

Chapter 1: New World Beginnings

Terms

Great Ice Age	Treaty of Tordesillas
Canadian Shield	Juan Ponce de Leon
Bering Land Bridge	Francisco Coronado
nomadism	Hernando de Soto
Aztecs	Francisco Pizarro
corn (maize)	silver
Pueblo Indians	encomienda
Mound Builders	Hernan Cortes
“three-sister” farming: corn, beans, and squash	conquistadores
Iroquois Confederacy	Tenochtitlan
matrilinealism	Montezuma
Vikings	mestizos
Crusades	John Cabot
Marco Polo	Pope’s Rebellion
caravel	Junipero Serra
Christopher Columbus	missions
small pox	black legend

Themes

1. Corn and the end of nomadism among pre-Columbian American Indians.
2. American Indians and the management of nature.
3. Natural environments of the Americas and the differing lifestyles of American Indians.
4. The post-Columbian biological exchange between the Americas and Europe and Africa.
5. Portugal and the origins of African slavery.
6. Parallel treatments of African slaves and American Indians.
7. Patterns of Spanish colonization in North America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and South America.
8. Increased money supply in Europe and the growth of capitalism.
9. Agricultural origins of the North American colonies.

Chapter 2: The Planting of English America

Terms

Protestant Reformation	Lord Baltimore
Walter Raleigh	Maryland
Roanoke	indentured servitude
Spanish Armada	Act of Toleration
nation-state	Jamaica
enclosures	sugar in the West Indies
primogeniture	triangular trade
joint-stock company	slavery
charter	slave codes
Virginia Company	commercial agriculture
Chesapeake	Barbados slave code
Jamestown	Oliver Cromwell
John Smith	proprietors in the Carolinas
Powhatan	rice in the Carolinas
“starving time”	squatter
Lord De La Warr	subsistence agriculture
Anglo-Powhatan Wars	Iroquois Confederacy
John Rolfe	James Oglethorpe
tobacco in the Chesapeake	Savannah Indians
House of Burgesses	longhouse
royal charter	Handsome Lake

Themes

1. Imperial rivalry between Spain and England.
2. Caribbean slavery as a testing ground for slavery in the American South.
3. Reasons for emigration from England.
4. Deterioration of Indian-white relations in the Chesapeake.
5. Lessons of the near-failure at Jamestown.
6. The rise of a tobacco economy.
7. Religious tensions in the Chesapeake.
8. The rise of a sugar economy in the West Indies.
9. Patterns of English settlement in the Southern colonies.
10. The beginnings of colonial economic interdependence.

Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies

Terms

Protestant Reformation	Roger Williams
John Calvin	Rhode Island
Institutes of Christian Religion	indentured servants
Calvinism	Thomas Hooker
the "elect"	Fundamental Orders
predestination	Pequot War (1637)
conversion	praying towns
"visible saints"	King Philip
Puritans	King Philip's War (1675-1676)
separatists	New England Confederation
Pilgrims	salutary neglect
Mayflower	Dominion of New England
Mayflower Compact	Sir Edmund Andros
William Bradford	Navigation Laws
William Laud	Glorious Revolution (1688-1689)
Massachusetts Bay Company	salutary neglect
Great Puritan Migration	Henry Hudson
John Winthrop	New Netherlands
Bible Commonwealth	patroonship
covenant	Hudson River Valley
franchise	Dutch West India Company
General Court	New Sweden
John Cotton	Peter Stuyvesant
doctrine of a calling	William Penn
Protestant ethic	Quakers
Anne Hutchinson	Middle Colonies
antinomianism	

Themes

1. Puritan discontent with the Reformation.
2. Calvinism and Puritan behavior in New England.
3. Problems in the Bible Commonwealth.
4. Rhode Island as an outlet for Massachusetts.
5. Relations between the Puritans and New England Indians.
6. The Quaker model of Indian-white relations.
7. The short life of New Netherlands.
8. Philadelphia: the first American city.
9. The Middle Colonies model of society.
10. The rapid economic growth of the Middle Colonies.

