**Unit One: Exploration, Discovery, and Settlement, 1492-1700**

Cultures of North America

Early Explorers

 Columbus

 Dividing the New World

English Claims

French Claims

Dutch Claims

Early English Settlements

 Introduction

 Jamestown

* Early Problems
* Tobacco
* Transition to Royal Colony

Puritan Colonies

 The Plymouth Colony

 Massachusetts Bay Colony

Early Political Institutions

 Majority Rule in Plymouth

 Representative government in Jamestown

 Representative government in Massachusetts

 Limited nature of Colonial Democracy

Spanish Settlements in North America

 Florida – 1565 St. Augustine

 New Mexico – 1609 Santa Fe

 Texas

 California – 1769, San Diego; 1776 San Francisco

European Treatment of Native Americans

 Spanish

 English

 French

**Unit Two: The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1750**

Introduction

The Chesapeake Colonies

 Maryland

 Virginia

 Labor Shortages

Development of New England

 Introduction

 Rhode Island

 Connecticut

 New Hampshire

 Half-way Covenant

 New England Confederation

 King Philip’s War

Restoration Colonies

 The Carolinas

 New York

 New Jersey

 Pennsylvania and Delaware

 Georgia: The Last Colony

Mercantilism and the Empire

 Acts of Trade and Navigation

* Dominion of New England

The Institution of Slavery

**Unit Three: Colonial Society in the 18th Century**

Population Growth

 European Immigrants

 Africans

The Structure of Colonial Society

 General Characteristics

 The Family

 The Economy

 Transportation

Religion

 Protestant Dominance

 The Great Awakening

Cultural Life

 Arts and Sciences

 Education

 Professions

 The Press

 Rural Folkways

 Emergence of a National Character

Politics

Unit Four: Imperial Wars and Colonial Protest, 1754-1775Introduction

Empires at War

 The First Three Wars

 The French and Indian War

 Beginning of the War

 The Albany Plan of Union

 British Victory

 Immediate Effects of the War

 The British View

 The Colonial View

Reorganization of the Emprie

 Introduction

 Pontiac’s Rebellion

 Proclamation of 1763

British Actions and Colonial Reactions

 New Revenues and Regulations

 Sugar Act

 Quartering Act

 Stamp Act

 Protesting the Stamp Act

 Declaratory Act

 Second Phase of the Crisis

 The Townshend Acts

 Colonial Reaction

 Repeal of the Townshend Acts

 Boston Massacre

 Renewal of the Conflict

 The Gaspee

 Boston Tea Party

 Intolerable Acts

 Quebec Act

Philosophical Foundations of the American Revolution

Unit Six: The Constitution and the New Republic, 1787-1800

The United States Under the Articles, 1781-1787

 Foreign Problems

 Economic Weaknesses and Interstate Quarrels

 The Annapolis Convention

Drafting the Constitution at Philadelphia

 The Delegates

 The Issues

 Representation, Slavery, Trade, Presidency, Ratification

 Federalists versus Anti-Federalists

 The Federalist Papers – Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay

 Outcome

 Adding the Bill of Rights

 Arguments For and Against

Washington’s Presidency

 Organizing the Federal Government

 Executive Departments

 Federal Court Systems

 Hamilton’s Financial Program

 Debt, Tariffs and Excise Taxes, National Bank

 Foreign Affairs

French Revolution, Proclamation of Neutrality (1793); “Citizen” Genet; The Jay Treaty; The Pinckney Treaty;

 Domestic Concerns

 Native Americans; The Whiskey Rebellion (1794); Western Lands

 Washington’s Farewell Address

Political Parties

John Adam’s Presidency

 Introduction

 The XYZ Affair

 The Alien and Sedition Acts

 The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

The Revolution of 1800

**The Age of Jefferson, 1800-1816**

Introduction

Jefferson’s Presidency

 The Louisiana Purchase

 Introduction

 U.S. Interest in the Mississippi River

 Negotiations

 Constitutional Predicament

 Consequences

 Lewis and Clark Expedition

John Marshall and the Supreme Court

 John Marshall

 Case of Marbury v. Madison

 Judicial Impeachments

Jefferson’s Reelection

 Aaron Burr

 Federalist Conspiracy

 Duel with Hamilton

 Trial for Treason

Difficulties Abroad

 Barbary Pirates

 Challenges to U.S. Neutrality

 Chesapeake-Leopard Affair

 Embargo Act (1807)

