

1C, 2B

Political, Economic, and Social reasons for Establishment of the Colonies

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.

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

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

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. **Southern Colonies-**

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.

11ABC

Foundations of representative government in the United States

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)

21A, 24E

Significant Individuals in Colonial America:

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.

1A, 4A, 30B, 31D,
1B

Causes of the American Revolution

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

1C, 4BC, 23B, 32AB

People of the American Revolution

- 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 (2nd 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 3rd 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.

4BC, 24E, 32AB

- 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

- 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.

<p>4D, 16ACD, 17A, 18A, 30A</p>	<p>WRITING THE NEW CONSTITUTION</p> <p>Constitution- a document outlining the basic form and rules of government</p>
<p>4D, 18A, 30A</p> <p>22C</p>	<p>1. Philadelphia/Constitutional Convention of 1787</p> <p>A. Major Compromises</p> <p>Arguments leading to the Great Compromise</p> <p>1. James Madison “Father of the Constitution” author of the Virginia Plan. Describe influence of Virginia (Large States) and New Jersey (Small States)</p> <p><u>Virginia plan-</u> Representation based on population. Government should consist of 3 branches and the legislative, executive, judicial. Legislative branch should have two houses upper (Senate) and a lower (House).</p> <p><u>New Jersey plan-</u> Representation based on equal representation. Legislature would have one house. Each state would have one vote in the legislature.</p> <p><u>Great Compromise</u> Identify the number of Senators per state as 2. Identify the House of Representatives is based on the state’s population.</p> <p><u>The 3/5 Compromise</u> Students should be able to explain that every 5 slaves counted as 3 or each slave counted as 3/5th of a whole person.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">New federal government divided into 3 separate branches Executive (President) Legislative (Congress Senate/House of Representatives) Judicial (Supreme Court)</p> <p>Trade - Congress would regulate and even promote trade</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A. Congress will regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states B. Congress cannot tax exports</p>
<p>18A</p>	<p>2. Federalist and Anti-federalist</p> <p>Student should be able to explain arguments for and against ratification of the Constitution</p> <p>A. Anti-Federalist (Student will be able to identify)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">1. that they were against the Constitution</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">2. the arguments of the Anti-Federalists; To protect the people against a strong central government by adding a Bill of Rights (Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason)</p>

16ACD, 22BC

- B. Federalist (Student will be able to identify)
 - 1. that they supported the Constitution
 - 2. the arguments of the Federalists; A belief in Strong Government. (James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay)
- 3. Federalist Papers - to persuade delegates to the state conventions to vote in favor of the new constitution arguments.

Arguments

- A. Federalism and separation of powers would prevent any one branch of the new central government from becoming too powerful
 - 1. Federalist achieve victory in 1788 when 12 states voted to ratify only by the promise that a Bill of Rights would be added
- 4. New Constitution-1789
George Washington- President

Seven Principles of the Constitution

- 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.

16C, 20ABCDEF

Adding the Bill of Rights

- 1. First Amendment
 - a. Freedom of Religion - Right to worship
 - b. Freedom of Speech - Right to state ideas
 - c. Freedom of Press - Right to publish ideas
 - d. Freedom of Assembly - Right to meet peacefully in groups
 - e. Freedom to Petition - Right to protest the government

<p>16C, 20A</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Second Amendment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Right to Bear Arms - 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 - Quartering Troops <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 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 - Search and Seizure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protects the citizens from an unlawful search and seizures with a warrant b. To obtain a warrant one must have a probable cause 5. Fifth Amendment - Right of Accused Persons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protection from Double Jeopardy - being tried for the same crime twice b. Protection from self-incrimination - One doesn't have to give information that would incriminate oneself c. Protection of Due-Process - Every person accused of a crime is guaranteed the right to every step in the law. 6. Sixth Amendment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 - Trial by Jury <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Option to have your case heard by a jury of your peers 8. Eight Amendment – Cruel and Unusual Punishment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limits of Fines and Punishments 9. Ninth Amendment - Rights of the People <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Your right do not take away anyone else's rights 10. Tenth Amendment - Powers of States and People <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. States Rights - Anything not specified by the Federal Government is up to the States <p>Colonial grievances from the Declaration of Independence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He withheld certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness (9th amendment) 2. He kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. (2nd amendment) 3. For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury (6th & 7th amendment)
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Impact of Colonial Grievances on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Grievance listed in the Declaration of Independence	Where it was addressed in the U.S. Constitution or the Bill or 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 rd 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 st 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 th 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