Chapter 4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century

Terms

Chesapeake Bay	rice
tidewater	indigo
mortality in the Chesapeake	Gullah
tobacco	Stono Rebellion (1739)
indentured servitude	gentry
headright system	yeomen
William Berkeley	Harvard College
Nathaniel Bacon	College of William and Mary
backcountry	Congregational Church
Bacon's Rebellion (1676)	jeremiads
Royal African Company	New England Education
Middle Passage	Half-Way Covenant
slave codes	Salem witchcraft trials (1692)
Charleston, SC	New England town meeting

Themes

1. Demographics of the American family.
2. The growth of the tobacco economy.
3. The evolution of different colonial family structures in the 1600s in the northern and the southern colonies.
4. Labor systems structured to meet the needs of agriculture.
5. Reasons for the transition of indentured servitude to slavery in the Chesapeake.
6. Slavery and the rise of racism in the American colonies.
7. The development of an autonomous slave culture.
8. The evolution of Southern social classes, 1600-1760.
9. The growth of villages and towns in New England.
10. Why did the North develop while the South only grew?
11. The decline of Puritanism and the appearance of the “Yankee”: social, economic, and religious consequences.
12. The New England landscape and its agriculture.
13. The new eighteenth-century New England economy: ship-building, cod, and commerce.

Chapter 5: Colonial Society in the Eve of Revolution

Terms

Pennsylvania “Dutch”	Church of England / Anglicanism
Scots-Irish	Congregational Church
Presbyterianism	(First) Great Awakening
squatting	Arminianism
backcountry	Jonathan Edwards
Paxton Boys	George Whitefield
Regulator movement	itinerant preaching
merchants	“old” and “new” light theology
planters	Baptists
yeomen	education in the colonies
gentry	Charles Wilson Peale
tenant farmers	John S. Copley
triangular trade	Phillis Wheatley
rum	Benjamin Franklin
timber	Philadelphia
Molasses Act (1733)	John Peter Zenger
naval stores	colonial legislatures
smuggling	folkways
established churches	

Themes

1. The consequences of the rapid growth in colonial populations.
2. Patterns of Scots-Irish immigration and settlement.
3. Increasing social stratification in the southern colonies
4. The growth of coastal commerce and trade.
5. The changing dynamics of trade between England and the colonies.
6. The diversity of Christianity in the American colonies.
7. the causes and consequences of the Great Awakening.
8. the consequences of the growth of a colonial professional class.
9. Democracy in pre-revolutionary America: rising or declining?

Chapter 6: The Duel for North America

Terms

Huguenots	Hudson Bay
Edict of Nantes (1598)	Newfoundland
Quebec	War of Jenkins' Ear (1739)
St. Lawrence River	Louisbourg (1748, 1758)
Samuel de Champlain	Fort Duquesne
Iroquois	George Washington
Ohio Valley	Acadians
New France	Cajuns
coureurs des bois	French and Indian War [Seven Years' War]
beaver	(1754-1763)
voyageurs	Albany Congress (1754)
pays d'en haut	Edward Braddock
Jesuits	William Pitt
Antoine Cadillac	James Wolfe
Robert de La Salle	Plains of Abraham
Louisiana	Montreal
New Orleans	Peace of Paris (1763)
Treaty of Utrecht (1713)	Catholicism in Canada
salutary neglect	Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)
Acadia	Proclamation of 1763
Nova Scotia	

Themes

1. Characteristics of French settlement in North America.
2. Contrasts between Indian relations with the French and with the English.
3. Conflicts between France and England in North America during the eighteenth century: causes and consequences.
4. The French and Indian War as a nationalizing experience for the American colonists.

Chapter 7: The Road to Revolution

Terms

republicanism

Whigs

corruption

mercantilism

Navigation Acts

enumerated goods

royal veto

salutary neglect

John Hancock

smuggling

Seven Years' War

George Grenville

Sugar Act (1764)

Quartering Act (1765)

Stamp Act (1765)

admiralty courts

internal/external taxation

virtual representation

Stamp Act Congress (1765)

non-importation agreements

boycott

Sons of Liberty

Declaratory Act (1766)

Charles Townshend

Townshend Acts (1767)

Boston Massacre (1770)

Crispus Attucks

King George III

Lord North

Samuel Adams

committees of correspondence

British East India Company

Boston Tea Party (1773)

Intolerable Acts (1774)

Quebec Act (1774)

First Continental Congress (1774)

John Adams

The Association

Lexington and Concord (1775)

Marquis de Lafayette

Baron von Steuben

profiteers

Themes

1. How did mercantilism structure the British relationship with the American colonies?
2. Intellectual and economic roots of the Revolution.
3. Why did the colonists move so quickly from loyalty to revolt following the French and Indian War?
4. The varieties of colonial protest and British response.
5. Colonial visions of a British "conspiracy."
6. Was the American Revolution inevitable?
7. Different historical perspectives on the American Revolution.

