

Levels of Questions

Level 1

1. Where was Anne Hutchinson born?
2. Who did Anne Hutchinson marry and when?
3. How many children did Anne have and how many traveled to ~~America~~ America with her?
4. Who educated Anne Hutchinson?
5. What colony did Anne move to?

Level 2

1. How did Anne Hutchinson's family feel about women's rights and how did that affect her views?
2. ~~What~~ Describe the ~~general~~ changes that occurred in England's monarchy from the time of Elizabeth I's rule to King Charles I. How did these changes correlate to the development of Anne's beliefs?
3. Why did the leaders of the colonial Puritans find Anne a threat when the same actions in England (before Charles I) were deemed acceptable.

Level 3

1. The Story of Anne Hutchinson explores many social themes that are still present in our modern American society. What point in the modern Feminist movement would Anne Hutchinson agree with, and which would she disagree with? Why?
for
yes
no

How to Write an APUSH Essay

Steps

I Constructing a Thesis

- tell the reader how you will interpret the significance of the subject matter under discussion.
- the thesis is a road map for the paper, and should tell the reader what to expect from the rest of the paper.

- • the thesis directly answers the question asked of you. It's an interpretation of a question or subject, not the subject itself.
- your first sentence should establish the setting.
 - then provide an insightful comment that establishes your basis for the analysis.
- provide a partition that establishes three major sub-topics you plan to discuss.
- finish the paragraph with a clear thesis statement that establishes the purpose of the essay.

→ Example:

"Thus, the Civil War did, in fact, represent a political, social, and constitutional revolution in America."

Example of a good thesis

"Politically, the war established the supremacy of the Republican party in national politics for much of the next fifty years. Socially, the war saw significant gains in African American rights. And constitutionally, the war established the supremacy of the federal government over the states. Thus, the Civil War did in fact represent a political, social, and constitutional revolution in America."

Use Persia categories to describe your 3 sources



II Body Paragraphs

- Body paragraph 1, & Topic Sentence
 - Term, event, detail, proof #1
 - definition
 - significance / relate to thesis
 - Term, event, detail, proof #2
 - definition
 - significance / relate to thesis
 - Term, event, detail, proof #3
 - definition
 - significance / relate to thesis
 - Transition
- Body paragraphs #2 & #3 and so on...
 - topic sentence and segue from previous paragraph
 - repeat from above

III Conclusion

- Return to the theme of the introduction.
- Synthesize, don't summarize.
- Include a provocative insight/quote from the research/reading you did for your paper.
- Point to broader implications.
- Don't!
 - use an overused phrase such as "in conclusion".
 - state the thesis for the first time in your conclusion.
 - introduce new ideas.
 - end with a familiar (wink wink*) thesis.
 - make sentimental, emotional appeals.
 - include evidence that should've been in the body of the paper.



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Title: APPENDIX - A letter from an Indentured Servant in Virginia
 "A letter from an Indentured Servant in Virginia"

Author: The author is Richard Fretton, who was sold by his English parents into indentured servitude in Virginia. He is very sickly due to malnutrition and starvation, and is writing this letter to his parents out of desperation.

Place & Time: This document was written in Colonial times, and was most likely early Colonial times considering they were in relative isolation only about ten miles from Jamestown. He is in Virginia specifically in the area of Jamestown working in the nearby countryside.

Context: This letter reveals the horrible reality of coming to the English Colonies as a poor person. The colonies were constantly trying to entice people to America in an effort to build money-making colonies. This letter and few others like it that exist reveal the realities of living in the colony: they were hard, cold places where morality rates were kept high and war against the Native populations was normal. Richard's parents probably thought they were doing him a favor by at least selling him to somewhere where they thought he could have a future, when reality was far more grim.

Audience: The intended audience for this letter was Richard Fretton's mother and father back in England. They had sent their son to England in part because they needed the money.

~~the main idea~~
The main idea
of this article was that indentured servants in the English Colonies were under extreme duress. They were attacked both internally and externally—internally by malnutrition and exposure to the elements, externally by ~~Native Americans~~ and even their fellow servants. People were

every dying left and right, although some people (like the aforementioned Goodman Jackson) tried to help them survive their ~~doge~~ everyday life.

Significance — Like the introduction to the letter mentioned, very few letters such as these were written, considering most indentured servants were illiterate. This makes this letter both a very revealing article about ~~the how~~ ~~as~~ indentured servants really lived, but also a dubious one—since we only have a few examples to examine and compare, we're no ~~way~~ of knowing if all servants were treated ~~as~~ in the same horrifying manner.

Mayflower Compact Soaps

- Subject: Inquiring upon permission to colonize
- Occasion: The Mayflower landed in the wrong place, and they ~~were asking for permission to still colonize~~
- Audience: British King / British government
- Purpose: To inquire with
- Speaker: Pilgrims' leaders

This document seems to demonstrate the allegiance to the British crown that the colonists still held in the beginning although they wanted freedom, they wanted the freedom given to British citizens.



British Colonial Policy - A Tradition of Neglect

6 Questions - 3 per official.

To A Member of the Massachusetts Legislature

1. How do you feel the mentality of the average Briton about Massachusetts affects the ~~good~~ relations between the Massachusetts legislature and the British government?
2. To what degree do you feel the colonies have benefitted from the French and Indian war? Why or why not do you think these benefits (or lack thereof) warrant extra taxing upon the colonists?
3. Should a more aggressive policy be taken up against the Native Americans and nearby French, or are you satisfied with the results of the war and what it entitles?

To the Royal Governor of New York

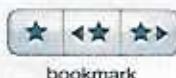
1. How do you feel about Salutary neglect ended just three years ago, and how does this affect your relations with the other colonies?
2. Do you feel that the colonies, who lack any representation in Parliament, should be held responsible for British national debt, and if so why please explain your position.
3. Do you believe that the colonies would suffer or grow if separated from the Crown, and why do you have that opinion?



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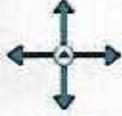
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What is An American

The American values held commonly are usually summed up by the mere phrase "Murica". 'Muricans are hardworking, 'Muricans are brave, 'Muricans are strong-willed, 'Muricans believe in freedom, democracy, and equality. In reality these qualities are optimistic at best & unrealistic at worst, but stereotypically these are the things our propaganda tells us.



Historical Thinking Skills - "Bones"

- They didn't have time for non-food or shelter producing activities; life was hard.
- They had buttons imported from England and participated in English trade.
- They didn't have dental care.
- They had a milk dairy.
- Men were put to harder work which was reinforced by gender roles.
- Black men had a certain level of equality if they were free.
- They had more room or possibly for a religious/symbolic meaning, by burying their dead in the same direction. Shows they were Classical.
- Children were susceptible to dying easily.
- It was generally peaceful - no tumult.

Hospitality

- They're probably all indentured servants except for the 1 negro men.
- tobacco was so valuable that it was used as a way to keep track of how much they produced.
- They put the Black people to work way more.
- The slaves were most likely bought from Spanish slaves traders.
- The black people had.
- The two could also be how much tobacco was traded for the slaves.



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GML Chapter 5

1. Explain what homespun virtue meant and how it set the colonists from the British.

Homespun virtue was a phrase referring to the colonial practice of spinning and weaving our own clothes. The colonists had enacted a boycott against all British goods, including the fashionable (but expensive) styles of England. The colonists made homespun clothes to show their dissent from the British.

2. Why did the colonists reach the conclusion that membership in the empire threatened their freedoms rather than guaranteed them?

British officials felt that their taxation policies were just as the colonies needed to help pay back the debt of the 7 Years War, which benefitted them as well. They also felt that their representatives represented the entire empire, not just England. The colonists found this inaccurate, as they held very ~~different~~ differing opinions that the British, especially on the taxation, which they felt was unfair.

3. It began when the merchants avoided paying British taxes enforced by the Navigation Acts by smuggling enumerated goods. This escalated when the Stamp Act directly taxed the colonists which they felt was unfair and effected almost everyone. Following the military force, Townshend Act, Intolerable Acts, and the British Occupation, war was 'inevitable.'



Declaration of Independence Questions

1. What is the purpose of the Declaration as stated in the introductory paragraph?

The purpose of the Declaration is to explain & announce the separation of the colonies from the British empire.

2. What groups did the Continental Congress hope to sway by this document?

The Continental Congress hoped to convince the elites of England that it was right for them to rebel, as they also should rebel against the King who (according to them) is a ~~cruel~~ Tyrant. They also intended to inform the King of their official separation.

3. Summarize, in your own words, Jefferson's philosophy about government.

The government should serve as an extension of the public who in exchange for compliance distribute fair laws and order.

4. What legal means of protest did the colonists take to convince the British to change their ways?

The colonists boycotted the British goods and used violence against stationed troops. They also continued to smuggle.

5. How did the British respond to these complaints?

They completely ignored them and responded aggressively by stationing more troops & bringing the Navy in.

6. What conclusion did Jefferson draw?

Jefferson concluded that the only option left was complete independence.

7. What sacrifices were the signers willing to make to gain their independence?

They were willing to sacrifice everything



APPARTS The Shoemaker & the Revolution

Title: "The Shoemaker and the Revolution"

Author: Alfred E. Young who wrote this article in an attempt to reveal a different point of view on the American Revolution.

Place & time: This document written quite recently, although it contains many quotations from articles of the 1700s and 1800s. The main focus of the story is a man named George Hewes, who lived in Boston in the 18th century.

Prior Knowledge: Fully understanding this document requires you to understand important political figures and ~~base~~ important events about the revolution. To comprehend this article, one should know who Thomas Jefferson, De and John Hancock are. They should also know the significance of the Boston Massacre and the Tea Party in the American Revolutionary War.

Audience: The intended audience of this document is students, or possibly a historian with interest in others' opinion on ~~the~~ George Hewes. However, considering this is a secondary, rather than a primary document, it is most likely made for students to show the analysis of this character & his significance.

The Main Idea: George Hewes, while not extremely politically active, held an important part in the revolution. He represented the average man in the Revolution, rather than the more commonly portrayed elites like George Washington or John Hancock. He also represented the common American ideal that social rank in America shouldn't ~~matter~~.

automatically grant you special treatment.

Significance: This statement reveals a whole other side to the Revolutionary War that is often looked over. How was the Revolution viewed in the eyes of the everyday, poor, working men of the time. It revealed that there are secondary characters in this story that, while not politically powerful, played just as much of a role in the war for Liberty.

their lives, their livelihoods, and their lands!

Letter VII from a Farmer



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St. John's Church Richmond Virginia March 23, 1775

Level 1 Questions

- 1) what does Patrick Henry say the only other option to what?
- 2) In the Siren metaphor, what does the truth turn people into?
- 3) In the lamp metaphor, what does the lamp represent?

Level 2 Questions

- 1) What is the purpose of this article: to encourage a physical or peaceful separation from the empire? Why?
When it is said that "They tell us Sir, that we are weak..." who is the they that Patrick Henry was referring to?
- 2)

Level 3 Question

How are ideal of bravery and liberty connected when the situation is one of war?

Title:

The Crisis (Excerpts) by Thomas Paine

AP PARTS

Author:

Thomas Paine, a political leader of the American Revolutionary War.

Place & Time:

This document is made up of inserts from a series of pamphlets released in the colonies throughout 1776 throughout the first year of their publication.

Prior Knowledge:

At the time of this speech, the Battle of Saratoga had not yet occurred, so instead of being strong and winners like Paine insists they were struggling just to support their revolution.