Third 9 Weeks: TEKS	Topics
21B	<p><u>Civic Virtue</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civic Virtue - Providing service for the common good regardless of your personal feelings. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. George Washington serving a second Presidential term even though he didn't want to, and choosing not to run for a 3rd term. B. Alexander Hamilton supporting Thomas Jefferson for President in the 1800 election. Even though Hamilton personally disliked Jefferson he felt he was the best candidate for President.
5AB	<p>Life in the New Republic</p> <p><u>Major Domestic Problems</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Maintaining national security - describe how the new Republic maintained national security. <p><u>Northwest Territory</u>- Native Americans wouldn't give up their territory, Washington sent troop and defeated them</p> <p><u>Alien and Sedition Acts</u> - Targeted immigrants who were not yet citizens. Increased the waiting periods from 5 to 14 years to become a citizen.</p> B. Creating a stable economic system - explain how a stable economic system was created in the new Republic. <p><u>National Bank</u> - 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.</p> C. <u>Setting up a court system</u> - explain how the court system of the new Republic was set up. <p><u>Supreme Court</u> put in place by Congress - An act was passed (Federal Judiciary Act) in 1789 to put in place 6 Supreme Court Justices (now 9)</p> D. <u>Tariffs and Taxation</u> - <p>Tariff - A tax on imported goods. Raised money for the government and encouraged the growth of American industry.</p>
5C, 18A	<p><u>New Republic</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Federalist – Those who supported Hamilton were businessmen and merchants from northeast especially New England</p> <p>Alexander Hamilton – Leader of the Federalist Favored a National Bank Believed in Free Enterprise</p> <p>John Jay – 1 of the writers of the Federalist papers 1st Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Negotiated Jay's Treaty with Britain, in which Britain agrees to leave the Ohio Valley</p>

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
4th President
President during the War of 1812
Era of Good Feelings

Thomas Jefferson – Leader for the Anti-Federalist
Writer of the Declaration of Independence
3rd 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

5E, 23A, 1C, 22A

Foreign Policies of the early Presidents (Federal 5)

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 – 2nd President
XYZ Affair
Alien & Sedition Act

Jefferson – 3rd 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 – 4th 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 – 5th 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.

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,

<p>5CFDG, 14A, 18B, 7A</p>	<p>The Supreme Court issues only one opinion on a case. It strengthened the Supreme Court's power as well as the Federal Government's .</p> <p><u>McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819)</u> – Federal Constitution is superior to state laws. It gave greater power to the Federal Government.</p> <p><u>Economic policies that impacted the War of 1812</u> This war influenced the development of the Free enterprise system in this country.</p> <p><u>Embargo Act of 1807</u> - 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.</p> <p><u>Free Enterprise System</u> – Takes off after the war of 1812 leading into the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Jackson Era</p> <p><u>Election of 1824</u> Candidates-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">John Quincy Adams Henry Clay William Crawford</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Andrew Jackson</p> <p>Election Outcome-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p><u>Development of the American Political Parties</u></p> <p><u>Democratic-Republican Party</u> - began to split between Jackson and Adams supporters.</p> <p><u>Democratic Party</u> - came from Jackson supporters Jackson came to represent the common man</p>
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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

Changes in Ideas About Democracy

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 arose 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

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

11B, 12B, 14AB,
19A, 28ABCD,
29ABC, 30H

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 - In the 1850's, an improved way of making steel had been perfected. Allowing for the mass production of steel.

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

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

6BCDE, 10A, 11A,
12A

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 28th 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.

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.

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

Reform Movements (Part I)

Immigration, Contributions in art & literature, Second Great Awakening, Civil Disobedience (Henry David Thoreau),

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

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

21C, 23B, 24CDE,
25AB, 26BC, 27ABC

movement was supported by such people as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine.

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 the 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.

