**Native Americans**

The physical environment and natural resources of North America influenced the development of the first human settlements and the culture of Native Americans. Native American societies varied across North America.

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| **Ice Age** |  |
| **Bering Land Bridge Theory** |  |
| **Culture** |  |
| **Iroquois** |  |
| **How Iroquois use environment** |  |
| **Examples of Geography is Destiny** |  |

**Colonialism**

European exploration of the New World resulted in various interactions with Native Americans and in colonization. The American colonies were established for a variety of reasons and developed differently based on economic, social, and geographic factors. Colonial America had a variety of social structures under which not all people were treated equally.

**European Exploration**

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| **Effect of Crusades** |  |
| **Inventions that helped** |  |
| **Christopher Columbus** |  |
| **Circumnavigation** |  |
| **Ferdinand Magellan** |  |
| **Explorers of North America** |  |
| **Columbian Exchange** |  |
| **Northwest Passage** |  |
| **Conquistadors** |  |

**Settlements**

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| **Roanoke Island** |  |
| **3 Reasons for coming to America** |  |
| **Jamestown** |  |
| **John Smith** |  |
| **House of Burgesses** |  |
| **Plymouth** |  |
| **Mayflower Compact** |  |
| **First Thanksgiving** |  |
| **New Amsterdam** |  |
| **Peter Stuyvesant** |  |

**Life in the Colonies – New England**

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| **Geography is Destiny** |  |
| **Economic Opportunities** |  |
| **Family Roles** |  |
| **Importance of Religion** |  |
| **Treatment of Africans** |  |
| **Role of Education** |  |
| **Salem Witch Trial** |  |
| **Apprentice** |  |
| **Commerce** |  |

**Life in the Colonies – Southern Colonies**

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| **Geography is Destiny** |  |
| **Economic Opportunities** |  |
| **Family Roles** |  |
| **Importance of Religion** |  |
| **Treatment of Africans** |  |
| **Middle Passage** |  |
| **Plantation** |  |
| **Planter** |  |
| **Overseer** |  |

**Life in the Colonies – Middle Colonies**

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| **Geography is Destiny** |  |
| **Economic Opportunities** |  |
| **Cash Crop** |  |
| **Export** |  |
| **Import** |  |
| **Manufacturing** |  |
| **Melting Pot** |  |
| **Role of Religion** |  |
| **John Peter Zenger** |  |

**Road to American Independence**

Stemming from the French and Indian War, The British government enacted and attempted to enforce new political and economic policies in the colonies. These policies triggered varied colonial responses, including protest and dissent. The outcome of the American Revolution was influenced by military strategies, geographic considerations, and aid from other nations. The Treaty of Paris established the terms of peace to bring independence to a conclusion.

**Trade Policy with colonies**

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| **Mercantilism** |  |
| **Salutary Neglect** |  |

**French and Indian War**

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| **Causes of War** |  |
| **Results of War** |  |
| **Albany Plan of Union** |  |
| **Change of British Policy toward colonies** |  |

**New British Policies and Colonial Responses**

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| **Proclamation of 1763** |  |
| **Stamp Act** |  |
| **Quartering Acts** |  |
| **Tea Act** |  |
| **Coercive (Intolerable) Acts** |  |
| **Boycotts** |  |
| **Sons of Liberty**  |  |
| **Boston Massacre** |  |
| **Boston Tea Party** |  |
| **Continental Congress** |  |
| **Paul Revere** |  |
| **Sam Adams** |  |
| **John Adams** |  |

**The Revolutionary War**

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| **Battle of Lexington and Concord** |  |
| **Loyalists** |  |
| **Patriots** |  |
| **Declaration of Independence** |  |
| **Thomas Jefferson** |  |
| ***Common Sense*** |  |
| **Thomas Paine** |  |
| **George Washington** |  |
| **Battle of Trenton** |  |
| **Battle of Saratoga** |  |
| **Battle of Yorktown** |  |
| **Ben Franklin** |  |
| **Aid from Foreigners** |  |
| **Treaty of Paris** |  |

**The Constitution**

The newly independent states faced political and economic struggle under the Articles of Confederation. These challenges resulted in a Constitutional Convention, a debate over ratification, and the eventual adoption of the Bill of Rights. The United States Constitution as the foundation of the United States government and outlines the rights of citizens. The Constitution is considered a living document that can respond to political and social change.