Audience:

The audience was all of the colonists of America, and Paine was trying to have them rise up in support of the war and raise morale.

Reason:

The Revolution was struggling, so Paine, as a patriot supporter wrote pamphlets to try and convince others, as well as attempting to keep patriots loyal and motivated.



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The main idea:

to their cause.

Americans need to rally together and help support separation from the British Empire, rather than losing faith.

Significance: This article reveals the strong feelings behind the American revolution, partially explaining why the ~~average~~ common man would ~~ever~~ be able to organize and work together to form the revolutionary forces under the leadership of brilliant revolutionary politicians.

Chapter 6 & Reflection

1. I believe the most important change was the separation of Church & State, because it ensured the freedom of religion for us citizens (religious tolerance)
2. I found that the most interesting thing was the arguments (politically) over suffrage rights for men. For example, the laws were often altered to include or exclude a group of people from the right to vote.

* Jefferson was wanting to be known for: (1) religious freedom, (2) the Declaration of Independence, & (3), the University of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson said "separation of church and state. Republican motherhood"

GML Chapter 6

1. The American Revolution challenged the existing order of society by allowing encouraging everyone to pursue liberty, although some of these ideas were not what the men with the power wanted.
2. Republican motherhood was the idea that women needed to be educated so that they could raise educated children.
3. It was the colonists' bad behavior that caused the separation & revolutionary war. They refused taxation that was very fair; if they weren't protected during the 7 years of war, we'd all be speaking Spanish or French right now. The taxes were imposed not only affecting the Americas → they were also affecting Britons.

the politically correct guide to American history

You know ~~about~~ all of the major Parliamentary acts. The AP Exam might lean towards race, class, gender. Memorize the timeline, you ~~also~~ ~~be~~ be able to define all of these events.

A People's History of the United States Ch. 4 "Tyranny is Tyranny"

1. He means that by acting like a kind, helpful, and guiding parent, command becomes much easier. A nice ordering body is much more likely to get what they want than a mean one.
2. A conscious conspiracy is planned but, like the antisemitic movement in World War II. Tactical responses on the other hand, while ~~keep~~ having a main goal means that you are plotting, but on an individual basis they had an ~~an~~ understanding that they wanted something and would actively manipulate politics to get it.
3. Zinn makes a point to expand the idea that America was replacing one tyranny for another, whereas Schweikart believed there was the demo linkages between revolution in Revolutionary B: America

The Navigation Acts caused tension in the colonies ~~for the first part of time, this tension increased because of other acts~~ (ex. Quartering Act), ~~deserting~~ the Boston Massacre. The Great Awakening encouraged the spread of liberty ideals in the colonies, so that it aided the tension caused by Parliament's acts ~~to start~~, including the Navigation Acts, to start the war. The Albany Act was ~~one of~~ many responses to the tension and the war that resulted from said tension.



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~~The Aborigines of Canada~~ foreshadowed future American States.
The Navigation Acts caused tension in the colonies. This tension increased with the addition of other acts, like the Molasses Act, and was displayed by the Boston Massacre. The Great Awakening encouraged the spread of Liberty ideals in the colonies, so that it urged the tension caused by Parliament's acts (including the Navigation Acts), to start the war. The Great Awakening showed that ideas could be shared between the colonies, just as it was hoped the government would become.

Federalists

The Challenge of Alien Sovereignty!

- a. No separate executive
- b. Didn't allow for quick deployment of military and no automatic head military leader.
- c. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 regulated the settlement of the Northwest territory, which eventually was divided into states of the middle west.
- d. One vote - states had equal representation in Congress.
- e. No federal courts - the US Congress had no way to deal with interstate issues without a federal court.
- f. Shay's Rebellion - Daniel Shays led an uprising of farmers in 1786-1787; he demanded paper money, tax relief, a debt moratorium, state capital relocation, and abolishment of debt imprisonment.
- g. British retention of forts in NW - the British were an obstacle because they had promised to leave American soil, yet they were still illegally on the land. The articles did little to enforce the peace treaty of 1783 in which the British agreed to leave America.



- g. no regulation of interstate commerce - without national trade policies, it gave states to levy taxes for interstate trade, which led to economic frank.
- h. boundary disputes between states - caused them states to cede their western territories.
- i. no power to tax - allowed states to have the right to levy taxes. The national treasury depended on the will of the states, which often ignored federal bills, and caused more economic debt.
- j. states taxed each other's goods - this related to the federal non-regulation of interstate commerce. The taxation was not definite, which led to tax wars between states, hurting the already ravaged economy.
- k. kept states together - forming a union was important to keep the country politically and economically stable and strong.
- l. Treaty of Paris - this peace treaty officially ended the war between Britain and the US. The result was an international recognition of independence and acquisition of territorial cessions from Britain.
- m. Federal aid to education (NW Ordinance 1785) - the revenue from the sale of land allowed the federal government to invest money in creating public schools.
- n. no national currency - this forced states to issue paper money at desperate times; to increase money supply and make it easier for people to pay off their debts.
- o. members often failed to attend Congress to attend Congress - the critical 9/13 ratification may not have been possible, affecting political and economic decisions.

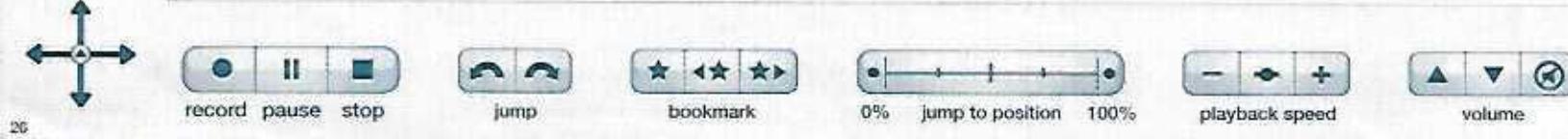


- p. Inability to ~~keep~~ French towns protect settlers from Indians since the government couldn't protect settlers from Indians who occupied the West, it slowed western expansion.
- q. Barbary pirates raided shipping - Article 6, this only allowed a state use a naval fleet to secure shipping in a case that pirates could attack.
- r. inability to repay French loans - even though the reparations were ignored this would add to national debt, further damaging the economy.
- s. Spanish denial of right to deposit in New Orleans - New Orleans was key to the Mississippi. The denial was detrimental to both foreign and national trade. So New Orleans was a port city.
- t. little trade with Britain - even though Britain was their enemy much of their trade depended on Britain therefore they wanted little trade with them.

Problems from External Sources	Problems from Internal	Problems from Citizens
British retention of forts in New - Treaty of Paris (1783) - no national currency - inability to protect settlers from Indians - Barbary pirates raided shipping - Inability to repay French loans - Spanish denial of right to deposit in New Orleans - Little trade with Britain	No separate executive branch - Northwest Ordinance of 1786 - One vote per state - No federal courts - non regulation of interstate commerce - boundary disputes between states - no power to tax - kept states together - Federal aid to Education	Shay's rebellion - States taxed each other's goods members often failed to attend Congress



~~President's Article of Confederation~~



→ Debate Scratch Paper

rever @ Unity

Shays proved corrupt government

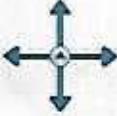
very limited

they were very dependent for trade but a
tariff war would make each state more independent
each state

independent states ≠ not unified however having
several polis were small - not federal government
many rebellions

the

democratic → republic



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The Constitution Needs a Bill of Rights & The Constitution Does Not Need a Bill of Rights

1. Patrick Henry's argument is that Virginia's constitution is already covering the people's rights and that the Constitution of the Federal Government should follow suit. Furthermore, there is no reason not to make a Bill of Rights, as the people want one and no harm is done from making one. He bases this argument on the assumption that the Bill of Rights would be an easily crafted thing, whereas really the differing opinions on slavery alone would prevent, rather than expand the rights of the people. He's assuming that Congress will benefit itself.
2. Alexander Hamilton's argument is true fact. (1) defining the rights will allow for people to find loopholes and manipulate them, as well as (2) the Constitution, in itself, is a Bill of Rights. He bases his argument on the assumption that people won't be able to govern themselves, so Constitution needs the power to control them.
3. I think that Hamilton's argument is more effective as he better manipulates the situation better and provides better logic. However, because Patrick Henry's argument won, technically his was the better.



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Analyzing the Arguments of Jefferson vs Hamilton on the Bank Debate

1. The argument is about whether or not the establishment of a federal bank is constitutional or not. Jefferson is arguing that it isn't constitutional, whereas Hamilton is saying that it is constitutional.
2. Jefferson states that the constitution doesn't explicitly grant Congress the right to the creation of a bank, making it non-constitutional. Hamilton is saying that the right to making a bank is implied and that since they didn't say they couldn't, they can.
3. Both Jefferson and Hamilton are appealing to Congress in their arguments. Hamilton is secretary of the Treasury, so money & finances is his business, whereas Jefferson is Secretary of the State - protecting state rights is his business. Both make their viewpoints evident in their arguments.
4. They both also use definition to try and prove their point right, analyzing the implied clause in the Constitution about taxes, interpreting it as either for or against their position.
5. The main question of this debate seems to be mainly opinion. They provide no concrete facts, either for or against their opinion, and their main supporting points are simply the interpretation of ~~some~~ ~~simpler~~ the same words.

Part I:

Jefferson:

- a - The rights not reserved by the Constitution go to the people.
- b - Making the statement "to provide for the general welfare" ~~and~~ without "to lay taxes" gives the government free reign.



- c - The bank is not "necessary" therefore unconstitutional.
- Hamilton:
- a - The government's powers are sovereign.
 - b - Implied powers are as valid as express powers.
 - c - The word necessary was written with its implied definition.
 - d - The power to establish corporation isn't an independent power.

Part III

Jefferson:

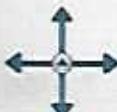
- a: the Constitution states this.
- c: The power to make a bank is not explicitly stated.
- b: we're only supposed to make taxes

Hamilton:

- the Constitution says that the government's powers are sovereign
- b: The Constitution states that the Congress is reserved certain rights that aren't listed - primarily all of the ones that they could do without
- c: The word necessary ~~does~~ has a definition different from the intended usage in the Constitution.
- d: The government reserves itself many rights, including all those "necessary" since they're deemed the bank necessary, it's Constitutional.

Gall Ch. 2:

1. The Virginia & Kentucky resolutions of 1798 threatened government stability & the future of the Republic by claiming that the States had the right to nullify Federal laws.
2. Washington's Farewell Address foreshadowed the U.S.'s involvement in Global affairs and their willingness to step in when it



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wasn't their responsibility to. Jefferson's response to the Haitian Revolution was very negative - he shut down as much trade as possible with Haiti. This foreshadowed the tensions between the North and the South, as Jefferson was from the South. The Barbary Wars foreshadowed the prejudice that the Christian majority of the U.S. would hold towards Islamic states and vice versa.

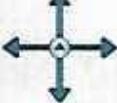
Marbury v. Madison

1. It could have forced Madison to comply with the order by ~~tell~~ informing the ~~executive~~ Congress that if the executive branch were to continue to ignore the judiciary ruling, then the president could be impeached for being unconstitutional. They didn't have enforcement power themselves, but they have it through Congress.
2. In the Courts opinion, Marbury wasn't entitled to his position because the Constitution granted power over the right to appoint judges belongs to the executive branch, not the judicial branch. So he wasn't entitled to his position.
3. The Court gave up the power to issue writs of mandamus. They gained the power of judicial review, and they did this because the latter was stronger than the former.