Fourth 9 Weeks: TEKS	Topics
21C, 23B, 24CDE, 25AB, 26BC, 27ABC	<p><u>Reform Movements (Part II)</u> Reform Movements – public education, temperance, and women’s rights (Elizabeth Cady Stanton)</p> <p>Reforming American Societies –</p> <p>Reform Movements: Changes made to improve society</p> <p>Temperance movement – was a campaign to stop the drinking and sale of alcohol.</p> <p>Worker’s Rights – Labor unions are created in response to poor working conditions and long hours.</p> <p>Improving Education – Public education was sought for all</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>Prison and Hospital Reform for the mentally ill was fought for by Dorothea Dix.</p> <p>Abolitionist – people who wanted to end slavery</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Underground Railroad – A series of escape routes from the South to the North for runaway slaves.</p> <p>Women’s Rights Movement – In the mid-1800’s women began to fight for greater freedoms.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p>7ABCD, 11B, 13ABC,18B, 19B, 25A</p> <p>7B, 25A</p> <p>7ABD, 18B, 19B</p>	<p>19th Amendment – Gave women the right to vote</p> <p>Harriet Beecher Stowe’s “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sectionalism/ Causes of the Civil War</p> <p><u>Sectionalism</u></p> <p>The greater loyalty that many Americans felt towards their own section – the North, South and West – than to the country as a whole.</p> <p><u>Economic Differences Between the North and the South –</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Social Differences Between the North and the South –</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Political Differences Between the North and the South</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. States 'rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Northern view- (Daniel Webster) The Union was the work of the people and states had no 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.
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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 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

1AB, 8ABC, 17B,
23AB, 24DE, 30DF

Abraham Lincoln – Elected as the President in 1860 and reelected in 1864. He issued the Emancipation Proclamation and wrote the Gettysburg Address.

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, and Texas- forming 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 Total Population	29% of Total Population
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	Able General – Robert E. Lee
7. Naval Power –Powerful Navy	Few War Ships
8. Geography	Defensive War – Fought on own soil

The Early Years of the War

Robert E. Lee – A soldier at West Point and 2nd in class, he served in the Mexican War. Lincoln offered 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, Virginia 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 Run (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, – 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.

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 Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.

Results of the Civil War

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

13TH Amendment (1865) abolished slavery throughout the United States.

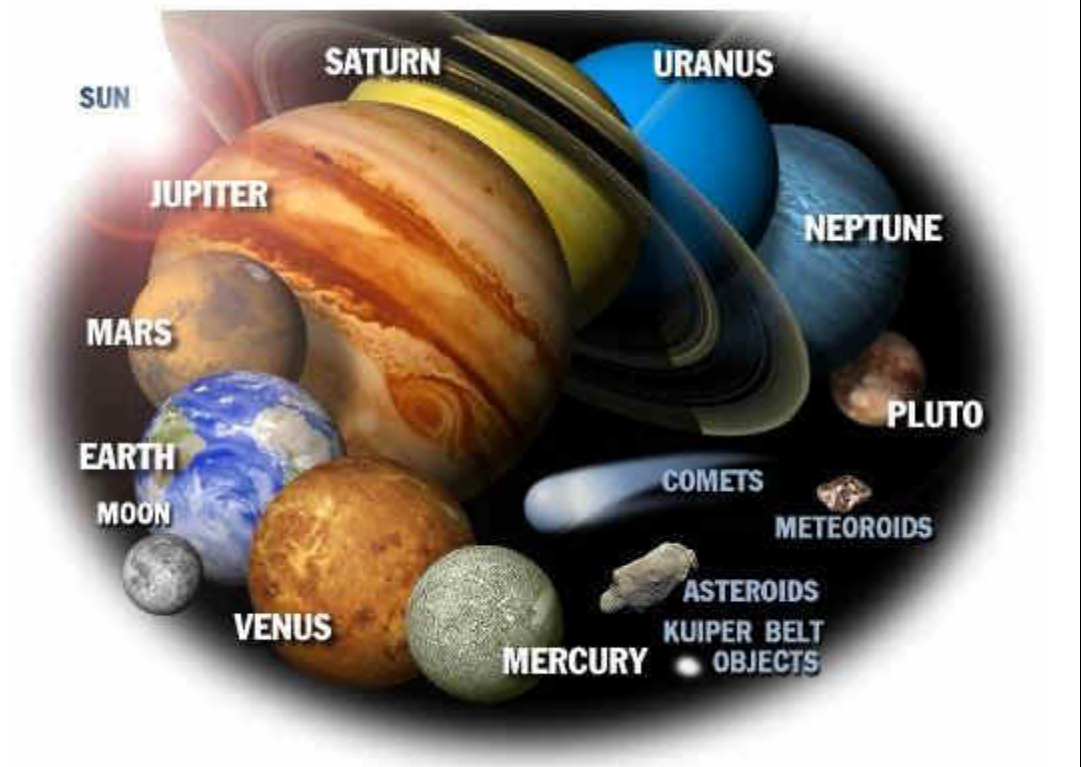
14th Amendment (1868) guaranteed all citizens, including former slaves, basic civil rights and equality from state governments.

