* France founded its first permanent settlement in North America at Quebec in 1608, less than a year after the English started their first at Jamestown
* The French traders formed partnerships with the Indians. They often lived among the natives and married Indian women. The fur trade helped open the way for French agricultural estates
* The Dutch, too, established a presence in North America. Holland in the early seventeenth century was one of the leading nations of the world, and its commerce moved to America in the seventeenth century. In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English explorer in the employ of the Dutch, sailed up the river that was to be named for him in what was then New Netherland. His explorations led to a Dutch claim on the territory. The Dutch built a town on Manhattan Island named New Amsterdam. From it, Dutch trappers moved into the interior toward the Appalachian Mountains and built a profitable trade in furs

# First English settlements

* The pioneers of English colonization were Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half brother Sir Walter Raleigh—both veterans of earlier colonial efforts in Ireland.
* Sir Walter Raleigh secured his own six-year grant from the queen and sent a small group of men on an expedition to explore the North American coast. When they returned, Raleigh named the region they had explored Virginia, in honor of Elizabeth, who was known as the “Virgin Queen.”
* In 1587 sending an expedition to **Roanoke** carrying ninety-one men, seventeen women, and nine children.
* In the early years of the seventeenth century, a group of London merchants decided to renew the attempt at colonization in Virginia. A  rival group of merchants, from the area around Plymouth, was also interested in American ventures and was sponsoring voyages of exploration farther north. In 1606, James I issued a new charter, which divided North America between the two groups. The London group got the exclusive right to colonize the south, and the Plymouth merchants received the same right in the north.
* London Company moved quickly and decisively to launch a colonizing expedition headed for Virginia
* They reached the American coast in the spring of 1607, sailed into the Chesapeake and up a river they named the James, in honor of their king. They established their colony, **Jamestown**, on a peninsula on the river. They chose an inland setting because they believed it would provide a measure of comfort and security.
* Jamestown survived largely because of two important events. One was what they learned from the local Indians. The other was the leadership of **Captain John Smith**, who at age twenty-seven was already a famous world traveler.
* He imposed work and order on the community, created a shaky relationship with the natives (sometimes negotiating with the Indians, and at other times stealing food and kidnapping them)
* The natives were far more powerful than the English for years. Coastal Virginia had numerous tribes: the Algonquians, the Sioux, and the Iroquois. They had drawn together as part of the **Powhatan Confederacy**, named after the great chief who controlled a large area near the coasts.
* as the refugees proceeded down the James, they met an English ship coming up the river—part of a fleet bringing supplies and the colony’s first governor, **Lord De La Warr**. The departing settlers agreed to return to Jamestown. New relief expeditions soon began to arrive, and the effort to turn a profit in Jamestown resumed.
* In 1612, the Jamestown planter **John Rolfe** began trying to cultivate the tobacco crop in Virginia.
* To entice new workers to the colony, the Virginia Company (London company renamed) established what it called the “**headright system**.” Headrights were fifty-acre grants of land. Each new settler received a single headright for himself or herself. In addition, anyone who paid for the passage of immigrants to Virginia would receive an extra headright for each arrival.
* Company also promised male colonists the full rights of Englishmen, an end to strict and arbitrary rule, and even a share in self-government. On July 30, 1619, delegates from the various communities met as the **House of Burgesses**, the first elected legislature within what was to become the United States.
* In late August of 1619, **John Rolfe** recorded that “**20 and odd Negroes**” arrived aboard a Dutch ship.
* In 1624, James I revoked the company’s charter, and the colony came under the control of the crown, where it would remain until 1776.
* **1675 Bacon’s rebellion**: William berkley’s long tenure; the vote for delegates to the house of burgesses limited to landowners, once for all whites; west of blue ridge mountains Indians area; newly settled lands of the west called backcountry; Nathaniel bacon lived there; seat on the governor’s council; resented gov attempt to hold the territorial line; wanted a piece of fur trade; indentured servants; Result: more slaves
* A discontented congregation of Puritan Separatists in England (unconnected to the Plymouth Company) established the first enduring European settlement in New England.
* In 1620, leaders of the Scrooby group obtained permission from the Virginia Company to settle in Virginia. The “Pilgrims,” as they saw themselves, sailed from Plymouth, England, in September 1620 on the Mayflower; thirty-five “saints” (Puritan Separatists) and sixty-seven “strangers” (people who were not part of the congregation) were aboard. In November, after a long and difficult voyage, they sighted land—the shore of what is now Cape Cod. That had not been their destination, but it was too late in the year to sail farther south. So the Pilgrims chose a site for their settlement in the area just north of the cape, a place John Smith had labeled “Plymouth” on a map he had drawn during his earlier exploration of New England. Because Plymouth lay outside the London Company’s territory, the settlers were not bound by the company’s rules. While still aboard ship, the saints in the group drew up an agreement, **the Mayflower Compact**, to establish a government for themselves. Then, on December 21, **1620, they stepped ashore at Plymouth Rock**
* 1630: In the midst of this turmoil, a group of Puritan merchants began organizing a new colonial venture in America. They obtained a grant of land in New England for most of the area now comprising Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They acquired a charter from the king allowing them to create the **Massachusetts Bay Company** and to establish a colony in the New World.
* Colonial Massachusetts was a theocracy, a society in which the church was almost indistinguishable from the state. Residents had no more freedom of worship than the Puritans themselves had had in England. Governor: John Winthrop
* **1637: King Philip’s war** The Wampanoag tribe, under the leadership of a chieftain known to the white settlers as King Philip and among his own people as Metacomet, rose up to resist the English. For three years, the natives terrorized a string of Massachusetts towns, killing over a thousand people. But beginning in 1676, the white settlers gradually prevailed, enlisting a group of Mohawk allies who ambushed Metacomet and killed him. Without Metacomet, the fragile alliance among the tribes collapsed, and the white settlers were soon able to crush the uprising
* **Georgia—the last English colony** to be established in what would become the United States—was founded to create a military barrier against Spanish lands on the southern border of English America.
* In 1732, King George II granted Oglethorpe and his fellow trustees control of the land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers. Their colonization policies reflected the vital military purposes of the colony. They limited the size of landholdings to make the settlement compact and easier to defend against Spanish and Indian attacks. They excluded Africans, free or slave; Oglethorpe feared that slave labor would produce internal revolts and that disaffected slaves might turn to the Spanish as allies. The trustees strictly regulated trade with the Indians, again to limit the possibility of wartime insurrection. They also excluded Catholics for fear they might collude with their coreligionists in the Spanish colonies to the south.