Levels of Questions

Level 1 Questions

1. In which state was this case arising?
Who was McCulloch, and when did he



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work?

3. - What were the two issues in this case?
4. What was the ruling on the two main issues?
5. According to this ruling, does the Bank of the United States have the right to establish its branches within any state?

Level 1 Questions

1. When it's stated, "all the means... which are not prohibited..." what prohibited means are they referring to?
2. How does the court decide justify the ruling in favour of the bank?
3. What statement in the document is inserted to protect the rights of the states/limit the reach of this ruling?

Level 3 Questions

1. The majority of supreme court cases of the 1800s seemed to be individuals and states versus the federal government. How does this trend stay the same in later and modern times?

The Sedition Act of 1798

- Subject: the addition of a law that would punish legally, anyone who publishes something against the government or administration.
- Occasion: Federalists were ~~causing trouble~~ getting a bad reputation, but they were in charge of the government.
- Audience: The people of the United States, specifically reporters and writers.

Purpose: To inform the public of a new law/regulation of the union, made by



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the federal government.
Speaker! Congress, and whoever specifically
wrote this for the Congress (the Secretary
of the Senate).

Concepts of History Change Across Time

GMU Chapter 9

1. The US changed from 1609 - 1840 politically, by developing parties: the first two groups were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, followed by the Federalists v. Republican-Democrats.
2. The ideas that unified the North and South were mostly economic. The South grew huge quantities of cotton, which were sold to the North for use in the textile mills. In this way, the economies of the South and the North were linked so that the South and North became more unified.

Rise of Technology

I find Morse most interesting because his intellect was not just applied to his invention while Fulton & Whitney were great innovators, their success only fully applied to their invention and the evolution of their inventions. Morse's telegraph was accompanied by the creation of the field of science we now call electromagnetism, on which other great scientists like Einstein explored and built. Electromagnetism has not only evolved into the telephone, but into the foundations of modern chemistry.

as you know it.

However, Fulton had the greatest effect in America during the Antebellum period. His ships not only allowed for ~~less~~ communication & travel between ~~inner~~ American colonies & the trading ~~city's~~ ~~coast~~ of the ports of the coast. It allowed for the transport of people (immigrants), & both ~~greatly~~ ~~altered~~ altering the economy & culture. Even if Whitney's invention allowed for the boost of the economy in the South it wouldn't have gained without Fulton's steam boat transferring the cotton to foreign markets for sales.

The End of Home spun - The Early Industrial Revolution

Part A

Factors that contributed to the Industrial

- Part B. Revolution are:
- 6 advancement of the Sciences (chemistry & electromagnetism)
 - investment from the private sector into transportation
 - 1 government support for advancements in transportation
 - 5 the migration of ~~colonists~~ people to the ~~new~~ cities
 - 7 government support of ~~private~~ ~~protection~~ U.S. business
 - 3 the increasing number of canals in the North
 - 2 advancements in manufacturing in the United States
 - 1 increase of investment from the private sector

The Industrial Revolution was brought about by the efforts of the private sector, the federal government, and the labor of ~~the~~ the migrants (both national & international).



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The Early Industrial Revolution Maintaining a Sense of Community

1. They found it objectionable because it was messy, violent and uncivilized. It caused racialised the poor to create filthy ghettos in their city.
2. The idea that the masters were responsible for their "dependents"/wage earners. Unlike in England where it was every man for himself, masters in the United States were required to be socially responsible for their workers. Their workers were expected to live in the same residential area as their master, and many provided churches and schools to better strengthen the collect and moralities of the people there.
3. Mill Owners had the vision of complete control over their workers economically, socially, and sometimes even religiously.
4. I would say that ~~education~~ ~~education~~ is a safety valve as well as ~~also~~ education allowed them to be able to legally represent themselves.
5. The increase of workers changed the management abilities of the mill owners and the factory owners. Rather than being able to oversee every aspect of their daily life like they were in the beginning, the ~~number~~ number of workers from 100 to 100 per factory got rid of the close care of responsibility by making it impossible.
6. Jefferson felt that this would force everyone out of the countries and ~~out~~ into the cities, just like it did in England.
7. I feel that Jefferson and his supporters' concerns were justified, because just like they feared, the fears of a society did in fact move to urban cities.

Levels of Questions: In Manifest Destiny by John Sullivan
The tone of the piece is optimistic, and almost that of a braggart.

Level 1 Questions:

1. What quote from the Declaration of Independence is used in the 1st paragraph?
2. What does "the soil will be its hemisphere" mean?
3. ~~or~~ What are 3 positive qualities that attributes to the U.S.?
4. What two things does antiquity have in Sullivan's opinion?
5. Where does the author state that the U.S. will destroy Kingdoms, principalities, and oligarchies.

Level 2 Questions:

1. What kind of Master needs is America destined for according to O'Sullivan?
2. Considering O'Sullivan refers to the U.S. as America, how does this connect to the eventual 3rd border suggested by O'Sullivan?
3. ~~How~~ Does that quotation from the text lead one to infer the placement in Question 2?

Level 3 Questions:

1. Why has something with such horrific historical effects such as manifest destiny been with such pride by the majority of Americans in recent culture?

No. 8. Constitution

1. List of key events of the 1780s.

c) 1781 - Articles of Confederation Ratified

c) Letters of an American Farmer

c) Land Ordinances approved

c) Jefferson's Notes in the State of Virginia



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- e) 1786-1787 Shay's Rebellions
 f) Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 g) Constitutional Convention convened
 h) the Federalist Constitution ratified

2. George

Local
 i) Shay's Rebellion
 j) Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia

Federal
 Articles of Confederation
 Land Ordinance
 Constitutional Convention convened
 Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 The Federalist Constitution Ratified

Individual

Letters from an American Farmer
 Naturalization Act

Thesis:

The events of the 1780s were caused by an increased concern about the ~~public~~ individual liberties and the fight between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists.

GML Ch. 10

1. The creation of political parades, political meetings, and the shift to where a ton of people started helping in political campaigns.
2. ~~which elections had the ability to~~
* Suffrage became synonymous with citizenship, resulting in white adult men banding together to protect their own right to vote, but in the process dispossessing the same rights from others.
3. Who felt that freedom required a powerful authority to uphold it? Therefore the Democrats felt their freedom would be impeded by a strong federal government.
4. They saw as his encouragement of economic reform as contradicting their personal views on how strong government should be.
Jefferson's Indian Policy
 1. Jefferson's strategy was to encourage Indians to take up agriculture & to build the # of trade houses on their land.
 2. Jefferson had good faith in "domestic comforts" as he believed that the comforts of classical civilization were far better than the life the Indians were trying to live.
 3. The assumption of superiority is that the English lifestyle is better than the Indian one, which is why it will triumph over the Indian one. It influenced his strategy by making the first step even possible.



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Andrew Jackson, Bank Veto message, July 16, 1832

Author
Place & time
Prior knowledge
Audience
Reason
The Main Idea
Significance

AP PARTS

Author Andrew Jackson

Place & time July 16, 1832 to anyone with political power in the United States.

Prior Knowledge Andrew Jackson opposed the creation of a national bank, stating that it was unconstitutional and therefore violated the rights of the nation's people. He also felt that the government should not be extensively involved in the nation, and was a strict constructionist.

Audience Anyone who had the political power to affect the creation of or discourage the creation of the bank was targeted in this address. This not only included politicians but because of the more democratic shift it also included the general public, whose opinion could mold that of many politicians.

Reason Jackson did want to support the creation of a national bank, but rather to explain why he opposed it. He felt that a renewal of the charter for the national bank would endanger the freedoms of the poor, and allow the government to create a monopoly in the national economy.



Finances

The Main Idea) The main idea was that the creation for a national bank should not be renewed, as it threatened the liberties of the individual & those of the states by creating a monetary controlled by the rich rather than the people.

Significance) The creation of the National Bank (which evolves into our modern day treasury) gives a vitally important branch of the government to the United States economy. Like people like Jackson sought to keep a decentralized monetary system. This would have made international trading more difficult as the currencies were only redeemable from their specific banks not all banks.

In modern context, this would be like having a credit card as your only source of money, but having it only work in Fresno. Sure this would be fine if you never left Fresno but leaving the city limits would make purchases difficult, and making purchases in another state would be on a barter only basis: buy land in Fresno, then barter it for the goods of the other state.

Levels of Questions

Indian Removal Policy

Level 1 Questions

1. On what dates were these addresses given?
2. What two words does Jackson use to describe his policy in his first address?
3. Jackson says to relocate the Indians west of what river?



4. What word, synonymous with "natives", does Jackson use to address the Indians in his first annual message to Congress?
5. Which tribes does Jackson mention in his 3rd annual message to Congress?
- Level 2 Question
1. Does Jackson justify his plan as one and necessary or merciful and kind?
 2. How does Jackson feel that this policy will affect the rest of the country?
 3. Summarize Jackson's ~~on~~ policy towards the Indians in one thesis statement. Which passages support this statement?
- Level 3 Question

1. Has Humans have frequently divided Society by race. Does this still occur in modern society, and which races in America suffer from these social barriers still?

SOPA - The Indian Removal Act

Subject: The subject of this document was the process by which Congress has agreed that the President may remove and relocate Indians from their land.

Occasion: The population of the U.S.A. was increasing, so more and more often American society clashed with that of the Native Americans. The American government wanted their land, and as a result they came up with laws & acts such as the one in question to achieve their goal.

Audience: This document was addressed both to the President (Jackson), informing him of what he was able to do, and to the American Indians, warning them



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of what was to come.

Purpose: The purpose of this article was to inform both the Indians & the President of the plan Congress deemed appropriate to be used against the Indians. Speaker: Congress was the Speaker. They were Indians.

Statement

This was extremely valid, as for the last hundred years the colonists and later American citizens had suffered and died from the Indians. The shift was who was doing the deals (or communities → federal government) rather than how they were done by them.

Born C. Calhoun

Subject: Calhoun was discussing the idea that the states had the right to reject the laws of Congress that they disagreed with.

Occasion: Dr. Congress was trying to enforce laws about taxes that Calhoun and his supporters rejected.

Audience: This document was directed towards politicians with influence over Congress, Congress itself, and the people of Carolina (to rally support).

Purpose: To rally support against the Congress' acts and for C. Calhoun & his supporters.

Speaker: John C. Calhoun was the Speaker. "This document is significant because it shows the tension between the two political parties in the Antebellum period."

Jackson's

Jackson's Veto & Calhoun's Nullification

Jackson's Veto and Calhoun's Support of Nullification led to division in many ways



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However this caused and contributed directly to the division because they both encouraged the dissent from the laws of Congress. Jackson's veto was not over because the law in question threatened the defense of the United States. Rather it was because of his political stance that he vetoed the bill. This shows that Jackson was creating unrest, by fueling the said battles between the two political parties.

Calhoun similarly encouraged disunion by aligning his supporters, which were generally Southern politicians against the rulings of Congress. This foreshadowed the line drawn between the Union and the Confederacy, showing that both of these actions encouraged an "us vs them" mentality.

The Spirit of Democracy during Jacksonian
These three individuals each representing a different branch of the arguments of the time: Blackhawk was representing the Indians, Nicholas Biddle represented the pro-bank argument, and the other two alloted supported the pro-American argument. Blackhawk tells a horribly depressing story of how he sees the whitemen take and plunder everything from the Native Americans. White men, in comparison, ~~do~~ feel like they have the right to everything in the United States that they want. Nicholas Biddle's support of the National Bank and disregard towards other bills, explains the main tendency towards party orientated & selfish thought. Biddle's comment shows the arrogance of the politicians.