Chapter 8: America Secedes from the Empire

Terms

Second Continental Congress (1775)
George Washington
Ethan Allen
Benedict Arnold
Ticonderoga
Bunker Hill
Olive Branch Petition
Hessians
mercenaries
1775 Invasion of Canada
Thomas Paine, *Common Sense*
republicanism
natural aristocracy
Richard Henry Lee
Philadelphia
Thomas Jefferson
Declaration of Independence
natural rights
Loyalists and Tories
Patriots and Whigs

Patrick Henry
William Howe
John Burgoyne
Valley Forge
Baron von Steuben
Saratoga
Horatio Gates
alliance with France
Comte de Rochambeau
Nathanael Greene
privateers
Joseph Brant and the Iroquois
George Rogers Clark
John Paul Jones
Charles Cornwallis
Admiral de Grasse
Yorktown
John Jay
Treaty of Paris, 1783

Themes

1. The growth of republicanism in the American colonies. Thomas Paine's role in this process.
2. American military and political strategies for fighting the war.
3. Loyalty patterns among American churches.
4. Motives for and results of the French decision to aid the colonies.
5. The Declaration of Independence as legal document and as propaganda.
6. The American Revolution as an international event.
7. Experiences of the Loyalists before, during, and after the Revolution.
8. Was the "American Revolution" a war for independence or a revolution? If it was a revolution, how revolutionary was it and for whom?
9. Was the war inevitable? What would have happened had it not broken out?

Chapter 9: The Confederation and the Constitution

Terms

abolitionism	Alexander Hamilton
civic virtue	Virginia Plan
republican motherhood	New Jersey Plan
republicanism	Great Compromise
constitutionalism	Electoral College
speculation and profiteering	Three-Fifths Compromise
inflation	slave trade
Articles of Confederation	checks and balances
federation	manhood suffrage
Land Ordinance of 1785	Federalists
Northwest Ordinance, 1787	Anti-Federalists
tariffs	<u>The Federalist Papers</u>
paper money	James Madison
Shays's Rebellion	Bill of Rights
mobocracy	ratification
paper money	historical interpretation of the Constitution
George Washington	

Themes

1. The American Revolution and women's rights.
2. The debate over slavery dodged and eventually postponed.
3. Economic challenges facing the new country immediately after the Revolution.
4. Interstate squabbling over the trans-Appalachian West.
5. Problems with the Articles of Confederation: exaggerated by the Federalists?
6. Post-Revolutionary relations with Great Britain.
7. Shays's Rebellion and the exposure of flaws in the Articles of Confederation.
8. The politics of currency: "hard" money, "soft" currency.
9. Perceived weaknesses and excesses of democracy addressed in the Constitution.
10. Compromises in the Constitution.
11. Socio-economic patterns among the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.
12. The United States Constitution: radical or conservative?

Chapter 10: Launching the New Ship of State

Terms

George Washington
cabinet

James Madison

Bill of Rights

Judiciary Act of 1789

John Jay

Alexander Hamilton

funding at par

assumption of state debts

Thomas Jefferson

customs duties (tariffs)

excise taxes

elastic clause

Bank of the United States

Whiskey Rebellion (1794)

faction and party

Federalists

Democratic-Republicans

French Revolution

Neutrality Proclamation

Citizen Genet

Anthony Wayne

Treaty of Greenville

Jay's Treaty (1794)

Pinckney's Treaty (1795)

Washington's Farewell Address (1796)

John Adams

Talleyrand

XYZ Affair

Convention of 1800

Alien and Sedition Acts

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

compact theory

nullification

Jeffersonian Republicans

agrarianism

Themes

1. Why did the Anti-federalists insist on including a Bill of Rights onto the Constitution?
2. Alexander Hamilton's response to the new nation's economic problems.
3. National debt as a political strategy.
4. Jefferson and Hamilton's squabble over the Bank of the United States.
5. Differing American perspectives on the French Revolution.
6. Relations between the French Revolution and American domestic politics of the 1790s.
7. Ideology behind the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
8. The beginnings of the tradition of isolationism in American foreign policy.

