### HSAII/APUSH

### AP United States History

### Semester 1 Review

**1492-1877**

#### The Renaissance

This was a cultural revival in Europe that was reaching its height around 1492 when Europe was also entering a period of economic growth. There remained, however, major tensions in European life.

**The Reformation**

In the sixteenth century the Protestant Reformation challenged the dominant position of the Roman Catholic Church in Western Europe. The new Protestant churches, founded by men like Martin Luther and John Calvin, tried to create a new and better Christian Church.

**Puritanism**

By the end of the sixteenth century England was officially a Protestant country. The Puritans were Protestant dissenters who wanted to "purify" the English Church. They wanted to create a Church that was free from outside interference by bish­ops and national authorities.

**The "New Slavery"**

Slavery had been a part of both African and European traditional society. After 1500 with the practice of sending African slaves to America the numbers involved in slavery greatly increased and the conditions under which slaves worked became much harsher. Racism was a key part of the "new slavery."

**The Conquistadores**

The Spanish conquerors in America were called the conquista­dores. They conquered most of the Caribbean islands, Mexico, Central America and much of South America. They harshly ex­ploited the native people by forcing them to work for them.

**The "Columbian Exchange"**

This was the biological encounter of the Old and New Worlds. Europeans brought deadly diseases that killed millions of the natives. Vast numbers of animals and agricultural products crossed the ocean in both directions.

**Elizabethan "Sea Dogs"**

During the late sixteenth century English sailors like Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake led a seaborne attack on the Spanish Empire. With the support of Queen Elizabeth they plundered Spanish ships and towns.

**Roanoke Island**

In the 1580s the English tried to found a colony on Roanoke Island. It failed due to the unprepared ness of colonists for American life, their disdain for growing food, hostility from the Indian population, and a lack of financial support from England.

**The Virginia Company**

The Virginia Company of London financed the founding of the Virginia colony in 1607. Poor planning ensured that the early years of the colony would be difficult as both the company and the settlers hoped to find gold for quick profits. The colony would eventually succeed but the Virginia Company would end up bankrupt.

**Indentured Servants**

Young people who wanted to leave England and try their luck in North America would receive free passage across the Atlantic in return for working, usually four to seven years, on planta­tions after they landed. These people were called indentured servants.

**The Pilgrims**

The leaders of the Plymouth colony founded in Massachusetts in 1620 were Pilgrims. This was a small Puritan group that had broken from the Church of England. They had settled in the Netherlands to avoid religious persecution in England and from there moved to North America.

**Congregationalism**

In seventeenth century Massachusetts this refers to the self-gov­erning religious congregations that the Puritans developed. Although nominally part of the Church of England they were ac­tually independent of the English religious authorities.

**The Board of "Elders**

The members of a New England church would elect a minister and a board of "elders" to run their church. The board of "elders" handled church finances, decided who deserved recognition as a member of the church, and otherwise ran the church.

**The Old Deluder Act of 1647**

This act declared that every Massachusetts Bay town with fifty or more households had to have a teacher to whom children could go for instruction and that every town with a hundred or more households had to maintain a grammar school.

**Roger Williams**

In the early 1630s Roger Williams challenged the orthodox Massachusetts position by calling for a complete separation of the civil government from church affairs. He feared that govern­ment involvement would eventually corrupt the church and its members.

**Anne Hutchinson**

Anne Hutchinson challenged the authority of the Massachusetts ministers by claiming that many of them were not truly among the "elect" of God. She was eventually accused of heresy and was exiled from Massachusetts.

**The Town Meeting**

Town meetings provided local government throughout New England. Usually all male taxpayers were allowed to partici­pate. Town meetings had almost complete control over the life of a town.

**The Half-Way Covenant of 1662**

The Half-Way Covenant declared that the children of all bap­tized citizens, including non-saints, could receive baptism. People who were baptized but did not become saints would be "halfway" members of the Church, unable to take communion or vote in church affairs.

**King Philip's War**

In 1675 the Wampanoag Indian tribe under its leader Metacom, known to the English as "King Philip," tried to save their re­maining lands from the expanding puritans. After a bloody war the English won a victory and destroyed the power of the Wampanoags.

**The Salem Witch Trials**

In 1692 and 1693 a wave of hysteria swept Salem Massachusetts resulting in the killing of twenty people, almost all of whom were women, accused of being witches. Underlying causes of this were the social and economic changes in Massachusetts at this time.

**Maryland's Act for Religious Toleration in 1649**

This act was America's first law affirming liberty of worship for Christians. It was drafted by Maryland's founder, Lord Baltimore, who wanted to ensure the rights of the Roman Catholic minority in Maryland.

**Bacon's Rebellion**

In 1676 tensions between small Virginia farmers and Virginia's wealthy governor exploded over Indian policy. Led by Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy farmer, a force of less well-off Virginians waged a war of extermination against the Indians. Before Bacon's sudden death in 1676 his men had also attacked the Virginia capital, Jamestown.

**Restoration Colonies**

In 1660 England restored its monarchy, which had been tem­porarily ended by the Puritan rebellion. Under the restored monarchy a series of new colonies, the Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, were founded in North America.

