

## 8<sup>th</sup> Grade U.S. History

### 1st Nine Weeks

#### **Map Skills** (10A,B;12 A,B; 30C)

1. Identify and locate the 50 states and neighboring countries.
2. Identify and locate the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Great Lakes, Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi River, Rocky Mountains, and the Great Salt Lake, Great Plains, East Coast, West Coast, Gulf Coast
3. Identify parts of a map such as scale, latitude and longitude, map key/legend, compass rose and title.
4. Identify different kinds of maps- political, physical, historical, and product.

#### **Exploration and Colonization** (1A,B,C; 2A,B; 11A,B,C; 13A,B,C)

1. Reasons for exploration-
  - A. Curiosity/adventure
  - B. Wealth – (Gold)
  - C. Fame
  - D. National pride - nationalism
  - E. Religion
  - F. Foreign goods
  - G. Faster, cheaper trade routes
  - H. Competition between England, France, Spain
2. Reasons for colonization: (2A)
  - A. Religious freedom –  
Puritans and the Church of England  
William Penn and the Quakers  
Pilgrims were separatists from the Church of England
  - B. Economic Gain-  
Businesspeople who wanted opportunity to make money.  
Certain crops were grown to make money such as tobacco in Virginia and rice in South Carolina.

### C. European Rivalries –

Most of the powerful countries of Europe (England, France, and Spain) saw colonies as a way of becoming more powerful economically and politically. The European powers began competing with each other for control of land in North America.

Ex. – England captured the Dutch colony of New Netherlands in 1664 and renamed it New York.

### **Political, Economic, an Social reasons for Establishment of the Colonies** (1C ,2B)

1. Jamestown-founded in 1607 in Virginia (Be able to locate on map)
  - A. The Virginia Company, a joint stock company founded by investors in England, sent settlers lured by adventure, markets, and the prospect of religious freedom.
  - B. Key people to know:
    1. John Smith- one of the original Jamestown colonists- soldier, leader, “He that will not work, shall not eat!”
    2. John Rolfe- introduced tobacco to Jamestown which allowed Jamestown to prosper.
    3. Pocahontas- daughter of Powhatan chief. She saved John Smith and married John Rolfe.
  - C. The bad location of the Virginia colony which was in a swamp at the mouth of the James River almost doomed the colony. There was a lack of harbor, poor farmland and mosquitoes which caused diseases.
  - D. Introduction of tobacco by John Rolfe saved the colony.

## 2. Plymouth –

In 1620, Pilgrims who wanted to separate from the Church of England headed toward Virginia. Blown off course, they landed at Cape Cod Bay which they named Plymouth in honor of their home port. Before they landed, the Pilgrims signed the **Mayflower Compact**, an agreement to accept majority rule and participate in a government in the best interest of all members of the colony. This was one of the first steps to self-government, the idea that the colonies could rule themselves.

## 3. New England Colonies-

### A. Massachusetts-

Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. founded for religious reasons.

### B. Rhode Island (Roger Williams)-

He opposed forced church attendance and taking of Native American lands.

### C. Connecticut (Thomas Hooker)-

He disagreed with requirements of church membership for voting.

## 4. Middle Colonies-

### A. New York-

was acquired from the Dutch in 1664. New Amsterdam surrendered to the Duke of York after the Dutch refused to fight.

### B. New Jersey-

was given to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret by the Duke of York in 1664.

### C. Pennsylvania

was established as a safe place for Quakers by William Penn. He also founded the colony of Delaware.

- i. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are examples of proprietary colonies which means they were owned by an individual.

## 5. Southern Colonies-

### A. Virginia

was founded by John Smith from the Virginia Company of London in 1607.

### B. Maryland

was founded by Lord Baltimore in 1634 as a safe place for Catholics.

### C. North and South Carolina

were founded by settlers from Virginia and other Europeans.

### D. Georgia

was founded by James Oglethorpe for English debtors. The colony would serve as a buffer between Spanish Florida and the English colonies.

- i. The Carolinas and Georgia were royal colonies who are ruled by governors appointed by the king.

## 6. Backcountry-

This was the region of dense forests and rushing streams in or near the Appalachian Mountains. It was not very populated and most of the people made a living by trading with the Native Americans.

## **Geography's Role in American History**

Compare regions of colonial settlement and how humans adapted to and modified the environment (11A,B,C)

### 1. **New England-**

New England included the area north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. Its climate was cooler than that of the South and was more populated. In New England, the cool climate and rocky soil was not suited for agriculture.

### 2. **Middle Colonies-**

In the Middle Colonies farming was more important. They were called the "Bread Basket" colonies because they grew corn and wheat. Other important activities included fishing and shipbuilding. The North became the home to most European immigrants. Most towns and cities developed in coastal regions with good harbors or along rivers that were used for transportation.

### 3. **South-**

The South had a warmer climate, rich soil and was well suited for growing a variety of crops. Tobacco was the main crop in colonial times. There were fewer cities and towns in the south. Land was abundant, but without labor to clear and work the land, it was worthless. This abundance of land placed a premium on the value of labor. The demand for labor encouraged the growth of the slave trade.

## **Foundations of representative government in the United States** (3A,B,C,16A)

### **Representative government is a government where the people choose individuals to make and enforce laws on their behalf.**

- A. Reasons for the development of a representative government:
1. The Pilgrims came to the New World in search of religious freedom. They signed the Mayflower Compact.
  2. The Enlightenment, which emphasized the use of reason to improve society and government, influenced the political leaders of the colonial period.
  3. Colonists were familiar with the representative government in England. (British Parliament)
  4. Local governments were necessary for the colonists since management of the colonies by Britain was impossible from across the Atlantic Ocean.
  5. Town meetings in the New England colonies helped foster the ideas of colonial self-government.
- B. Early examples of representative governments:
1. Virginia House of Burgesses- 1619 It was the first elected legislature, or lawmaking body, in colonial America. (Royal Governors)
  2. Mayflower Compact- 1620 This was an agreement signed by the Pilgrims. It created a government for the new colony that would rule according to the wishes of the majority.
  3. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut-1639 It was the first written constitution in the colonies. It extended voting rights to non- church members and limited the power of the governor.
- C. The Role of Religion in the development of representative government- In New England only white males who were members of the congregational church could vote, except in Rhode Island where church membership was not required.

