

US HISTORY/UNIT 2 REVIEW SHEET

SSUSH6-SSUSH10

UNIT 1

* Know UNIT 1

1. What precedents did Washington set? Tell about his presidency...

- Washington established for the presidency included forming a cabinet, surrounding himself with experts in various fields in order to better craft critical decisions in the best interest of the country
- Using the modest title of “Mr. President,”
- Establishing the constitutional authority to enforce laws
- George Washington set at the end of his second term as President of the United States was to not seek a third term
- He also strongly opposed tying the United States to other countries through formal alliances (permanent)

2. Explain what the Northwest Ordinance was, all parts.

- At first, Congress would govern the territory. Congress appointed a governor, a secretary, and three judges.
- Later, when the adult male population of a part of the territory reached 5,000, that part could send a delegate to Congress. The delegate could participate in discussions in Congress but could not vote.
- When the population reached 60,000, the area could petition Congress to become a state. The Northwest Territory could be divided into three to five states in this way.
- It forbade slavery in the territory. It guaranteed the right to trial by jury. It granted freedom of religion. It said that Indians must be treated fairly. It also encouraged education for the children of the territory. The new rules worked well.
- They allowed an area that was still mostly wilderness in 1787 to gradually become part of the United States. Today's states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were carved out of the Northwest Territory

3. Jefferson’s diplomacy in regards to France.

Louisiana Purchase

In the early 1800s, President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to negotiate the purchase of the important port city of New Orleans. At the time, the French ruler Napoleon controlled New Orleans and much of the land west of the Mississippi River. In 1803, Napoleon agreed to sell to the United States not only New Orleans but also the entire Louisiana Territory for \$15 million. As a result, the United States nearly doubled in geographic area.

Lewis and Clark Expedition

Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore Louisiana and the western lands all the way to the Pacific Ocean. On their 16-month expedition, Lewis and Clark charted the trails west, mapped rivers and mountain ranges, wrote descriptions and collected samples of unfamiliar animals and plants, and recorded facts and figures about the various Native American tribes and customs west of the Mississippi River.

4. What were the causes and effects of the War of 1812?

Causes:

In 1812, America declared war on Great Britain, which was already at war with France. Among the causes of this war, four stand out.

- **First**, Americans objected to restrictions Britain was enforcing to prevent neutral American merchants from trading with the French.
- **Second**, Americans were outraged by the British policy of impressment. Under this policy, thousands of American sailors were forced against their will to serve in the British navy after their merchant ships were captured at sea.
- **Third**, Americans suspected the British were giving military support to Native Americans so they would fight to keep Americans from settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- **Fourth**, Americans wished to drive the British out of North America altogether by conquering Canada while the British army was fighting the French in Europe

Results:

Invade Washington D.C.

- a. The British invaded Washington, D.C. in 1814
- b. British soldiers burned the Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings

Battle at Fort McHenry

- a. **Francis Scott Key**: an American lawyer and prisoner of the British
- b. Saw an American flag flying over Ft. McHenry after the battle
- c. The flag inspired Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner"

The Battle of New Orleans (1815)

- A. The most famous/important battle of the War
- B. Americans were lead to victory by General Andrew Jackson
- C. The battle continued even after the war ended because word did not reach the Americans for several weeks

The Treaty of Ghent

- A. In December, 1815, British and Americans met in Ghent, Belgium to negotiate a peace treaty

5. What was the importance of the Erie Canal on New York City? How did it affect our infrastructure?

National Infrastructure

- In this period, many families moved west (MANIFEST DESTINY) of the Appalachian Mountains to claim land in the new American territories stretching to the Mississippi River. Their travel was difficult, in response, private companies built the young nation's roads and waterways. These roads were often turnpikes, or toll roads, which travelers paid a fee to use.
- In turn, these fees were used to pay for upkeep of the new roads. Where roads could not be built, barges were used on rivers to carry people and goods—as long as the rivers flowed in the same direction that the settlers and merchants wanted to travel.
- Soon a new invention, the steamboat, enabled people to buy a ticket from private companies that operated the boats and to travel upstream as easily as downstream. Lastly, in the wilderness where rivers did not run and roads could not be built, government leaders joined business people to build canals—artificial rivers.