**The Stono Rebellion of 1739**

This was an early slave rebellion in South Carolina. About eighty slaves tried to escape to Spanish Florida. They killed twenty whites and burned seven plantations. White forces eventually killed all the rebels.

**The Patroons**

Patroons is a Dutch word used to refer to the landed proprietors who owned vast estates in the Hudson River Valley. These men, both Dutch and English, became very wealthy by establishing tenant farmers on their land.

**The Quakers**

The Quakers were a minority religious sect in England which believed that the Holy Spirit could provide direct inspiration for every soul. Their independent way of life led to major prob­lems with English authority and William Penn founded Pennsylvania partly as a refuge for his fellow Quakers.

**The Dominion of New England**

In 1686 King James II of England tried to unite all of New England under one government in the Dominion of New England. In 1688 he added New Jersey and New York to the Dominion. James then sent a governor to establish royal control and end the colony's self- government.

**The Glorious Revolution in America**

In 1688 the Glorious Revolution in England ended the reign of James II. In 1689 when the American colonies heard of this they too revolted and ended the Dominion of New England and re­asserted the existence of individual colonies.

**Leisler's Rebellion**

In 1689 a New York militia captain, Jacob Leisler, led the revolt against James II in New York. Leisler took over command of the colony for two years. However he made plenty of enemies and when English authority was reasserted Leisler was hung.

**King William's War**

In 1689 war broke out in Europe between England and France. The Anglo-Americans called this King William's War. Europeans in North America did little fighting and the war was dominated by French attempts to destroy the Five Nations of the Iroquois Indians.

**Queen Anne's War**

Queen Anne's War was the North American name for a war Great Britain fought against France and Spain from 1702 to 1713. Generally the colonists were unsuccessful in their fighting. This confirmed their need for British military support.

**The Atlantic Slave Trade**

In the eighteenth century the slave trade reached its height with well over 100,000 African slaves brought to British North America. Almost all of these slaves originated on the west coast of Africa between Senegambia and Angola. The conditions aboard the slave ships were atrocious.

**The Scots-Irish**

After 1718 a major source of immigration for North America were the Scots-Irish, who were descended from Scottish Presbyterians who had settled in northern Ireland. They tended to come in complete families and played a key role in settling the American frontier.

**Mercantilism**

The economic policy of mercantilism dominated British thinking towards North America in the eighteenth century. Mercantilism thinking claimed that the government should guarantee the prosperity of its country by making it economically as self-suffi­cient as possible.

**The Navigation Acts**

A series of Acts, known as the Navigation Acts, were passed by the British government beginning in 1651. They limited all im­perial trade to British ships and stated that "enumerated goods" could only be exported to England or Scotland, even if their fi­nal destination was outside the British Empire.

**The Enlightenment in America**

In the eighteenth century Americans, like the famous Benjamin Franklin, began to be influenced by Enlightenment ideals from Europe. The Enlightenment combined confidence in human rea­son with skepticism toward beliefs not founded on science or strict logic.

**The Great Awakening**

The Great Awakening was an outpouring of passionate Christian revivalism that swept all of British North America during the 1740s. It included members of all social classes and people of very different levels of education.

**The Capture of Louisbourg**

Louisbourg was a French port on the northern tip of Nova Scotia. In 1745, during King George's War, a force of New Englanders succeeded in capturing it. However when peace came the British government returned Louisbourg to France. This angered many colonists.

**The Albany Plan of Union**

In 1754 it was clear that the colonists would soon be at war with France. Representatives of the seven northern colonies met at Albany to prepare for the war. A plan for union, including

"Grand Council" representing all the colonial assemblies, was introduced. It was not put into practice but provided a prece­dent for future plans of union.

**Pontiac's Uprising**

After their victory over France in the Seven Years' War the British stopped distributing their traditional gifts to friendly Indians while white settlers were beginning to move into the Indian lands. The Indians, led by leaders like the Ottawa Indian named Pontiac, revolted against this. The uprising was eventu­ally crushed by the British.

**The Proclamation Line of 1763**

The Proclamation of the British government in 1763 recognized all Indian land titles west of the Appalachian mountains. White colonists were not to move into these lands. The colonists re­sented this very much.

**The Sugar Act of 1764**

In order to increase its revenue the British passed the Sugar Act. It put a tax on all molasses entering the North American colonies and established a broad range of new regulations over American trade.

**The Stamp Act of 1865**

In another attempt to increase its revenue the British passed the Stamp Act. This law obliged Americans to purchase special stamped paper for all legal uses. It met with strong opposition since Americans accused it of threatening their rights.

**The Sons of Liberty**

The Sons of Liberty were gangs of young people who organized in resistance to the British government. They led the wave of violence that spread throughout America in response to the Stamp Act. They did much damage to

property but did not kill anyone.

**The Stamp Act Congress**

In response to the Stamp Act, representatives of nine colonies met in New York in October, 1765. The representatives agreed that the British Parliament had no right to tax them or to deny jury trials to Americans.