#### D. The Influence of historic documents-

1. Magna Carta- It is the cornerstone of English justice and law. King John was forced to sign it in 1215. It declared that the king and government were bound by the same law as other citizens of England. It contained the ideas of due process of law and the right to a fair and speedy trial that are included in the protection offered by the U.S. Bill of Rights.
2. English Bill of Rights- William and Mary signed this in 1689. It guaranteed certain rights to English citizens such as the king and queen could not cancel laws and impose taxes without the consent of Parliament. Free elections and frequent meetings of Parliament must be held. Excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment was forbidden. People had the right to petition the king without being arrested.
3. Mayflower Compact- ( see above)

#### **Significant Individuals in Colonial America:** (21A, 24E,)

1. John Winthrop- governor of Massachusetts colony- Puritan leader.
2. James Oglethorpe- founded Georgia as a new home for English debtors.
3. Lord Baltimore- founded Maryland as a haven for Catholics
4. William Penn- founded Pennsylvania as a refuge for the Quakers.
5. John Smith- see above
6. John Rolfe- see above
7. Anne Hutchinson- conducted discussions in her home that challenged church authority. After her trial, she was forced to leave Massachusetts and fled to Rhode Island.
8. John Peter Zenger- 1735 stood trial for publishing criticism of New York governor. Defended by Alexander Hamilton, he claimed that people had the right to speak the truth. "freedom of the press".

#### **Early American Culture-**

1. The Great Awakening- 1730s and 1740s a movement of religious revival which encouraged ideas of equality and the right to challenge authority.
  - A. Jonathan Edwards- one of the best known preachers.

- B. George Whitefield - Inspired colonists to help others.
- 2. The Enlightenment- Emphasized reason and science as the paths to knowledge.
  - A. Ben Franklin
  - B. John Locke- natural rights
  - C. Isaac Newton

### **French and Indian War (Seven Years War)**

- A. Causes
  - 1. The Native American fur trade
  - 2. Ohio River Valley
- B. War
  - 1. Began in 1754 Native Americans allied with French
  - 2. 1759 British captured French fort at Quebec giving them control of the St. Lawrence River
- C. Treaty of Paris 1763
  - 1. British gained North America east of the Mississippi River
  - 2. France surrendered Canada to Great Britain
  - 3. France surrendered New Orleans and Louisiana to Spain
  - 4. Spain surrendered Florida in exchange for Cuba and the Philippines
- D. Results of the War
  - 1. The British borrowed large sums of money to fight the war
  - 2. The British government determined that the American colonists would have to pay for their own defense.

## Causes of the American Revolution (1A,4A, 30B,31D, 1B)

### A. Economic restrictions-

Great Britain had long practiced the economic theory of mercantilism. Under mercantilism, the key to a country's power was its wealth and a country could best maintain its wealth by controlling its colonies. Great Britain had followed a hands off policy (**salutary neglect**) toward American colonies during the first half of the 1700s. In the 1760s, Great Britain began to enforce mercantilist trade laws taxing colonial trade and prohibiting the colonies from directly trading with any country except Great Britain. Navigation Acts.

#### 1. Proclamation of 1763-

Following the French and Indian War, Great Britain said that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains because Britain wanted this land to remain in the hands of its Native American allies. The cost to protect settlers who moved to this region would have been too great.

#### 2. Sugar Act 1764-

a tax on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies.

#### 3. Stamp Act 1765-

required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp showing that a tax had been paid.

#### 4. Quartering Act 1765-

required the colonies to quarter or house British soldiers and provide them with supplies.

#### 5. Townshend Act 1767-

Placed duties or import taxes on various goods brought into the colonies such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea.

#### 6. Tea Act 1773-

Gave the British East India Company a monopoly over the American tea trade. Colonists were forced to pay taxes on this regulated tea. Previously, colonists had been smuggling tea from Holland untaxed. The Tea Act led to protests organized by the Sons of Liberty which was led by Samuel Adams.

### 7. Boston Tea Party 1773-

colonists disguised as Indians boarded ships in Boston harbor and dumped tea into the harbor.

## B. Political Causes-

The colonists did not have the right to elect representatives to Parliament. Passage of the acts listed above angered the colonists because they believed it was unfair to be taxed by the British government without their consent.

“No taxation without representation.”

### 1. Boston Massacre 1770-

British troops fired on a group of colonists, killing 5 including Crispus Attucks who was a free African living in Boston. This incident added to the resentment of British rule in the colonies.

### 2. Intolerable Acts 1774-

passed by Great Britain in response to the Boston Tea Party. These acts would close the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the destroyed tea, banned the Committees of Correspondence (created by Samuel Adams as a means of colonists to communicate with each other), allowed Britain to house troops wherever necessary, and let British officials accused of crimes in the colonies stand trial in the colonies.

### 3. First Continental Congress-

Sept. 1774- Delegates voted to ban all trade with Britain until Intolerable Acts were repealed.

### 4. Olive Branch Petition- The colonies last attempt at peace but the king rejected it.

### 5. Common Sense- The pamphlet written by Thomas Paine calling for independence.

### 6. Second Continental Congress- May 10, 1775, delegates met in Philadelphia. Among the delegates were: John and Sam Adams, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and George Washington. Washington was chosen as the commanding general of the Continental army.

