**John Calvin & Puritans**

* Preached that God had chosen select people for salvation and the rest were condemned to external damnation
* Felt God was omnipotent
* Argued that ministers and the most pious in the community should rule society in order to establish a disciplined religious community
* Believed that human beings were inherently corrupt

**Note:** Local congregations elected leaders or presbyters who assisted ministers in running the Church, they condemned many traditional rites such as Holy Communion which they considered to be idolatrous, they wanted authority over spiritual matters to rest with the local congregation and to purify the Protestant church of what “false” teachings

**Virginia House of Burgesses & Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** -> Provided for Rep. Democracy

In 1500, the civilizations of Mexico + Central America differed from the civilization of North America Plains Indians in that Plain Indians were nomadic while the other lived more stable lifestyles

**Conquistador** – Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century

**Glorious Revolution**

* Catholic James II was replaced by Protestant rulers
* King agreed to a Declaration of Rights that limited royal power and increased Parliament’s powers
* England returned to its mercantilist policies regarding their colonies in North America
* American representative assemblies reestablished their control over the governing of their colonies

**King Chronology** - Charles I -> Oliver Cromwell -> Charles II -> James II -> William and Mary

**Dutch** – Used the West India Company to establish and govern outposts in the New World

**John Locke** – Wrote that a government’s power derives from the consent of the governed

**John Rolfe** – Experimented with tobacco

**Jacob Leisler** – A rebellion against James II’s attempt to establish royal control

**Connecticut** was not a proprietary colony while **Maryland (1st Proprietary) + NY + Penn + SC** were

**French Colony** – Settler colony was hard as many French did not want to emigrate to Americas, their missionaries often lived among the Indian and understood their values, 17th French colonies depended on fur trading **(Most lived along the St. Lawrence River)**

**1619** – First African slaves, women arrive with the first rep assembly in the New World, House of Burgesses is formed as well

**Women** – Sub. role, Her property -> Husband’s, labor critical and less children as farms got smaller (NE)

NY colonies had estates owned by wealthy Dutch & British families, Mid-Atlantic – Most ethnic diversity

**Enlightenment Thinkers** – Believed that humans could apply scientific reasoning to all aspects of life, advocated that people had a natural right to self-government

**17th -> 18th Century** - Greater wealth inequality in wealth and status

**Great Awakening**

* The colonists gained a sense of independence because they had successfully challenged established church beliefs (Weakened control of Anglican and Puritan churches on society)
* The colonists felt more unified because they had a common spiritual experience and America developed a distinct American religion
* Greater sense of equality as preachers preached it (Wore down ties between church and state)
* Stressed importance of education

**7 Year War** – Brits had their colonies clustered along the coast rather than spread out, they ruled the seas and had a greater population but they couldn’t have a unified response (Albany Plan failed) => British victory in the Battle of Quebec was the decisive event in the French-British contest

**1763** - Proclamation Act prohibited colonial settlement in the Ohio Valley, Pontiac’s rebellion forces British to keep troops in the colonies, Treaty of Paris was the end of the war

**Regulators** – Large group of North Carolina colonists who opposed taxation and fee system imposed by colonial officials in the late 1760s (Argument led to fight with colonial militia where some got hanged)

**Paxton Boys** – Attacked and killed innocent Native Americans as a response to other native attacks

**Stamp Act (1765) -> Declaratory Act (1766) -> Townshend Acts (1767) -> Boston Massacre (1770)**

**Stamp Act (1765) -> Sons of Liberty (1765) -> Tea Act (1773) -> Coercive/Intolerable Act (1774)**

**Lexington & Concord (1775) -> Bunker Hill (1775) -> Common Sense (1776) -> Declaration of Independence (1776)**

**Tea Act (1773) -> Boston Tea Party (1773) -> Intolerable Acts (1774) -> 1st Continental Congress (1774)**

**Declaratory Act defined the parliament’s right to legislate colonial affairs**

**Stamp Act –** Could not be enforced as stamp distributors refused to perform their duties because of the widespread failure of the Anti-Stamp demonstrations

1st Continental Congress -> Compile list of grievances, declare the intolerable acts null and void, declare parliament authority to tax America and repudiate the Declaratory Act (All came but Georgia)

2nd Continental Congress -> Sending the Olive Branch, approving the Declaration of Independence, Choosing George Washington to be commander in chief, creating a Continental Army

Revolutionary War - Began in New Eng, then moved to Middle States and ended in South after Saratoga