Erie Canal

The most famous canal built in this era was the Erie Canal, which connected the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

- It was opened in 1825 after eight years of digging by thousands of laborers, mostly immigrants. It stretches 363 miles from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean at New York City.
- The Erie Canal served as a turnpike for barges where a road could not easily be built, and greatly lowered transportation costs.

Rise of New York City

- Until 1790, New York City was the capital of the United States. In the early 1800s, civic development turned this colonial town into a great economic center established on a grid of city blocks.
- By 1835, the population had grown so large that New York City outpaced Philadelphia as the largest U.S. city. Trade grew when the Erie Canal made the city's harbors the link between European merchants and the great agricultural markets across the Appalachians from New York City

6. Describe the Industrial Revolution.

- The industrial revolution is the name given to the period in the 19th century when power driven machines operated by semiskilled or unskilled workers replaced hand tools operated by skilled laborers, altering the quality of work for many people.
- American inventor Eli Whitney best illustrates the rise of industrialism with his invention of the cotton gin and his development of interchangeable parts for muskets. Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. It is a machine that rapidly removes cotton plant seeds from the valuable cotton fiber used to make thread and fabric. By producing more cotton in a day than any person could working by hand, the gin reduced the cost of processing cotton and greatly raised the profit from growing it.
- To further cut costs and raise profits, unskilled slaves were often put to work running the cotton gins in the southern states.

7. Who was Eli Whitney and what did he do?

- He invented the cotton gin and his development of interchangeable parts for muskets.

8. Describe Manifest Destiny.

- Between 1800 and 1860, the United States more than doubled in size and the number of states expanded from 16 to 33. The belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America
- The word manifest means "obvious," and the word destiny means "fate." According to Manifest Destiny, the obvious fate of the United States was to expand "from sea to shining sea."

9. Who was Elizabeth Cady Stanton? What was the Seneca Falls Conference?

- She was an outspoken advocate for women's full rights of citizenship, including voting rights and parental and custody rights. In 1848, she organized the Seneca Falls Conference—America's first women's rights convention—in New York. Delegates adopted a declaration of women's independence, including women's suffrage.

10. Explain Jacksonian Democracy and what is nationalism?

Jackson Democracy

- It sought a stronger presidency and executive branch, and a weaker Congress. Out of respect for the common man, it also sought to broaden public participation in government, so it expanded voting rights to include all adult white males, not just landowners.
- Another principle of Jacksonian democracy was that politicians should be allowed to appoint their followers to government jobs as a way of limiting the power of elite groups.

Nationalism

- Believed it was their duty to expand the hold of their religion, language, ancestry, and culture all the way to the Pacific Ocean to remake all of North America as the Founding Fathers had remade its Atlantic coast

11. Describe Henry Clay and the American System.

There were three components to the American System.

- First, Clay encouraged the Congress to pass protective tariffs that would make imported goods more expensive than similar products manufactured in new American factories.
- The second key feature of American System was federal funding for internal improvements to the infrastructure of the United States. Rather than states or private businesses being the primary contractors for roads, canals, or railroads, the federal government would fund the large scale transportation projects that would connect far reaching points instead of being limited to state boundaries.
- The third component of the American System that Henry Clay believed was the key to the entire process for industrial and economic expansion was the reestablishment of a National Bank to issue a national currency and serve as a depository for federal funds.

12. Describe Nat Turners Rebellion.

African American preacher Nat Turner believed his mission on Earth was to free his people from slavery. He led a slave rebellion on four Virginia plantations. About 60 whites were killed, and Turner was captured, tried, and executed.

13. Who was William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass, and the Grimke sisters?

William Lloyd Garrison, a writer and editor, was an important white abolitionist. He founded regional and national abolitionist societies and published an antislavery newspaper that printed graphic stories of the bad treatment received by slaves.

Frederick Douglass, a former slave, worked for Garrison and traveled widely, giving eloquent speeches on behalf of equality for African Americans, women, Native Americans, and immigrants. He later published autobiographies and his own antislavery newspaper.

The Grimke sisters, Sarah and Angelina, were southern women who lectured publicly throughout the northern states about the evils of slavery they had seen growing up on a plantation.

