

**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert
Homework Packet**

Name:

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Chapter 1: Worlds Apart

Overview

This chapter provides an introduction to the history of the United States by surveying the cultural background of the three major racial and ethnic groups which came together to create the New World. Topics covered in Chapter 1 include descriptions of the Native American, West African and Western European societies on the eve of contact; early settlement efforts of the Spanish, French and English; and how the lives of all of these peoples were intertwined in America.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Describe the theories relating to the initial peopling of America.
- List the characteristics of each of the Native American societies and describe the development and subsequent impact of agriculture on Native American cultures.
- List the cultural characteristics of West African society.
- Explain how the European slave trade began.
- Describe the economic, political, societal, and religious conditions in Western Europe on the eve of discovery.
- Explain how technological advances aided European exploration.
- Describe how Spain became the dominant colonial power in America and the consequences of Spain's contact and colonization.
- Explain the Columbian Exchange.
- Identify the major French and English exploration efforts in North America.

Section 1: Different Worlds

Three different worlds, Native American, African and European would meet in the Americas after 1492. There were hundreds of Native American societies at the time of Columbus, each with its own language or dialect, history, and way of life. In the three centuries following 1492, the majority of people who came to America arrived as slaves from Africa's western regions, where a series of states and empires had developed. As Western Europe emerged from a century of warfare and plague, monarchs began consolidating political and military powers and allying themselves with the growing commercial interests. The Renaissance, the Reformation, and strong economic improvement were hallmarks of European societies on the eve of contact.

Section 2: Contact

Various factors contributed to overseas exploration. A new spirit was spurred along by advances in shipbuilding and nautical technology and merchants who sought new markets. Portugal took the lead in exploration, and its successes led Spain to sponsor the voyage of Columbus. Spanish conquest was for gold, glory and God, and the Spanish foothold in the Caribbean expanded, aided by the introduction of diseases which decimated the indigenous population. The dawn of European contact would change the world on both sides of the Atlantic forever.

Section 3: Competition For A Continent

The discovery of America created a conflict between Spain and Portugal which was resolved by the Treaty of Tordesillas. Following Columbus's success, France and England sponsored voyages to the New World and attempted to break Spain's dominance, but neither nation enjoyed success in the sixteenth century. France claimed the St. Lawrence River area; England's attempt to settle America ended in disaster at Roanoke.

Chapter 2: Transplantation 1600-1685

Overview

This chapter provides a comparison of the European colonies established in North America in the seventeenth century. The English, French and Dutch all scrambled to claim pieces of the North American mainland and islands in the Caribbean and hoped to match or surpass the success of Spain. France carved out a vast North American empire and the Dutch settled along the Hudson River, but neither could match the success of the English colonies in the Chesapeake Bay area and in New England. The islands of the Caribbean became sugar producers, dependent on slave labor. The restoration of the monarchy in England following the English Civil War saw a new round of colonization with the establishment of the Proprietary colonies of New York, Carolina and the "holy experiment" of Pennsylvania.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the development of New France and the importance of the fur trade.
- Describe the establishment of the English colonies in the Chesapeake including economic and religious motives for colonization.
- Explain the significance of the House of Burgesses and the Maryland Act for Religious Toleration.
- Discuss the role of the tobacco economy and its effect on life in the colonies.
- Describe the settlement of New England and its origin in Separatist and Puritan theology.
- Explain the differences between the economies and societies of New England and the Chesapeake.
- Describe the motives for English settlement in the Caribbean and the emergence of the biracial society there.
- List the Proprietary colonies and explain the reasons behind their establishment.
- Understand the key concepts of the Quaker religion.
- Describe the Dutch Empire and Dutch colonial efforts in North America.

Section 1: The French In North America

The French effort in North America was along the St. Lawrence River which provided access to the Canadian interior. New France, based at the fur trading post at Quebec, spread out over a large area, including the Mississippi River watershed, which was named Louisiana in honor of the French king. The success of New France was based on the fur trade and alliances with the Native Americans, but its colonial population remained small.

Section 2: The Importance Of Tobacco

Virginia did not prosper until experimentation with tobacco insured its survival. Virginia's neighbor Maryland was founded to provide a haven for persecuted Catholics in England; it soon resembled neighboring Virginia. The labor force in the Chesapeake colonies, primarily indentured servants from England, worked under difficult conditions to produce the region's cash crop.

Section 3: The Founding Of New England

Between 1620 and 1640 six colonies appeared in New England settled by people fleeing religious, political and economic upheavals. The Plymouth colony was settled by Separatists who had fled both England and the Netherlands and the Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled by Puritans as a "city upon a hill." New England life was shaped by the church, family, and town; while conformity and stability was desired, intolerance and dissent also existed.

Section 4: Competition In The Caribbean

The English and other European nations made inroads into Spain's control of the Caribbean. Finding few precious metals, they began to produce treasure of another sort—sugar—which brought enormous profits to a few. It also brought the introduction of the large scale importation of African slaves to work under harsh conditions, resulting in a biracial society throughout the West Indies.

Section 5: The Proprietary Colonies

With the restoration of the English monarchy in 1660, King Charles II used American land grants to reward his supporters. The Proprietary colonies, essentially the private property of the proprietors, were established for reasons that included visions of societal harmony in Carolina and a refuge for Quakers in Pennsylvania. Carolina became a biracial society based on rice as the cash crop; Pennsylvania prospered with mixed farming and trade.