Chapter 11: The Triumphs and Travails of Jeffersonian Democracy

Terms

Presidential Election of 1800	Louisiana Purchase
Thomas Jefferson	agrarianism
John Adams	William Clark
Alexander Hamilton	Meriwether Lewis
Aaron Burr	Burr Conspiracy
Revolution of 1800	James Wilkinson
Albert Gallatin	Zebulon Pike
Judiciary Act of 1801	British Orders in Council
midnight judges	impressment
John Marshall	<u>Chesapeake</u> incident
<u>Marbury v. Madison</u> (1803)	Embargo Act of 1807
judicial review	Non-Intercourse Act of 1809
Samuel Chase	James Madison
Barbary Pirates	Macon's Bill No. 2
mosquito fleet	war hawks
Pinckney's Treaty (1795)	Tecumseh
New Orleans	Battle of Tippecanoe
Napoleon	War of 1812
Toussaint L'Ouverture	New England Federalists

Themes

1. Characteristics of the change of power in and after 1800.
2. Marbury v. Madison and the declaration of judicial review.
3. French motives for selling Louisiana.
4. Republican hesitations and enthusiasms regarding Louisiana.
5. Reasons for and results of the embargo.
6. Decision for war in 1812.

Chapter 12: The Second War for Independence and the Upsurge of Nationalism, 1812-1824

Terms

War of 1812	speculation in western lands
invasion of Canada	Land Act of 1820
Oliver Hazard Perry	Cumberland Road
Francis Scott Key	Tallmadge Amendment
Andrew Jackson	Missouri Compromise
Battle of New Orleans	Old Northwest
Treaty of Ghent	Butternuts
Blue Light Federalists	John Marshall
Hartford Convention	<u>McCulloch v. Maryland</u> (1819)
Rush-Bagot agreement	<u>Cohens v. Virginia</u> (1821)
Washington Irving	<u>Gibbons v. Ogden</u> (1824)
James Fenimore Cooper	<u>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</u> (1819)
Henry Clay	Daniel Webster
The American System	Andrew Jackson
Tariff of 1816	Florida Purchase Treaty (Adams-Otis Treaty)
protectionism	(1819)
internal improvements	James Monroe
Erie Canal	John Quincy Adams
James Monroe	Monroe Doctrine
“Era of Good Feelings”	Oregon Country
Panic of 1819	Russia

Themes

1. Military successes and failures in the War of 1812.
2. Changing relations with Indians as a result of the War of 1812.
3. The rise of a national literature.
4. The growth of American manufacturing.
5. Clay’s American System and its vision of America’s future.
6. McCulloch v. Maryland and judicial nationalism.
7. The Monroe Doctrine and American nationalism and isolationism.
8. Growing sectional interests.
9. The Compromise over Missouri.
10. Jeffersonian Republicans and their adoption of “loose constructionism.” What kinds of strong government power did they use and not use?

Chapter 13: The Rise of Mass Democracy, 1824-1840

(read in two parts: 256-270, 271-286)

Terms

universal white manhood	Tariff of 1832	Martin Van Buren
suffrage	nullification crisis	Panic of 1837
egalitarianism	Tariff of 1833	wildcat banks
Henry Clay	Force Bill	Divorce Bill
John Quincy Adams	Cherokees	Independent Treasury Bill
Election of 1824	Seminoles	(1840)
“corrupt bargain”	Indian Removal Act (1830)	Texas
Andrew Jackson	Trail of Tears	Davy Crockett
New Democracy	Maysville Road veto (1830)	Sam Houston
“Revolution of 1828”	Daniel Webster	Stephen Austin
Alexis de Tocqueville	Bank of the United States	Santa Anna
<u>Democracy in America</u>	Nicholas Biddle	Mexican Revolution (1821)
spoils system	Election of 1832	Texas Revolution (1836)
party machines	National Republicans	Tejanos
“Tariff of Abominations”	Anti-Masonic Party	Battle of the Alamo Election
protectionism	political conventions	of 1840
Denmark Vesey	pet banks	William Henry Harrison
John Calhoun	specie circular	John Tyler
<u>South Carolina Exposition</u>	Whig Party	“log cabin and hard cider”
nullifiers	American System	
submission men	Election of 1836	

Themes

1. The meaning and popular appeal of Jacksonian democracy, the “New Democracy.”
2. The growth of party politics.
3. Jackson and the election of 1824.
4. The costs and benefits of the spoils system.
5. “New Democracy”: consistent with or divergent from the ideals of the American Revolution?
6. John Calhoun and the politics of nullification.
7. Growing southern fears of the North.
8. South Carolina, 1833: crisis averted or postponed?
9. Jackson’s bank veto: causes and consequences.
10. Republicanism and federal Indian policy.
11. Origins of the Second American Party System and the legacy of republicanism.
12. Origins of the American Whig Party
13. Slavery and the Texas question: annexation?