Categorization Exercise

~~During the Jacksonian Era (1824-1840), the power of the presidency increased.~~

1 Political

- White manhood suffrage
- Trail of Tears
- Nullification Crisis
- gag rule
- Texas Revolution
- Henry Clay
- Charles River Bridge Crisis
- spoils system
- - - - -
- Whigs
- Martin Van Buren
- Bureau
- Corrupt Bargain
- John C. Calhoun
- Worcester vs. Geogier

2 Economic

- Independent Treasury
- Independent Treasury
- Panic of 1837
- Nicholas Biddle
- Bank Veto

3 Social

- Cult of Domesticity
- Temperance
- Seneca Falls
- Charles G. Finney
- American Colonization Society
- - - - -
- Alexis de Tocqueville
- Peggy Eaton
- Dorothea Dix
- Brook Farm
- Horace Mann
- Liberty Party
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Synthesizing Exercise

Political: All of these events were either driven by greed, social conflict, or personal conflict. This is best supported by the (1) Nullification Crisis, the (2) Trail of Tears, ~~(3) the Charles River Bridge Crisis~~, (4) the Corrupt Bargain, and (5) the Spoils System, and (3) Martin Van Buren.

Economic: These events were caused by political disagreements between parties and the controversy behind the National Bank. This is best supported by the (1) Bank Veto, (2) the Panic of 1837, ~~(3) the Independent Treasury~~, (4) the Charles River Bridge Crisis, and (5) the Trail of Tears.

Social: Social issues in the Jacksonian Era were mostly caused by the dispute for rights of freedom - both of women & slaves for general rights, and of men for suffrage if they were poor. This is best displayed by (1) the Seneca Falls convention, (2) American Colonization Society, (3) Peggy Eaton, (4) Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and (5) Dorothea Dix.

Overall: The Antebellum period's events were mostly fuelled by the controversial mistreatment of different classes of people, and the arguments between political parties. Social events were most important in this period because they made foundations for the other conflicts.

CML Ch. 11

1. Slavery was extremely important to the development of the power of the United States, because it ~~power~~ provided the cheap cotton that made American imports important to foreign countries. It strengthened it economically because it created the possibility of a flourishing textile industry.
2. They continued to support slavery because they recognized how vital it was for their social standing.
3. The planters used the idea of paternalism to justify the cruelty of slavery by saying that slaves were too inferior to normal people and needed their masters to take care of them.

The饮者之进步

Symbols: ~~drinking decline of society~~ the drinking process is equal to the decline of society.
People: American citizens, especially the poor

Actions: drinking, falling, sleeping, climbing

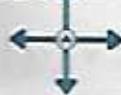
Message: drinking is a horrible thing, mirroring in a cycle just like society does.

King Andrew

Symbols: crown, rose, documents he's standing on, Sepia people: Andrew Jackson
actions: killing lots of people in wars and deals, and according to his opposition he was unconstitutional.
Message: Andrew Jackson is more of a tyrant than a president

Dunce Cap Days

Symbols: Dunce cap, horse, flag, scolding rights of man, and the cleared area.
People: Jackson, manufacturers, ~~and~~ Van Buren, the common people
Actions: riding in a train of people riding



message: Jackson prefers northern manufacturers over southern plantation owners and poor commoners in general.

On the Injustice of Slavery SOAPS

Subject: Slavery is wrong, immoral, hypocritical, and demeanes an intelligent race of human beings. It tears families from families and mothers from children. It makes sure a society treats one race as inferior.

Occasion: This was given by Sojourner Truth a former slave in Michigan on October 24, 1853. The convention was a meeting for the Friends of Human Progress Association.

Audience: Her audience was composed of anti-slavery activists and those who felt generally strongly about human rights for all: women, children, and African Americans. They were all sympathetic to her cause and had already decided slavery was wrong.

Purpose: The purpose was to push for the emancipation of slaves by questioning the morality of those supporting it.

By ensuring the truth about slavery was known, it would have been impossible to defend paternalism any more.

The speaker was Sojourner Truth, a woman who had been "owned" as a slave for 10 years and who later went on to fight for emancipation and women's rights during her lifetime.

Great Debate: Slavery: Is Slavery an Ominous institution?

1. Slavery effected whites who owned slaves by granting them enormous political and economic power. Slavery affected non-slave owning whites by ensuring that no matter how poor they were, they would receive more respect than African Americans, ensuring their social hierarchy.
 2. Blacks responded to slavery extremely negatively. Despite what white-established stereotypes dictated, black people were more than intelligent enough to resent the system and yearn for freedom.
 3. They made that transition by beginning to claim that slavery was wholly good because their social and economic stability was dependent on the continuation of slavery.
 4. Abolitionists, rather than hastening or delaying the emancipation of slaves, simply arose as said leaders as a result of the emancipation struggle. It seems to be that the emancipation movement opened the possibility for their leadership, rather than them pushing emancipation.
-
1. Eugene Genovese sees masters as domineering and disrespectful towards slaves, as did the second author. However, the first one sees masters as dehumanizing slaves while the second sees them as insuring the slaves' humanity.
 2. The first author connects slavery with



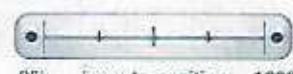
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- the misconceptions of black intelligence,
whereas the second compares it to
the dehumanization of the African American
race, although he points out that this effort
simultaneously does the opposite.
3. The first author would imply that the prejudiced
stereotype that still affects Blacks is a result of
slavery, while the second would insinuate that
slavery forced people to recognize the humanity
of its slaves, thus ending itself.

Diaryistic For Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe

2. So, people's arguments against slavery, leading
to Southern secession were based off of
religious ideology (both that humans were
too pure for slavery & God would disapprove)
the idea of liberty for all, and finally
that slavery would lead to societal corruption.
How does slavery correspond to the racial
reflect the ideology behind modern racial,
economic and sexual inequality/prejudice?
How does this mentality
towards most different than those in power
explain conflicts on a national and
international level?

AP PAPER -

An Abolitionist Takes a Vow

- A: William Lloyd Garrison
- D: The place was in the capital of the United States in the year of 1831.
- P: William Lloyd Garrison. He was a man with a fire in his heart about the emancipation of slaves.
- A: The audience was the general public, and it was addressed both to those supporting him



As a now and, as a warning to his opposition.

Reason: To push for emancipation.

The Main Ideas: Slavery is oppression & Garrison is going to do what it can cause its little significance. He represented the radical side of the abolitionist movement.

Abolition Primary Source Jigsaw

2) See above

3) Slavery = bad emancipation good.

- slave owners are satans spawn

- people who didn't condemn them were also horrible.

These statement: This document seems to demonstrate how strongly emancipated many abolitionists were, and hints towards the equally strongly empancipated other the opposition was.

4) Garrison vs. Fitzhugh represented the highly opinionated views of the opposition, ~~though~~ placing emphasis on greed for Garrison and stable economy from Fitzhugh. Truth and Douglass both explained the tensions of the public because of its hypocrisy and its separation of races. Garrison & Fitzhugh once again represented both sides of the political argument, making the main tensions of the Antebellum period.

The Mexican War - was it in the National Interest?



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Pro Arguments For American Expansion:

Document A - Taking the Mexican land would prevent conflict.

Document B - It is destiny/fate to expand

Document C - We need to give the liberty to the region.

Arguments Against American Expansion:

Document D - The land won't import. It will be a jinx for military expansion.

Document E - Americans & Mexicans should be regarded as equals

Document F - There should be no expansion of slavery.

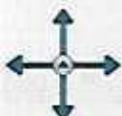
Document G - Mexico is no threat to America.

Document H - The war made Latin-American relations sour.

Document I - Mexicans were inferior to Americans and would just impede any work of the government in the obtained areas.

The Mexican War promoted national interest as many felt that it would prevent conflict in the long run, that the United States would supply "liberty" to Mexicans. Since Americans, regardless of race, were moving into Mexican land, finally aiming it would allow the Federal Government to ease tensions over the slaves. Americans also felt that the continuous line of dictators that ruled Mexico after their Revolutionary War, were deemed evil and it was proposed that taking Mexico would end the "slavery" for its citizens. Finally, Americans felt a strong due to fulfill Manifest Destiny.

Many of the contemporary thinkers were racist, pompous, selfish, militaristic, suspicious, strongly opinionated,



Part D

- a. My values of equality and pessimistic outlook are apparent in my paragraph. This is because although I can see how these are positives to the war, and that that is what I actually wrote. However, when re-reading it, I notice that my exclusion of the negatives is not because I ignore their existence, but because I am satirizing the arguments of the pro-war ~~free~~ minds of the era.
- b. My views are ~~not~~ different from very different from those of the opinion-makers in the 1860s, because I lack the racial prejudice that heavily influences both sides, and I have the advantage of knowing what has already happened. My opinion is going to be shaped into what is particularly acceptable in this modern era, whereas people back then were fully able to write and publish ~~or~~ with a viewpoint of being pro-slavery. Even a discussion modernly would ~~call~~ label you as a horrible person. So, although I completely agree with my own opinion, I acknowledge that it is formed by my society in almost all aspects.

Chapter 12 (MCQ)

1. The aim(s) of the newly established institutions of this time period was to improve the living conditions ~~of~~ of the poor and in their communities.
2. Horace Mann believed that universal public education would return equality to the economic classes by giving literacy to the lower classes, allowing them to understand contracts, news, and ~~and~~ their government better.



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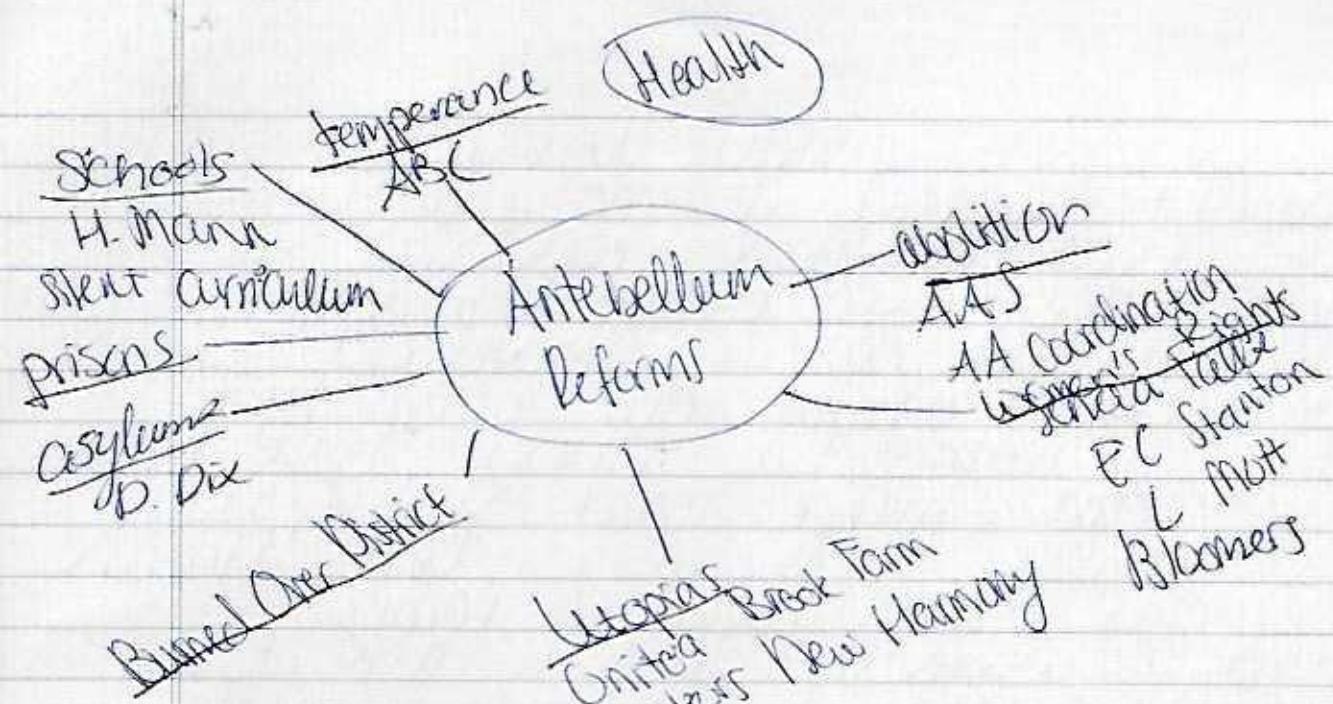
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3. Racism was evident even in the abolitionist movement as many of them insisted that the Black people were still inferior. This was especially evident in the colonialism abolition movement. Some people fought against this racism by trying to make free Black have better jobs and higher social status, which would prove to the racists that African Americans were intellectual equals.
4. Socialist women were able to use the abolition movement to support women's rights by comparing the two groups and using the same logic. Just as African-American were intellectual equals to men who deserved their freedoms and privileges, women were another minority group with the same prejudices against them.