Section 6: The Dutch Overseas Empire

The Protestant Dutch Republic was one of the leading economic powers in Europe and a center for world trade. The Dutch West India Company's colony in North America, based along the Hudson River, relied on the fur trade. New Netherland was not as profitable as the Dutch had hoped and was plagued by Indian raids and internal dissention. After a successful war with the Dutch, New Netherland became the Proprietary colonies of New York and New Jersey.

Chapter 3: The Creation Of New Worlds

Overview

Chapter 3 introduces the student to the nature and impact of contact among three diverse cultures, two of whom were in a strange new world. The character of the relationship between Indians and Europeans was shaped by many factors including the intentions of the newcomers and the responses of the native peoples who wanted to preserve their culture. The Spanish sought the most direct control over the Native Americans, the French and Dutch relied on trade relations, while the English wanted land for expansion. This chapter also describes the development of the institution of slavery in America, the emerging African American community, other patterns of unfree labor, and European immigration to the English colonies.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the methods used by the Spanish to control Indian labor in the Spanish borderlands.
- Explain the impact of European trade on the Native Americans, including economic, political, and military consequences.
- Understand the differences and similarities between the French, Spanish, and English approaches to converting Native Americans to Christianity.
- List the wars that occurred between the Native Americans and colonists.
- Describe the factors that caused the development of slavery in America and how Africans were enslaved and transported to the Americas.
- Describe slave life in the New World.
- Explain indentured servitude, the tenant, convict, and redemption systems.
- List the various groups of Europeans who immigrated to the American colonies and understand the reasons for immigration.

Section 1: Indians And Europeans

The characteristics of the relationship between Indians and Europeans depended on various factors including the motives of the newcomers—whether to trade, settle, extract resources or gain converts—and the responses of the Native Americans themselves. Nearly a century of contact culminated in struggles that revealed the fragility of Indian autonomy as the European population continued to grow and seek domination.

Section 2: Africans and Europeans

Brought to meet the labor needs of growing cash crops in the Americas, the movement of African slaves was one of the largest forced migrations in world history. Most Africans were enslaved by other Africans, marched hundreds of miles to the coast, systematically dehumanized and crammed into ships for the Middle Passage to the Americas. Out of their African past and American experience, slaves created new identities as they coped with the oppressiveness of slavery.

Section 3: European Laborers In North America

Slavery was in response to the scarcity of labor in America. European laborers became indentured servants, tenants, and redemptioners; most colonial laborers were, in some measure, unfree. In the seventeenth and eighteenth century, America was flooded by immigrants seeking economic betterment or freedom from political and religious persecutions.

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Chapter 4: Convergence and Conflict

Overview

Chapter 4 explores the maturation of colonial society and the transformation of the colonies' development with Britain between the 1600s and 1763. The relationship between the mother country and the colonies, the imperial trade system, social, cultural and religious links, and the nature of political thought are surveyed. The North American empires of France and Spain came into conflict with the expanding English settlements which had begun moving into the backcountry. A century of warfare, linked to balance of power politics in Europe, involved these empires and their Native American allies. This chapter ends by examining the French and Indian War and its outcome.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the concept of mercantilism and offer examples of British trade legislation designed to promote this economic policy.
- Discuss the characteristics of eighteenth century American life.
- Explain the Age of Enlightenment and its impact on colonial intellectual development.
- Explain the Great Awakening and its impact on theology and religious style in the American colonies.
- Discuss the major trends in British colonial administration; explain the terms actual representation and virtual representation.
- Describe Spanish expansion into Texas and California.
- Describe the French movement into the Mississippi Valley.
- List each of the various European wars and their colonial counterparts; explain the causes of the French and Indian War, the major campaigns of the war and the impact of the Treaty of Paris of 1763.

Section 1: Economic Development and Imperial Trade in the British Colonies

During the 1700's England was the most advanced economic power in the world. Colonies like America were indispensable to the economic system known as mercantilism. Raw products from colonies were sent to Britain, manufactured products returned as part of the cycle of transatlantic trade. Goods, products and ideas sent from England allowed the colonists to be "more like" England; colonial society resembled Great Britain more than ever before.

Section 2: The Transformation of Culture

Although colonial society resembled British society, some colonists believed they were culturally inferior; American architecture, clothing and religion were shaped on the British model. Eighteenth-century Americans imported more manufactured items from England with every passing year, and the new imported ideas of the European Enlightenment relating to science and reason interested educated colonists.

Section 3: Colonial Religion and the Great Awakening

Great numbers of Americans were impacted by a religious movement known as the Great Awakening which emphasized powerful preaching and the experience of religious conversion. The Great Awakening would forge new links between Britain and the colonies but its emphasis on individual choice and resistance to authority would impact the future of British colonial America.

Section 4: The Colonial Political World

As America grew in wealth and population, king and Parliament sought to manage colonial affairs more closely. Formerly more interested in regulating trade and military defense than legislative control, England had allowed the colonists' self government to expand. Distinct societal conditions in America gave rise to differing views of political representation—"virtual" versus "actual". Americans became increasingly skeptical of Parliament's claims of virtual representation; colonial assemblies asserted their power.

Section 5: Expanding Empires

Spain and France relied on missionaries, soldiers and traders for expansion of their North American empires, the newly established Spanish and French colonies in Texas, California, and Louisiana contained small numbers of Europeans amid a much larger native population. The population growth of the British colonies pushed settlers into the backcountry where tensions arose as settlers encroached on Indian lands.