7. Declaration of Independence- was a document written by Thomas Jefferson, declaring the colonies independence from England. Adopted on July 4, 1776. Grievances Listed in the Declaration of Independence were:
- King imposed taxes without consent
  - King deprived colonists of their rights of representation
  - King kept large standing army among colonists
  - King quartered troops in colonists' homes without their consent
  - King deprived colonists of a trial by jury

## American Revolution

### **People (TEKS 4B, 32AB, 4C, 1C, 23B, TAKS 1,3,4,5)**

- Samuel Adams- was a member of the Sons of Liberty who started the Committees of correspondence to stir public support for American Independence. He was also the cousin of John Adams (2<sup>nd</sup> president of the U.S)
- Ben Franklin- was an inventor, statesman, diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and oldest delegate to the Constitution. Writer of Poor Richard's Almanac.
- King George III- was the King of England who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.
- Thomas Jefferson- Wrote the Declaration of Independence; became the 3<sup>rd</sup> president of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory, doubling the size of the United States.
- Thomas Paine- wrote pamphlets like *Common Sense* and *The Crisis* to encourage American independence and resolve.
- George Washington- was the leader of the Continental Army who became the first President of the United States. President of the Constitutional Convention. Father of our country.
- Marquis de Lafayette- 19-year-old French man who helped Washington during the American Revolution.
- Patrick Henry- was a passionate patriot who became famous for his fiery speeches in favor of American independence. His most famous quote included the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

- John Paul Jones- commander of the *Bonhomme Richard*. Known as the most famous naval officer of the Revolution. Said, "I have not yet begun to fight!"
- Baron Von Steuben- a German who was put in charge of training Americans at Valley Forge in February 1778.
- Benedict Arnold- turned against the Revolutionary forces. Known as a traitor.

### I. Important Vocabulary (TEKS 4BC, 24E, 32AB, TAKS 1,2,3,4,5)

- Patriots- the group of people who sided with the Rebels who were fighting for independence from Britain.
- Loyalists- the group of people who sided with the British.
- Artillery- a supply of guns, cannons, and other ammunition.
- Unalienable- rights that the government cannot take away.
- Mercenary- professional soldier hired to fight for a foreign country.
- Strategy- overall plan of action.
- Ally- A country that agrees to help another country achieve a common goal.
- Bayonets- A long steel knife attached to a gun that was used during the American Revolution.
- Pacifist- someone strongly opposed to war.
- Minutemen- men who were willing to fight at a moments notice
- Neutral- a country or person who does not choose sides.
- Grievances- an offense or a complaint against someone in power. In this case it was against the king and the colonies.... written in the Declaration of Independence.
- Militia- A force of armed civilians pledged to defend their community during the American Revolution.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Nine Weeks

### Revolution Battles: (TEKS 4BC, 24E, TAKS 1,2,3,4,5)

- Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts- The first shots fired and the first battle of the American Revolution in April 1775.
- The Battle of Bunker Hill- (Breed's Hill) A victory for the Redcoats but at a high cost. More than 1,000 men were lost. It gave the colonials the confidence that they could stand up to the strongest army in the world.
- The Battle of Saratoga- the turning point of the American Revolution. This battle also convinced the French that the Colonies might have a chance to win.
- Valley Forge- The site where Washington and his troops spent a harsh winter. Despite the hardships, the troops persevered.
- The Battle of Yorktown, Virginia- The British were defeated by the American and French troops. This battle signaled the end of the Revolution. Lord Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781.
- The Treaty of Paris 1783- The treaty that officially ended the American Revolution.
  - The United States was independent.
  - New boundaries were formed. Mississippi River was the western boundary. Canada to the North. And Spanish Florida to the South.
  - The British would return any enslaved persons they had captured

### Post Revolution Problems: (Teks: 6A, 11A 12A 16B)

- Land Ordinance of 1785- 6 mile square plots called townships in the West. Which became known as the Northwest Territory.
- Northwest Ordinance (1787)- described how the Northwest Territory was to be governed. 5,000 free males in an area, men who owned at least 50 acres of land could elect an assembly. When there were 60,000 people, they could apply to become a new state. Slavery was outlawed.

- The Articles of Confederation-
  - Strengths
    - Kept nation united during Revolution
    - Passed the Northwest Ordinance
  - Weaknesses
    - No Navy or standing army
    - No power to tax
    - No national executive
    - No national court system
    - All 13 states had to agree to amend
- Shays Rebellion- a farmer named Daniel Shays led an uprising with other farmers. They were upset that the national government was taking their land because high taxes put them in debt. This showed the nation that the government under the Articles of Confederation was too weak.

## **8<sup>th</sup> Grade U.S. History**

WRITING THE NEW CONSTITUTION (TEKS: 4D, 16ACD, 17A, 18A, 30A)

Constitution- a document outlining the basic form and rules of government

1. Philadelphia/Constitutional Convention of 1787 (4D, 18A, 30A)
  - a. Major Compromises (22C)
    - i. Arguments leading to the Great Compromise
      1. James Madison “Father of the Constitution” author of the Virginia Plan
      2. Describe influence of Virginia (Large States) and New Jersey (Small States)
        - a. Virginia plan-
          - i. Representation based on population
          - ii. Government should consist of 3 branches and the legislative, executive, judicial
          - iii. Legislative branch should have two houses upper (Senate) and a lower (House)

- b. New Jersey plan- Representation based on equal representation.
        - i. Legislature would have one house
        - ii. Each state would have one vote in the legislature
    - ii. Great Compromise
      - 1. Identify the number of Senators per state as 2
      - 2. Identify the House of Representatives is based on the state's population
    - iii. The 3/5 Compromise
      - 1. Students should be able to explain how slaves were counted for the purpose of representation in the South
      - 2. Students should be able to explain that every 5 slaves counted as 3 or each slave counted as  $3/5^{\text{th}}$  of a whole person
      - 3. New federal government divided into 3 separate branches
        - a. Executive (President)
        - b. Legislative (Congress Senate/House of Representatives)
        - c. Judicial (Supreme Court)
    - iv. Trade
      - 1. Congress would regulate and even promote trade
        - a. Congress will regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states
        - b. Congress cannot tax exports
- 2. Federalist and Anti-federalist (18A)
  - a. Student should be able to explain arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution
  - b. Anti-Federalist
    - i. Student will be able to identify:
      - 1. that they were against the Constitution
      - 2. the arguments of the Anti-Federalists; To protect the people against a strong central government by adding a Bill of Rights
      - 3. the Anti-Federalist; Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason
  - c. Federalist