Antebellum Reforms: (Except Map)

1. The themes these reforms have in common are religion, and freedom (either from an idea or social institution).
2. The institutional reforms lasted the longest, still continuing to this day. Abolition also lasted a long time, resulting in its success. Feminism lasted even longer than abolition. Temperance lasted only a few decades at most. And temperance lasted on and off for half of a century.
3. Temperance seems to have had the greatest support because it had a common theme that affected races & social classes equally.
4. The abolition reform became the most well known because it was so dramatic and its support was so high in both writing and demonstrations.





Seneca Falls vs Declaration of Independence

1. Like Female Abolitionists when examining the Vice of freedoms of blacks, noticed their corresponding lack of rights prompting rebellion.
2. The goals were equality to men and suffrage, as well as itself, the philosophy was that women were intellectual equals to men.
3. The social change movement went from one of extreme distress to a topic to be discussed among a few. After it met its radical effects, to this day the prejudice is being worked at about. Read the Seneca Falls Declaration.
4. The key points of the Seneca Falls declaration are that men have suppressed women economically, religiously, politically, and socially. I think these were included because they thoroughly cover all of the major contentions of women, and ~~express~~ cover clearly all of the issues that they



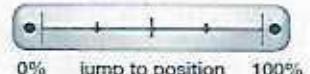
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arise from these main issues.

2. The common themes focus of both topics are legal liberty and control from an oppressor. These are included in both because unlike the colonists felt they were oppressed by King George, women were oppressed by men. Similarly, adults felt they had no political influence/political liberty because of their lack of representation, just like women were banned from holding significant (if any) political positions. The American Revolution can serve as an almost perfect allegory for the feminist movement.

It was a dark and stormy night.



"A House Divided"

Abranam Lincoln

This

Speech was delivered June 17, 1858 at the close of the Republican State Convention.

Lincoln mentions the Kansas-Nebraska Act which was

a bill that became a law on May 30, 1854. It created the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It was an argument over whether or not they would be free states or slave states. It contradicted the Missouri Compromise, and placed more tension between the Northern free community and the Southern Slave community. This was also right after the Dred Scott decision, which was a questionable Supreme Court decision in 1857 in which a slave named Dred Scott claimed that he should get his freedom because he spent time in a free state with his master. Politicians did their best to sidestep around the issue for as long as they could.

Lincoln's audience consisted of like-minded Republicans. Of course, he also locally expected some of it to be republished in the news soon after, so he also was giving his speech to the public.

Lincoln was establishing his opinion before whether slavery should be abruptly or moderately ended. This was his support towards the latter, to push his audience towards forming similar views.

The main idea was that slavery should be allowed to be pushed out of the United States of its own accord, and that the ideologies behind slaves will begin to weaken anyways, as was evident by recent events.

- AP Parts

Author:

place & time:

time:

Prior knowledge:

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~~significance~~

This was an extremely important speech for Lincoln, as it simultaneously brought attention to his viewpoints and attention to himself. The former established the idea of a house divided while the second proved him for a troubling, difficult presidency. While this speech may accurately reflected the opinion of the majority of Northerners, they were abolitionists, but not the radical ones remembered by name in modern textbooks.

GML Chapter 13

1. Many Americans criticized the Mexican-American war because they felt it would jeopardize the stability of the Union specifically relations between North & South. They felt it was a threat to their liberty because they felt that allowing Blacks into the land afterward would jeopardize their job economy and that the Mexican population would just be a burden.
2. Douglass & Lincoln both disliked slavery but Lincoln felt that everyone should pick a side and no fence sitting whereas Douglass felt that people should use popular sovereignty and allow slavery to die off on its own. Lincoln felt the government should take a more active role in abolition while Douglass felt people should leave it to the states.

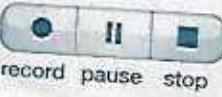
~~John Brown The Road to Dismal~~

Linkage Activity

A
P
James D. Polk became President during a time of great change. People like Charles G. Finney represented the religious change of the era just as he pushed his Christian ideas upon the South, abolitionists & women's rights activists pushed their ideals upon the US. For example, the Seneca Falls Convention was an example of the Women's Rights Movement during this era. Harper's Ferry Incident at Harper's Ferry instigated by John Brown displayed how their radically new ideas could lead to a violent means. It used Chronology as the historical thinking skills.

Concepts of History

Social differences between the Northern & Southern parts of the United States were the most significant aspect - that led to the Civil War. The Southern Hierarchy made Southerners too proud to reconcile with the drastically different Northerners, so tensions mounted until war was inevitable. The Northerners believed more in equality and working with one's own labor to support oneself. The South, on the other hand, possessed a strict social hierarchy meaning that it was completely acceptable to make a living off of other people's work, as long as the person at the top was a white, God-fearing, adult male. This extreme difference in culture spread tension into national legislature and economic reform. When both sides could no longer handle up threats to their idea of "freedom", war began.



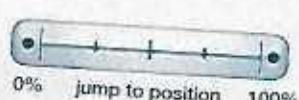
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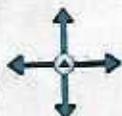


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GMS 6th 14

1. The American Civil War was the first Modern War because it used modern war tactics such as trench warfare and rifle guns. It ~~also~~ killed ^{far more than} any other war in North America, and devastated the Southern landscape.
2. What major policies did the wartime Congress pass that transformed the nation's economy & financial systems.
They enacted the Anaconda Plan, which was an effort to strangle the Southern economy, weakening the Confederacy and deterring foreign aid being delivered to them.
3. In what ways did the outcome of the Civil War change the United States' status in the world?
It made other countries recognize the United States as a real country and forced recognition of the country as an established, sovereign nation.
In addition, because the Civil War outlawed the now barbaric act of slavery, European countries like Britain would recognize the United States as being on the same level of government & morality as the rest of the "civilized" world.



The Union of These States is Perpetual

1. Lincoln thinks the Union is perpetual because there is no mechanism for its disbandment in the Constitution or the Articles of Confederation.
2. He thinks that people shouldn't worry about losing their liberties simply because he has stated several times in the past that he is no threat to them, and not reiterate those statements.
3. He believes that a single state or group of states cannot secede for the same reason the Union required all of the states to ratify the Constitution; he's saying that it's an all or nothing deal.
4. Lincoln is saying that as president it is his responsibility to uphold the laws of the Constitution, and ignore any and protests on the behalf of a single state.
5. He defines secession as a way for ~~the~~ a state forcibly leaves the Union. He believes that the only sovereign right of the people is to form two states not to disband from the Union. Also, he believes they're duty to guide the federal government.
6. Because any acts against the Union, ~~are~~ if unjustified, are the equivalent to an attack on the Union. So if a state tries to forcibly secede, then Lincoln is acting in self-defense against this "attack".
7. On the ~~on the~~ Protection Executive of His Office
The president's duty is to protect the Civil Rights of the people, this means that we must protect the fundamental laws & freedoms described in the Constitution.



~~Boys and girls of the open oceans,
and you find of living in pain?~~

~~One after the other will see and hear
the strange story of Gresham.~~

2. ~~This is Dorothy & this is~~
According to the second article of the Constitution the president must enforce the laws constitutional laws enacted by Congress.
3. According to Article VI the highest governmental authority is the Constitution and all treaties that are made.
4. The word execute means to do something esp. by its legal definition, skillfully to carry out the execution. I think this means that the President should heavily consider legality when making decisions first, and politics second.

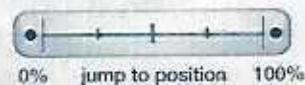
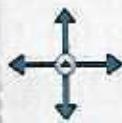
Emancipation Proclamation Applies

Title: Emancipation Proclamation

Author: Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward

Date: This document was written ~~by~~ in Washington D.C.
Time: and announced officially on January 1st, 1863.

Prior knowledge: Lincoln wrote this proclamation before the Civil War began, however he didn't present it until the date aforementioned because he needed a Union victory (if otherwise it would seem like a cry of desperation). When it was announced 1/1 of all slaves in the states of the ~~United States~~ United States that were Confederate



so that this proclamation initially freed no one. Lincoln also had originally promised that he would not be a threat to the South's slaves, but found out during the war effort that the only way in which he could defeat the South was to remove their slaves.

Audience

This proclamation was written to three audiences
(1) Congress, for their support and approval
(2) the general populous (both Union & Confederate) to war them of the changes, and
(3) the slaves, to call them to claim their true freedom and to encourage them to fight in the name of the Union.

Reason:

Lincoln found that the "peculiar institution" was at the center of the Confederate movement and that if he wanted to win the war then he'd have to take away the South's slaves.

The main idea of this document is that Lincoln was ending the institution of slavery in the states disloyal to the Union. Lincoln was associating "Union victory" with "true freedom". So any manner against the Union was judged as morally wrong.

Significance: The Emancipation Proclamation was a great turning point in US history. It began to push the United States towards racial equality and helped to ensure that the Confederacy would never receive foreign aid.



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The President @ Gettysburg

1. In the second paragraph of the editorial the author's criticisms were that the President was misrepresenting history and putting too little effort into his speech.
2. The author is insisting to point out that the Constitution was not living up to the claims assumed by Lincoln. He is stating that the Constitution does not support the idea of free African Americans, & for that matter a free nation.
3. The subject of the quotes is slavery.
4. The disagreement is over whether the soldiers died for freedom or for unity. Lincoln states they died for freedom whereas the author states that they died to uphold the Constitution, and the Union created by it.
5. The tone of the author is of anger and is extremely condescending and disrespectful towards the President. He ~~says~~ the writer of the article in this tone because he is frustrated as he feels that the President is wrongfully trying to ~~claim~~ relevant the war.

The Hermeneutics of War

Part 2

1. Walt Whitman means that war is so horrifying that it cannot be described.
2. With this point in ~~my~~ I can better understand war by admitting that

I'll never understand the horrors of it.