Section 6: A Century of Warfare

European states were locked in relentless competition to maintain the balance of power; British foreign policy was aimed at limiting the expansion of France and conflicts between the two increasingly involved their American colonies. A series of conflicts fought in America involved these colonial powers and their Native American allies, with the last of these wars, the French and Indian War, resulting in a victory for Britain and France losing its mainland colonies.

Chapter 5: Imperial Breakdown (1763-1774)

Overview

Chapter 5 discusses the new and ultimately disastrous course Britain adopted in dealing with America after the French and Indian War including the Proclamation of 1763, Quartering Acts, Currency Act, Sugar Act, and Stamp Act. Intercolonial unity and resistance resulted, including boycotts, nonimportation, the Stamp Act Congress, and the Boston Tea Party, culminating in the convening of the First Continental Congress. Following the French and Indian War heightened tensions between Native Americans and American colonists flared into warfare; in the Carolinas a Regulator Movement demonstrated colonial tension among colonists. Most Americans were concerned over the violations of their rights, but disagreed over how far to carry their resistance.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the problems facing Britain after the French and Indian War and list the Parliamentary laws and changes in British taxation that were passed in trying to solve these problems.
- Explain the political ideologies that affected the relationship between Britain and the colonies.
- Discuss colonial reaction to the various British measures including nonimportation, the Sons of Liberty, committees of correspondence, the Stamp Act Congress, and the Boston Tea Party.
- Identify the various colonial conflicts with the Native Americans and explain how these conflicts illustrated problems connected with the acquisition of western lands.
- List the Intolerable Acts and explain their purpose and their impact on Britain's relationship with the colonies.
- Discuss the First Continental Congress and its accomplishments.
- Understand the political division developing within the American colonies and explain the emergence of the Whig and Tory factions.

Section 1: Imperial Reorganization

At the close of the French and Indian War, British officials adopted a new and ultimately disastrous course in dealing with America; resentment against American conduct during the war helped color British attitudes and London embarked on trying to fix a relationship that most Americans would say was not broken. The British government passed measures such as the Proclamation of 1763 and the Quartering Acts and aroused greater mistrust and suspicion among their American colonists.

Section 2: Indian Affairs

Relations with Native Americans were also on the mind of British leaders; as the colonists moved westward, conflicts with the Native Americans such as the Cherokee War and Pontiac's Rebellion resulted. The culmination of reorganization efforts saw the Sugar Act and Stamp Act passed by Parliament in an effort to collect more taxes from the colonists.

Section 3: American Reactions

Americans believed they had sufficiently contributed to Britain's greatness and the new restrictions and taxes angered them. This outrage would help bring about the independence movement as colonists differed with the British government over taxation issues and their rights as Englishmen. Protests including the formation of the Sons of Liberty put pressure on British authorities; the Stamp Act Congress met to formulate colonial response.

Section 4: The Aftermath of the Stamp Act Crisis

Protests and economic pressure resulted in the repeal of the Stamp Act but Parliament's Declaratory Act contributed to each side becoming more suspicious; tensions escalated. Confrontations in the backcountry of the Carolinas and the emergence of the Regulator movement testified to the deteriorating relationship.

Section 5: The Townshend Crisis

Parliament passed the Townsend Duty Act; colonists saw this as greater British interference. Boycotts and nonimportation resulted with Britain responding by repealing all duties except the tax on tea. Months of increasing tension in Boston resulted in the Boston Massacre and Bostonians responded to the Tea Act with the Boston Tea Party; British reaction was a series of measures colonists labeled the "Intolerable Acts."

Section 6: The Road to Revolution

Americans found the provisions of the Intolerable Acts deeply disturbing and responded by organizing the First Continental Congress; the Congress denounced British measures, called for economic sanctions, and advised people to arm themselves. The colonists were not yet unified in their thinking about their rights and loyalty to Britain; the Whigs emerged as advocates of colonial rights, loyalists were condemned as Tories as the British-American confrontation became more heated.

Chapter 6: The War For Independence (1774-1783)

Overview

Chapter 6 offers a survey of the final conflicts that led the American colonies to declare independence from Britain, the ensuing military conflict, and the terms of the peace treaty that granted them freedom. Topics discussed include the last failed attempts to resolve the conflict between the colonies and Britain and actions of the Second Continental Congress, including the Declaration of Independence. The chapter gives an overview of the Revolutionary War, Peace of Paris, and the impact of war on the colonies.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- List the developments which led to the mounting tensions between the British and the American colonists.
- Explain the causes for the outbreak of the war and the circumstances and impact of the Battles of Lexington and Concord.
- List the major accomplishments of the Second Continental Congress.
- Give the reasons why George Washington was selected to serve as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.
- Explain the impact of "Common Sense" on the American movement toward independence.
- Describe the events that led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.
- Understand John Locke's contract theory of government as it relates to the Declaration of Independence.
- Explain the ideas set out in the three major sections of the Declaration of Independence.
- Describe republicanism and what it meant in 1776.
- Describe living and fighting conditions for Continental and British forces.
- Explain the roles of women, African Americans and Native Americans during the Revolution.
- Describe the campaigns of the war in the North, Middle Colonies and the South; describe the naval war and the war in the West.
- Understand France's motivation for entering the American Revolution and explain how it impacted the outcome of the war.
- Describe the Yorktown campaign and the reasons for the American victory.
- Explain the terms of Peace of Paris of 1783.
- List the reasons why America won and the strengths and weaknesses of the American and British sides.
- Explain the significance of the American victory in the War for Independence.