**The Declaratory Act**

In 1766 when the British repealed the Stamp Act they simulta­neously passed the Declaratory Act. This asserted that Parliament had the right to legislate for North America. This meant that Parliament would have the right to make future taxes on North America.

**The Townshend Duties of 1767**

In 1767 a leading British minister, Charles Townshend, intro­duced taxes on glass, paint, lead, paper, and tea imported into the colonies. The British wrongly hoped that Americans would not object to external taxes.

**Non-importation Agreements**

Beginning in 1768, and increasing in 1769, many colonists agreed not to buy any goods from Britain to protest the Townshend duties. These agreements kept out about 40 percent of British exports to America and led to heavy pressure on Parliament to repeal the duties.

**The Boston Massacre**

On March 5, 1770 a crowd of Bostonians throwing objects at some British troops were fired upon by the troops. This was the culmination of bad relations between Boston and the British troops. Five Bostonians were killed and six were wounded.

**The Committees of Correspondence**

in 1772 Samuel Adams helped organize Committees of Correspondence throughout New England to organize resis­tance to British policy towards the colonies.

**The Tea Act of 1773**

In order to raise revenue for itself and for the East India Company the British allowed the company to import tea into America at low prices. The taxes from this would give the British money to make its officials independent of American con­trol. Americans refused to accept any of the tea sent under this law.

**The Coercive Acts of 1774**

In response to the Boston "Tea Party" the British Parliament passed a series of acts to punish Boston. The most important acts closed Boston harbor and brought the government of Massachusetts more firmly under British control.

**The First Continental Congress**

In 1774 all the colonies but Georgia sent delegates to Philadelphia to decide on a common response to the Coercive Acts. The First Continental Congress organized resistance to the British and called for a boycott of all British goods coming to North America.

**Common Sense**

A recent immigrant from England named Thomas Paine pub­lished Common Sense in January, 1776. It called on America to declare itself independent and denounced the institution of kingship.

**Loyalists**

During the American Revolution about 20 percent of all whites either opposed the rebellion actively or only supported it when threatened with fines or imprisonment.

**The Battle of Saratoga**

At Saratoga on October 17, 1777 the British General John Burgoyne was forced to surrender his army of 5,800 troops to the Americans. This convinced many men that the Americans could win the war and helped persuade France to enter the war on the American side.

**Valley Forge**

George Washington's army spent the winter of 1777-1778 in Valley Forge outside British-held Philadelphia. It suffered from the cold and from food shortages but it improved its training due to a German officer, Friedrich von Steuben.

**The Peace of Paris**

By the Peace of Paris in 1783 Great Britain recognized the in­dependence of the United States and agreed that the Mississippi River would be the western border of the United States.

**The Articles of Confederation**

The first constitution of the United States was the Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1781. It provided for a weak central government without an executive branch and without the pow­ers to tax or to control commerce. The states remained the source of real power.

**The Northwest Ordinance of 1787**

The Northwest Ordinance organized the territory north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania. The ordinance outlined a process by which the northwest would be divided into territories which would later become states. It forbade slavery while the region remained a territory.

**Shays's Rebellion**

After the revolution Massachusetts was hit by a severe depres­sion. High taxes were very difficult for poor farmers to pay. In 1786 farmers, threatened by the loss of their land due to their in­ability to pay taxes, tried to shut down the court system. The state militia routed Shays and his men.

**The Constitutional Convention of 1787**

Meeting in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 fifty-five repre­sentatives, from all the states except Rhode Island, wrote a new constitution for the United States.

**The Connecticut Compromise**

A key problem for the Constitutional Convention was the ques­tion of how representation was to be decided on for Congress. The Connecticut Compromise solved this by giving each state an equal vote in the upper house and proportional voting in the lower house.

**The Anti-federalists**

Opponents to the ratification of the new Constitution were called antifederalists. They objected to what they considered to be a far too powerful federal government and to the lack of any bill of rights in the Constitution.

**The Federalist Papers**

These were a series of eighty-five newspaper essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to rally sup­port for the Constitution in New York. They provide a vital source for the framers' intentions in writing the Constitution.

**The Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts**

This society was founded in 1787 to encourage manufacturing in the north. It arranged for the immigration of English artisans who knew the latest technological advances made in industry.

**The Judiciary Act of 1789**

This act set up the federal court system. By establishing federal district courts in each state it lessened fears that the federal court system would try to end the powers of the state courts. It also established the Supreme Court as the ultimate judicial authority in the United States.

**The Bill of Rights**

The first ten amendments to the Constitution became known as the Bill of Rights. The amendments guaranteed the basic rights of American citizens in an attempt to prevent the abuses that had existed under British rule.

**The Report on the Public Credit**

In 1790 Alexander Hamilton outlined his fiscal plans in his Report on the Public Credit. The key to his plan was creating a permanent national debt. The interest would be relatively small and the wealthy classes in America, who would hold the debt, would become strong supporters of the federal government.

**The First National Bank**

Alexander Hamilton established a national bank. Hamilton's main argument in favor of the bank was that it would provide needed credit to expand the economy. It also worked to the eco­nomic advantage of its wealthy stockholders.