- 3 Sherman ~~says~~ believes that the citizens of Atlanta should vacate the city because they are supporting the war. It is modern war meaning that the people support their soldiers should suffer as well.
4. He means that war cannot be described. The war was horrific (as user is wont to be) and ~~politics removed from the~~ politicians controlling it were heavily removed from the situation. Therefore the general told them basically to back off on the terms of war being the one there and leaving what's best as a result.

Levels of Questions

Second Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln

Level 1

1. What was the focus of Lincolns first address?
2. What fraction of the population was slaves?
3. What does the metaphor about the orphan mean?
4. When he says "both sides", what are the two parties?
5. How many years has Lincoln been president @ this address?

- ###### Level 2
1. How does Lincoln quote the Bible and what is the purpose of this?
 2. Why does Lincoln feel that a lengthy address is unnecessary?
 3. What does Lincoln accuse the Confederacy of doing, and which of these efforts was successful?

Level 3

- What role do presidents play in the world's Civil Wars? What has Lincoln fulfill and disappoint this stereotype?



Chapter 15 GML

Analysis & Response

1. Black families, churches, schools and other institutions were important to culture & political activism in this period because they served as centers for these things.
2. Southerners sought to limit the power of blacks through state ~~legis~~ legislature, especially by passing laws that targeted African Americans indirectly. The grandfather clause is an example of such a law / pattern of laws, because although it didn't directly say "Blacks can't vote" it made it so that people who didn't vote (blacks) still couldn't.
3. The cause of the confrontation between the Presidential & ~~the~~ Congressional Reconstruction policies was that both parties had separate agendas. Johnson wanted to secure the loyalty/sustain the Union first and foremost, whereas the radical Republicans of Congress wanted to ensure that the Southern States would follow federal laws.
4. The national attitudes and issues that led to the end of Reconstructionist policy ~~were~~ were mostly about Northern identity vs. Southern identity. The South felt like the North was overstepping their boundaries by attempting to control the South after the Civil War, and the North still felt wary of Southern leaders being ex-Confederates. In the end, tensions ran so high that the North cut their losses and resigned to holding legislative power, but giving up on the Reconstruction.

The aftermath of War, Part 2

1. Corporeal Corporal is giving Jackson's story has the person giving the testimony. This means that he is in the military and that his perspective is that of a soldier. This means that he understands the horror of the war and does not enjoy it. He is a black man who is bringing the horrors of both war and racism.
2. Cherry is giving this testimony because he wants the black soldiers to be heard. He is trying to get the opportunity of freedom for people.
3. This Corporal's attitude about reconstruction is clear as he wants opportunities & freedom to be granted to black people.
4. The testimony was given in 1865, after the end or just after the Civil War. This is significant because the idea that African American troops could fight just as well as their white counterparts dispelled stereotypes that they were lazy and stupid hypocrites.
5. The lack of opportunity for African Americans to be independent would have to be addressed in the reconstruction.
There were two main viewpoints on African Americans after the Civil War: one against freedom. Former states like South Carolina and Corporeal Jackson Cherry argued for the economic freedom of slaves, which was a Northern creation. However, some others tried to ignore emancipation all together -



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The Points of Reconstruction

1. Lincoln's stipulations for readmission suggest a lax standard for the South. He allows almost anyone to readmit themselves back into the Union as long as they follow the new laws if they try.

2. This provision suggests that the States (people) should create the government of the states, but the executive branch shall define readmission of the states.

3. One tenth of the number of voting citizens must take the Oath in a free state before they are able to be readmitted.

4. ~~Free~~ Those ~~people~~ ~~people~~ those who left the army as rebels and joined the Confederacy aren't permitted to take the oath & be fully forgiven.

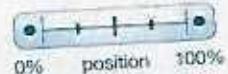
1. The attitude of the authors is a very angry one. They distrust the South and reject the Confederacy.

2. The people taking the oath had to be the majority to allow the state to be readmitted into the Union.

3. Anyone who fought against the Union in the Civil War is not allowed to become citizens of the United States. This is because they are declared ~~enemies~~ enemies of the country & you'd just end up being traitors if they were readmitted.

4. The authors believe that the Congress has the right to establish Reconstruction. This is because they are the lawmakers and should be the ones in charge of direction. As a result,

The authors make it clear that the



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Slaves in these states are emancipated and free.

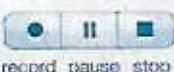
6. Authors say that the Secession of the Southern States robbed them of their legitimacy & representation.

Part 2

- Lincoln believes the Constitution gives the states ~~the power~~ the people the right to reform the Constitution - this power is reserved to the legislative branch only. It's a journey that's going to strengthen the Union.
1. Lincoln was upset by the Wade-Davis Bill.
2. Lincoln feels that the Wade-Davis Bill would cause the South to be held for -奴隸. It's an important consideration for him because he wants to make sure that citizens want to join the Union.
3. He means that the Wade-Davis Bill is too idealistic and unrealistic to be effective or even feasible. He says he vetoed the bill because it does suggest far too little to be up to his standards and in its current form would do more harm than good.

Chapter 16 & GML

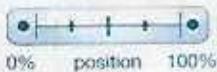
1. The federal government actively promoted the economy by protecting big businesses over individual freedoms and raising tariffs.
2. The railroads were important because they allowed for the transference of goods and people across the nation for much cheaper & quicker than before.



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The people who were industrialists became
~~very rich~~ very rich separating themselves from the
common people.

~~The Homestead Act~~
Andrew Carnegie: ~~The Gospel of Wealth~~

Author:
Date:
Time:
Topic:
Knowledge:
Source:
Conclusion:

Andrew Carnegie
This was published in 1889 in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the richest men in the history of the United States. He was the poster boy for the American Dream, having been at first a poor Scottish immigrant to the States. He had great interest in philanthropy & believing (as his parents had taught him) that one should not live selfishly. He frequently donated tens of millions of dollars, aiding the poor & improving the hasn't.

Carnegie was writing to the fellow wealthy, in an attempt to encourage them to follow a wise world view.

Carnegie came from a poor family, and wanted to ensure that those who applied themselves could grow. He also wanted to make sure that the wealth of being rich was used for good purposes rather than for evil ones, and would benefit the community.

The main idea of this is that the rich need to use their wealth to aid their community and bring improvements to it. He disagreed with Social Darwinism and instead therefore they are



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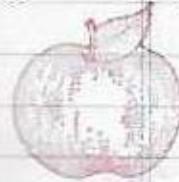
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Purpose

establishes this opposing view.

The purpose of this article was to spread the news about the Gospel of Wealth & encourage the wealthy to practice this philosophy.

Significance

This statement establishes the idea of a "Gospel of Wealth", encouraging philanthropic activities from the wealthy. This is a fundamental value of American society now.

Concepts of History

After the Compromise of 1877, the political field of the United States changed. The South was left alone, and international focus shifted to the Industrial Revolution. During said revolution, America went through Economic Diversification. Stabilization, Egalitarianism appeared during this time as well, attempting to make social classes smoother and less violent. Religion interacted with class, remaining the center of African-American Society. The industrial revolution gave money to the upper class, who then used that money to control the government. As a result, they controlled the military and used this new found power to control/restrain/stop the workers' strikes and protests.

Levels of Questions
Cross of GoldLevel 1

- What cause does William Jennings Bryan say is "just as holy as the cause of liberty"?
- On what date did a few Democrats issue an address on the money crisis?

3. The people who were industrialists became very rich separating themselves from the common public.

Andrew Carnegie: "The Gospel of Wealth"

Author: Andrew Carnegie
This was published in 1889 in the United States.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the richest men in the history of the United States. He was the poster boy for the American Dream, having been at first an immigrant to the States. He had great interest in philanthropy & believing (as his parents had taught him) that one should not live selfishly. He frequently donated tens of millions of dollars, aiding the poor & improving the harsh.

Carnegie was writing to the fellow wealthy, in an attempt to encourage them to follow & agree with his "Gospel".

Carnegie came from a poor family, and wanted to ensure that those who applied themselves could grow. He also wanted to make sure that the wealth of being rich was used for good purposes rather than for evil ones, and would benefit the community.

The main idea of this is that the rich need to use their wealth to aid their community and bring improvements to it. He disagreed with Social Darwinism and argued therefore they are



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- 1 2
3. At what city did the "Silver Democrats" declare themselves?
 4. What was the name of the governor who preceded Bryan?
 5. Bryan says that what group of "hardy" people should be highly regarded?
1. What is level 2
Silver money?
 2. Does Bryan believe that the gold standard or tariffs are the greatest threats to the economic security of the United States.
 3. In this speech, does Bryan talk badly about his political counterparts at all? If so, in what ways does he do so?

Level 3

What gives a nation's currency value in modern times, and does this transition make the currency more or less stable than in Bryan's time?

Title:

POPULAR PARTIES

Author: The Populist Party Platform

Populist Party, as this was their platform document. This document was written in 1892 in St. Louis.

Prior Knowledge: The Populist Party was a third political party that rose to power during the latter part of the 19th century. Although they did not win Presidency, they teamed up with the Democratic Party to try and get their way. In addition, they attempted to accurately represent people who were normal, hardworking. They almost chose as a new political party in the United States, but loyalties were too strong and they eventually fell out of power.

Audience: The audience of this document was members of the Populist Party during their convention in 1892. This means that the audience was likely like minded and not opposing the statements being made. However, this article was also supposed to act like a mission statement, and convey the meaning of the Populists to Republicans and Democrats. Therefore, they are

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Also a responsive audience.

Reason: This article was written to establish the political agenda of the Populist Party; it called out all of the perceived problems with their current government.

The Main Idea: The main idea of this article was that the wage earners & farmers are being miserved by the current system, and that the Populist party promised to fix this.

Purpose: The purpose of this document was to declare two things:

- 1) The main goals of the populist party.
- 2) what, in detail, the populist party promises to do.

Significance: This article represented the growing desire of the middle class, as they felt these types of organization. This article also revealed that there was still significant tension between workers and their employers.

Our Country Speeches

Subject: The evils of an increasing urban population.

Occasion: Josiah Strong was a strict critique of the growing urban population, and gave/published this speech as a way to fight back and rally the masses.

Audience: The audience of this article is two-fold. Firstly, the audience will be of a rural population. This would give them cause to sympathize with Strong's opinions. Secondly, the audience would be composed of devout Christians, who would sympathize with Strong's biblical references and statements. Considering the negativity of being "religious", purpose becomes the bitters of sin.

Speaker: The Speaker in this case is Josiah Strong. He is a devout Christian minister from Ohio who held very conservative views both economically but social and culturally. He despised change, and considering cities, urban life is the center of change, they become his main targets.

Cast Down Your Buckets Where You Are Speeches

Subject: The subject is the issue of racism towards African Americans in the United States.

Occasion: This speech was given during the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta.

Audience: The audience was most likely filled with a mixture of African Americans and white people.

Purpose: To instruct African Americans on how to conduct themselves and progress their Social Status.

Speaker: Washington was a slave who, after emancipation, ~~needed~~ began to speak to other African Americans on how they should conduct themselves to gain their rights.

To Mr. Booker T. Washington & Others

150APS

Subject: This article is a criticism of Washington's method of dealing with racism.

Occasion: This article was published in a collection of works by their author.

Audience: The audience for this article would already like his work, although they might find this particularly hard to swallow.

Purpose: To debate the methods used to fight against racism in the United States, & call for action in this way.

Which is better for an industrialized nation?

~~VS~~ ~~Understanded~~ ~~notices~~: Washington did make to support an industrialized nation, as his "method" (although slow), caused a longer lasting and more beneficial form of equality. The aforementioned method could only bring more legislative freedom and create higher tensions between the two races. Washington's method, however, would prove the reflex of the white population for African Americans figures. would follow.