Section 1: The Outbreak of War and The Declaration of Independence, 1774-1776

Tensions mounted, opinions on both sides hardened, the wedge between Loyalists and patriots grew, and Parliament took an increasingly hard line toward the colonists. In Massachusetts, the Committee of Safety and the Minute Men readied for the coming conflict. Offers of conciliation failed and British troops were ordered to take decisive action against the growing rebellion in Massachusetts; the resultant encounters at Lexington and Concord began the American Revolution. Aggressive British responses, some American military successes, and the publication of "Common Sense" all helped move the Second Continental Congress toward adopting the Declaration of Independence, a document affirming equal rights and the contract theory of government.

Section 2: The Combatants

Republican theory stressed that a free people should defend themselves, but militiamen alone could not win the war, professional soldiers in the Continental army were needed. Life for American and British soldiers was difficult; supplies were insufficient, living conditions and medical care appalling. The treason of Benedict Arnold and several mutinies highlighted tensions on the American side. Women, as camp followers and auxiliaries, accompanied the troops; African American troops fought on both sides; Native Americans generally sided with the British.

Section 3: The War in the North, 1776-1777

In the first phase of the war, British troops concentrated on subduing New England. American troops under George Washington retreated into New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Washington attacked at Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey and won significant victories. In 1777, the British strategy to cut off New England resulted in an American victory at Saratoga; this victory led to France's recognition of American independence and an alliance. The British occupied Philadelphia; after the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge, the Continental Army became a disciplined, cohesive fighting force.

Section 4: The War Widens, 1778-1781

By the end of 1778, the British held New York; fighting had widened to include the frontiers and on the sea. Britain's new strategy was to mobilize the Loyalists in the South, but overextended British forces under General Cornwallis became vulnerable to guerilla raids and General Nathanael Greene's effective counter-measures. Cornwallis retreated to Yorktown near the Chesapeake Bay. While a French naval force sealed off any chance of retreat, American and French troops surrounded British forces. The British army surrendered on October 19, 1781 at Yorktown.

Section 5: The American Victory, 1782-1783

The surrender of the British at Yorktown marked the end of the fighting; the Peace of Paris was signed in 1783, acknowledging the independence and sovereignty of the new nation and establishing her boundaries and addressing economic issues. The leadership of Washington, British mistakes and miscalculations and the French alliance had all contributed to the American victory.

Section 6: War and Society, 1775-1783

Troops were not the only ones to suffer during the struggle for independence. Circumstances for American women changed; the Revolution helped bring an end to slavery in the Northern states, some African Americans who had fought with the British left for Canada, the West Indies, or Africa. The outcome of the war shocked and angered Native Americans. Citizens of the new nation had been demoralized by severe inflation; atrocities committed on both sides during the fighting were another cost of the price of victory, but most Americans had managed to cope with their new circumstances.

Chapter 7: The First Republic, 1776-1789

Overview

Chapter 7 explores the early American efforts to create a national government. Topics covered in this chapter include an examination of the political philosophy of republicanism, the nature and content of the early state constitutions, and the nature and content of the Articles of Confederation and the document's inability to produce an effective government. The chapter also explores British and Spanish threats to American security under the Articles and the movement toward a strong national government, culminating in the drafting and adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the philosophy of republicanism and describe the beliefs Americans generally held regarding who should vote and hold political office.
- Describe the status of women, slaves, and Native Americans after the Revolution.
- Describe the provisions of the Articles of Confederation and explain why Americans chose this form of government during the Revolution.
- Explain how the fiscal crisis contributed to the growth of nationalism and brought about the Constitutional Convention.
- Discuss the ordinances that dealt with western lands.
- Identify the areas of conflict the United States had with Britain and Spain.
- Discuss the reasons why a new frame of government was needed to replace the Articles of Confederation.
- Explain the provisions of the Great Compromise, the provisions for a national executive branch and the concept of checks and balances as they relate to the U.S. Constitution.
- Explain the concept of federalism.
- Identify the characteristics of the Federalist and Antifederalist factions, and discuss the strengths of the Federalist argument favoring ratification of the Constitution.

Section 1: The New Order of Republicanism

The new state governments formed after the Revolution were based on the philosophy of republicanism—that political authority derives from the people through a written constitution. But republicanism also meant that voting rights should be limited to property owners, as informed political judgment required economic self-sufficiency. As a result, nearly all states, with the exception of New Jersey, denied women the right to vote because they were not allowed to own property. New state constitutions were produced, and a design for a new national government consisting of a loose association of autonomous states under the Articles of Confederation was developed. Though written in 1777, the Articles were not ratified until 1781, when Maryland ratified following an agreement over western land claims.

Section 2: Problems at Home

A pressing issue involved paying the costs of the war. This fiscal crisis ultimately doomed the Articles; Congress lacked the power to tax. Economic conditions worsened in the post-revolutionary era, and the depression deepened. The government under the Articles of Confederation was more successful in dealing with the provisions for settling and governing the western lands through a series of effective land ordinances.

Section 3: Diplomatic Weaknesses

The new nation was a weak player in the international arena. While France remained on friendly terms, Britain and Spain were openly antagonistic. Payment of prewar debts to the British and the treatment of Loyalists gave Britain pretext to violate the Treaty of Paris. Spain blocked American navigation of the Mississippi River and sought to maintain a buffer zone between its territory and American expansion.