Madison’s Presidency

 The Election of 1808

 Commercial Warfare

 Non-intercourse Act of 1809

 Macon’s Bill No. 2

 Napoleon’s Deception

The War of 1812

 Causes of War

 Free Seas and Trade

 Frontier Pressures

 War Hawks

 Declaration of War

 A Divided Nation

 Election of 1812

 Opposition to the War

 Military Defeats and Naval Victories

 Invasion of Canada

 Naval Battles

 Chesapeake Campaign

 Southern Campaign

 The Treaty of Ghent

 The Harford Convention

The War’s Legacy

Unit Eight: Nationalism and Economic Development, 1817-1850

The Era of Good Feelings

James Monroe

 Cultural Nationalism

 Economic Nationalism

 Tariff of 1816

 Henry Clay’s American System

The Panic of 1819

Political Changes

 Changes in the Republican Party

Marshall’s Supreme Court and Central Government Powers

 Fletcher v. Peck (1810)

 Martin v. Hunter’s Lease (1816)

 Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819)

 McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)

 Cohens v. Virginia (1821)

 Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)

Western Settlement and the Missouri Compromise

 Reasons for Westward Movement

 Acquisition of Native American Lands

 Economic Pressures

 Improved Transportation

 Immigrants

 The Missouri Compromise

 The Tallmadge Amendment

 Clay’s Proposal

 Aftermath

Foreign Affairs

 Canada

 Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)

 Treaty of 1818

 Florida

 Facts

 Jackson’s Military Campaign

 Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)

The Monroe Doctrine

 Facts

 British Initiative

 American Response

 The Doctrine

 Impact

A National Economy

 Population Growth

 Transportation

 Roads

 Canals

 Steamboats

 Railroads

 Growth of Industry

 Mechanical Inventions

 Corporations for Raising Capital

 Factory System

 Labor

 Unions

 Commercial Agriculture

 Cheap labor and easy credit

 Markets

 Cotton and the South

 Society

 Women

 Economic and Social Mobility

 Slavery

Unit Nine: Sectionalism, 1820-1850

**“The East, the West, the North, and the stormy South all combine to throw the whole ocean into commotion, to toss its billows to the skies, and to disclose its profoundest depths.”**

**Daniel Webster, March 7, 1850**

Introduction

The North

 The Industrial Northeast

 Labor

 Urban Life

 African Americans

 The Agricultural Northwest

 Basic Information

 Agriculture

 New Cities

 Immigration

 Basic Information

 Irish

 Germans

 Nativists

The South

 Agriculture and King Cotton

 Slavery, the “Peculiar Institution”

 Population

 Economics

 Slave Life

 Resistance

 Free African Americans

 White Society

 Aristocracy

 Farmers

 Poor Whites

 Mountain People

 Cities

 Southern Thought

 Code of Chivalry

 Education

 Religion

The West

 Introduction

 Native Americans

 Exodus

 Life on the Plains

 The Frontier

 Mountain Men

 White Settlers on the Western Frontier

 Women

 Environmental Damage

**Unit Ten: The Age of Jackson, 1824-1840**

**Corresponds to Chapter 11 in “Out of Many”**

“The political activity that pervades the United States must be seen in order to understand. No sooner do you set foot upon American ground than you are stunned by a kind of tumult.”

Alexis de Tocqueville, Democracy in America, 1835

Introduction

Jacksonian Democracy

 The Rise of a Democratic State

 Politics of the Common Man

 Facts

 Universal Male Suffrage…………………………………………………….Pages351-353

 Party Nominating Conventions

 Rise of Third Parties

 More Elected Officials

 Popular Campaigning……………………………………………………......Pages 354-356

 Spoils System and Rotation of Officeholders

Jackson versus Adams

 The Election of 1824……………………………………………………………………..Pages 353-354

 President John Quincy Adams………………………………………………………Page 354 (not much! Poor JQ ☹)