15th Amendment (1870) guaranteed voting rights to former slaves.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY PREVIEW

Thinking Spatially:

Where we are in the world and our location in relation to other places. (Use of maps to understand the size and actual distances between locations....use of maps to study people, places, and environments.)



1. What does the solar system consist of? **(The Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune (and Pluto))**
2. What are comets and asteroids? **(Comets are spheres covered with ice and dust that leave trails of vapor as they race through space. Asteroids are large chunks of rocky material found in space.)**
3. What is earth's location in our solar system? **(It is the 3rd planet from the Sun.)**
4. What is unique about earth? **(It is the only planet in our solar system that supports life.)**

Tools of the Trade:

- **TODALSIGS** (map elements)
 - **T=Title of the map.** For example: *Physical Map of Asia*.
 - **O=Orientation.** This is the compass rose on your map, indicating north, south, east, and west.
 - **D=Date.** The date on which you created your map.
 - **A=Author.** You must include your name on the maps you create.
 - **L=Legend, or Key.** These are the symbols, lines or colors you have used to represent various data on your map. Without a legend, you cannot read your map and others cannot make sense of your work.
 - **S=Source.** You must indicate from where you got information to create your map.
 - **I=Index.** This is an alphabetical listing of all places (cities and towns) with the latitude and longitude of each place.
 - **G=Grid.** Shows the coordinates for the lines of latitude and longitude on your map.
 - **S=Scale.** This shows the size relationship between your map and the real world.

1. Where can you find the subject and basic information about a map? **(Title)**
2. What is the function of a compass rose? **(To show direction)**
3. What is a legend? **(The explanatory list of symbols and colors used on a map, also called a key.)**
4. What feature on a map would you use to determine the distance between two places? **(Scale)**
5. What features of a map will help you find absolute location? **(Lines of longitude and latitude)**
6. What is a symbol? **(Objects used to represent something else.)**
7. Why are symbols used on maps? (It is easier to draw a representation rather than the actual object.)

Scale/Using the Geographic Grid

8. What determines a mapmaker's choice of scale? **(The amount of detail that they want to show.)**
9. How is a grid system useful to geographers? **(It allows geographers to establish absolute location.)**
10. What are the other names assigned to latitude and longitude? **(Latitudes are also called parallels and longitudes are also called meridians.)**
11. What are the names of the longitudinal line and latitudinal lines located at 0°? **(Longitude - the Prime Meridian; Latitude - the Equator)**
12. *Finding Location – (Absolute location/Relative location are determined by using latitude/longitude to pinpoint an exact or approximate location.)*
13. How do the functions of a personal G.P.S. device and a compass differ? **(A G.P.S. determines absolute location and a compass determines direction.)**

Identify:

14. **Tropic of Capricorn** – the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator.
15. **Antarctic Circle** – the parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the Equator.
16. **Arctic Circle** – the parallel of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the Equator.
17. **Tropic of Cancer** – the parallel of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator.

• **Maps versus globes**

1. What is a Globe? (**Scale model of the Earth.**)
2. What are an advantage and a disadvantage of a globe? (**It is three-dimensional and so it shows the earth as it sits in space; they are not as portable as maps.**)

Define:

- **Great Circle Route** – the shortest route between any two places on the planet.
3. What is a map? (**Flat representation of all or part of Earth's surface.**)
 4. What is an advantage and disadvantage of maps? (**They are portable; distortion occurs in flattening the earth's surface to create a map.**)
 5. What are the three basic types of maps and what do they show? (**General reference maps show natural and manmade features, thematic maps show specific information, and nautical maps provide information needed to navigate through air or water.**)
 6. What is a map's primary use? (**To find locations and places.**)
 7. What does the term **cartography** refer to? (**The study of and the practice of designing, producing and manufacturing maps.**)
 8. What is G.I.S. and how is it used? (**A computer technology that helps mapmakers combines geographic data about a location from several sources.**)
 9. What is G.P.S.? (**A series of satellites that beam location information to earth.**)
- **Map projections**
1. What is a projection? (**A way of showing the curved surface of the earth on a flat surface.**)
 2. How might a map projection be misleading? (**Because the earth is a sphere, projecting it on a flat surface will cause some distortion.**)
 3. What are the three types of map projections? (**Planar, flat-plane or azimuthal, conical and cylindrical**)
 - Mercator
 - Robinson