Chapter 14: Forging the National Economy, 1790-1860

Terms

westward movement	mass production
“rugged individualism”	incorporation (I.I.C.)
fur trading	telegraph
ecological imperialism	child labor
George Catlin	trade unions
urbanization	female labor
1840s immigration	cult of domesticity
Irish	domestic feminism
Germans	steel plow
political machines and bosses	McCormick reaper
Tammany Hall	turnpikes
Catholicism	National Road
nativism	steamboats
Know-Nothing Party	Erie Canal
mechanization	railroads
Industrial Revolution	standard gauge
Samuel Slater	clipper ships
Eli Whitney	transportation revolution
cotton gin	market revolution
textiles	

Themes

1. Challenges of urbanization.
2. The consequences of European immigration
3. The nativist response to a changing society.
4. Causes and consequences of industrialization.
5. Effects of the invention of the cotton gin.
6. New England’s advantages in industrialization.
7. The experience of factory workers.
8. Women and the new economy.
9. The transportation revolution: the creation of a national economy and a specialized sectional division of labor.

Chapter 15: The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860

Terms

utopias	women's movement
Deism	"cult of domesticity"
Unitarians	Lucretia Mott
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Second Great Awakening	Susan B. Anthony
camp meetings	Lucretia Mott
conversion experience	Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
Peter Cartwright	New Harmony, IN
Charles Grandison Finney	Brook Farm
Oberlin College	Oneida Community
"Burned-Over District"	Shakers
Methodists	science and medicine in the new republic
Baptists	Hudson River School
Joseph Smith	Greek Revival architecture
Mormons	minstrel shows
Brigham Young	"blackface" entertainment
Utah	Washington Irving
public schools	James Fenimore Cooper
Horace Mann	transcendentalism
Noah Webster	Henry David Thoreau
William McGuffey	<u>Walden</u>
liberal arts colleges	civil disobedience
Mt. Holyoke College	Walt Whitman
Mary Lyon	Louisa May Alcott
lyceum	Edgar Allan Poe
reform movements: prisons, asylums, utopias, abolitionism	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Dorthea Dix	Herman Melville
temperance movement	George Bancroft
	Francis Parkman

Themes

1. Causes and consequences of the Second Great Awakening.
2. Denominational politics.
3. Horace Mann and the changes in American public education.
4. Growth in higher education.
5. Origins of the reform movements.
6. Temperance and an industrializing society.
7. Causes and consequences of the First Women's Rights movement.
8. The utopia movement.
9. Growth of natural science.
10. Growth of art, architecture, and literature.
11. The Transcendentalist critique of society.

Chapter 16: The South and the Slavery Controversy, 1793-1860

Terms

Eli Whitney	“Peculiar Institution”
short-staple cotton	Nat Turner
England and cotton	abolitionism
”peculiar institution”	American Colonization Society
oligarchy	Liberia
Sir Walter Scott	Harriet Beecher Stowe
planters	<u>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</u>
gentry	William Lloyd Garrison
yeomen	The Liberator
poor whites	Frederick Douglass
mountain whites	Sojourner Truth
free blacks	slave apologists
antebellum	Virginia Anti-Slavery Debates, 1831-1832
overseers	1836 “gag rule”
the Black Belt	free-soilers
slave folkways	

Themes

1. Intersectional and international economic ties of cotton.
2. Southern aristocracy and nostalgia.
3. Landholding patterns and trends in the South.
4. Dependence on cotton and its broader effects on the southern economy: lack of industrial development.
5. Lifestyles of non-slaveowning southern whites.
6. The uses of racism to buttress slavery and the continued existence of white socio-economic classes.
7. Slaves’ responses to the conditions of bondage.
8. Techniques of abolitionism.
9. The rising southern defense of slavery: from “necessary evil” to “positive good.”
10. The conditions of slaves and northern factory workers compared.