Section 4: Toward a New Union

By 1786, a sense of crisis loomed and "nationalists" who were committed to a strong central government began a campaign for a new constitution. The men who met in Philadelphia forged an entirely new framework of governance that called for a federal republic with a powerful and effective national government. Drafting the Constitution was only part of the process; the ratification struggle between the nationalists, now known as Federalists, and opponents of the new document, called Antifederalists, resulted in the Constitution's eventual ratification, after the promise of the inclusion of a Bill of Rights.

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Chapter 8: A New Republic and the Rise of Parties, 1789-1800

Overview

Chapter 8 offers a survey of the early national period of the United States including the regional diversity of the country in 1789; the rise of the Federalist party during the Washington administration; early legislation and the organization of the new government; Hamilton's financial policy. Other topics include the emergence of opposition to the Federalist agenda and the rise of the Republican party; the decline of the Federalists during the Adams administration; relations with France; the Alien and Sedition Acts; the election of Thomas Jefferson in 1800.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Describe the regional ethnic, religious, political, and economic diversity of the early national period.
- Discuss western migration and settlement.
- Outline the provisions in the Bill of Rights.
- Outline the provision of the Judiciary Act of 1789.
- Describe the components of Hamilton's financial plan and explain the opposition to each point of that plan.
- Distinguish between the terms strict constructionist and broad constructionist.
- Discuss the impact of the French Revolution on the growing tensions between the Federalists and Republicans.
- Explain the provisions of the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.
- Discuss the election of 1800 and its outcome.

Section 1: Washington's America

Regional diversity in 1789 included geography, ethnicity, religious, political, and economic differences between New England, the Mid-Atlantic states, the South and the West. One out of every four Americans lived in New England; the states of the Mid-Atlantic were the most diverse; the South built a culture based on the cultivation of cash crops with slave labor. The West was rapidly growing, but settlement was sometimes strongly resisted by the Indians, sometimes with the aid of British allies. The republic placed new emphasis on the role of women – while still subordinate, their primary role was to raise virtuous, public-spirited children.

Section 2: Forging a New Government

Severe economic and foreign policy problems faced the new government. George Washington defined the new office of President, the Bill of Rights was ratified by the states and became part of the Constitution, and the executive and judicial branches of the government were organized. Solving the most pressing economic issues fell to the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton. The huge national and state debts damaged the nation's economic well-being; Hamilton's various proposals addressed the problems but stirred controversy.

Section 3: The Emergence of Parties

By the end of Washington's first term, two camps had emerged. Federalists supported Hamilton's programs and his vision of the future; Republicans identified with individual liberties and coalesced around Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. This polarization was intensified by the impact of the French Revolution as pro- and anti-French factions split along party lines. Unrest in the West also demanded the government's attention; treaties with Britain and Spain, the defeat of the Ohio tribes and Whiskey Rebellion. In 1786, John Adams was elected president in the first openly partisan election in U.S. history.

Section 4: The Last Federalist Administration

Relations with France worsened; they launched a campaign against American shipping and demanded bribes in the XYZ Affair. An unofficial war with France resulted; a settlement was reached in 1800. The passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts were an unfortunate result of this war; the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures responded to these acts with resolutions articulating the doctrine of states' rights. Fierce campaigning marked the election of 1800 and the election, won by Jefferson in a vote in the House of Representatives, pointed out a flaw that was remedied by the passage of the Twelfth Amendment.

Chapter 9: The Triumph and Collapse of Jeffersonian Republicanism, 1800-1824

Overview

Chapter 9 offers a survey of the Republican era from 1800 to 1824 by covering the presidential administrations of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe. Topics discussed in this chapter include the final collapse of the Federalist party; the domination and eventual transformation of the Republican party; early nineteenth century territorial expansion; the War of 1812; the tensions between nationalism and sectionalism; the initiation of the national debate on slavery with the Missouri Compromise; and the collapse of the Republican party in the election of 1824.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Explain the fundamentals of Jeffersonian democracy.
- Explain the provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1801 and why it was opposed by the Republicans.
- Discuss the Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* and the significance of the Court's decision.
- Give the reasons why Jefferson was interested in securing the Louisiana Territory from France and why Napoleon was willing to part with it.
- Describe the Burr conspiracy and its outcome.
- List the external and internal factors drawing America into war with England.
- Identify: the pan-Indian resistance movement, William Henry Harrison and the War Hawks.
- Analyze the Congressional vote for war in 1812 and the impact that regional and party support had on the vote.
- Describe the major campaigns and battles of the War of 1812.
- Describe the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, and discuss the impact of the Battle of New Orleans.
- Give examples of economic nationalism following the War of 1812.
- Explain the judicial philosophy of John Marshall and identify the major court decisions that reflected judicial nationalism.
- Describe the foreign ministry of John Quincy Adams, the treaties negotiated by Adams and identify and explain the significance of the Monroe Doctrine.
- Explain the controversy over Missouri's admission to the union and the provisions of the Missouri Compromise.

