

**Colonization Through the Civil War**

"It's cooler than ICE!"

1. **Jamestown, Virginia**, the first permanent English settlement, was founded in **1607**.
2. The **Declaration of Independence** was signed **July 4, 1776 (Written by Thomas Jefferson)**.
3. The **Constitution** of the United States was written in **1787-James Madison is the "Father"**
4. President Thomas Jefferson purchased the **Louisiana Territory** from France in **1803**.
5. The **Civil War** was fought from **1861-1865**.
6. The **Virginia House of Burgesses** was the first representative assembly in the new world.
7. The first battle of the American Revolution was at **Lexington and Concord** in April 1775.
8. The **Battle of Saratoga** was the turning point of the American Revolution (French entered the war).
9. The British defeat in 1781 at **Yorktown, Virginia** by George Washington's troops signaled the end of the American Revolution.
10. **Mercantilism** is an economic system in which the mother country controls the trade of its colonies.
11. A **tariff** is a tax on goods brought into a country (designed to protect home industries).
12. **Republicanism** is a system of representative government in which voters elect representatives to make laws for them.
13. The **Three Branches of Government** are the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Branches.
14. **Checks and Balances** is a system set up by the Constitution in which each branch of the federal government has the power to check, or control, the actions of the other branches.
15. **Federalism** is the sharing of power between the states and the national government.
16. The Legislative Branch makes the laws. The Executive Branch enforces the laws. The Judicial Branch interprets the meaning of the laws.
17. The **Magna Carta**, signed in 1215 by King John, was the first document that limited power of the ruler.
18. The **Mayflower Compact** - an agreement signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims in Plymouth. It is the 1st representative government in America.
19. The Proclamation of 1763,- limited the colonies from expanding west of the Appalachian Mountains
20. The **Treaty of Paris of 1763** - ended the French and Indian War. The debt from the war led to increased British taxation of the colonies.
21. The **English Bill of Rights** protected the rights of English citizens and became the basis for the American Bill of Rights.
22. These acts following the French & Indian War ticked off the Colonies and eventually led to the Revolution: **Sugar Act** – 1764; **Stamp Act** – 1765; **Tea Act** – 1773;

**Quartering Act** – 1765; **Quebec Act** – 1774; **Intolerable (Coercive) Acts** – 1774; **Townshend Acts** – 1767

23. **Common Sense** - a pamphlet by Thomas Paine that convinced many colonists to support independence from Great Britain.

24. **Thomas Paine** wrote pamphlets like *Common Sense* and *The Crisis* to encourage American independence and resolve.

25. **Ben Franklin** wrote the Albany Plan of Union – “Join or Die!” He also signed the Declaration of Independence the Constitution.

26. **Sam Adams** a member of the Sons of Liberty and leader of the Boston Tea Party who stirred public support for American independence.

27. The fiery orator and patriot **Patrick Henry** called for American independence and later opposed the Constitution because it did not protect individual liberties.

28. **George Washington** was the leader of the Continental Army who later became the first President of the United States.

29. A patriot is someone who supported American independence during the Revolution.

30. A loyalist is someone who supported maintaining British rule over the colonies during the Revolution.

31. **King George III** of England - He offended the colonies with his taxes and abuses of our rights as Englishman. The *Declaration of Independence* is a list of grievances against him.

32. The **Declaration of Independence** - a list of grievances against King George III - was written by Thomas Jefferson-July 4, 1776. It declared the colonies independent from England.

33. **Unalienable rights** are rights that cannot be given up, taken away or transferred. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are some of those rights.

34. The **Articles of Confederation** – Our 1st National government with one branch (legislative). The states have most of the power. It would be replaced by the Constitution in 1787.

#### Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- No executive branch
- No levying of taxes
- No national court system
- No regulation of trade

35. The **Northwest Ordinance** of 1787 established the procedures for the expansion of the United States and explains that new states are admitted to the Union equal to existing states.

36. The **Treaty of Paris of 1783** ended the American Revolution and forced Britain to recognize the United States as an independent nation.

37. Shays’ Rebellion highlighted the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation & convinced many Founders of the need for a stronger national government.

38. **Alexander Hamilton:** a leader of the Federalists, first Treasurer of the United States, and creator of the Bank of the U.S. - killed in a duel by the V. P. of the U. S.

39. The **Great Compromise** created a bi-cameral (2 House) Legislature we call Congress. Representation in the House of Representatives: population; the Senate: each state gets 2.

40. The **Constitution** (our written plan of government) - Created: Philadelphia, **1787**. Provides a strong national government with power balanced between the 3 branches.
41. **James Madison** is considered to be the “**Father of the Constitution**”.
42. **Separation of Powers**: system in which each branch of government has its own powers.
43. **Ratify** means to approve by vote.
44. **Amend** means to change. As in **amend** your ways or **amend** the Constitution so it works better.
45. The **Bill of Rights** - 1st ten amendments to the Constitution --designed to protect our individual liberties.
46. The **First Amendment** protects the freedom of...
- Religion
  - Speech
  - Press
  - Assembly
  - Petition
47. The **2nd Amendment** – “A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.”
48. The **3rd Amendment** - *"No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."*
49. Due process – how laws are enforced fairly...  
For example...
- 4th Amendment** - no illegal search or seizure.
- 5th Amendment** - no self-incrimination, no double jeopardy, and no loss of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
- 6th Amendment** - the right to a speedy trial, a lawyer, to cross examine witnesses, and the right to force witnesses at a trial to testify.
- 7th Amendment** - the right to a jury trial in civil suits.
- 8th Amendment** - “Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.”
50. The **9th Amendment** - “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.”
51. The **10th Amendment** – “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.” Meaning... Federalism!!!
52. **13th Amendment** “Slavery ...shall (not) exist within the United States..”
53. The **14th Amendment** – Defined the right of citizenship & ended the 3/5 compromise.
54. The **15th Amendment** – “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged ... on account of race”
55. The **19th Amendment** – “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied ... on account of sex.”
56. **Popular Sovereignty** is the practice of having the authority to make decisions for oneself.