# Causes of Colonization

* Lack of arable land
* Mercantilism
* Freedom from religion prosecution
* Route towards Asia
* Desire for wealth
* Imperialism
* Renaissance
* Improvement in tech (shipping compass)
* Printing press
* High population

## Why Uk was late?

* Colonial mission closer to home: Ireland
* Religios conflict
* Navy not superior
* Privateers
* Economic depression: wool market

# First settlements

* Roanoke 1587
* 1607 jamestown virginia
  + 1612 john rolfe tobacco seeds3
  + Governor: john smith; Powhatan war (war of extinction) De la Warr
  + Headright system 50 acres each
  + House of Burgesses virginia First semi govt in US
  + 1619 first slave shipment 20 negroes acc to John Rolfe
  + Indentured servants
  + Bacon rebellion
* 1620 pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony
  + Mayflower pafct
* 1630 Puritans established Massachusetts Bay
* 1636 Roger Williams found Rhode island
* 1637 Anne Hutchinson expelled from Massachusetts Bay; Pequot War
* 1675 king Philip war
* 1676 Bacon rebellion William Berkely Nathanial Bacon
* 1688 glorious revolution
* 1732 georgia

# Road to independence

* Enlightenment John Locke
  + Thomas Penn common sense
* Mercantilism
* Navigation Acts
  + Navigation act 1651
  + Enumerated Commodities Act 1660
  + Staple act 1663
  + Duty act 1673
  + Mollases act
* Seven year war
  + French and british imperial race
  + Causes: ohio river valley fortress construction
  + Effect: TOP 1763
* Treaty of paris 1763
* Sugar Act 1764
* Quartering act 1765
* Stamp act 1765
* Repealment of stamp
* Townshend duties 1767
* Boston Massacre 1770
* Tea act 1773
* Boston tea party
* Coercive/intolerable acts 1774
* First continental congress 1774 except Georgia
* Olive branch petition 1775
* Lexington shot heard round the world 1775
* 2nd continental congress 1775 decided for war
* Declaration of Independece 1776
* 1777 flag resolution
* 1777 articles of confederation
* 1778 france recognized after battle of saratoga
* 1783 treaty of paris British recognized
* Funded through foreign loans majorly France
* Aftereffects of war
  + What happened to loyalists native americans