- i. Student will be able to identify:
  - 1. that they supported the Constitution
  - 2. the arguments of the Federalists; A belief in Strong Government
  - 3. the Federalist; James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay
- ii. Federalist Papers
  - 1. to persuade delegates to the state conventions to vote in favor of the new constitution arguments
  - 2. Arguments
    - a. Federalism and separation of powers would prevent any one branch of the new central government from becoming too powerful
  - 3. Federalist achieve victory
    - a. 1788- 12 states voted to ratify only by the promise that a Bill of Rights would be added
  - 4. New Constitution-1789
    - a. George Washington- President

### **Bill of Rights** (16C, 20ABCDEF)

- 1. First Amendment
  - a. Freedom of Religion
    - i. Right to worship
  - b. Freedom of Speech
    - i. Right to state ideas
  - c. Freedom of Press
    - i. Right to publish ideas
  - d. Freedom of Assembly
    - i. Right to meet peacefully in groups
  - e. Freedom to Petition
    - i. Right to protest the government
- 2. Second Amendment
  - a. Right to Bear Arms
    - i. A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.
- 3. Third Amendment

- a. Quartering Troops
  - i. No soldier shall, in time of peace or a time of war be housed in any private home, without consent of the owner
- 4. Fourth Amendment
  - a. Search and Seizure
    - i. Protects the citizens from an unlawful search and seizures with a warrant
    - ii. To obtain a warrant one must have a probable cause
- 5. Fifth Amendment
  - a. Right of Accused Persons
    - i. Protection from Double Jeopardy
      - 1. being tried for the same crime twice
    - ii. Protection from self-incrimination
      - 1. One doesn't have to give information that would incriminate oneself
    - iii. Protection of Due-Process
      - 1. Every person accused of a crime is guaranteed the right to ever step in the law
      - 2.
- 6. Sixth Amendment
  - a. Right to a public and speedy trial
  - b. Right to a trial by jury of your peers in the state where the crime was committed
  - c. Right to have witness in your favor
  - d. Right to Counsel
- 7. Seventh Amendment
  - a. Trial by Jury
    - i. Option to have your case heard by a jury of your peers
- 8. Eight Amendment
  - a. Limits of Fines and Punishments
    - i. Protection of cruel and unusual punishments
- 9. Ninth Amendment
  - a. Rights of the People
    - i. Your right do not take away anyone else's rights
- 10. Tenth Amendment
  - a. Powers of States and People
    - i. States Rights

1. Anything not specified by the Federal Government is up to the States

### **Seven Principles of the Constitution** (16ACD, 22BC)

1. Popular Sovereignty
  - a. A government in which the people rule
2. Republicanism
  - a. Is based on this belief: The people exercise their power by voting for their political representatives.
3. Federalism
  - a. Is a system of government in which power is divided between a central government and smaller political units, such as states
4. Separation of Powers
  - a. This principle means the division of basic government roles into branches. No branch is given all the power.
5. Checks and Balances
  - a. Each branch of government can exercise checks, or controls, over the other branches.
6. Limited Government
  - a. The principle of limited government is also closely to the “rule of law”: In the American government everyone, citizens and powerful leaders alike, must obey the law
7. Individual Rights
  - a. Personal liberties and privileges protected by the Bill of Rights.

### Colonial grievances from the Declaration of Independence (16C, 20A)

1. He withheld certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (9)
2. He kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. (2)
3. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury (6&7)

<b><u>Impact of Colonial Grievances on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights</u></b>	
Grievance listed in the	Where it was addressed in the

Declaration of Independence	U.S. Constitution or the Bill of Rights
The King had imposed taxes without the consent of the colonists.	U.S. Constitution provides that all taxes must be approved by the House of Rep. and the Senate.
The King made the military superior to the civil government.	U.S. Constitution provides that the Commander-in-Chief is a civilian-The President.
The King had kept a large standing army among the colonists.	Congress has the right to raise and support armies. It determines their size through its control of funds.
The King quartered his troops in colonists' homes.	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights prohibits the peacetime quartering of soldiers.
The King refused colonists permission to petition for a redress of their grievances.	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees citizens the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
The King made judges dependent on his will.	All federal judges are appointed for a life time.
The King deprived some colonists of a trial by jury.	The 6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees trial by jury to all persons accused of a crime.

### **Amending Process**

1. Amendment is proposed by 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress
2. Amendment is approved by 3/4 of the state legislatures

### 3. Becomes part of the U.S. Constitution

#### **Civic Virtue (8.21B)**

##### 1. Civic Virtue

- a. Providing service for the common good regardless of your personal feelings.
  - i. George Washington serving a second Presidential term even though he didn't want to, and choosing not to run for a 3<sup>rd</sup> term.

#### Life in the New Republic

##### 1. Major Domestic Problems (5AB)

- a. Maintaining national security
  - i. Students should be able to describe how the new Republic maintained national security.
    1. Northwest Territory- Native Americans wouldn't give up their territory, Washington sent troop and defeated them
  - ii. Alien and Sedition Acts
    1. Targeted immigrants who were not yet citizens.
    2. Increased the waiting periods from 5 to 14 years to become a citizen
- b. Creating a stable economic system
  - i. Students should be able to explain how a stable economic system was created in the new Republic
    1. Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of Treasury) supported a national bank and a strong central government planned to pay off war debts, raising government revenue and creating a national bank
- c. Setting up a court system
  - i. Students should be able to explain how the court system of the new Republic was set up
    1. Supreme Court put in place by Congress
    2. An act was passed (Federal Judiciary Act) in 1789 to put in place 6 Supreme Court Justices (now 9)

##### 2. Tariffs and Taxation

- a. Tariff
  - i. A tax on imported goods
  - ii. Raised money for the government and encouraged the growth of American industry

## **New Republic 5C, 18A**

**Identify political parties** – People from different regions and backgrounds, who usually share common beliefs, unite to influence the government, and raise funds for their candidates' campaigns.