**The Articles of Confederation**

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| **Economic problems after War for Independence** |  |
| **Articles of Confederation** |  |
| **Problems with the Articles** |  |
| **Shays Rebellion** |  |
| **Why hold a convention?** |  |

**The Constitution - Principles**

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| **Federalism and Examples** |  |
| **Separation of Powers and examples** |  |
| **Checks and Balances and examples** |  |
| **Popular Sovereignty and examples** |  |
| **Living Document and examples** |  |

**Compromises**

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| **Great Compromise** |  |
| **Bicameral** |  |
| **3/5 Compromise** |  |
| **Electing the President** |  |
| **Ratification of Constitution** |  |
| **Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists** |  |
| **Bill of Rights** |  |
| **Alexander Hamilton** |  |
| **How a Bill becomes a law** |  |
| **How did Constitution fix problems of the Articles of Confederation** |  |

**The New Nation**

Foreign and domestic disputes tested the strength of the Constitution, particularly the separation of powers and the system of checks and balances. The United States also sought to implement isolationism while protecting the Western Hemisphere from European interference.

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| **Washington as President** |  |
| **Precedents and examples** |  |
| **Nation’s economic problems** |  |
| **Hamilton’s economic plan** |  |
| **Neutrality Proclamation** |  |
| **Marbury v. Madison** |  |
| **Judicial review** |  |
| **Causes of War of 1812** |  |
| **Star-Spangled Banner** |  |
| **Gen. Andrew Jackson** |  |
| **Outcomes of war** |  |
| **Monroe Doctrine** |  |
| **Isolationism** |  |

**Westward Expansion**

Driven by political and economic motives, the United States expanded its physical boundaries to the Pacific Ocean between 1800 and 1860. This settlement displaced Native Americans as the frontier was pushed westward.

**Acquiring Land**

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| **Manifest Destiny** |  |
| **Louisiana Purchase** |  |
| **Florida** |  |
| **Texas**  |  |
| **Annexation** |  |
| **Oregon Country** |  |
| **Mexican War** |  |
| **California Gold Rush** |  |
| **Gadsden Purchase** |  |

**Opportunities**

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| **Erie Canal** |  |
| **Inventions using steam and advantages** |  |
| **Pres. Jackson and Native Americans** |  |
| **Trail of Tears** |  |

**Reform Movements**

Social, Political, and economic inequalities sparked various reform movements and resistance efforts. Influenced by the Second Great Awakening, New York helped play a key role in the major reform efforts.

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| **Second Great Awakening** |  |
| **Various Reform movements** |  |
| **Women’s Rights**  |  |
| **Suffrage** |  |
| **Sojourner Truth** |  |
| **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** |  |
| **Susan B. Anthony** |  |
| **Seneca Fall Convention** |  |
| **Declaration of Sentiments** |  |
| **Abolish** |  |
| **Abolitionist** |  |
| **William Lloyd Garrison** |  |
| **Sojourner Truth** |  |
| **Harriet Tubman** |  |
| **Frederick Douglas** |  |
| ***Uncle Tom’s Cabin*** |  |
| **Underground Railroad** |  |

**The Nation Divided**

Westward expansion, the industrialization of the North, and the increase of slavery in the South contributed to the growth of sectionalism. Constitutional conflicts between advocates of States Rights and supporters of federal power increased tension in the nation. Attempts to compromise ultimately failed to keep the nation together, leading to the Civil War.

**North compared to South economically**

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| **Industrial Revolution** |  |
| **Eli Whitney** |  |
| **Interchangeable parts** |  |
| **“King” cotton** |  |
| **Cotton gin** |  |
| **Comparing Factory life and plantation life** |  |

**Sectionalism leads to war**

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| **Sectionalism** |  |
| **Missouri Compromise** |  |
| **Compromise of 1850** |  |
| **Fugitive Slave law** |  |
| **Kansas-Nebraska Act** |  |
| ***Dred Scott v. Sanford*** |  |
| **Abraham Lincoln, Republican** |  |
| **Secession** |  |
| **Sides in the war** |  |

**Civil War**

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| **Advantages for North** |  |
| **Advantages for South** |  |
| **Leaders of the War** |  |
| **Battle of Antietam** |  |
| **Emancipation Proclamation** |  |
| **African-Americans helping the North** |  |
| **Battle of Gettysburg** |  |
| **Gettysburg Address** |  |
| **Effects of increased Technology on the war** |  |
| **Role of Women** |  |