Using Different Types of Maps

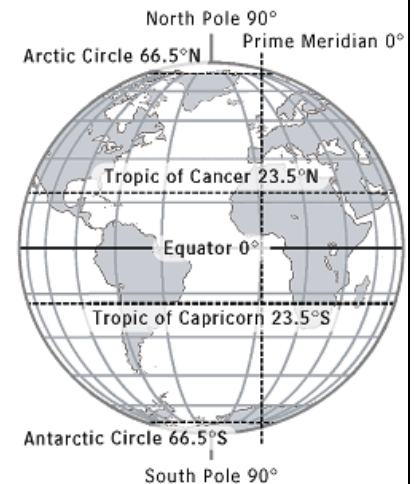
1. What is the purpose of a physical map? **(To show landforms and bodies of water.)**
2. How does a physical map represent physical relief? **(With color, shading and contour lines.)**
3. What is the purpose of a political map? **(To show features of the earth's surface created by humans such as countries, states, cities and other political entities, such as Congressional voting districts.)**

Thematic/Special Purpose Maps

4. What are thematic maps? **(Maps that focus on specific types of information.)**
5. What are some examples of thematic maps? **(Maps that show climate, population density, vegetation, etc.)**

Five Themes of Geography:

- Overview one theme a day
- What are the **5 Themes of Geography** and why do geographers use them? (Geographers organize geographic information into 5 distinct categories: location, place, human/environment interaction, movement and region. This makes the study simpler.)
- Location
Where are things located? A location can be specific (absolute) or general (relative).
 - Absolute Location - is global (latitude and longitude) or local (street address).
- **Latitude lines** – imaginary lines that circle the globe, and run east to west, but measure distances north and south of the Equator. These lines are also called parallels.
- **Longitude lines** – imaginary lines that are drawn north to south, and measure distances east and west of the Prime Meridian. These lines are also called meridians.
- **Equator** – Located at 0° latitude. The equator separates the Earth into northern and southern hemispheres.
- **Prime Meridian** – Located at 0° longitude. The Prime Meridian separates the Earth into eastern and western hemispheres.
- **Grid System** – pattern of line that circle the globe in an east-west and north-south direction (where lines of latitude and longitude cross).
- **Degree** – used to measure distances in lines of latitude and longitude.



1. How is the **relative location** of a place described? (By identifying its spatial relationship to other places around it.)
 - Relative Location - are described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another and may associate a particular place with another.

2. What is the difference between absolute location and relative location? (Absolute location is the exact location of a feature on earth. Relative location describes a feature's location in relation to its surroundings.)

3. Define:
 - **Hemispheres – one-half of the earth**
 - **Continents – large landmasses used to organize the Earth. There are seven continents: North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Antarctica.**

- **Place**
 1. What does the theme of place refer to? (The physical and human features of a location)

 2. Identify the human and physical aspects of place
 - Physical Characteristics - include landforms, water, soil, beaches, wildlife, climate, natural vegetation.
 - Human Characteristics - are the ideas and actions of people that result in changes to the environment, such as buildings, roads, clothing, food habits, religion, language, settlement patterns, population factors, and economic activities.

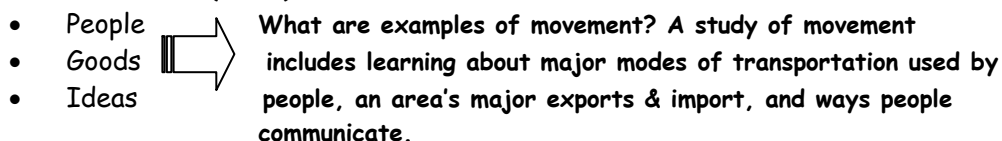
 3. Define:
 - **Landscape – scenery of a place, including human and physical characteristics.**

- **Human Environment-Interaction**

1. What does the theme human/environment interaction refer to? **(The ways in which people use, change or live with their environment.)**
2. How are physical and human environments interconnected? **(They are woven together by interactions and influences.)**
3. What are some examples of the positive and negative effects of people altering their environments? **(Positive – makes place safer or more livable; negative – pollutes, destroys natural beauty.)**

- **Movement**

What are the patterns of movement of people, products (goods), and information (ideas)?