**Federalist** – Those who supported Hamilton were businessmen and merchants from northeast especially New England

**Alexander Hamilton** – Leader of the Federalist  
 Favored a National Bank  
 Believed in Free Enterprise

**John Jay** – 1 of the writers of the Federalist papers  
 1<sup>st</sup> Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
 Negotiated Jay's Treaty with Britain,  
 in which Britain agrees to leave the Ohio Valley

**Democratic Republicans** – Those opposed to Hamilton's plan  
 Gave rise to the nations' first political parties: Believed Hamilton's plan would hurt most Americans and benefit only the wealthy, mainly farmers, tradesmen, and craftsmen from the south and west.  
 Thought Hamilton was attempting to make the national government too strong by giving it powers such as, the power to charter a bank, that were not mentioned in the Constitution

**James Madison** – Father of the U.S. Constitution  
 Writer of the Federalist papers  
 4<sup>th</sup> President  
 President during the War of 1812  
 Era of Good Feelings

**Thomas Jefferson** – Leader for the Anti-Federalist  
 Writer of the Declaration of Independence  
 3<sup>rd</sup> President to the United States  
 1803 Louisiana Purchase  
 He was for Agriculture Business  
 He supported the Farmers

**Patrick Henry** - Leader of the Sons of Liberty

Did not trust the government  
 (p.213) "I smell a Rat"  
 Demanded a "Bill of Rights"

**George Mason** – Helped write the constitution but would not sign it  
 Until a Bill of Rights was agreed to and added

## **Foreign Policies of the early Presidents (Federal 5)** **TEKS 5E, 23A, 1C, 22A**

### **Washington's Foreign Policy-**

Neutrality – policy that the U.S. would avoid taking sides in European disputes and not become involved in Foreign wars. (isolationist)

### **Washington – Farewell Address**

Washington wanted the nation to devote itself to developing its trade and assuming leadership of the Western Hemisphere. He opposed the formation of Political Parties indicating that they would weaken the government

### **Impact of Washington's Advice**

Became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy for the next 150 years. Mostly focused on western expansion.

**Adams** – 2<sup>nd</sup> President  
 XYZ Affair  
 Alien & Sedition Act

**Jefferson** – 3<sup>rd</sup> President  
 Louisiana Purchase (1803)  
 \$15 million, from France, it doubles the size of the U.S.  
 and gives access of the Mississippi River to the U.S.  
 including the port of New Orleans to facilitate trade.  
 Embargo Act 1807

**Madison** – 4<sup>th</sup> President  
 War of 1812  
**Francis Scott Key (Stars Spangled Banner)**

## War of 1812

### **Causes**

British impressments of American Sailors

British supplying Native Americans with weapons and encouraging them to attack American settlers

### **Events**

British invade Washington D.C. in 1814 and burned the White House

Battle of New Orleans

General Andrew Jackson's troops defeated a British invasion of New Orleans in 1815

### **Treaty of Ghent 1814**

Ended the fighting left things much as they had been

before

British promised not to search American ships for British deserters

### **Impact**

Unity and pride

Americans proved they could protect their independence

Opened areas for settlement

U.S. and Great Britain entered into period of friendship that has lasted 2 centuries

Spain sells Florida to U.S. in 1819

## **Monroe – 5<sup>th</sup> President**

**Monroe Doctrine** – reinforces Washington's idea of isolation and assuming the leadership of the Western Hemisphere. This document closed the Americas to further European colonization threatening military force if necessary. Doctrine helped to preserve the independence of the new nations of Latin American; became the corner stone of United States foreign policy in its dealings with Latin American countries. Also President during the Era of Good Feelings.

**TEKS 5D,15AB,17C,19A,23A**

Supreme Court Influences, John Marshall, landmark court cases, Economic Policy regarding the War of 1812 and Free Enterprise System -

Judicial Review (1803) – John Marshall

Marbury vs. Madison - Judicial Review established the principle that the Supreme Court could declare laws passed by congress unconstitutional. Under John Marshall, The Supreme Court issues only one opinion on a case. It strengthened the Supreme Court's power as well as the Federal Government's .

McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819) – Federal Constitution is superior to state laws. It gave greater power to the Federal Government.

Economic policies that impacted the War of 1812

This war influenced the development of the Free enterprise system in this country.

Embargo Act of 1807 - stopped trade with foreign countries. This embargo hurt the U.S. economy however; the U.S began developing its own manufacturing system. It sowed the seeds for an industrial revolution.

Free Enterprise System –

Takes off after the war of 1812 leading into the Industrial Revolution.

## **Jackson Era TEKS 5 C, F, D, G, 14A, 18B, 7A**

### Election of 1824

#### Candidates-

John Quincy Adams  
Henry Clay  
William Crawford  
Andrew Jackson

#### Election Outcome-

Jackson won the popular vote but didn't receive the majority of the electoral votes. The House of Representatives must choose the President out of the top three vote getters.

Clay was out of the running so he supported Adams, who won, and later named Clay as his Sec. of State.

Jackson felt the 1824 election was stolen and was determined to win the election in 1828.

### Development of the American Political Parties

#### Democratic-Republican Party-

began to split between Jackson and Adams supporters.

#### Democratic Party-

came from Jackson supporters Jackson came to represent the common man

#### National Republicans-

came from Adams supporters they represented privileged wealthy easterners.

### **Jacksonian Democracy**

Is the idea of spreading political power to all the people and ensuring majority rule. Jackson's victory in 1828 was hailed as a victory as a common man.

### **Jackson's Background**

Battle of New Orleans he defeated the British becoming a national war hero and earned the nickname "Old Hickory," because he was so tough.

## Jackson's Presidency (Jacksonian Democracy)

### Spoils System

The practice of giving government jobs to political supporters.

### Three Major Issues

1. Status of Native Americans
2. Rights of the States
3. Roll of the bank in the United States

<b>Changes in Ideas About Democracy</b>	
Jeffersonian Democracy	Jacksonian Democracy
Government for the people by capable, well-educated leaders	Government by the people
Democracy in political life	Democracy in social, economic, and political life
Championed the cause of the farmer in a mainly agricultural society	Championed the cause of the farmer and the laborer in an agricultural and industrial society
Limited Government	Limited government, but with a strong president

## Jackson's Indian Removal Policy

### Indian Removal Act of 1830

All Native Americans to relocate west of the Mississippi River into **Oklahoma**, and parts of Kansas, and Nebraska, which came to be called **Indian Territory**.