**The Whiskey Rebellion**

Alexander Hamilton had established an excise tax on domesti­cally produced whiskey. This tax was bitterly opposed by poor farmers in western Pennsylvania. In 1794 this resistance led to violence. President Washington led a large army to crush the rebellion.

**Impressment**

During almost all of the period from 1793 until 1814 Great Britain and France were at war with each other. British sailors deserted their ships to join American merchant ships. British naval officers would routinely inspect the crews of American ships for British subjects and forcibly enlist them in the British navy. This was known as "impressment."

**The Jay Treaty**

In 1795 John Jay negotiated a treaty with Great Britain. Its ma­jor accomplishment was that the British finally promised to re­move their troops from American soil. Although the treaty was very unpopular in the United States it helped prevent a war from breaking out.

**The Federalist Party**

During the Presidency of George Washington the Federalist Party emerged. It called for a government dominated by the wealthy and respectable with the common people only marginally involved.

**The Republican Party**

In opposition to the Federalists, the Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson, opposed aristocratic dominance of the gov­ernment and claimed to support the interests of the common peo­ple.

**The XYZ Affair**

In 1797 President John Adams sent a peace commission to Paris to negotiate with the French government. However, the French foreign minister demanded a large bribe before negotiations could begin. The Americans refused to pay and broke off negoti­ations.

**The Alien and Sedition Acts**

In 1798 the Federalists, worried about threats from abroad and to public order, passed the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Alien Acts put severe restrictions on Aliens. The Sedition Act for­bade any criticism of measures of the government or any attack on the President personally.

**The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions**

The Republican leaders Thomas Jefferson and James Madison or­ganized these resolutions to oppose the Alien and Sedition Acts. They argued that states had the right to oppose federal laws which they believed were unconstitutional.

**Gabriel's Rebellion**

In August 1800 over a thousand slaves planned a march on Richmond to start a slave rebellion. Virginia state militiamen crushed the conspiracy and executed thirty-five slaves, includ­ing its leader Gabriel Prosser.

**The Cotton Gin**

In 1793 Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, a simple machine that made it much easier to remove the seeds from the cotton grown in the interior regions of the south. This led to a boom in cotton production and strengthened the role of slavery in the South.

**The Judiciary Act of 1801**

This act was passed of February 27, 1801 at the end of President Adams's administration. It created sixteen new federal judge­ships that Adams filled with strong Federalists. This meant that even though the Federalists had lost control of the Presidency and Congress they would still control the court system.

**Marbury v. Madison**

This Supreme Court decision made in 1803 was the first time that the Supreme Court declared an act of Congress unconstitu­tional. It was this that made the case important, not its ostensi­ble details.

**The Louisiana Purchase**

From its founding, the United States had wanted to control New Orleans. By 1803 France owned New Orleans. France's leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, agreed to sell the Louisiana province to America for $15 million. By this purchase President Jefferson doubled the size of America.

**The Lewis and Clark Expedition**

After the purchase of Louisiana Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new territory. Beginning in 1804 Lewis and Clark traveled to the Pacific Ocean and back acquiring a great deal of useful scientific and geographic infor­mation.

**The Chesapeake Affair**

In 1807 a British naval frigate attacked the American frigate, USS Chesapeake, forced it to surrender and seized four sus­pected deserters. Many Americans demanded war as a response to this but President Jefferson refused to turn to war.

**The Embargo**

As a response to the Chesapeake Affair, President Jefferson de­clared an embargo on all trade between the United States and Europe. The embargo however failed and resulted in more eco­nomic hardship in America than in Great Britain or France.

**The "War Hawks"**

The "war hawks" were a group of young Congressman who ar­rived in Washington in 1810. They demanded stronger action against Great Britain and welcomed the chance that a war might result from this. Their pressure on President Madison helped lead to the War of 1812.

**The Treaty of Ghent**

The Treaty of Ghent in December 1814 ended the War of 1812. Since the war between Great Britain and France had ended the maritime issues were no longer important. The Treaty returned things to how they had been before the war broke out.

**The Hartford Convention**

Opposition to the War of 1812 was strongest in New England. In late 1814 a Federalist dominated convention met in Hartford, Connecticut. It called for changes to increase New England's power in the country but the end of the war deprived the Federalists of any potential support.

**The "Era of Good Feelings"**

With the collapse of the Federalist party after the War of 1812 the Republicans dominated the political scene. In 1820 President James Monroe was reelected without opposition. This period of Republican control is known as the "Era of Good Feelings."

**Dartmouth College v. Woodward**

In 1819 the Supreme Court denied the right of New Hampshire to make Dartmouth College into a state university. The Supreme Court upheld Dartmouth's original charter. In effect Chief Justice John Marshall said that once a state has issued a charter it could not alter that charter, and, in large measure, could not regulate the beneficiary.

**McCulloch v. Maryland**

In this 1819 decision the Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice John Marshall, declared that a national bank was constitutional and that states could not interfere with the exercise of federal powers. Therefore Maryland could not tax a branch of the na­tional bank.