- People
 - Goods
 - Ideas
- 
- What are examples of movement? A study of movement includes learning about major modes of transportation used by people, an area's major exports & import, and ways people communicate.**

1. What question does the geographic theme of movement refer to? **(How do people, ideas and products move from one location to another?)**
2. Why do people migrate and travel? **(Curiosity, economic or social need, as a response to environmental change, or because they have been forced to move.)**
3. How do geographers analyze movement? **(By looking at the 3 types of distances: linear, time and physiological.)**
4. How do linear, time and physiological distances differ? **(Linear distance refers to how far something travels, time distance refers to how long it takes something to travel and physiological distance refers to a person's perception of the distance.)**
5. Define:
 - **Interdependence – depend on each other**

- **Region**

1. What is a region? **(An area of the earth's surface with similar characteristics.)**
2. How are regions defined? **(By stating criteria and then drawing boundaries.)**
3. How do formal, functional and perceptual regions differ? **(A formal region is based on related characteristics, a functional region on connections between places, and a perceptual region on people's perceptions of an area.)**

Regions can be defined by a number of characteristics including area, language, political divisions, religions, and vegetation (for example, grassland, marshland, desert, rain forest). Geographers define regions in three basic ways.

- Formal - an area with one or more common features that make it different from surrounding areas. **(Holt)**
- Functional - are made up of different places that are linked together and function as a unit. **(Holt)**
- Perceptual - reflect human feelings and attitudes. **(Holt)**

World Regions

- Locate and identify regions of the world. (North America, Central America, South America, Europe, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Southeast Asia)
- Identify nations and major geographic features or landforms in each region.

Climate

- **L.A.C.E.M.O.P.S.** (Factors Affecting Climate)

Weather- The daily condition of the atmosphere which includes temperature and precipitation.

Precipitation- Moisture that falls from the sky. Precipitation has 4 forms: rain, snow, sleet, hail.

Climate- Average weather. Measured over an extended period of time (usually 30 years).

- **L=Latitude.** The most important factor. The farther from the Equator-the colder and drier it becomes. Direct rays of the sun are always between the Tropics. Areas not in the tropics receive indirect sun rays.
- **A=Air Mass.** In the Northern Hemisphere, cold air from the Polar Regions comes from the north. Hot air from the tropics comes from the south, (opposite in the Southern Hemisphere). Mountains to the north of a city (in the Northern Hemisphere) could block the cold air from reaching the city.
- **C=Continentality.** Water moderates climate. Water takes longer to heat and cool than land. Areas inland from the coast will be hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than areas with the same latitude on the coast.
- **E=Elevation.** It gets colder as you go up a mountain. The formula for vertical climate is: Temperature decreases 3.5 degrees F for every 1,000 feet increase in elevation. You can work out the temperature at the top of a tall mountain: It is 75 degrees at the base of a 10,000 ft. tall mountain. How many thousands? 10. 10 multiplied by 3.5 is 35. Subtract 35 from 75 to get 40 degrees at the top of the mountain.
- **M=Mountain Barriers.** Mountains can stop storms and air masses. Mountains are also responsible for the orographic effect : Wind containing moisture hits the windward side of a mountain (the side facing the wind). The moisture full clouds are too heavy to make it over the mountain so precipitation occurs, (Seattle, Washington is a good example). After the precipitation, the clouds have no moisture and are able to rise over the mountain. The side facing away from the wind is called the leeward side. The leeward side of a mountain is arid.

The windward side has lush vegetation. The leeward side of a mountain is in the rain shadow and is usually a desert.

- **O= Ocean Current.** Cold currents are dry. Warm currents are wet. Complete ocean current map.
- **P=Pressure and Prevailing Winds.** High pressure is heavy, cold air. Low pressure is warm, light air. Heat rises. There are some fairly constant air pressure systems. There are also areas of prevailing winds. The Trade Winds blow from east to west. The run from 30 degrees N/S toward the Equator. The Equator is surrounded by an area of calm called the Doldrums. Between 30 degrees N/S and 60 degrees N/S are the Westerlies. They blow from west to east. Because the Westerlies and Trade winds are traveling away from each other there is an area of calm between them called the Horse Latitudes. The Polar Winds blow from 90 degrees toward the Westerlies. There are serious storms around 60 degrees latitude where the two wind patterns collide.
- **S=Storms.** Where the polar winds meet Westerlies there are storms. When hot air masses and cold air masses collide-there are storms. Cyclonic storms (hurricanes, typhoons, etc.) in the Northern Hemisphere spin counter-clockwise. In the Southern Hemisphere, cyclones spin clockwise.