# Constitution Making

* Form of govt republicanism why?2
* Articles of confederation
  + No power of taxation
  + Lack of central leadership
  + Independent judiciary
  + Difficulty passing laws
  + Impractical amendment process
  + Unicameral legislation each state shall have one vote
  + Shay’s rebellion
* Philadelphia convention all states except Rhode islands
* Madison plan vs Patterson new jersey plan
* Great Compromise/ Connecticut Compromise/ Sherman compromise 1787
* Bill of rights Samuel adams
* Salient features
  + Check on popular will
  + Limited democracy (white land owners)
  + Rigid constitution
  + Written const
  + Separation of powers
  + Bicameral legislature
  + Federalism
  + Presidential system
  + Fundamental rights and liberty
  + Dual citizenship

# Federalist v Republicans

* Leaders: Jefferson, Patrick henry and George Masons
* Form of govt
* Banking system
* Power aristocratic not common men
* Powers of the president
* Federalist papers Hamilton, madison, john jay
* Economic ideology (republicans: laissez fairz)
* Republicans: constructivists
* Unpaid war debts: concession 55 sadaf
* French revolution
* Napoleonic wars

## Federalist era

* 1789-1801
* Adoption of const
* Expansion of govt
* Strong nationalist govt
* Main figure: Hamilton
* Financial policies of Hamilton
* National bank
  + Issue currency federal loans regulate activities of small banks
  + Jefferson against; const doesn’t give power to charter
* Created courts judiciary act 1789; federal district court in each state; number of supreme court judges 6; final jurisdiction in all legal matters
* Whiskey rebellion against hamilton’s 1791’s excise tax on whiskey
* Cabinet
  + Sec of state, war Henry Knox, treasury
* Bill of rights 1791
* Westward expansion: three new states Vermont, Kentucky and Tenessess
* Foreign relation: neutrality French revolution war; Napoleonic wars
* Jay’s treaty: 1795 removal of British troops from american lands; did not address impressment issue
* Treaty of San Lorenzo with Spain: Thomas Pickney; granted US access to Mississippi River and removed Spanish troops from American land
* Washington farewell address
  + Avoid embroilment in the affais of other nations
  + Creation of efficient govt at home
  + Development of parties would destroy the govt
* First party system: federalist and Democratic Republican
* Defeat of adams in 1800 and death of hamilton led to decline

## Adams

* Jefferson vicepresident
* Federalist divided among conservatives as Hamilton and moderates like adams
* Foreign policy: French enraged at Jay’s treaty anglo american allies; suspended relations; xyz affairs
* Quasi war 1798 to 1800
* Alien and Sedition acts
  + Limiting the influence of foreign born people; against the govt

## Republican

* Traced back to 1793 when Jefferson resigned from washington’s cabinet
* Revolution of 1800: second american revolution
* Contradictory of slavery: all men are created equal?
* Political philosp=ophy: influenced by Locke
* Foreign policy: favoued France over Britain:
* Louisiana purchase:
  + Treaty of san Lorenzo 1795
  + Significance of new orleans
  + Constitutional issues
  + Agreement details
* Westward exploration
  + Lewis and Clark expedition 1804
* Marbury V Madison 1801
* War of 1812
* Agrarian democracy
* Banks: distrust for banks and bankers; believed borrowing created long term debt. Monopolies. Invited dangerous speculation
* Small govt
  + Reduced the size of army,navy
  + Paid govt half debt
  + Ended internal tax

## War of 1812-1814

## Monroe Doctrine

* Factors
  + Florida question:
  + Adams-Onis treaty: spain ceded Florida and ORegan; US relinquesed title to Texas
  + Russian claim 1821 czar claimed area north of the 51st parallel and extending one hundred miles into the pacific would be off limits to non russians; john quincy adams refused
  + Britain proposal.
* Main theme
  + Non colonization
  + Non extension of European political system
* Significance
  + Self defence
  + Economic interests
* Use of Monroe Doctrine
  + Wilson basis of neutrality in WW1