**The Missouri Compromise**

The question of whether to allow Missouri to enter the union as a slave state led to intense conflict between the north and the south. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 allowed Missouri to enter as a slave state, Maine as a free state, and prohibited slav­ery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30'.

**The Monroe Doctrine**

In 1823 President Monroe's Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, issued the Monroe Doctrine. The key point of the Monroe Doctrine was that no European power could establish any new colonies on the "American continents," and that they could not reestablish their power in colonies they had lost. The United States in return was to stay out of European wars, unless American interests were involved.

**The Removal of the Indians**

In 1820 Indians still controlled much of the land east of the Mississippi River. Determined that this land should go to whites the government forced the removal of the Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River. With considerable brutality the Indians were forced to go west. By 1840 few Indians were left east of the Mississippi.

**The Panic of 1819**

Following the War of 1812 the United States enjoyed a land boom. This collapsed in 1819. Major reasons for the collapse were unbridled speculation in land and poor banking policies.

**The Erie Canal**

The first major canal project in the United States, this canal con­nected the Hudson River to Lake Erie. It was built from 1817 to 1825. The canal helped make travel to the west easier and led to economic growth for New York City.

**Samuel Slater's Cotton Mill**

In 1790 Samuel Slater established in Rhode Island America's first permanent mill for spinning cotton into yarn. Slater's mill helped start the United States on the road to industrialization.

**Lowell Mill Girls**

After 1813 Lowell, Massachusetts became a major center of the textile industry. About 80 percent of the workers in the mills were unmarried women between the ages of fifteen and thirty who left their family farms to earn some money. The mill owners kept a tight control over the lives of their employees.

**"Workimgmen's" Parties**

By the late 1820s the wages and living conditions of indepen­dent artisans in major cities, like New York and Philadelphia, were declining. The competition of unskilled immigrant work­ers played a key role in this. To protect their interests artisans formed trade unions and "workingmen's" political parties.

**The Doctrine of Separate Spheres**

In traditional family life before the nineteenth century women had been viewed as subordinate to men in all spheres of life. But middle class women in the nineteenth century, while seeing men as superior outside the home, began considering women supe­rior in the home and in their moral influence on family members.

**Voluntary Associations**

In the United States during the 1820s and 1830s many Americans were joining voluntary associations. Typical asso­ciations were for moral reform, temperance, helping mothers, de­bating public issues, or reading good books. Often these asso­ciations were based on gender or race.

**The Election of 1824**

The election of 1824 saw the end of a unified Republican party. Four candidates won electoral votes and the election ended in the House of Representatives where John Quincy Adams was elected president.

**The Spoils System**

When Andrew Jackson became President in 1829 he removed some federal officeholders and replaced them with his own sup­porters. Jackson argued that any intelligent man could perform the duties of officeholders and that by rotating them a permanent elite bureaucracy would not emerge.

**The "Tariff of Abominations"**

This tariff was passed in 1828 while John Quincy Adams was president. It raised tariffs on agricultural goods produced in the west and on New England manufacturing interests. It did not help the south and was met with bitter hostility there.

**Nullification**

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, by the 1820s a bitter oppo­nent of high tariffs, developed the theory by which states could "nullify" a law which they considered to be unconstitutional. South Carolina would attempt to do this in regards to tariff laws.

**The Bank Veto**

Andrew Jackson was determined to destroy the Second Bank of the United States. He was a strong opponent of all banks and saw this one as being undemocratic. In 1832 the Bank's con­gressional supporters passed a bill to renew its charter but Jackson vetoed the bill.

**The Anti-Mason Party**

In the late 1820s opposition to the secrecy and exclusiveness of Masonic lodges suddenly set off a movement that resulted in the Anti-Mason Party. Besides opposing Masons this party at­tracted other supporters of moral reform and eventually was ab­sorbed into the Whig Party.

**The Panic of 1837**

in 1835 and 1836 the United States witnessed a speculative boom financed by many state banks. In 1837 the boom col­lapsed since many banks could not meet their obligations. This helped cause a severe depression.

**The Log Cabin Campaign of 1840**

In the election of 1840 the Whigs campaigned on the issue that their candidate, William Henry Harrison, was a man of the peo­ple, symbolized by his living in a log cabin. This was one of the most effective campaign symbols in American history and helped Harrison win the election.

**The Second Great Awakening**

The Second Great Awakening began in the 1790s and lasted for over fifty years. It saw the emergence of camp meetings with gi­gantic revivals that attracted large crowds. This led to an in­crease of religion on the frontier and a democratization of American churches.

**The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints**

This church, usually known as the Mormons, emerged when Joseph Smith, of western New York, translated a buried book that angels had shown him. This was the Book of Mormon. He gathered followers but his group was persecuted everywhere and finally found refuge in Utah.

**The War on Liquor**

Agitation for limiting, or totally eliminating, alcoholic drinking in America greatly increased after 1825. Supporters of the anti-alcohol, or temperance, movement argued that alcohol was the cause of most of the social and economic problems of America.

**Public-School Reform**

Horace Mann of Massachusetts was the most famous educational reformer of the 1830s and 1840s. He wanted to create a system of public-schools financed by the state, where attendance was compulsory, students were put in grades, textbooks were stan­dardized, and there was a ten month-long school year.