Section 1: Jefferson's Presidency

As president, Jefferson believed his mission was to steer the nation back to the principles of the Revolution; he believed the yeoman farmer served as the backbone of democracy based on a limited federal government. He moved to weaken Federalist control of the court system and clashed with the Supreme Court's new Chief Justice John Marshall. Foreign policy and the expansion of the United States were major priorities; the Louisiana Purchase and its exploration by Lewis and Clark, Burr's conspiracy, overt violations of American neutral rights by Britain and France, and an unpopular and costly Embargo Act were triumphs and failures of Jefferson's two terms.

Section 2: Madison and the Coming of War

Foreign affairs and economic problems now became the burden of President James Madison. Legislation attempted to restore trade with Britain and France contingent upon each nation agreeing to respect America's neutral rights. Napoleon responded hoping to draw America into a war with Britain; Anglo-American relations worsened. War sentiments were inflamed by the "War Hawks," an Indian resistance movement, economic and agricultural depression, and impatience toward the administration's failed foreign policy. When war was declared in 1812, the country was divided and unprepared.

Section 3: The War of 1812

The war proved to be a seesaw affair with advantage continually shifting. Bungled attempts to invade Canada, feelings against "Mr. Madison's War," and the occupation and burning of Washington D.C. were balanced by a series of victories which raised American hopes and turned the tide. While peace negotiations were being held at Ghent, Belgium, Britain's planned invasion of New Orleans proceeded; Andrew Jackson's army decimated the invaders. Jackson's victory contributed to the demise of the Federalists, revived national spirit, ended British efforts to have a sphere of influence in the West, and made Jackson a hero.

Section 4: The Era of Good Feelings

The Presidency of James Monroe has been called the Era of Good Feelings because of the relative unity of the country. The Republicans embarked on a program of economic nationalism, accepting the Federalists' programs of a national bank, protective tariff and internal improvements. This new nationalist spirit was also reflected in the Supreme Court decisions of John Marshall. Victory in the war translated into America settling old grievances with Britain; Spain's presence was a more troubling issue. Treaties annexed Florida and set the boundary between Spain and the U.S.; the Monroe Doctrine, declaring the Americas closed to further colonization by Spain and other European powers, indicated new American parity on the world stage.

Section 5: The Breakdown of Unity

Following a surge of postwar prosperity, the economic downturn known as the Panic of 1819 occurred, with sharp disagreement regarding what economic policies should be taken to restore prosperity. Slavery became a national issue over the admission of Missouri as a state resulting in the Missouri Compromise; the controversy and compromise revealed deep sectional divisions. The Presidential election of 1824 was decided in the House of Representatives. Henry Clay's support of John Quincy Adams led to Adams' election; after 1824 the Republicans split in two and a new era of mass participation-based politics was ushered in.

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Chapter 10: The Jacksonian Era, 1824-1845

Overview

Chapter 10 introduces the expansion of democratic ideals during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. Topics covered in the chapter include the rise of the second national political party system; the expansion of democratic political rights to white males; the limited meaning of Jacksonian democracy for women and African Americans; the revival of evangelical Christianity with the Second Great Awakening; the growing debate over the issue of slavery; and the rise of the Whig Party.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Describe the emergence of universal white male suffrage.
- Identify the components of the Second Great Awakening and its impact.
- Describe the formation of the Democratic Party.
- Explain the appeal of Andrew Jackson and describe the change in political campaign tactics during the early nineteenth century.
- Discuss the results of the 1828 election in terms of regional, class, and religious support for each candidate.
- Discuss the reasons for and provisions of the Indian Removal Act; describe the Trail of Tears.
- Describe the nullification controversy and the Bank War and the outcome of each.
- Explain the causes of the Panic of 1837.
- Identify the abolitionist movement and the role of William Lloyd Garrison.
- Describe the ideology of the Whig Party.
- Discuss the Presidential campaign of 1840.
- Explain how Texas and Oregon became political issues in the early 1840s.

Section 1: The Egalitarian Impulse

The democratic reform of the voting and election laws, broadening the suffrage and equal rights for all white males were logical extensions of the ideology of the American Revolution. These rights, however, were not extended to women and free black people. A religious revival movement called the Second Great Awakening, led by Methodists and Baptists transformed the religious landscape. A new political party, the Democrats, had coalesced around Andrew Jackson, culminating in his election as President in 1828 and discrediting the Adams administration's vision of nationalism. The 1828 election was a watershed in electoral history, using appeal to the masses and centering on personalities, not issues.

Section 2: Jackson's Presidency

Jackson dominated the Presidency with his personality; his victory was seen as a triumph for the common man. The primary issues of his two terms of office were land, tariff and banking policies. The first major controversy was Indian policy; Jackson favored removal over assimilation. To pacify anti-tariff forces in South Carolina, Jackson purposed a lower tariff; states' rights advocates countered by nullifying it, Jackson's threat of military force led to compromise. Jackson crippled the Second Bank of the United States in the Bank War; resultant financial policies left behind the impression of recklessness and a financial panic.

Section 3: Van Buren and Hard Times

Jackson's successor as President was the less capable Martin Van Buren, who paid the political price for Jackson's economic policies as the country fell into an economic depression in 1837; Democrats were blamed by their political opponents who were coalescing as the Whig Party. Slavery was brought into the national spotlight with the publication of the abolitionist paper "The Liberator" and a propaganda offensive. The abolitionist movement elicited an often violent response North and South; even Congress developed a gag rule to avoid dealing with anti-slavery petitions.