### Tribes Removed

Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles

### **Trail of Tears**

The forced path the Cherokees followed became known as the Trail of Tears

### **Osceola**

A Seminole Indian who defeated the U.S. Army by escaping and hiding in the Florida Everglades.

## **Conflicts over States Rights**

Conflicts arouse among the three main regions

1. Northeast
2. South
3. West

## **Tariffs**

Taxes on imported goods were supported by the Northerners, who supported high tariffs because they made imported goods more expensive than American made goods.

## **Tariff of Abominations (Tariffs of 1828)**

Raised prices on raw materials and manufactured goods while lowering them on manufactured which southerners found outrageous.

## **Doctrine of Nullification**

A state has the right to nullify, or reject, a federal law that it considers unconstitutional stated John C. Calhoun (Leading spokesman against tariffs)

## **Webster-Hayne Debate**

Daniel Webster argued against nullification. The Constitution assigned the task of determining law Constitutionality to the Supreme Court, not the states. Robert White Hayne defended nullification.

## **Ordinance of Nullification 1832**

South Carolina voided tariff, banned collection of duties in South Carolina and threatened secession (withdrawal from the Union) if the federal government tried to collect tariffs.

## **Force Bill**

President Jackson & congress responded with force bill- gave president the power to use force against South Carolina.

### **Jackson's War on the National Bank**

1. He distrusted banks after losing money in financial deals
2. He thought the bank had too much power
3. He felt lending policies favored wealthy clients, hurting common people.
4. He vetoed renewing the banks' charter claiming it was unconstitutional, eventually putting the bank out of business

### **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION( 11B, 12B, 14 AB, 19A, 28ABCD, 29ABC, 30CH)**

**Industrial Revolution-** The period when factory machines began replacing hand tools and manufacturing replaced farming as the main form of work. Began in England; Introduced to America by Samuel Slater, who defied British law by building, from memory, a machine that made cotton fibers into thread.

**Factory system-** The method of production that brought workers and machines together under one roof.

**Interchangeable parts-** a part that is exactly like another part. This sped up production, made repairs easier, and allowed the use of lower paid, less skilled workers.

### **INVENTIONS**

**Lowell Mills** -mills that ran on waterpower beginning in 1813. Francis Cabot Lowell hired farm girls. The girls worked long hours. He paid good wages and provided company owned boarding houses. When profits began to drop in the 1830s working conditions and wages began to worsen.

**Steamboat-** An invention by Robert Fulton in 1807 that could move against the current or strong wind. Fulton's steamboat was named the "Clermont." This invention allowed people and goods to travel faster and farther and led to the growth of cities such as New Orleans and St. Louis.

**Telegraph-** An invention by Samuel Morse in 1837 that sent pulses of electricity along a wire. With a telegraph machine a person was able to communicate in seconds with someone in another city. The telegraph and steamboat brought the nation a greater sense of national unity.

**Steel plow-** an invention by a blacksmith named John Deere in 1836. This invention was lightweight and had a steel cutting edge. This allowed farmers to prepare the ground faster and with less work. As a result more farmers began to move to the Midwest.

**Mechanical reaper and threshing machine-**Invented in 1834 by Cyrus McCormick, these farm inventions cut ripe grain and separated kernels of wheat from husks.

**Interchangeable parts-**This method of mass production was demonstrated by Eli Whitney in 1801. He was able to assemble a musket in seconds using identical parts that had been piled in boxes.

**Cotton Gin-** a machine invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. The cotton gin could remove seeds from cotton faster and much more efficiently than could be done by hand. Because this made cotton more valuable, planters grew more cotton rather than other goods and exports increased. Due to increased exports and profits there was a greater need for slave labor.

### **Bessemer Steel Process**

### **Transportation Revolution**

**Erie Canal-** The Erie Canal was completed in 1825. It created a water route between New York City and Buffalo New York. The canal opened the upper Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region to settlement and trade The Erie Canal linked farmers to northern manufacturing sites.

**Gibbons V. Ogden-** A Supreme Court decision in 1824, relating to shipping rights on the Hudson River in New York and New Jersey. The Court ruled that federal laws are superior to state laws whenever

the two are in conflict. The Federal Government has the power to regulate interstate commerce.

**Railroad-** Railroad construction increased between 1830 and the 1850s. The improvement in rail travel led to a decline in the use of canals. Railroads linked the nation from the east to west coast. Many Chinese and Irish immigrants completed construction.

**Clay's American System** – Revenues used to build roads and canals in the American west.

### **Impact of Industrial and Transportation Revolutions**

- Changes in Production
- Urbanization
- Rise of a National Market
- Changed living standards
- Sectionalism

## MANIFEST DESTINY TEKS 6B,C,D,E 10A, 11A, 12A

### **Manifest Destiny**

The belief that the United States was destined to stretch across the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.

#### Areas acquired

**1. Treaty of Paris (1783):**

Great Britain recognized U.S. land rights west of the original 13 colonies and east of the Mississippi River as part of the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.

**2. Louisiana Purchase (1803):**

The United States bought the territory of Louisiana from France in 1803. The Louisiana Purchase more than doubled the size of the United States

**3. Florida (1819):**

Florida was acquired by the United States through a treaty with Spain in 1819.

**4. Texas Annexation (1845):**

In 1836 the Republic of Texas gained its independence from Mexico. In 1845 the United States annexed Texas, making it the 28<sup>th</sup> state in the Union.

**Election of 1844** – James K. Polk elected President and was instrumental in bringing Texas in as a state.

**5. Oregon Territory (1846):**

The Oregon Territory became part of the United States after Great Britain gave up its claim to the area in 1846.

Oregon Trail – People began moving along the Oregon Trail to the fertile Willamette Valley in Oregon. (Oregon Fever) The trail was often treacherous and 20,000 people died.

**6. Mexican Cession (1848):**

The Mexican Cession was acquired from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican War. It includes much of what is now southwestern United States.

Gold Rush – 1849 – Gold discovered in California, making it the fastest growing state in the West.