**The Abolition of Slavery**

Around 1830 there was a dramatic increase in white abolition­ism. These were a new breed of anti-slavery people who de­nounced slavery as morally wrong and demanded that it be abol­ished.

**Women's Rights**

In the 1830s and the 1840s there emerged for the first time a movement to gain equality for women. In 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, a convention was held to work for women's rights and the principle that "all men and women are created equal."

**Interchangeable Parts**

The use of interchangeable parts in industry became far more practical in the 1840s when machine tools in American factories could produce identical parts for complicated machinery. This was often known as the American system of manufacturing.

**The Railroad Boom**

Between 1840 and 1860 there was a tremendous boom in rail­road building. The development of kerosene lamps, more power­ful locomotives, and the use of the telegram made railroads more efficient and easier to ride.

**Waterworks**

By the 1820s the growing American cities were realizing the need for improved waterworks. Philadelphia was an early exam­ple of a city that used pipes to bring water to street hydrants. Still in 1860 only a small minority of city dwellers had running water in their homes.

**Phrenology**

Phrenology was a popular scientific fad that swept America in the 1840s. Phrenologists thought that by examining the bumps and depressions of a person's skull they could accurately ana­lyze an individual's character.

**The Penny Press**

Beginning in the 1830s major newspapers began to be sold for only a penny so as to increase circulation. They concentrated on human interest stories of crime and scandal as well as bring­ing in political news. They began the practice of employing their own reporters.

**Minstrel Shows**

Minstrel shows arose in the north in the 1840s with blackfaced white men appearing on stage to imitate blacks. The images pre­sented catered to and reinforced the anti-black prejudices of the audiences.

**"The American Scholar"**

In this public address, made in 1837, Ralph Waldo Emerson called on Americans to stop deferring to European traditions and to create their own culture.

**Transcendentalism**

The Transcendentalists, of whom the most famous was Ralph Waldo Emerson, argued that basic conceptions of thought were inborn in people. The way to see the truth was for people to trust the promptings of their hearts.

**The Hudson River School of Painters**

The Hudson River School of painters flourished from the 1820s to the 1870s. Their special contribution to American art was to emphasize emotional effect over accuracy.

**King Cotton**

After the invention of the cotton gin the American South was dominated by cotton production. The British textile industry had a huge demand for raw cotton and this brought great wealth to the white planters in the South's cotton belt.

**Tredegar Iron Works**

The Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, Virginia was the south's most successful factory before the Civil War. It proved that in­dustry could succeed in the south. But it remained a rare excep­tion in the overwhelmingly rural south.

**The Southern Plantation**

The large plantation became the symbol of the pre-Civil War South. There were a few beautiful large plantations but most southerners did not live on them and most plantations did not have luxurious homes.

**The Southern Yeoman**

Yeoman is the term used for non-slaveholding family farmers in the south. Most of them grew crops for market and would some­times hire slaves for help at harvest time. They were the largest single group of southern whites.

**The People of the Pine Barrens**

About 10 percent of southern whites were people of the "pine barrens." They usually squatted in wooded areas growing some corn and having a few animals. They lived in poverty but main­tained an independent lifestyle.

**The Southern Code of Honor**

Whites in the south passionately followed a code of honor that is best defined as an extraordinary sensitivity to one's reputa­tion. If even the smallest reflection was made on you it would be necessary to fight to ensure that others saw you as a man of honor.

**The Slave Family**

The slave family was not recognized by law and members of a slave family could be sold away from each other. Day to day life was also difficult for slave families due to the inevitably degrad­ing conditions of slavery. Nevertheless relationships within slave families were often intimate and, where possible, long-last­ing.

**The Nat Turner Rebellion of 1831**

This was the most serious slave rebellion in the American south. In August, 1831 Nat Turner, a Virginia slave with leadership ability, led a group of slaves who moved from plantation to plantation killing fifty-five whites. His insurrection was totally crushed.

**The Underground Railroad**

Former slaves like Harriet Tubman and Josiah Henson returned to the South to help slaves escape to the north. White aboli­tionists played a small role in the "Underground Railroad" that helped escaping slaves.

**Pidgin English**

Slaves had a difficult time communicating with each other and developed a "pidgin" version of English. Originally this lan­guage had no native speakers but it became the main form of communication for slaves.

**Nativism**

Beginning in the 1820s large numbers of Irish Catholics came to America. Anti-Catholicism, or nativism, grew as the Irish threatened to take jobs away from Americans. Also the tradi­tional anti-Catholicism of many Protestants helped create na­tivism.

**Land Reform**

In the 1840s some reformers, like the radical George Henry Evans, argued that the way to solve urban poverty was to pro­vide every worker with a 160-acre plot of land. In fact this plan was impractical since most workers lacked the capital or the de­sire to become farmers.

**The Bible Riots**

Whether to use a Catholic or Protestant Bible in its public schools led to strong disagreements in Philadelphia during the early 1840s. Eventually Protestant mobs attacked Catholic neighborhoods burning down buildings and killing people before order was reestablished.