Chapter 17: Manifest Destiny and Its Legacy, 1841-1848

Terms

Manifest Destiny	James K. Polk
William Henry Harrison	Election of 1844
John Tyler	Walker Tariff (1846)
Whig Party	California
Henry Clay	Mexican-American War
Tariff of 1842	Monterrey
Anglo-American animosity	Vera Cruz
Anglo-American economic ties	Stephen Kearney
“Aroostok War” (1842)	Zachary Taylor
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842)	Winfield Scott
Texas annexation	Santa Anna
Oregon Country	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
Oregon Trail	Conscience Whigs
Willamette Valley	Californios
Columbia River	Wilmot Proviso

Themes

1. Relations between John Tyler and the Whig Party.
2. The politics of an independent Texas.
3. Texas annexation and the sectional crisis.
4. Polk’s diplomacy during the war with Mexico.
5. Settlement patterns in Oregon Country.
6. Origins and manipulations of “Manifest Destiny.”

Chapter 18: Renewing the Sectional Struggle, 1848-1854

Terms

Wilmot Proviso	Compromise of 1850
fire-eaters	William Seward
popular sovereignty	Fugitive Slave Law (1850)
Zachary Taylor	“personal liberty” laws
Millard Fillmore	secessionists and unionists
Free Soil Party	Franklin Pierce
Conscience Whigs	Jefferson Davis
free soil/free labor	Commodore Matthew Perry
California gold rush (1849)	Cuba
Underground Railroad	Gadsden Purchase
Harriet Tubman	1850s railroad surveys
Henry Clay	Stephen Douglas
Stephen Douglas	Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
John Calhoun	Republican Party
Daniel Webster	

Themes

1. The non-sectional nature of party politics in the late 1840s.
2. The promise (and problems) of popular sovereignty.
3. The Free Soil Party and the origins of the modern Republican Party.
4. California statehood and sectional politics.
5. The Compromise of 1850 and the illusion of the end of sectionalism.
6. The abolitionist response to the Compromise of 1850.
7. The northern response to the Fugitive Slave Law.
8. The demise of the Whig Party.
9. Pro-slavery expansionist designs.
10. Sectional politics and the choice of a transcontinental railroad route.
11. The Kansas-Nebraska act and the resurgence of rabid sectionalism.
12. The Republican Party and the appearance of sectional party politics.

Chapter 19: Drifting Towards Disunion: 1854-1861

Terms

Harriet Beecher Stowe	Know-Nothing Party
Uncle Tom's Cabin	nativism
Fugitive Slave Law	Election of 1856
Hinton Helper, <u>The Impending Crisis of the South</u>	<u>Dred Scott</u> decision
"Bleeding Kansas"	Roger B. Taney
John Brown	Panic of 1857
Lecompton Constitution	Abraham Lincoln
Franklin Pierce	1858 Illinois Senate campaign
James Buchanan	Harper's Ferry Raid (1859)
Stephen Douglas	election of 1860
Charles Sumner	secession
Preston Brooks	Confederate States of America
John Charles Fremont	Jefferson Davis
	Crittendon Compromise

Themes

1. Why did Uncle Tom's Cabin and the Fugitive Slave Law convince many northerners to be even more vocal in their objections to slavery?
2. Difference between abolitionist and anti-slavery northerners (and the causes and consequences of southerners' inability to tell them apart).
3. The failure of popular sovereignty in Kansas.
4. The death of the Whig Party.
5. Growing sectional divisions between the parties.
6. The growing strength of the Republican Party.
7. Dred Scott v. Sandford and growing sectional divisions.
8. Sectional politics in the 1860 presidential nominating conventions.
9. Components of the Republican Party, c. 1860: free soilers, northern manufacturers, immigrants, and small farmers.
10. Consequences of the election of 1860: the details of secession.
11. The South's secession in 1860 imagined as equivalent to 1860.
12. Various interpretations of the causes of the Civil War: slavery, economics, politics, and paranoia.

Chapter 20: Girding for War: The North and the South, 1861-1865

Terms

Abraham Lincoln	writ of <i>habeus corpus</i>
South Carolina	conscription
secession	bounty
Fort Sumter	New York draft riots
border states	twenty-slave law
blockade	Morrill Tariff
martial law	greenbacks
civil liberties	National Banking System
sociology of northern and southern soldiers	inflation
cotton diplomacy	Homestead Act of 1862
<u>Trent</u> affair	U.S. Sanitary Commission
CSS <u>Alabama</u>	Clara Barton
Laird rams	Dorthea Dix
Jefferson Davis	

Themes

1. The significance of the southern bombardment of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's response.
2. Lincoln's evolving position on slavery.
3. The relative advantages and liabilities of the North and the South.
4. The foreign policy of cotton.
5. The effect of the Civil War on Canada.
6. Jefferson Davis and the failure of Confederate nationalism.
7. Lincoln's wartime attacks on civil liberties.
8. Causes and consequences of the North's wartime economic boom.
9. The war's effect on the southern economy.
10. Women's contributions to the war effort.