# Presidential Election

* Eligibiltty
* Choosing of candidates
* Electoral college
* The case of no absolute majority
* Inaugartion
* Criticism
  + Bandwagon effect
  + Limited democracy
  + Impact of tech and media
* Growth of presidential powers
  + Washington 2 veto
  + Andrew Jackson
  + Lincoln suspended Habeas Corpus ordering blockades of southern ports without the consent of Congress
  + Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson

# Checks and Balances

* Based on Montesquieu argument
* Judiciary
  + Interpretation of laws
  + Judicial review
  + CJ president of senate during impeachment trial
* Executive
  + Implementation of laws
  + Veto
  + Commander in chief of the military
  + Recess appointments
  + Emergency calling session
  + May force adjournment when congress cannot agree
  + Power to appoint judges
  + Pardon power
* Legislative
  + Making of laws
  + Impeachment power house; trial senate
  + Selection of president and vice president HOR and Senate no majority electoral votes
  + Senate approves departmental appointments
  + Senate approves treaties and ambassadors
  + Power to devlare wae
  + Power to enact taxes and allocate funds
  + Power to initate constitutional amendments(judiciary)
  + Power to set courts inferior to SC and their jurisdiction
  + Power to alter size of SC

# Andrew Jackson

* Era of the common man
* Election of 1824

# Jefferson V Jacksonian

* Executive: Weak national govt vs promoted strength of executive branch
* Voting rights: property vs all white
* Interpretation of const: strong vs weak John Marshal enforce it
* States’ right: both supported
* Education: bill of gen edu free edu for all; parental responsibility preferred church schools
* Foreign policy: Jacksonian favoured expansionism
* Minorities: Jackson trail of tears Indian removal act 1830; Georgia vs chereokee land; state affair
* Women: marriage and subordination
* Freedom of religion: virginia state constitution jefferson
* Common man
  + Educated and independent farmer; not eligible for ruing themselves
  + Farmers, mechanics,

# Slavery

* Advent
* Tobacco sugar cane
* Bacon rebellion
* Imp of Cotton gin eli whitney
* Three fifth rule
* Legacy
  + Civil rights movement

# Westward expansion

# Civil war

* Causes
  + Slavery
  + Economic diff
  + Great compromise
  + Cultural difference
  + State vs federal rights
  + Federalist v anti federalist regime
  + Westward expansion
    - Lousiana purchase; manifest destiny
  + Abolitionist movement
  + Wilmot proviso compromise of 1850
  + Uncle Tom’s cabin
  + Kansan Nebraska act 1854
  + Dredscott vs Sandford case 1857
  + Election of 1860
  + Missouri compromise
* Effects
  + Emancipation proclamation
  + Reconstruction amendments
  + Reconstruction acts 1867\*68
  + Jim Crow Laws

# Industrialization/ The Gilded Age

* Birthplace: UK
* Passage of embargo act 1807
* War of 1812
* Role of civil war
* Scientific inventions
  + Englishman James Hargreaves spinning jenny: multiple spools of thread
  + Cotton gin
  + Developments in iron industry appliances, buildings
  + Steam engine: locomotives power machinery
* Vast natural resources
* High Interstate trade
* Transportation
  + Robert Fulton built steamboat, steam locomotives, railroads, motor car by henry ford
  + Flying machine by wright brothers
* Labour supply
  + Flood of immigration
* Effects
  + Increase in middle class
  + Urbanisatioj
  + Jobless poor idle rich
  + Big business monopolies
  + Road to imperialism
  + Rise of progressivism

# Populism

# Progressive era

* Negative Effects of industrialization
* Robber barons
* Railroad corruption
* Social Darwinism and the Gospel of Wealth
* Urban slums
* Monopolies
  + Andrew Carnegie JP Morgan REockfeller standard Oil
* Solutions
  + Purpose of govt: heavy involment
  + Believed in regulated capitalism
  + Muckrakers
  + Women reformers
  + Progressive leadership teddy Roosevelt and William taft Wilson
  + Labour protection laws
  + Trust bursting laws
  + Conservation of environment
  + Banking reforms