**The Santa Fe Trail**

During the 1820s merchants in St. Louis traveled on the Santa Fe Trail to Santa Fe where they traded their merchandise for mules and Mexican silver. This helped develop the economies at both ends of the trail.

**The Texas Revolution**

By 1835 Americans made up the majority of the white popula­tion in Texas. Resentful of the efforts of the Mexican government to control them they revolted in 1835. Under the leadership of Sam Houston the Texans defeated the Mexican Army and achieved independence in 1836.

**The Overland Trail**

Many Americans in the 1840s moved west from St. Louis to Oregon or California. Despite severe hardships over 14,000 Americans made it to the west, helped by usually friendly Indians.

**Manifest Destiny**

Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States was bound to increase its territory to the Pacific Ocean. Its support­ers argued that American expansion was favored by both God and Nature.

**The Oregon Boundary Dispute**

Until the 1840s the United States and Great Britain jointly oc­cupied the Oregon territory. President Polk talked of seizing all of Oregon up to the Alaskan border but he was willing to sign a treaty with Great Britain establishing the present border in 1846.

**The Wilmot Proviso**

A northern Democrat congressman, David Wilmot, introduced an amendment to Congress which stipulated that slavery be prohibited in any territory acquired by the Mexican War. The Wilmot Proviso led to intense sectional rivalry which contin­ued even after it was finally defeated.

**Popular Sovereignty**

In 1848 the Democratic candidate for President, Lewis Cass, ar­gued that the question of slavery in the territories should be solved by "popular sovereignty" which meant that white males actually living in a territory would decide on slavery's future there.

**The Free-Soil Party**

In 1848, afraid that the Mexican War would lead to an expansion of slavery, northerners opposed to this expansion joined with former supporters of the anti-slavery Liberty party to create the Free-Soil Party. This party opposed the expansion of slavery. It did not win the election but it gained considerable support in the north.

**The California Gold Rush**

In 1848 gold was discovered in California leading to a frantic gold rush. The Gold Rush led to a dramatic increase in California's population which would force the nation to face immediately the question as to whether California would be a slave or a free state.

**The Nashville Convention of 1850**

Worried about the future of slavery in a United States increas­ingly dominated by the North, some southerners met in Nashville to demand the defense of "southern rights." It was dominated by moderates and did not demand the ending of the Union.

**The Compromise of 1850**

Passed through Congress under the leadership of Stephen Douglas the Compromise allowed California to join the Union as a free state, made Utah and New Mexico territories with popu­lar sovereignty to decide the future of slavery, resolved the Texas-New Mexico border dispute, had the federal government assume Texas's debt, abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and established a new fugitive-slave law.

**The Fugitive Slave Act** passed as part of the Compromise of 1850 was very controversial in the North. It was blatantly un­fair to the former slaves and some northerners turned against slavery when they saw it in action.

**Uncle Tom's Cabin**

In 1852 Harriet Beecher Stowe published Uncle Tom's Cabin, a novel that attacked the institution of slavery. It became a best seller and increased anti-slavery feeling.

**The Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854**

Senator Stephen Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Bill of 1854 orga­nized Kansas and Nebraska as territories where popular sovereignty would decide the future of slavery. This went against the Missouri Compromise which should have closed both Kansas and Nebraska to slavery. Many northerners were outraged by this Bill.

**Free-Soilers**

During the 1850s the Free-Soil position that slavery should not be allowed to expand into any territory gained support in the North. Some Free-Soilers were anti-slavery but other free-soil­ers were racists who wanted to keep all Blacks out of the territo­ries.

**The Know-Nothing Party**

With the collapse of the Whig Party in 1854 the Know-Nothing Party emerged in the Northeast. The Know-Nothing Party attacked the extension of slavery but its main points were hostility to Catholics and to immigrants.

**The Republican Party**

The Republican Party began to emerge in 1854 as the main party opposed to the expansion of slavery. It included former Whigs, former Democrats, and eventually former members of the Know-Nothing Party.

**Bleeding Kansas**

After the territory of Kansas was set up both northerners and southerners moved to Kansas in the hope of deciding its future in regards to slavery. The result was considerable violence which further increased bad relations between the North and the South.

**The Dred Scott Case**

Dred Scott was a slave whose owner had taken him into Illinois and Wisconsin, where slavery was outlawed. Scott sued in the courts for his freedom. In 1857 the Supreme Court declared that no black could ever be a citizen of the United States and that it was unconstitutional to prohibit slavery in any territory.

**The Lecompton Constitution**

In 1857 a small minority of pro-slavery settlers in Kansas drew up a constitution that protected slavery in Kansas. President Buchanen supported the Constitution in the hope of solving the Kansas problem. Instead his action alienated his supporters in the north and increased the sectional conflict in the United States.

**The Lincoln-Douglas Debates**

In 1858 the two rival candidates for the Senate from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, held a series of debates with Lincoln presenting the Republican view and Douglas the Democratic one. These debates caught the eye of the nation and helped make Lincoln a national figure.