Section 4: The Rise of the Whig Party

The anti-Jacksonians had adopted the name Whigs to identify themselves with the eighteenth century opponents of monarchy and tyranny. Whigs claimed they could best defend the liberties of the people and Congress, rather than the presidency, should be the focus of federal power. Pro-economic development, favoring individual morality and opposed to territorial expansion, the Whigs primarily appealed to skilled workers, commercial and manufacturing interests in the North. The successful and carnival-like campaign of 1840 elected Whig candidate William Henry Harrison as President.

Section 5: The Whigs in Power

Within a month of his inauguration, President Harrison was dead. John Tyler, his successor, a rigid states' rights supporter, rejected the entire Whig program and followed a pro-expansionist policy which he hoped would win him friends in the Democratic Party. He pressed for the annexation of Texas; James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate in the 1844 election, ran on an openly expansionist platform linking the acquisition of Texas and Oregon. Tyler claimed Polk's election as a mandate and signed a joint resolution of Congress admitting Texas as a state in 1845.

**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert
Homework Packet**

Name:

Period:

Chapter 11: Slavery and the Old South, 1800-1860

Overview

Chapter 11 explores the society and culture of the antebellum American South. Among the issues discussed in this chapter are the cultural, social, and economic distinctions between the Upper and Lower South; the characteristics of slave life and culture; the divisions in free white Southern society; and the emerging proslavery arguments used by the South to defend the institution of slavery.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

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- Distinguish geographically, economically, and demographically between the Upper South, the Lower South, and the Border South.
- List the factors which contributed to the rise of short-staple cotton as a profitable commodity and explain why slave labor was considered by Southern planters to be best suited to cotton's cultivation.
- Describe the workings of the domestic slave trade in the antebellum South.
- Describe the work routines and living conditions of slaves in the antebellum South including the characteristics of family life and religion.
- Define the term slave codes and explain how they defined the status of slaves and the rights of slaveowners.
- Explain the meaning of the term Underground Railroad and its connection to the issue of slave resistance.
- Describe the typical lifestyle of an antebellum Southern planter and explain the diversity and complexity of the nonslaveholding Southern white community.
- Define the term black codes and describe how they were used to restrict the rights of free blacks and to preserve racial inequity in the South.
- Outline the major points of the proslavery argument.

Section 1: The Lower South

Cotton was king in the Lower South and provided an economic basis for Southern sectionalism. The Lower South had incomparable natural advantages for growing cotton and short-staple cotton expanded westward after the invention of the cotton gin. The plantation system, relying on the labor of slaves, provided cotton to the world's textile mills. While cotton was economically profitable, the Lower South lagged behind in industrialization and urbanization. Slavery was not confined to agriculture; slaves lived in cities and towns with a few more freedoms, including the ability to earn wages.

Section 2: The Upper South

Climate and geography distinguished the Upper South from the Lower South; the eight slave states lay north of the best growing zones for cotton. The Upper South emerged from an economic slump in the 1850s with diversified agriculture, urbanization, and an expansion of manufacturing and trade. The region served as a slave exporter to the Lower South and had an economic stake in slavery although the institution was not as widespread in the Upper South or as profitable.

Section 3: *Slave Life and Culture*

By the mid-nineteenth century most Southern slaves were native-born; their number had increased more than five times. African-American slaves had shaped a culture of their own to deal with the humiliations and difficulties of their lives; in their family life and religious beliefs they found the strength to sustain themselves with hope. In addition to day to day resistance, slave uprisings occurred; the only real opportunity for escape was the Underground Railroad, but only a relatively small number were able to permanently escape northward or to Canada.

Section 4: *Free Society*

While the planter society of the South was numerically small, their influence was extensive. The majority of Southern whites owned no slaves; they were farmers who worked their own land with family labor. This group sometimes clashed with the planters; however, all whites sought to maintain their status through degradation and intimidation. A small number of free blacks lived precariously between slave and white society, their freedoms growing less secure as the 1800s progressed.

Section 5: *The Proslavery Argument*

By the 1830s, slavery was under attack, and Southerners countered by defending slavery as a positive good and used Biblical examples to support their arguments. Some Protestant churches fractured between Northern and Southern branches foreshadowing the sectional political divisions that were to come. Even Southern whites opposed to slavery feared emancipation; they could see no middle ground between slavery and freedom.

Chapter 12: The Market Revolution and Social Reform, 1815–1950

Overview

Chapter 12 offers an overview of the modernization of the American North from 1820 to 1850. The growth of American industry; the transportation revolution; urbanization; German and Irish immigration; and the impact of industrialization and urbanization on the distribution of wealth and society inequality in America are surveyed in this chapter. These changes in American society were answered with the rise of reform movements; the chapter covers the expansion of religion into areas of moral and social reform and the benevolent empire; the various reform efforts including the abolitionist movement; experimental utopian communities; the role of women in reforming society and the beginnings of the movement for women's rights.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Describe the transportation revolution including the significance of railroad construction and the Erie Canal.
- Identify the reasons for the growth of cities.
- Compare and contrast Irish and German immigrants of the early nineteenth century.
- Describe the development of the industrial revolution in America; identify and describe the advantages of the factory system and the sources of labor available.
- Explain how the middle class expanded and describe the cult of domesticity.
- Identify the differences among industrial workers and how working class concerns were voiced.
- Explain the benevolent empire, the temperance movement, and women's role in the reform movement.
- Describe the beginnings of the Mormon Church.
- Identify Horace Mann and his significance in the area of school reform.
- Identify the major examples of American experimentation with utopian communities; identify transcendentalism and the major American writers.
- Identify William Lloyd Garrison and explain his antislavery philosophy.
- Explain the emergence of the nineteenth century American women's movement and the historical significance of the Seneca Falls Convention.
- Identify Frederick Douglass and explain his role in the abolitionist movement.
- Define the term Slave Power.