57. **Federalists** were supporters of the Constitution who favored a strong national government.
58. The **Federalist Papers** - a series of essays written by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton defending the Constitution and the principles on which the government of the United States was founded.
59. **Anti-federalists** were people opposed to the Constitution, preferring more power be given to the state governments than to the national government.
60. **Thomas Jefferson** wrote the Declaration of Independence, became the 3rd President of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory, doubling the size of the United States.
61. **George Washington's Farewell Address** advised the United States to stay "neutral in its relations with other nations" and to avoid "entangling alliances".
62. **Free Enterprise** is an economic system where citizens are free to choose how to make a living.
63. **Marbury v. Madison** was the 1803 Court decision that gave the Supreme Court the power of **judicial review** - the right to determine whether a law violates the Constitution.
64. **Industrial Revolution:** industry changed from the production of goods at home (cottage industry) to factory production using powered machinery.
65. Robert Fulton's steamboat improved transportation of goods and people during the Industrial Revolution.
66. **Textile Mills**  
Thief: Samuel Slater  
Importance: Led to large-scale factory production of cloth through the use of power looms. Provided new job opportunities for young women.
67. **Interchangeable Parts**  
Inventor: Eli Whitney  
Importance: Allowed factories to make products faster & cheaper. Parts could be replaced easily if broken.
68. **Cotton Gin - 1793**  
Inventor: Eli Whitney  
Importance: Allowed for fast separation of cotton from seeds, greatly increasing profitability of cotton. This made the use of slavery on plantations essential to cotton farmers in the South.
69. **James Monroe**, 5th President & author of the Monroe Doctrine which shut down the western hemisphere to European expansion or interference.
70. **Andrew Jackson** A self-made man & founder of the Democratic Party. He was responsible for the trail of tears and he supported the Union during the Nullification Crisis
71. **Trail of Tears** forced the Indians in the southeastern U.S. to move west of the Mississippi River.
72. **Nullification** is the idea of a state declaring a federal law illegal or not in force in that state.
73. **Daniel Webster** - a Massachusetts Congressman and Senator who spoke for the North and the preservation of the Union.
74. **John C. Calhoun** was a South Carolina Congressman and Senator who spoke for the South before and during the Civil War.

75. **Henry Clay** was a powerful Kentucky Congressman and Senator who proposed the American System and the Compromise of 1850. Known as the Great Compromiser
76. **Manifest Destiny** is the belief that the United States should own all of the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
77. **Westward Expansion** - Draw an outline map of the US. Label the Oregon Trail, Santa Fe Trail, Mormon Trail, and California Trail. (See page 506 of textbook.)
78. **Reform movements** like **Public education** promote knowledge and skills that open the doors to opportunity. Horace Mann was a leader of the Public Education movement.
79. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** organized the Seneca Falls Convention creating the **Women's Rights** Movement in the United States.
80. The **Temperance Movement** was a campaign against the sale or drinking of alcohol.
81. An **abolitionist** was a person who wanted to end slavery in the United States.  
Abolish - to get rid of.
82. The **Compromise of 1850** would try to solve the divisions between free and slave states or territories. The **Fugitive Slave Act** would upset Northerners.
83. **Sectionalism** is a strong sense of loyalty to a state or section instead of to the whole country.
84. **Frederick Douglass** was a former slave who became a well-known abolitionist in the country.
85. **Uncle Tom's Cabin**, an Anti-slavery novel written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, created widespread abolitionist support among Northerners.
86. **Dred Scott v. Sanford-1857** was the Supreme Court decision that said slaves were property and not citizens and thus can't sue in court. It would find the Missouri Compromise of 1820 to be unconstitutional and aggravate sectional tensions between North and South.
87. In 1859, **John Brown**, an abolitionist who believed armed resistance to slavery was necessary, seized a federal arsenal in **Harper's Ferry**, Virginia, in an attempt to begin a slave rebellion. He was captured and later executed.
88. **Jefferson Davis** was the President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.
89. **Abraham Lincoln** 16th President of the United States (Union) during the Civil War
90. **Ulysses S. Grant** was the General of the Union Army and accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House ending the Civil War.
91. **Robert E. Lee** was the General of the Confederate Army. His defeat at Gettysburg would be a turning point in the Civil War
92. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at **Fort Sumter** - Charleston, South Carolina.
93. The **Battle of Gettysburg**, July 1-3, 1863, was the turning point in the Civil War where Lee's army is defeated.
94. The **Gettysburg Address** - speech given by Lincoln dedicating a cemetery for soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg. It is considered to be a profound statement of American ideals.
95. The capture of **Vicksburg, Mississippi** by the North in 1863, was important because it gave the Union Army control of the Mississippi River.
96. **Appomattox Court House**, Virginia is where Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Civil War.

97. Abraham Lincoln issued the **Emancipation Proclamation** on January 1, 1863, setting all slaves in the Confederate states free.

98. **Lincoln's First Inaugural Address** stated that, "no state...can lawfully get out of the Union", but pledged there would be no war unless the South started it.

99. **Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address** was meant to help heal and restore the country after four years of Civil War. It stated the South should be treated fairly.

100. **Primary Sources** are the original records of an event. They include eyewitness reports, records created at the time of an event, speeches, and letters by people involved in the event, photographs and artifacts. **Secondary Sources** are the later writings and interpretations of historians and writers. Often secondary sources, like textbooks and articles, provide summaries of information found in primary sources.