**John Brown's Raid**

In 1859 John Brown, a fanatical abolitionist, led a small group of men south in the hope of starting a slave insurrection. He failed completely and was duly hung by the state of Virginia. Brown received support from prominent northerners which infu­riated southerners.

**The Founding of the Confederate States of America**

After the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States in November, 1860 seven southern states, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, seceded from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America.

**The Legal Tender Act of 1862**

The Union government was short of money during the Civil War so it turned to printing paper money, the so-called "greenbacks." The Legal Tender Act authorized the issuance of the greenbacks.

**The Border States**

In 1861 four key border states, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, all of whom had slavery were a key to the Civil War. Unionists managed to rally enough support to, with the help of army troops, prevent the states leaving the Union.

**The Blockade of the South**

A vital reason for the Union victory in the Civil War was the success of the North in blockading the coast of the South and thus making it very difficult for the Confederacy to gain supplies from Europe.

**Cotton Diplomacy**

Before the Civil War the South argued that because of its need for cotton Great Britain would have to intervene on behalf of the South. But this did not work as Great Britain managed to get enough cotton to survive the war without intervening on the South's side.

**Radical Republicans**

Radical Republicans were a loosely knit group of Republicans who pressured President Lincoln to take a strong anti-slavery line. From the beginning of the war they wanted Lincoln to bring about the abolishment of slavery.

**The Emancipation Proclamation**

In September, 1862 Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation which declared all slaves under rebel control free as of January 1, 1863. On January 1, 1863 Lincoln reaffirmed this with the final Emancipation Proclamation.

**Black Soldiers**

After the Emancipation Proclamation the Union began to recruit blacks to serve in its army. The desperate need for soldiers en­couraged the government to look to blacks. Many blacks were eager to join the fight to end slavery.

**The Battle of Gettysburg**

The turning point of the war in the eastern front came in the Battle of Gettysburg fought from July 1 until July 3, 1863. General Robert Lee had led his Confederate army in an invasion of Pennsylvania but at Gettysburg he was beaten by General Meade's Union army.

**The Fall of Vicksburg**

By 1863 the last important Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River was Vicksburg, Mississippi. After a long, hard-fought campaign General Grant of the union army forced it to surrender on July 4, 1863. This gave the North a decisive ad­vantage in the west.

**The New York City Riots of 1863**

In July, 1863 crowds of mostly Irish working class men and women rioted in the streets of New York. They were protesting being drafted into the army and the hardness of working class life during the war. They murdered at least a dozen blacks, in­jured hundreds more, and burned down many buildings.

**The United States Sanitary Commission**

This Commission was organized early in the war by civilians, mostly women, to assist the Union's medical bureau. As the war continued women volunteers would play a key role in provid­ing medical care for Union troops.

**Total War**

After capturing Atlanta in September, 1864, Union General William Sherman marched his army through Georgia to Savannah and then, in 1865, marched north through South Carolina to North Carolina. Sherman's troops brought devastat­ing destruction to the areas they marched through. This greatly weakened the southern will to resist.

**Radical Republicans**

A small group of Republican politicians who favored vigorous actions by the federal government to aid and protect the former slaves. They particularly wanted to achieve black suffrage.

**Black Codes**

A series of laws passed in the southern states during 1865 and 1866 which severely limited the rights of the freed slaves.

**Freedmen's Bureau**

A federal agency led by army officers which provided relief for the former slaves and attempted to protect their rights.

**Fourteenth Amendment**

The most important clauses of this amendment declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States were citizens of the United States and that no state could abridge their rights without due process of law or deny them equal protection of the law.

**The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson**

This was an attempt in 1868 by the Radical Republicans to re­move Andrew Johnson from the presidency on the grounds that he had violated the Tenure of Office Act. The House of Representatives voted Johnson's impeachment but the Senate failed to convict him and he remained in office.

**The Fifteenth Amendment**

Passed by Congress in 1869 this amendment prohibited the de­nial of suffrage to a citizen because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**Carpetbaggers**

Northerners who moved south after the Civil War in the hope of achieving economic gain. They played a disproportionate role in Reconstruction politics supporting the Republican party.

**The Ku Klux Klan**

A white terrorist movement which aimed to suppress black vot­ing, to reestablish white supremacy, and to topple the Reconstruction governments.

**Sharecropping**

A common system of farming that developed in the South under which landowners subdivided large plantations into smaller farms worked by freedmen under annual leases. The white land­lord received a share of the ensuing crop.

**The Panic of 1873**

The failure of a leading Philadelphia bank led to a collapse of the stock market. This resulted in a five-year depression and created large scale economic devastation.

**The Slaughterhouse Cases of 1873**

In these cases the Supreme Court badly weakened the Fourteenth Amendment. By declaring that the amendment only guaranteed the rights of "national" citizenship the Court made it possible for the southern states to attack the rights that the freedmen had gained from the Fourteenth Amendment.

**The Compromise of 1877**

This Compromise ended the deadlock over the election of 1876. By its terms the Republican Rutherford B. Hayes was declared President and in return Hayes ended the military protection of Reconstruction governments in the South. The Compromise in effect ended the Reconstruction period and any attempt by the federal government to protect the rights of black Americans.”