# Teddy Roosevelt

# Woodrow Wilson

* Progressive Acts
  + Federal Reserve
  + Federal Trade Commisssion
  + Child labour laws
  + Underwood simmons Act reduced the tariff on imports
  + Women suffrage
* WWI
  + Neutraility
  + German ships torpedoed Lusitania 128 american
  + Zimmerman telegram: German Mexico ko razi kar raha tha
  + Safe for Democracy
* 14 points
  + Navigation of seas, economic freedom, impartial decision on colonies, open covenents, disarmament, LON
* Why unique?
  + Aimed for peace
  + Based on morality
  + Did not punish germany

# WWI

* Causes
  + Trade relations with Europe
  + German submarine warfare
  + Zimmerman telegram
  + Russian revolution
  + Remember Belgium
  + Weopon;s credibility issue

# WW2

# Cold War

* Causes
  + Russian revolution: not recog of ussr for 16 year after Bolshevik takeover
  + Enormous Soviet deaths: GB and US waited so long to open a front in France
  + George kennan long telegram
  + Spread of communism/iron curtain: takeover of eastern European countries immediately after the war
  + US foreign policy: containment
  + Truman doctrine
    - Modified containment with his own doctrine
    - Us would support foreign govts resisting armed minorities or outside pressures
    - Convinced congress to 400 million to prevent fall of Greece and Turkey
    - Critics argue it accelerated polarization btw USSR and US
    - Defendants claim USSR had already begun Cold War by thwarting attempt to reunite and stabilize Germany; to prevent US isolationists from abandoning the cause
    - Legacy: shaped american foreign policy for next four decades
* Martial plan
* Nato and warsaw pact
* Arms race
* Proxy wars
  + Korean
  + Vietnam war
* Eisenhower’s new look
  + Massive retaliation: Use of nuclear weapons and new tech rather than ground troops and conventional bombs
  + Pleged us support to any govt fighting communist insurgencies in ME
  + Sent 5000 marines to Lebanon
* McCarthyism
* Sputnik and space race
* Khrushchev and Camp David
* U-2 incident

# American Mexican war

# American-Spanish war

* Teller amendment
* Treaty of paris: guam Puerto rico ceded to us

# US imperialism

* Economic factors invest cuba huwaii
* Doctrine of racial superiority
  + New manifest destiny
* The influence of Sea power upon history
* Role of leaders.
* Open door diplomacy china
* Pacific
  + Annexation of Hawaii 1898
  + Puerto rico Spanish comoly; American Spanish war
* Far east
  + Annexation of Philippines

# Great Depression

* Causes
  + Stock market crash
  + Overproduction in farming
  + Dust bowl
  + Industries overproduction
  + Herbert hoover laissez fairz policy
  + European recession
  + Weak banking system.
  + Uneven incomes
* Effects
  + Homelessness
  + Unemployment
  + Starvation and illness
  + Mass migration

# FDR

* Govt intervention 635 veto
* Fireside chats on radio
* Glass Steagall banking reform act createdfederal deposit insurance corporation
* Farming problem
  + Agricultural adjustment admin
* FDR Alphabet soup
* Social Security
* Putting people to work
  + Federal Emergency Relief Act 3billion state and local govt to give relief payments
  + Civilian conservation corps 2 million unemp
  + Civil works admin
  + Works progress admin
* Idustry
  + National recovery act
* Housing
  + Federal housing agency
* Roosevelt critics
  + Court packing scheme
  + Conservative and liberals
  + Roosevelt Recession
* Evaluation
  + Bold program saved the capitalism
  + No nationalistation: safety net paled by European standards
  + Failed to achieve main goal: WW2 helped

# Civil rights movement

* Jim Crow laws
* Plessy v Ferguson 1896
* Brown v board of education
* Montgomery bus boycott
* Sweat v Painter 1950
* NAACP
* Civil rights act 1957
* Little Rock crisis 1957
* March on Washington 1963
* Civil rights act 1964
* Voting rightds act 1965
* Assassinations
* Fair Housing Act 1968
* Movement legacy