 The Revolution of 1828………………………………………………………………….Pages 356-357

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson

 Facts………………………………………………………………………………………………Pages 357-359

 Role of the President…………………………………………………………………….Same as above

 Peggy Eaton Affair………………………………………………………………………….Pages 358-359

 Indian Removal Act of 1830……………………………………………………………Pages 363-364

 Nullification Crisis………………………………………………………………………….Pages 359-362

 Bank Veto……………………………………………………………………………………..Pages 364-367

 The Two Party System…………………………………………………………………..Pages 367-368/369-371

Jackson’s Second Term

 Pet Banks………………………………………………………………………………………Pages 366-367

 Specie Circular……………………………………………………………………………….Pages 368-369

The Election of 1836…………………………………………………………………………..Pages 367-368

President Van Buren and the Panic of 1837……………………………………….Pages 368-369

The “Log Cabin and Hard Cider” Campaign of 1840…………………………..Page 371

**Unit Twelve: Territorial and Economic Expansion, 1830-1860**

Corresponds to “Out of Many” chapters

Introduction

Conflicts over Texas, Maine, and Oregon

 Texas………………………………………………………………………………………………………p.p.468-470

 Facts

 Revolt and Independence

 Annexation Denied………………………………………………………………………..p.p.468-470

 Boundary Disputes in Maine

 Boundary Disputes in Oregon………………………………………………………………..p.p.465-467

The Election of 1844…………………………………………………………………………………….p.p.470-472

Annexing Texas and Dividing Oregon

War with Mexico………………………………………………………………………………………….p.p.472-476

 Facts

 Immediate Causes of the War

 Military Campaigns

 Consequences of the War

 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – Mexican Cession (1848)

 Wilmot Proviso….Prelude to Civil War????........................................p.p.480-481

Manifest Destiny to the South

 Ostend Manifesto……………………………………………………………………………………p.504

 Walker Expedition……………………………………………………………………………………p.503

 Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850

 Gadsden Purchase…………………………………………………………………………………..p.476

Settlement of the Western Territories…………………………………………………………p.p. 457-464

 Fur Traders

 Overland Trails

 Mining Frontier………………………………………………………………………………………..p.p.477-480

 Farming Frontier

 Urban Frontier

The Expanding Economy

 Industrial Technology

 Railroads

 Foreign Commerce

 Panic of 1857……………………………………………………………………………………………p.513

Unit Thirteen: The Union in Peril, 1848-1860

Facts

Conflict Over Status of Territories

 Free Soil Movement

 Southern Position

 Popular Sovereignty

 The Election of 1848

 The Compromise of 1850

Agitation Over Slavery

 Fugitive Slave Law

 Underground Railroad

 Literature on Slavery

 Uncle Tom’s Cabin

 Impending Crisis of the South

 Cannibals All!

National Parties in Crisis

 The Election of 1852

 Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

 New Parties

 Know-Nothings

 Birth of the Republicans

 The Election of 1856

Extremists and Violence

 “Bleeding Kansas”

 Caning of Senator Sumner

Constitutional Issues

 Lecompton Constitution

 Dred Scott v. Sanford

 Lincoln-Douglas Debates

The Road to Secession

 John Brown’s Raid at Harpers Ferry

 The Election of 1860

 Breakup of the Democratic Party

 Republican Nomination of Lincoln

 A Fourth Political Party

 Election Results

Secession of the Deep South

 Crittenden Compromise

The Civil War, 1861-1865
Introduction

The War Begins

 Fort Sumter

 Use of Executive Power

 Secession of the Upper South

 Keeping the Border States

 Wartime Advantages

 Military; Economic; Political

 The Confederate States of America

First Years of a Long War

 First Battle of Bull Run

 Union Strategy

 Second Battle of Bull Run

 Antietam

 Fredericksburg

 Monitor v. Merrimac

 Grant in the West

Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy

 Intro

 Trent Affair

 Confederate Raiders

 Failure of Cotton Diplomacy

The End of Slavery

 Introduction

 Confiscation Acts

 Emancipation Proclamation

 Consequences

 Thirteenth Amendment

 Freedmen in the War

The Union Triumphs, 1863-1865

 Turning Point

 Vicksburg

 Gettysburg

 Grant in Command

 Sherman’s March to the Sea

 The Election of 1864

 The End of the War

 Surrender at Appomattox

 Assassination of Lincoln

Effects of the War on Civilian Life