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worker who believed in Manifest Destiny.

I was John Brown an Irrational terrorist

Leading Notes:

- Americans have focused extensively on terrorism after 9/11. It is especially after 9/11.
- John Brown was seen as America's first terrorist who attacked Harper's Ferry with people. He was quickly captured and executed.
- He hated slaveholders because of his father.
- Some claim that for something to be terroristic must be morally reprehensible by a religious stand.
- Legally terrorism is a phenomenon of using violence against persons or property to further political or social goals.
- These terrorist's core beliefs can also define their acts as terrorism.
- Others explain terrorism stresses the emotional terror of an area brings forth terrorists as a result.
- Fiction portrays terrorists as individuals suffering from ~~from~~ psychopathy.
- Other psychological terrorists claim that they're psychopaths.
- John Brown kidnapped & hanged to death 5 Kansans. He was later suspect in another homicide. These were all unrelated to ~~the~~ Slave cause.
- John Brown perfectly matches the definitions of a terrorist.

Questions

1. He's more accurately a terrorist as he killed innocent people just to prove a point.
2. Terrorists use religion, morality, and fairness all in twisted ways to justify their acts. John Brown did adhere to those concepts, as he claimed the

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it was the moral responsibility of people to free slaves.

3. There is a distinction to be drawn. Although in the end Brown began to kill in the name of his beliefs. However, the majority of Brown's activities in Kansas didn't include taking a life. Therefore up until he did, a distinction should be made between those two freedoms in his life.

4. It is legitimate to liberate John Brown to ~~the~~ fight because all of ~~the~~ are empty figures of faith - a false prophet, if you will. However, he cannot be compared to a founder legislature, because he is not building any part of the government nor did he ever intend to.

5. From a completely objective point of view, technically no slaves were constantly being killed. To result from a realistic point of view, no one should, as the people he murder were also individuals with lives and families.



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DRAM - Political Cartoons

1893
Feb 23
1893
IS

Our Foreign Guests

Symbols: The excess of Frans Larmer & immigrants.
The messages the priest is holding represent the orders to the pope. The Catholic symbols represent the influence of immigrants.

People:

Actions: They're kneeling to the "pope" showing that he is ~~feared~~ powerful and people are intimidated of him.

Message:

The message is that immigration is bad.
~~The Rising of the Usurper's & the Sinking of the Liberties of the People~~

Symbols: Statue of Liberty, Flag of the United States, panels with companies.

People: Lady Liberty.

Actions: The United States Flag is sinking.

Message: Trusts are stealing the liberties of the people.

Milk Tickets for Babies

Symbols: doll, milk ticket, flyers.

People: Whoever giving the ticket & the doll.

Actions: Giving milk ticket.

Message: The Gold standard is more reliable.



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Our Country by Josiah Strong

Author: Josiah Strong, who was a preacher from New York and was very concerned with the results of "unchecked urban development".

Place & Time: This was delivered/written in 1885, at the height of the industrial revolution in the United States.

Prior Knowledge: The progression of industry in the United States resulted in the exponential expansion of cities/urban life. Many became gravely concerned with this development, as they associated cities with disease, poverty, filth, and sin. Many spoke out about this development, so this speech wasn't uncommon.

Audience: The main audience of this ~~old~~ passage would've been both rich Northerners (whose Jewish feels have turned a blind eye to the 'sins' of their cities), and people who live in more rural locations but are/have been contemplating moving to the city like so many before them had.

Reason: His document served as a call for action towards the cities, and as a ~~warn~~ warning about urban life. In both ways, it was a negative dictate warning about cities & urbanization.

The Main Idea: The main idea of this passage was that cities are evil places full of temptation and wickedness.



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Lecture Notes

Key Events of the Revolution

1. Albany Conference - 1754
2. French & Indian War Begins
3. Stamp Act - 1765
4. Townshend Act - 1767
5. Boston Massacre - 1770
6. Boston Tea Party - 1773
7. Intolerable Act & Committee of Safety - 1774
8. Olive Branch Petition - 1775
9. Lexington & Concord, ~~Other Colonies Petitions~~
10. 1776:
 American Crisis, then Common Sense is published
11. Saratoga - 1777
12. Yorktown - 1781
13. Treaty of Paris - 1783

Religious Roots of the American Revolution
we've been taught that the Enlightenment encouraged
the Revolution. The Great Awakening is more important

I In the Beginning:

- The Puritans were staying with the Church, but the Pilgrims were Separatists. Both were Congregationalists, over democratic ~~overlaid~~ churches.
- Extreme prosperity has an adverse effect on religion and always have.
- Because of the Great Awakening, 60% of American colonists gained a Christian world view. Church memberships swelled, and a ~~rich~~ church denomination exploded everywhere.
- It is very difficult to entice educated people.
- Most Southern Loyalists were Anglican.
- If John Wycliffe were in Church every week & weren't Anglican, the pulpit will be infusing ideas of freedom.

I. Prominent Figures

- Thomas Jefferson was a deist (god made the world & created his百姓
but he backed off)
- Important figures used the figures of liberty in the bible to encourage the revolution.
- Edmund Burke, on March 22, 1770 basically said that since protestants have been of dissent, they will continue to dissent against Britain and all authority.

SPAM

Symbols

People

Actions - what's going on?

Message

The President - John Adams

- John Adams had a miserable presidency.
- Everyone preferred Washington, so he had to huge effort to fill.
- He was very educated and wealthy, but insecure.
- Practically bipolar: If dares & ambition.
- He wasn't suited to the presidency:
 - ↳ heavily criticized for being pretentious & kindly.
 - ↳ he had a huge temper.
- The XYZ affair (the Alien & Sedition Act)
 - ↳ cause by the escalating war between Britain & France
 - ↳ The French demanded a bribe from the US to start negotiation, and Hawks wanted war.
 - ↳ The war mongers in Congress criticized him for sending a second peace party.
 - ↳ Adams decided that the criticisms of his government were illegal, so he signed the Alien and Sedition Acts.

H2 effect

America
USA

- Adams is the father of the American Navy.
- He alienated himself, and lost to Thomas Jefferson.
 - ↳ he was a sore loser
 - ↳ unhappy leaving office as he felt that he left ~~as~~ wasn't appreciated.
- The election of 1800 was the first time the printing press was utilized
- Thomas Jefferson
- First president inaugurated in Washington D.C.
- Believed that the Central Government was too strong.
- Jefferson tried to represent himself as a man of the people.
 - ↳ adopted a casual tone at the White House. He symbolically downgraded the office, putting people on a seemingly equal playing field.
- The press and Jefferson got along well, and he handled his ~~or~~ affairs wisely.
- His expansion of executive power in the Md. to purchase the Louisiana Purchase was his defining moment of his presidency.
- Elected for a second term, but didn't enjoy it because of his ~~or~~ criticism.
 - ↳ He believed that we could ignore international affairs.
 - ↳ Tracted the Embargo Act because he didn't want to make a decision between France and England.
- James Madison
- Virginian & Jeffersonian.
- Everything Thomas Jefferson wasn't.
 - ↳ He brought a first lady.
 - ↳ They held grand balls.



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- The War of 1812 defined his presidency
 - ↳ He's pushed into the war because of impressment.
 - ↳ June 18, 1812: He asks congress for a declaration of war.
 - ↳ In New England, they threatened to secede.
 - ↳ He was the first and only president to take direct enemy fire.
 - ↳ Dolly Madison saves the portrait of George Washington and the Star Spangled Banner.
 - ↳ He proposed that we rent Portugal's states.
- James Monroe
- democratic-republican.
- Character: honest, trustworthy, but not seriously intelligent. He reigns over a seemingly peaceful period.

Behind the Scenes:

- ↳ adding Missouri brought up the Missouri Compromise, allowing it to be a slave state. It made a temporary solution.
- ↳ Monrovia was a city where freed slaves were sent to Africa.
- ↳ Andrew Jackson gets tired of the British & Spanish in Florida, so he invaded.
- ↳ In December, he addressed Russia about Alaska, and established that the U.S. rejects any further European colonization in the Northern Hemisphere.

John Quincy Adams

- Andrew Jackson vs. John Adams, and because of a shady deal, Adams is elected.
- democratic-republican
- Adams established new transportation via roads, canals, and railroads.



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- From the minute of his election, Congress was against him.
- Adams went into his presidency trying to raise against his claim of corruption. He would not hire those who were for him or fire those who were against him.
- Jackson
- Focused on the war campaign.
- They attacked Jackson and his wife Rachel. Rachel had lived in luxury by marrying Jackson before she was fully divorced.
 - The people told many lies about Adams, but how Jackson propaganda was true.
- Adams was another sore loser.

Terms to Know

- Manifest Destiny
- John L. Sullivan
- Texas Annexation
- Oregon Boundary
- Texas (1845)
 - War of Independence
 - Alamo
 - Annexation of Texas
- Oregon Country (1846)
- James K. Polk
- Mexican American War
 - Zachary Taylor
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Mexican Cession (1848)
- California
 - Gold Rush
- Wilmot Proviso
- Gadsden Purchase (1853)

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of 22 pages



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how?

but I hacked/stole the green screen software
~~different~~:

~~Protested against war~~
~~tried to improve America's li~~
~~People to July!~~

1. William Ellery Channing

- League of Brotherhood ≠ & no war!
- Stay out of foreign relations USA!

2. Lucina Mott

3. Felicity (Ady) Stanton

- feminist who got the ball rolling

4. Mary道

- worked for prison reforms
- women's rights
- didn't like alcohol

5. Frederick Douglass:

former slave turned writer who

6. George Ripley

- former minister who associated himself with transcendentalism
- believed society corrupted the individual.
- worked for equality of women

7. Robert Owen:

- utopian socialist & all for equality
- made New Harmony labor community
- wanted to create a new moral world

8. Angelina & Sarah Grimke

- abolitionists & women's rights reformers
- the clergymen & their parents judged them
- people cracked eggs & tried to burn down a building when Angelina was giving a speech in it.



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Theobald Matthew

9. Father ~~Reformist~~

- had ideas of ~~total~~ total abstinence
- created a Total Abstinence Society of 11
- ~~his~~ ~~friends~~ ~~and~~ ~~society~~ ~~so~~ ~~on~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~United States~~ influenced principles & the AA program

10. Sylvester Graham

- made Graham crackers.
- He encouraged people drink water instead of alcohol
- His followers split up. He exercised, slept well & was a vegetarian. He studied how meat and alcohol effected the body.

11. Harriet Beecher Stowe

- Wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin
- Encouraged emancipation and strongly influenced the North Lincoln said that her novel started the war.

12. Harriet Tubman

- Worked in the Underground Railroad, saving over around 300 lives
- She never got caught and was highly respected.
- She was a Union spy during the Civil War.

Learn!

Focus the main ideas of the

Martin Van Buren created the original political machines.

Slavery Myths & Realities

1) Slavery permeated all parts of the South? False. Slavery was unequally spread throughout the South, with some counties having almost

2) King Cotton's ruled and was almost all of the grounds of South. False. 35% of slaves worked for tobacco, sugar/ rice/ hemp, and as servants. However, cotton still was 55%.

3) The South was a land of Plantations and Slaves: False. There were 6 million whites in the Slave States, but only 5% owned slaves.

4) Southern law and Owners treated all of their slaves the same. False. Slave Codes differed from area to area.
- Slave's slavery was unprofitable, which is very false. It was actually tripling cotton plantation revenue.