George III – Replied to the **Olive Branch** petition with the **Proclamation for Suppressing Rebellion and Sedition**

**Richard Henry Lee –** “Resolved, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States”

**John Hancock -** “Ye dark designing knaves, ye murdered, parricides? How dare you tread upon the earth which had drunk in the blood of slaughtered innocents, shed by your wicked hands?” – **Boston Massacre**

**John Locke –** All people have a natural right to life, liberty and property; Govt has the duty to protect the natural rights of citizens and govt is based on agreement between the ruler & the ruled

State concerns during the war => Dealing with terrible inflation, raising money through taxes to supply the army, printing their own currency, organizing state militias (Long Island major defeat)

General Burgoyne surrenders a British army -> French join alliance with America -> American army surrenders in Charleston -> General Cornwallis surrenders British army

Blacks -> Joined brits army as they were promised freedom, Washington allowed blacks to serve the Continental army as Brits were doing that, 4 northern states – **Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode** Island - passed laws for eventual emancipation

**Articles of Confederation** (Maryland refused to ratify until 4 years later)

* **BASE PROBLEM:** States were the final authority in all matters and the Shay’s rebellion showed that the articles were not working
* Hard to settle disputes
* National govt could not enforce treaties with other countries
* Congress could not tax to raise its own money
* Huge national debt and cash shortage had piled up during the war

11 years => Approximately passed between writing of the Declaration of Independence & Constitution (Delaware – 1st state, Rhode Island – Last state for ratification)

War of 1812

* Before 1812, US wanted to stay out of conflict between France & Britain (New England merchants opposed it & Federalists got destroyed)
* Tecumseh built a strong confederacy among native Americans in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan (Got killed in the Battle of the Thames)
* Oliver hazard Perry beat British naval forces on Lake Erie, Jackson led the New Orleans battle
* War Hawks –> An excuse to conquer Canada, revenge on Britain for attacking American ships, to stop Britain impressment (force American sailors into British army vs France) & native arming
* Hartford Convention met in 1814 because NEng folks thought British blockade would hurt trade

**Northwest Ordinance** -> Outlawed slavery, provided equality of all new states with the Original Thirteen and territories could petition to become states when they had a population of sixty thousand

**Events associated with Presidency**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Washington | Adams | Jefferson | Madison | Monroe |
| **Whiskey Rebellion** | **XYZ affair** | **Lewis-Clark** | **New Orleans Batt.** | **Rush-Bagot Treaty** |
| **French Revolution** | **Sedition Act** | **Embargo Act** | **Treaty of Ghent** | **Adam-Onis Treaty** |
| **National Bank Est.** | **Naturalization Act** | **Treaty with Tripoli for Barbary pirates** | **Tippecanoe battle** | **Monroe Doctrine** |
| **John Jay (1st Chief)** | **John Marshall** | **12th Amendment** | **Hartford** | **Missouri Compro.** |
| **Pinckney’s Treaty** | **American Navy** | **Louisiana Purchase** |  |  |
| **Pres wo 1 el vote** |  |  |  |  |
| **Jay’s Treaty** |  |  |  |  |
| **Treaty of Greenville** |  |  |  |  |

**Treaty of Greenville** - Indians gave up land in the Midwest, American sovereignty over the Trans-Appalachian West while recognizing native ownership of the land (1794)

**Pinckney’s Treaty** - Granted US free navigation of the Mississippi (1795)

**Rush Bagot Treaty** - Demilitarized the Great Lakes (1817) i.e disarmament along the Canadian border

**Treaty of Ghent** - Returned borders to where they had been in 1812 (1814)

**Adams-Onis Treaty** – US purchased Florida from Spain (Busy with Latin American conflict; 1819)

Note: US gained Spanish land east of Mississippi River, Spain gave up claim to Oregon country, US gave up its claim to Texas and became a transcontinental nation

**Jay’s Treaty** – Evacuation of English troops along the Great Lakes, slight trade open in W Indies (1794)

By 1821 – Spain lost considerable territory; Lack of opposition for Monroe in 1820, Chartering 2nd BUS

**Louisiana Territory** -> Doubled US size, Western farmers accessed Mississippi River as trade, gave the US control of New Orleans, presented Jefferson with a constitutional dilemma since “strict” constructionist

Average frontier settler in Illinois would most likely support US acquisition of New Orleans as it controlled the Mississippi River trade route