14. Explain the Missouri Compromise, all parts.

- Because half the states in the union allowed slavery while the other half did not, statehood for **Missouri would upset the U.S. Senate's equal balance between proslavery and antislavery senators.** This issue was resolved when Congress passed the Missouri Compromise.
- Under the compromise, **Maine would be admitted to the Union as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state,** and slavery would be prohibited in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, except for Missouri. **36' 30' Parallel**

15. Describe Manifest Destiny as well as the Texas annexation.

- Manifest Destiny was a phrase coined to describe the belief that America was to expand and settle the entire continent of North America.
- The Democratic victory in 1844 was thought to be a signal from the public that annexation of Texas was the desire of the people. Texas was annexed and when Polk took office it was up to him to deal with Mexico's reaction to the American claim to land they viewed as their own.

16. How did the Mexican War affect sectionalism?

- **When the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (Ended US-Mexican War) was introduced in the United States for ratification, it was immediately caught up in the sectional tension between pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions. The land we claimed from Mexico changed the border of Texas and Mexico. Mexico was against slavery so now how are we going to decide with newly acquired land. (Think Proviso/Compromise)**

17. How did the nullification crisis affect the US? Main characters.

Vice President John C. Calhoun argued with President Andrew Jackson about the rights of states to nullify (cancel) federal laws they opposed.

- Trouble, known as the Nullification Crisis, resulted when southern states sought to nullify a high tariff (tax) Congress had passed on manufactured goods imported from Europe.
- This tariff helped northern manufacturers but hurt southern plantation owners, so legislators nullified the tariff in South Carolina. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, resigned from the vice presidency to lead the efforts of the southern states in this crisis.
- His loyalty to the interests of the southern region, or section, of the United States, not to the United States as a whole, contributed to the rise of sectionalism.

18. Describe the War with Mexico and the Wilmot Proviso.**Mexican-American War**

In 1845, the United States took Texas into the Union and set its sights on the Mexican territories of New Mexico and California. U.S. annexation of Texas and other factors led to war in 1846.

Wilmot Proviso

During the Mexican-American War, Congress debated whether slavery would be allowed in New Mexico and California if these territories were acquired from Mexico. **The antislavery position was outlined in a proposal called the Wilmot Proviso, but the House of Representatives failed to approve it, and the issue of whether to allow or prohibit slavery in new states remained unresolved.**

19. What were all parts of the Compromise of 1850?

State of New Mexico would be carved by Texas, New Mexico voters decide on slavery/free,

California = free state, citizens must return escaped slaves, and slave trade abolished in Washington DC but slavery allowed.

20. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

Pro- and antislavery groups hurried into Kansas in attempts to create voting majorities there.

Antislavery abolitionists came from eastern states; proslavery settlers came mainly from neighboring Missouri. **Some of these Missourians settled in Kansas, but many more stayed there only long enough to vote for slavery and then returned to Missouri.**

Proslavery voters elected a legislature ready to make Kansas a slave state. **Abolitionists then elected a rival Kansas government with an antislavery constitution, established a different capital city, and raised an army. Proslavery Kansans reacted by raising their own army.**

21. What was popular sovereignty, where was it used?

RULE BY THE PEOPLE (People Get to Decide (Vote))-In the Kansas-Nebraska Act, people get to decide to vote on slavery but it did not work out because it led to Bleeding Kansas.

22. What happened in the Dred Scott case?

Dred Scott decision, settling a lawsuit in which an African American slave named Dred Scott claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free states. The Court rejected Scott's claim, ruling that no African American—even if free—could ever be a U.S. citizen.

Further, the Court said Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories. Thus, the Court found that popular sovereignty and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 were unconstitutional.

23. Describe John Brown's raid. What was the impact?

Famous abolitionist, John Brown, decided to fight slavery with violence and killing. In 1856, believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men. In 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (in modern-day West Virginia). PLAN FAILED! NO SLAVES SHOWED UP TO HELP JOHN BROWN RAID.

24. How were the North and South growing apart?

Sharp divisions emerged between the economies and culture of the North and South. In the West, settlers from both the North and South merged to create a distinct way of life.