Manifest Destiny

John ~~Lafayette~~ ^{Texas} first said it.

- Moses Austin got a land grant during Spanish Texas time to bring in 200 American families to his land there. However, he dies, and his son Steven Austin
- After the Mexican Revolution allows Steven to bring the families to Austin.
- The Anglos wanted to go there for cheap land. Part of the deal was that they had to:
 - learn Spanish
 - follow Mexican Law
 - follow Catholicism

Spanish Reactions

- Problems developed.
- Anglo Settlers outnumbered the Mexicans by thousands by the



1830s

- almost all of them were:
 - o protestant
 - o owned slaves
 - o wanted to join the union.

Santa Anna)

- Friends with Mexican government officials and wanted to reduce white immigration, white trade, and slavery.

Texas War of Independence

- In 1835 Texas revolt to try and keep their autonomy and eventually join the U.S.
- Ignoring Santa Anna & his military, they did succeed.

Remember the Alamo

In 1836 at the Alamo occurred. The Alamo was a mission.

The Lone Star Republic Texas

October 1836 Texas became an independent country. Houston was their president & the Rio Grande became the Southern border. They were rejected annexation by Houston.

James K. Polk: "Young Hickory"

He was a democrat and fierce expansionist. Right before his term ended, Texas annexed Texas.

The Oregon Dispute: "Fifty or Forty"

By the mid 1840s "Oregon Fever" was Oregon and by the promise of free land, it was not resolved when the Russians backed off.

Mexican American War

Mexico was angry at Texas, but America was eyeing California. In 1846 there were 700 USans in California.

Mexican War

In July 1846 President Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to Texas. Something happened, and a Declaration of War followed.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

Mexico gave up California, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada. The USA gave Mexico \$15 million + \$3.5 million from the Texans.

Results of the Mexican-American War

The 13 month war cost 100 million, and manifest destiny. America was proved! But, she can only learn 4 moves. Are you sure you would like to forget slavery? *Poor* America has learned emancipation!

- Created 2 new Presidents Candidates:

Zachary Taylor & John C. Fremont

The most popular would have prohibited Slavery in any of the New Mexican territories. However, it didn't pass.

Gold Rush (1849) Because of the railroad investors, the US paid Mexico 10 million.
Also about the Second Great Awakening

More Notes

John Quincy Adams was a democratic republican who came into office shackled by his "compact" deal Jackson followed him & played off his war history. Jackson really was an angry man, threatening Calhoun to the point of making him fed for her life. He also freed Black with a racing horse.

Jackson was the only President to make the West child-free. Van Buren did not want land because he was bad at making tough decisions.

John Quincy Adams didn't ever have a vice president. Polk was an extremely hard



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warker, who believed in Manifest Destiny.

I Was John Brown on Trial

Reading Notes:

- Americans have focused extensively on terrorism after 9/11. It is especially after 9/11.
- John Brown was seen as America's first terrorist who attacked Harper's Ferry with 21 people. He was quickly captured and executed.
- He hated slaveholders because of his father.
- Some claim that for something to be terrorist, it must be morally reprehensible by a religious standard.
- Legally, terrorism is a phenomenon of using unlawful violence against persons or property to further a political or social goal.
- These terrorist's core beliefs can also define their acts as terrorism.
- Others explain terrorism stresses the emotional tension of an area brings forth terrorists as a result.
- Fiction portrays terrorists as individuals suffering from ~~from~~ ~~from~~ psychopathy.
- Other psychological theorists claim that they're psychopathic.
- John Brown kidnapped & hacked to death 5 Kansans. He was later ~~later~~ ~~is another~~ suspect in another homicide. These were all unrelated to ~~to~~ Slave owners.
- John Brown perfectly matches the definitions of a terrorist.

Questions

1. He's more accurately a terrorist as he killed innocent people just to prove a point.
2. Terrorists use religion, morality, and fairness all in twisted ways to justify their acts. John Brown did adhere to those concepts, as he claimed that

(1) (2) (3)

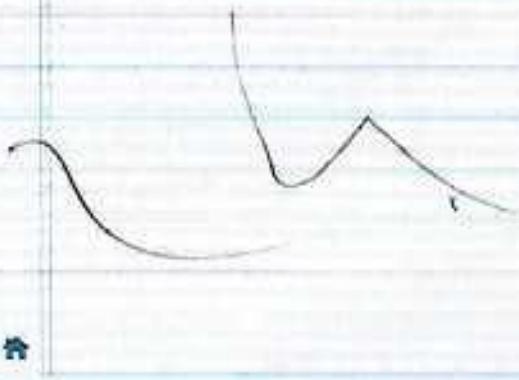
it was the moral responsibility of people to free slaves.

3. There is a distinction to be drawn. Although near the end Brown began to kill in the name of his beliefs. However, the majority of Brown's activities in Kansas didn't include taking a life. Therefore, up until he did, a distinction should be made between those two freedoms in his life.
4. It is legitimate to liken John Brown to ~~these~~ figures, because all of ~~them~~ are empty vessels of faith - a false prophet, if you will. However, he cannot be compared to a ~~former~~ legislature, because he is not building any part of the government nor did he ever intend to.
5. From a completely objective point of view, technically he was a Slave, ~~but~~ constantly being killed. ~~In~~ As a result from a realistic point of view, no we shouldn't, as the people we murdered were also individuals with lives and ~~families~~ families.

375 card:

in ~~free~~ ~~and/or change~~ ~~politics & Society 1900-81~~

t ② ③



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Identity (ID)

dimensions of its history

- Feudalism (12)
- mercantilism
- gallican religion
God almighty will not give up a people to military invasion



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Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)



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Peopling (PEO)



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Politics and Power (POL)

- Gaudan became one to a place of political importance in 1789 the Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa which ~~had~~ explored the life of a slave (although possibly not his).
- Britain gained more political power in South America by gaining the asiento.
- Most African rulers used slaves to ~~be~~ play Europeans against each other and collecting taxes off of the Slave trade.
- The slaves were used to consolidate power on tobacco plantations ~~more~~ economically.
- Henry VII assumed the throne in 1485 and tried to unite the kingdom after a long period of civil war.
- Queen Mary of England temporarily restored Catholicism and executed many protestants.
- Raleigh supported Gilbert and Raleigh politically for colonization efforts.
- Colonial powers threatened to take land from Native Americans.
- The political leaders of Jamestown made poor choices leading to many deaths.
- John Smith lead Jamestown to success before his injury.
- The Atlantic trading routes were vital to Great Britain's economy, yet it was controlled politically between many nations.
- There were frequent political conflicts between different classes, religions, groups, and slaves.
- There was a constant power struggle in New England between the Native Americans and the English colonists.
- The Indians' power was broken in New England by an English counter-attack.



- The New World became the field for European powers to battle for colonies that would bring the mother country wealth, resources, and power.
- The System of mercantilism showed that the mother countries of colonies saw them only as a source of power, rather than an area for expansion.

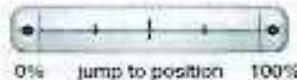
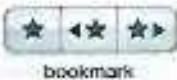
Categories:

- Colonial Relations: Event that caused greatly that changed relationships between politics & power.
 - Colonial Relations: Relationships established between political/power groups in the colonies.
- Outside Influence: Countries that used politics/power to affect the United States
- "While our army was collected, Howe dared not risk a battle..."
 - "Mutual fear is the principal link in the chain of mutual love".
 - "Our new army at both ends of the continent is recruiting fast."

Statement of Analysis: Parties tend to control trade and war - the two things that gain money or land which are the sources of power, from a non-religious standpoint.

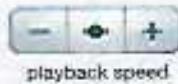
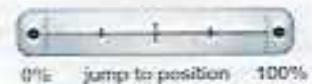
America in the World (cont)

- "I wish with all the devotion of a Christian that the names of Whig and Tory may never more be mentioned..."
- "...Our homes turned into barracks and bawdy-houses for Hessians..."
- "...I cannot see what grounds the King of Britain can look up to heaven for help against us..."



Environment and Geography (ENV)

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Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture (CUL)



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Scholarly Writing Skills

10 Commandments of Good Historical Writing:

1. make a central concept/meaning /thesis, & support it with subthesis, & support those with facts & analysis. Do a deep analysis.
2. no first person - PLEASE it is the name of all that is good! Don't use second person either. Only write in third person.
3. No plagiarism, but you can use other's writing for inspiration and give credit when due.
4. Make it concise and clear to the point. It's important to use an educated language, but don't do it in a show-offy way, as it'll seem annoying. Don't waste your time with big flowery introductions.
5. Stay on topic and write a good paragraph with a thesis/topic sentence.
6. Write, assuming that your audience is smart, but define everything as if the reader has no clue what you're talking about.
7. Make use of quotes only when you need to, and make sure that you never quote more than a phrase. Surround it with your own ideas, so that it's less like plagiarism and more like your own ideas. Find a phrase you can use in almost any essay, and practice using it.
8. Don't put your important information in your footnotes.
9. Thou shall write in the past tense, and keep the reader in the correct time period. Stay in the right time period.
10. Don't use a passive voice.

ANSWER THE PROMPT

Short Answers

- There are 3 tasks in each question (sometimes labeled "a", "b", "c")
- You don't have to answer the 3 tasks

in order.

- Your answer does not require a thesis.
- You must answer in complete sentences.
- You may only answer in the space provided.
- You must provide specific & detailed evidence (use paper names)

On the AP Exam

- That answers 10% of exam score
- 4 short answer questions
- You must answer all 4 questions

DBQ Notes

1. read the question - that is, the prompt - 3 times. Remember that in this instance, AP stands for "answer the prompt".
 2. Identify the task. State in your own words what you are being asked to write. This becomes your initial thesis.
 3. Circle or underline the essential words - especially words of direction.
- Thesis: the answer to the central question or problem proposed.
4. briefly list the main events & documents of the historical time period addressed. This is the outside information.
 5. Create your initial thesis statement.
 6. Read each document and note the source of the title. Briefly write the main point of each. Group the documents.
 7. formulate your thesis statement. AP & opinion
 8. use sources
- Always address T.W.F (to what extent)



- never quote more than a few words
- Don't explain the document - Simply refer to it to explain your thesis
- Cite every document by using its letter, e.g. (1) or (doc 1).

Example:

In Lincoln's letter... "Dearest Person..." doc 4
 The strict constructionism of the loose constructionism of the ~~Democrats~~ and the Federalists was not absolute and varied

Social political & economic challenges from:

Doc 1

- Step Be Read
- 1 Read the ~~document~~ 3 times.
 - Is what there? It's ~~ever~~ always never always always
 - Or never ever
 - And it is a two part question. Resolution
 - Revolution you need to define this

Doc 1

So

Sovereign states should get their own power like in charge. This was the agreement ~~TERED~~
 Impaired: Union broke agreement ~~TERED~~ ~~WE~~

Doc 2

Why do Black men not have equal rights if they serve equally in the Civil War.

Doc 3

The Constitution didn't specifically say anything about granting suffrage, and a further response on them will just cause more tension.

Constituted	Social
B.M, Amendment,	Confederacy
Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln
Compromises of 1877	Johnson
Emancipation Proclamation	
Second Slave	
Abolition	
By 1865 they were very dramatic	

Doc 4

Because this era is a time of change,
such a big, new idea as Civil Rights for African
Americans is appropriate.

Doc 5 - class

Doc 6

Although it seems like a good idea, the federal
government is not meant to protect groups of people.

Document 7