7. **Gadsden Purchase (1853):**The United States bought what is now part of New Mexico and Arizona from Mexico in 1853.

## Mexican War 1846-1847

### Causes

Texas Annexation caused a dispute over the southern boundary Texas and Mexico.

Texas claimed the southern boundary as the Rio Grande River

Mexico claimed the southern boundary as the Nueces River

### Events

General Zachary Taylor is sent by President Polk to the Rio Grande, it was viewed as an act of war by the Mexicans.

April 24, 1846

Mexican Cavalry ambushes the American Army killing 16 American troops

April 26, 1846

Congress declares war on Mexico

“American blood has been split on American soil”

-- President Polk

May 1846

General Taylor leads troops in to Mexico

September 1847

Winfield Scott conquers Mexico City

## Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Texas recognized as part of the United States

Rio Grande River becomes the International border

### J. Mexican Cession

Mexico gives up Californian, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming

**Reform Movements** TEKS 21C, 23B, 24CDE, 25AB, 26BC, 27ABC

Immigration, Contributions in art & literature, Second Great Awakening, Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Civil Disobedience (Henry David Thoreau), Reform Movements – public education, temperance, and women's rights (Elizabeth Cady Stanton)

**Immigration** – Moving from one country to another

**Immigrants** – People who settle in a new country

In the mid-1800's people came to the U.S. from Britain, Ireland, Germany, the Scandinavia nations and China for various reasons.

**Push & Pull factor** – forces that pushed people out of their native land and pulled them toward new places

**Push Factor:**

1. Population growth
2. Agricultural changes
3. Crop failures
4. Industrial Revolution
5. Religious and Political turmoil

**Pull Factors:**

1. Freedom
2. Economic opportunity
3. Abundant land

**Art & Literature** – American writers drew inspiration from nature and a celebration of American wilderness. They also focused on the human heart.

Writers:

**Henry David Thoreau** – Walden He also encouraged "Civil Disobedience" and the ideal of Transcendentalism

**Civil Disobedience** – Instead of protesting with violence,

people should peacefully refuse to obey laws they considered unjust.

**Transcendentalism** – Let your conscience be your guide. The spiritual world is more important and the physical world and that people would find truth within themselves.

**Artist:** Early American Art was influenced by the Hudson River school which focused on painting lush natural landscapes.

### **Reforming American Societies –**

**Second Great Awakening** – Occurred between the 1790's and Mid-1800's. This was in response to the Enlightenment Period. This created a sense that anyone could choose salvation. It was a time for religious renewal with faith based on emotional responses. Leaders included Jonathan Edwards with his famous speech "Sinners in the hands of an angry God."

**Enlightenment Period** – Was based on science and reason. This early movement was supported by such people as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine.

**Reform Movements:** Changes made to improve society

**Temperance movement** – was a campaign to stop the drinking and sale of alcohol.

**Worker's Rights** – Labor unions are created in response to poor working conditions and long hours.

**Improving Education** – Public education was sought for all

**Horace Mann – Father of Education**, led a movement to provide free public education for all children. He said that public education was "the great equalizer."

**Prison and Hospital Reform** for the mentally ill was fought for by **Dorothea Dix**.

**Abolitionist** – people who wanted to end slavery

Harriet Beecher Stowe – Uncle Tom’s Cabin

William Lloyd Garrison – Newspaper Editor (“The Liberator” was the name of his newspaper)

Frederick Douglass – Former slave, who bought his freedom, he was a speaker against slavery and fought for women’s rights

Sojourner Truth – Runaway slave and advocated for women’s rights

Harriet Tubman – Runaway slave, famous for being a conductor on the Underground Railroad.

**Underground Railroad** – A series of escape routes from the South to the North for runaway slaves.

**Women’s Rights Movement** – In the mid-1800’s women began to fight for greater freedoms.

**Seneca Falls Convention:** Produced the Declaration of Sentiments and Resolution which stated that “all men and women are created equal.” This document was modeled after the Declaration of Independence.

Susan B. Anthony – fought for Women’s suffrage. Women’s Right to Vote.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton – Organizer for women’s rights and an abolitionist. Helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention.

**19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – Gave women the right to vote

## Sectionalism/ Causes of the Civil War

**Sectionalism** (TEKS 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D 11B, 13A, 13B, 13C, 18B, 19B, 25A)

The greater loyalty that many Americans felt towards their own section – the North, South and West – than to the country as a whole.

### **Economic Differences Between the North and the South –**

1. Northern economy developed industry and commerce. Industry led to the growth of cities. Railroads and canals connected the eastern cities to the western farming regions.
2. Southern economy relied on plantation farming, primarily cotton. Planters invested in slaves and the slave trade instead of building factories. They relied on manufactured goods from Europe bought with profits from cotton.

### **Social Differences Between the North and the South -(TEKS 7B, 25A, )**

1. Abolitionist movement- started in the North. Many believed that slavery was unjust and should be abolished immediately, while other northerners opposed slavery because it was an economic threat to them. Despite being opposed to slavery, many northerners were racists. They refused to allow free African Americans to go to school with, work with, or live near them.
2. In the South, slave holders defended slavery as a necessity. They also claimed that they helped slaves by introducing them to Christianity, providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

### **Political Differences Between the North and the South (TEKS 7A,7B,7D,18B,19B)**

1. States 'rights
  - A. Northern view- (Daniel Webster) The Union was the work of the people and states had to legal right to leave the Union.
  - B. Southern view- (John C. Calhoun/Nullification Crisis 1833) Each state had the power to reject a federal law or leave the Union as it wished.