25. Discuss how Lincoln's second inaugural address and Gettysburg address impacted the US.

- Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was another event by which he shaped popular opinion in favor of preserving the Union. His address helped raise the spirits of Northerners who had grown weary of the war and dismayed by southern victories over the larger Union armies. He convinced the people that the United States was one indivisible nation.
- Second Address, Union victory over the Confederacy was certain, and Americans foresaw an end to slavery. Instead of boasting about that victory, Lincoln expressed sorrow that the states had not been able to resolve their differences peacefully. However, he clearly stated that slavery was such an evil that the North was right to have gone to war over the issue.

26. Know the importance of and location of the following:**SEE TEACHER NOTES AND VOCABULARY**

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Ulysses S. Grant | f. Fort Sumter |
| b. Robert E. Lee | g. Antietam |
| c. "Stonewall" Jackson | h. Vicksburg |
| d. William T. Sherman | i. Gettysburg |
| e. Jefferson Davis | j. March to the sea |

27. What was the importance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

- Lincoln used his emergency powers again to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. It emancipated (freed) all slaves held in the Confederate states. Lincoln did not expect Confederate slaveholders to free their slaves, but he thought news of the proclamation would reach southern slaves and encourage them to flee to the North.

28. Describe some major differences between the North and South.**Northern Economy**

- Industry and trade
- 71% of U.S. population; 99% free, 1% slave; large enough to assemble an army capable of defending the Union
- 92% of U.S. industrial output; generous resources to produce weapons and other military supplies and equipment
- Many citizens worked for someone else and owned no Property. Even in large-scale farming regions, machines reduced the need for agricultural workers.

Southern Economy

- Agriculture
- 29% of U.S. population; 67% free, 33% slave; too few free men to assemble an army capable of defending the South
- 8% of U.S. industrial output; minimal resources to produce many weapons and other military supplies and equipment
- Though most Southerners owned slaves, the economy of the South as a whole depended on the production of cash crops such as cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco, which required human labor and depended on slavery.

29. Compare and contrast Presidential, Radical, and Johnson's reconstruction plans.

- Presidential Reconstruction** was to readmit the southern states to the Union as quickly as possible. Republicans in Congress, however, were outraged by the fact that the new southern state governments were passing laws that deprived the newly freed slaves of their rights.

- **Radical Reconstruction**, Congress forced the southern states to reapply for admission to the Union and to take steps to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves. This resulted in the creation of southern state governments that included African Americans. The key feature of the effort to protect the rights of the newly freed slaves was the passage of three constitutional amendments during and after the Civil War.

30. What was Morehouse College?

- **Morehouse College**, was founded in Atlanta in 1867 as the Augusta Institute. A former slave and two ministers founded it for the education of African American men in the fields of ministry and education.

31. Describe the Freedmen's Bureau.

- **Freedmen's Bureau** to help African Americans make the transition to freedom. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves solve everyday problems by providing food, clothing, jobs, medicine, and medical-care facilities

32. Know the following amendments:

- a. 13th - abolished slavery
- b. 14th - defined U.S. citizenship as including all persons born in the United States, including African Americans; guaranteed that no citizen could be deprived of his or her rights without due process
- c. 15th - removed restrictions on voting based on race, color, or ever having been a slave; granted the right to vote to all male U.S. citizens over the age of 21

33. What were the black codes and how did they affect the US?

Were laws written to control the lives of freed slaves in ways slaveholders had formerly controlled the lives of their slaves. Black Codes deprived voting rights to freed slaves and allowed plantation owners to take advantage of black workers in ways that made it seem that slavery had not been abolished.

34. Describe the KKK.

Was founded by veterans of the Confederate Army to fight against Reconstruction. Associated with violence and intimidation towards blacks and felt that the white race was superior and didn't want to have equal rights.

35. Describe the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Radical Republicans impeached Johnson when he ignored laws they had passed to limit presidential powers. They passed these laws to stop Johnson from curbing the Radical Republicans' hostile treatment of former Confederate states and their leaders. After a three-month trial in the Senate, Johnson missed being convicted by one vote, so he was not removed from office merely because he held political opinions unpopular among politicians who had the power to impeach him.

36. What happened during the election of 1876? What was the Compromise of 1877?

Reconstruction came to an end when Union troops were withdrawn from the South as part of the Compromise of 1877, which resulted from the contested 1876 presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden. When the soldiers left and white Southerners regained control of their state governments, African Americans were left unprotected. The new southern governments quickly passed laws that deprived blacks of their rights and worked to strengthen the segregation of southern society.

