-1814-1828 (Monroe & Adams)**

1. Meaning and significance of Era of Good Feeling
2. MAP - Important Treaties- Rush- Bagot, Convention of 1818, Adams-Onis

MAP - Missouri Compromise

1. Monroe Doctrine
2. Clay’s American System- Parts & which section supported which program
3. Panic of 1819- Causes & Results- Land Act of 1820, Attitude toward BUS
4. Describe what happens to the Democratic Republican Party at the end of this era; birth & death of the National Republican Party of J.Q. Adams; birth of the Whig Party of Clay, Webster & Adams; emergence of Democratic Party of Jackson
5. Jacksonian Democracy- meaning and compare to Jeffersonian Democracy
6. Transportation Revolution

**Early Antebellum Period-1828-1850 (Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk)**

1. Transportation Revolution- Market Economy- Cult of Domesticity
2. Interrelatedness of Sectionalism, Manifest Destiny, Reform and War
3. Description of Jacksonian Democracy; contrast with Jeffersonian Democracy; Evidence of overall expansion of democracy
4. Causes and significance of Tariff Controversy-Tariff of Abominations, Jackson’s Role, Calhoun’s Role, South Carolina Exposition, Webster-Haynes Debate, Clay’s Role and Compromise of 1833,
5. Bank War- Clay’s Role, Jackson’s Role, Biddle’s Role, Pet Banks, Specie Circular, Panic of 1837, Independent Treasury System
6. Examples of Jackson as a Nationalist & examples of Jackson as a Sectionalists
7. Jackson Presidency- Indian Removal, Tariff Crisis, Peggy Eaton Affair, Destruction of BUS, Internal Improvements & Spoils System
8. Significance of Nat Turner Rebellion
9. MAP - Manifest Destiny- Maine Boundary Dispute, Oregon, Texas, Mexican Cession
10. MAP - Immediate & Underlying Causes of Mexican-American War- Texas Boundary Dispute, California, Slidell Mission, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Wilmot Proviso
11. Political Conflict between Democrats and Whigs in 1840’s
12. Impact of 2nd Great Awakening- democratization, denominationalism (Baptists & Methodists), reform impulse, camp meetings, circuit writers, Charles Finney, George Whitefield
13. Reform Movements- Impulse toward Perfectionism- Abolitionism, Feminism, Temperance, Education, Utopianism
14. Seneca Falls & Declaration of Sentiments- Stanton & Mott
15. Difference between Gradual & Radical Abolitionists- *The Liberator*- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas, Harriet Tubman
16. Romanticism- Transcendentalism- Individualism, emotion, faith, rejection of Enlightenment emphasis on reason
17. Other religious movements- Mormons (Brigham Young & Joseph Smith), Unitarians
18. Location of major trails leading West
19. Description & Significance of Alexis de Tocqueville’s *Democracy in America*
20. Sectional views of North, South and West on the issues of tariff, land policy, the BUS, extensions of slavery & internal improvements
21. Nativist Movement- Irish & German Immigration, Know Nothing Party

**Civil War Period 1850- 1865 (Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan & Lincoln)**

1. Timeline of events 1850-1861
2. Concept of Popular Sovereignty; parts and implications of Compromise of 1850, Death of Whigs, Emergence of Republican Party
3. Impact of Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* and Helper’s *Impending Crisis in the South*
4. Ostend Manifesto, Ks.-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas & Lecompton Constitution, Panic of 1857, Dred Scott Decision, Freeport Doctrine, Johan Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry, Split of Democrats, Lincoln & Republican Platform in 1860, Secession, Ft. Sumter
5. MAP - Northern Anaconda Plan v. Southern Strategy
6. Strengths & Weaknesses of both sides
7. European Role
8. Draft & Draft Riots, Financing of War
9. MAP - Major Battles & Significance- Peninsula Campaign, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Sherman’s March to the Sea, Wilderness Campaign, Fall of Richmond
10. Emancipation Proclamation- description & significance
11. Election of 1864- Union Party, Copperheads, Peace Democrats, Johnson, McClellan, Lincoln
12. Resolved & Unresolved Issues of the Civil War

**Reconstruction 1865-1877 (Lincoln, Johnson & Grant)**

1. Differences between Lincoln, Johnson, Grant & Radical Republicans in Congress on Reconstruction
2. State Suicide v. Leniency Theory- 10 % Plan, Wade-Davis Bill, Johnson’s 10% Plan
3. South’s early response to Reconstruction- Black Codes, Re-election of ex-Confederate Leaders to Congress in 1866, Sharecropping System, Race Riots
4. Radical Republican Reaction to South’s Response- Civil Rights Acts, 13th, 14th & 15th Amendments, Military Reconstruction Act, Force Bill
5. Johnson’s Impeachment
6. Radical Reconstruction under Grant
7. Carpetbaggers & Scalawags
8. Redeemer Governments
9. Election of 1876 Dispute-Compromise of 1877- End of Reconstruction, Jim Crow Laws, Plessy v. Ferguson

**Modern Civil Rights**

1. The Great Migration
2. Harlem Renaissance
3. Contribution during WWI and WWII
4. 1954 Brown v. BOE Topeka
5. ’55 Montgomery Bus Boycott
6. ’57 Little Rock Nine
7. Impact of Eisenhower, JFK and LBJ on Civil Rights
8. Organization – SCLC (MLK Jr.), SNCC, CORE Sit-ins, marches, Freedom Rides, etc.
9. Birmingham, Selma
10. Civil Rights Acts ’64,’65,’68
11. Black Power, Nation of Islam, Black Panthers
12. Kerner Commission

**Misc Terms/Names**

John Marshall

Roger Taney   
Henry Clay

Stephen Douglas

Daniel Webster

Nicholas Biddle

Lewis & Clark

Erie Canal

Salutary Neglect

Webster-Hayne Debate

Sumner-Brooks Incident

Jayhawkers

Brooke Farm

Oneida Colony

Nullification

Secession

Partisanship

Panic

Due Process

Tyranny of the Majority

Protective Tariff

Laissez-faire economics

Interstate Trade

Boycott

Blockade

Social Mobility

Social Engineering

MLK jr.