## **Causes of the Civil War**

1. Wilmot Proviso 1846- it was a proposed bill to outlaw slavery in any territory the U.S. might acquire from the Mexican War. It divided Congress along regional lines with Southerners preventing it from passing in the Senate. It led to the creation of the Free Soil Party, which was dedicated to stopping the expansion of slavery, making slavery a key issue in national politics.
2. Compromise of 1850- California applied for admission to the Union. Henry Clay came up with a compromise to keep the balance between slave and free states.
  - A. California would enter the union as a free state, but New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada would decide at a later date on whether to allow slavery.
  - B. The Fugitive Slave Law- requiring the Northern states to return runaway slaves.
3. The publishing of Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe- Stowe, an abolitionist and underground railroad worker wrote a dramatic picture of black suffering in the south which swayed northern sympathies. Later in during the Civil War, President Lincoln called Mrs. Stowe, "the little lady who wrote the book who made this great war." Underground Railroad – a network of people who helped slaves escape to the North.
4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act- 1854 Southern states refused to admit Nebraska as a new state. To break the deadlock, Congress passed a law allowing settlers in Nebraska and Kansas to decide by popular sovereignty where they wanted slavery. "Bleeding Kansas" was the bloodshed between those who favored slavery and opposed slavery.
5. The Dred Scott Decision 1857- Because he had previously lived in a free Northern territory, Dred Scott believed that this made him free. When he was brought back to a slave state, he sued his owner for his freedom. The Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and could not bring cases before the Supreme Court.

6. Lincoln-Douglas Debates 1858- In the campaign for Illinois senator, Abraham Lincoln, a relatively unknown Republican, debated the Democratic incumbent Stephen A. Douglas. In the debate Lincoln believed it was the national government's role to prevent the expansion of slavery "A house divided against itself can not stand." Douglas argued that popular sovereignty was the most democratic way to address the issue of slavery. Although he lost the election, Lincoln becomes a national figure.

7. John Brown's Raid, 1859- a Northern abolitionist tried to lead a slave rebellion. He and 20 men attacked the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry in Virginia. He was caught by federal troops, tried for treason and found guilty.

### The Civil War: Lincoln and Secession

**TEKS: 1A, 1B, 8A,B,C 17B, 23AB, 24D,E 30 D,F**

Abraham Lincoln – Elected as the President in 1860 and reelected in 1864. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation and wrote the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln was  
Lincoln was Assassinated after the Civil War ended.

1860 – South Carolina seceded, prompted by the election of Republican presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln.

Six more states seceded – Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas.  
Formed Confederate States of America

Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederate States of America. He managed to hold the Confederacy together despite the lack of consensus among southerners.

1861- Lincoln took office. Lincoln's First Inaugural Address- Stressed national unity,

asked Southerners to abandon secession, declared secession would be illegal.

Fort Sumter – Civil War began on April 12, 1861 when South Carolina militia men

shelled the fort until North surrendered. Effect – Four more states seceded –

Arkansas, North Carolina , Tennessee, Virginia.

### **Advantages and Disadvantages of the North and South**

#### The North

#### The South

1. Population – 71% more of  
Population  
Total Population

29% of Total

2. Railroad Mileage – 71%

29%

3. Manufacturing Plants – 85%

15%

4. Total U.S. Workers – 92%

8%

5. Resources- Better and More

6. Leadership- Abraham Lincoln  
Robert E. Lee

Able General –

7. Naval Power –Powerful Navy

Few War Ships

8. Geography  
Fought on own soil

Defensive War –

### **The Early Years of the War**

Robert E. Lee – A soldier at West Point and 2<sup>nd</sup> in class, he served in the Mexican War.

Lincoln gave him the command of the Union forces, but Lee refused and went back to Virginia to serve with the Confederate forces. He was placed in command of the Confederate Army. His strategies in battle are admired, but he surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse at the end of the Civil War.

Battle of Bull Run (July 1861) - Northerners hoped for a quick victory by capturing Confederate capital at Richmond. Union army defeated by Confederates at Battle of Bull (Manassas) due to poor Union generalship.

Battle of Shiloh (April 6, 1862) – Crushed South hopes of easy victory; Grant emerged as effective general. Fiercest fighting Civil War had yet seen. Total dead on both sides- approx. 25, 000.

The Fall of New Orleans – Union navy seized N. Orleans, taking control of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862) – Bloodiest single day battle of the War, 1<sup>st</sup> – approx. 25,000 dead. Lee retreated back to Virginia, McClellan (Union forces) did not pursue his forces and as a result Lincoln fired McClellan. Considered a Union victory because Lee retreated back to Virginia.

Emancipation Proclamation (1862)

Lincoln used the victory at Antietam to announce the Emancipation Proclamation.

Although first issued Sept. 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on

January 1, 1863.

Freed all slaves behind Confederate lines

Did not free any slaves in the border states  
 Allowed free blacks to join the U.S. army and navy

## THE TURNING POINT

Battle of Gettysburg (July 3, 1863) – 92,000 Union troops fought  
 76,000 Confederates

at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The fate of the Confederacy was  
 sealed on July 4

with Union victories at Gettysburg, turning back a Confederate  
 invasion of the

North, and Vicksburg, ceding control of the Mississippi River to  
 Union. Vicksburg

was the last remaining Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi  
 – cutting the

Confederate in two.

Early 1864 – Lincoln chose Grant to lead Union forces who used a  
 more aggressive

military offensive than previous generals.

General Ulysses S. Grant – Started the war as a colonel then  
 promoted to general.

After a series of victories, including Vicksburg, Lincoln gave him  
 command of

the Union army. Grant accepted Lee's surrender in 1865, ending  
 the war.

Gettysburg Address – Lincoln visited Gettysburg to dedicate a  
 national cemetery

at the site of the Battle of Gettysburg . Lincoln argued the  
 outcome of the Civil

War would be of importance for the entire world because it would  
 prove whether

democracy could work.

## THE FINAL YEAR

Grant ordered Sherman to capture Atlanta, Georgia. Sherman began a march of

destruction and total war against the South. He ordered all railroads and factories

to be burned. Sherman captured Atlanta in September and turned his army east

toward Savannah, Georgia and then on to South and North Carolina.

The War Comes to an End (April, 1865) Richmond fell to Union troops, General Robert

E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appotamattox Courthouse in

Virginia.

April 14, 1865 President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

13<sup>TH</sup> Amendment (1865) abolished slavery throughout the United States.

14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1868) guaranteed all citizens, including former slaves, basic civil rights and equality from state governments.

15<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1870) guaranteed voting rights to former slaves.