Chapter 21: The Furnace of Civil War, 1861-1865

Terms

Battle of Bull Run (1861)
George McClellan
Army of the Potomac
Peninsula Campaign (1862)
Robert E. Lee
blockade
Mississippi River strategy
Monitor vs. Merrimac (1862)
Antietam (1862)
Emancipation Proclamation
George Meade

Gettysburg (1863)
Vicksburg (1863)
Ulysses S. Grant
William Tecumseh Sherman
copperheads
Election of 1864
War Democrats
Peace Democrats
Union Party
Andrew Johnson
Appomattox Courthouse (1865)

Themes

1. Union war aims.
2. The politics of military campaigns: Lincoln's wartime decision.
3. Changing wartime goals of the North.
4. Causes and consequences of the Emancipation Proclamation.
5. The political and military significance of the Mississippi River.
6. Political disunion in the North and Lincoln's responses.

Chapter 22: The Ordeal of Reconstruction, 1865-1877

(please also read in Chapter 23 the sections of Ulysses S. Grant p.502-503 and Election of 1876 Compromise of 1877 p. 508 - 510)

Terms

freedmen	<u>Ex Parte Milligan</u> (1866)
Exodusters	Redeemers
Freedmen's Bureau	Union League
Howard University	scalawags
Andrew Johnson	carpetbaggers
Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan	Ku Klux Klan
Wade-Davis Bill	Force Acts (1870, 1871)
radical Republicans	Tenure of Office Act (1867)
Thirteenth Amendment	impeachment
Black Codes	William Seward
labor contracts	Alaska
sharecropping	Election of 1868
Congressional Reconstruction	Ulysses S. Grant
Civil Rights Bill of 1866	"waving the bloody shirt"
veto and overrides	war bonds
Fourteenth Amendment	Election of 1876
Charles Sumner	Rutherford B. Hayes
Thaddeus Stevens	Samuel Tilden
military Reconstruction	the Compromise of 1877
Fifteenth Amendment	Civil Rights Act of 1875

Themes

1. The Reconstruction plans of Lincoln, Johnson, and the radical Republicans.
2. Reconstruction and the South's post-war needs.
3. Relations between Andrew Johnson and Congress.
4. The failure of black political empowerment.
5. The ultimate failure of Reconstruction.
6. Reconstruction historiography:
 - noble failed experiment?
 - weak effort?
 - best attempt considering the circumstances?

Chapter 23: Political Paralysis in the Gilded Age, 1869-1896

Terms

Ulysses S. Grant	Jim Crow Laws
“waving the bloody shirt”	<u>Plessy v. Ferguson</u> (1896)
graft and corruption	“separate but equal”
Boss Tweed	Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
Credit Mobilier	James Garfield
Union Pacific Railroad	civil service reform
Horace Greeley	Pendleton Act (1883)
Panic of 1873	Civil Service Commission
greenbacks	Civil Service Exam
“hard” vs. “soft” money	Chester Arthur
Resumption Act of 1875	Winfield Scott Hancock
silver	James Blaine
inflation and contraction of the money supply	Grover Cleveland
“Gilded Age”	Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890)
patronage	McKinley Tariff (1890)
Grand Army of the Republic	Populist Party
“Stalwarts” vs. “Half-Breeds”	Benjamin Harrison
Rutherford B. Hayes	Homestead Strike (1892)
Samuel Tilden	grandfather clause
Election of 1876	literacy test
Compromise of 1877	poll tax
Civil Rights Act of 1875	Panic of 1893
sharecropping	J.P. Morgan
crop lien system	Wilson-Gorman Tariff (1894)

Themes

1. Problems in the Grant Administration.
2. Causes of the Panic of 1873.
3. Proponents and opponents of continued inflationary monetary policy.
4. Voting patterns and the two political parties.
5. The deal of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction.
6. The Supreme Court’s campaign against racial equality.
7. Causes and consequences of civil service reform.
8. Cleveland and the politics of the tariff in the 1880s.
9. The rise of populism and the economic crisis of the 1890s.