Section 1: Industrial Change and Urbanization

In the 1800s the United States experienced a transportation and manufacturing revolution; this accelerated the spread of cities, factories, and commercial farming. Urbanization brought new work patterns as manufacturing moved from the home to factories. The Northeast experienced the greatest growth; swelling the size of all cities were immigrants, most coming from Ireland and Germany.

Section 2: Growing Inequality and New Classes

The new middle class was the product of the changes in employment opportunities. The middle class developed a living style and class consciousness which included an idealized view of women as guardians of the home and men who prospered based on hard work and self-denial. The new working classes contained native-born artisans competing for jobs with immigrants and women; nativists sought to curb the number of immigrants to America.

Section 3: Reform and Moral Order

The changes to society that accompanied this market revolution frightened religious leaders and businessmen in the East. The benevolent empire responded with a host of societies targeted at individual vices, especially the consumption of alcohol. Women played a significant role in these reform movements, not always to the approval of males who saw their authority being undermined.

Section 4: Institutions and Social Improvement

Based in the Enlightenment belief that people and society could be improved, the reformers implemented new institutions to shape individual character. Free, tax-supported public education was one of their most lasting achievements; prisons and asylums for the mentally ill were also targeted. Utopian reformers sought self-improvement by withdrawing into communitarian societies; the intellectuals who were drawn to Brook Farm had a lasting impact, these transcendentalists were the catalyst for the nineteenth century renaissance of American literature.

Section 5: Abolitionism and Women's Rights

Abolitionism emerged from the same religious impulse that energized reform throughout the North. Believing slavery was the great national sin, they attacked the institution and all its supporters. After provoking a storm of protests in the North and the South, the abolitionist movement divided, with women expanding their efforts into a women's rights movement. Abolitionists moved their cause into the political mainstream and focused attention on what they called the growing "Slave Power" threatening the nation.

Chapter 13: The Way West, 1815–1850

Overview

Chapter 13 offers an introduction to American westward expansion during the first half of the nineteenth century. Topics covered in this chapter include the economic and demographic pressures that led to western migration; the development of large scale farming in the Old Northwest; the extension of the plantation society into the Old Southwest; the philosophy of Manifest Destiny and its impact on westward expansion; the relationship among Native Americans, Hispanics, and American settlers; the Mexican War and subsequent addition of the Southwest to the United States.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- Describe conditions that contributed to western migration.
- Explain the diverse regional and cultural influences in the Old Northwest and as well as lifestyle and living conditions in the region.
- Compare and contrast the socio-economic development of the Old Northwest with the Old Southwest.
- Identify how the Sioux Indians became one of the most formidable tribes of the Trans-Mississippi West.
- Describe the lifestyle of the mountain men.
- Outline the path of the Oregon Trail and describe the journey to Oregon.
- List the principle groups of Native Americans living in the Mexican borderlands and characteristics of each.
- Explain the Mexican government's motivations for allowing American colonization into Texas; describe the conflict between colonists and the Mexican government and the eventual outcome of the conflict.
- Describe the nature of Mexican and American interests in California; explain the impact of the Santa Fe Trail on the settlement of New Mexico and the Mormons on the settlement of Utah.
- Explain the philosophy of Manifest Destiny and its racial overtones.
- Outline the events leading to the Mexican War, the factors that contributed to the American victory, and the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Section 1: The Agricultural Frontier

The American population boomed in the 1800s; by 1850 about half of all Americans lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. The amount of available land, the economic opportunities associated with land ownership, and population pressure in the East propelled these migrants westward. New states in the Northwest joined the Union; while culturally tied to the Northeast, this area experienced migration from all sections of the country. Wheat was the major crop grown by Northern and Midwestern farmers; in the expanding Old Southwest it was cotton as slaveholding planters and independent farmers moved westward.

Section 2: The Frontier of the Plains Indians

Knowledge of the Trans-Mississippi West in the early 1800s was scanty and incorrect. The Great Plains were dominated by native tribes, especially the Sioux in the north and Comanche in the south. The first Americans to venture into the West were the mountain men in the 1820s followed by farm family pioneers from the Midwest trekking toward the Oregon Country and California on the overland trails in the 1840s.

Section 3: The Mexican Borderlands

Northern Mexico's borderlands were semi-arid and thinly populated by diverse ethnic groups, the majority Native American. Mexico's hold on the region was weak; in the 1820s Americans, at the invitation of the Mexican government, began settling Texas. The eventual clash between the settlers and Mexico resulted in warfare and independence for Texas. Mexico's grip on California and New Mexico was weakened by the appearance of American traders who were soon followed by settlers. In Mexican held Utah, the Mormons, led by Brigham Young, found a home free from the threat of persecution.

Section 4: Politics, Expansion, and War

President Polk's expansionist vision included adding California, Texas, New Mexico, and the Oregon Country to the United States. Americans believed in their Manifest Destiny to possess the continent; this philosophy was not welcomed by those occupants already living in the West. Conflict over the southern border of Texas provided an excuse for declaring war; the Mexican War was a one-sided conflict, and the American victory resulted in California and the present day Southwest being added to the United States.