Ben Beveridge

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History

**Exam 1 Study Guide**

1. Jamestown
   1. A third of the men were “gentlemen” who didn't know how or wanted to work
   2. John Smith forced strict rules and caused everyone to work
   3. The survival of the colony was dependent of pal patan by way of pocahontas for food and resources
   4. Jamestown found that tobacco was very profitable to grow
   5. Tobacco is very land and labor intensive
2. tobacco
   1. Very land and labor intensive
   2. Was a primary crop
3. John Winthrop
   1. Delivers sermon on the ship going over the Atlantic
   2. Plain preaching
      1. Not necessarily simple, but very direct
   3. Reading
      1. What is god like?
         1. Great King
            1. Leads people
            2. Commander
      2. The care of the Public must oversway all private respect
         1. There will be laws in place to link church and state together
      3. God will judge based on the community
4. Calvinism
   1. Absolute sovereignty of God + Total inability of mankind
   2. = Divine election “Predestination”
      1. God chooses who to save, create the covenant society
   3. Presbyterian were calvinist
5. Conversion narrative
   1. Couldn't be a church member without signs of saving faith or a public autobiographical conversion narratives
6. Halfway covenant
   1. Gives a halfway or partial membership
   2. Allows baptism and communion for those who don't have full conversion
   3. Have to declare allegiance to a church
   4. Keep them involved till they become fully converted
7. Anthony Johnson
   1. Came in as a slave
   2. Became a land owner and slave owner
8. “society with slaves”
   1. Chesapeake
      1. Hard to distinguish between indentured servitude or slavery
9. “slave society”
   1. Carolina became a full blown slave society
      1. Only mainland english colony where slaves outnumbered whites 2 to 1
   2. The first offense for striking a white person
      * 1. Whipping
      1. The second
         1. Branding the face
      2. Third
         1. Death
   3. If you were found off of the plantation
      1. Branded with the letter R for the second time
      2. Third time
         1. Ear cut off
      3. Fourth time
         1. Casterated
      4. Fifth time
         1. Death or cut tendons out of leg
         2. James II
10. **Glorious Revolution**
    1. The Glorious Revolution, also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of Scotland and James II of Ireland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stadtholder William III of Orange-Nassau (William of Orange).
    2. Glorious Revolution, in English history, the events of 1688–89 that resulted in the deposition of [James II](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/james-ii-king-england-scotland-ireland.html) and the accession of [William III](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/william-iii-king-england-scotland-ireland.html) and [Mary II](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/mary-ii-1662-94-queen-england.html) to the English throne. It is also called the Bloodless Revolution. The restoration of [Charles II](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/people/charles-ii-king-england-scotland-ireland.html) in 1660 was met with misgivings by many Englishmen who suspected the Stuarts of Roman Catholic and absolutist leanings. Charles II increased this distrust by not being responsive to [Parliament](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/parliament.html), by his toleration of Catholic dissent, and by favoring alliances with Catholic powers in Europe. A parliamentary group, the [Whigs](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/whig.html), tried to ensure a Protestant successor by excluding James, duke of York (later James II), from the throne, but they were unsuccessful. After James's accession (1685) his overt Catholicism and the birth of a Catholic prince who would succeed to the throne united the hitherto loyal Tories (see [Tory](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/tory.html)) with the Whigs in common opposition to James.
    3. Seven Whig and Tory leaders sent an invitation to the Dutch prince William of Orange and his consort, Mary, Protestant daughter of James, to come to England. William landed at Torbay in Devonshire with an army. James's forces, under John Churchill (later duke of Marlborough), deserted him, and James fled to France (Dec., 1688). There was some debate in England on how to transfer power; whether to recall James on strict conditions or under a regency, whether to depose him outright, or whether to treat his flight as an abdication. The last course was decided upon, and early in 1689 William and Mary accepted the invitation of Parliament to rule as joint sovereigns.
    4. The Declaration of Rights and the [Bill of Rights](http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/history/bill-rights-british-history.html) (1689) redefined the relationship between monarch and subjects and barred any future Catholic succession to the throne. The royal power to suspend and dispense with law was abolished, and the crown was forbidden to levy taxation or maintain a standing army in peacetime without parliamentary consent. The provisions of the Bill of Rights were, in effect, the conditions upon which the throne was offered to and accepted by William and Mary. These events were a milestone in the gradual process by which practical power shifted from the monarch to Parliament. The theoretical ascendancy of Parliament was never thereafter successfully challenged.
    5. background
    6. things people learned from it
11. Toleration Act of 1689
    1. If you are a Protestant in england you may worship freely
12. British Protestant liberty
    1. Toleration Act (1689)
       1. If you are a Protestant in england you may worship freely
    2. Deregulating of printing press (1695)
       1. No need for prior approval of publication; allows greater participation in public sphere
13. spectral evidence
    1. Rather than traditional evidence, the hallucinations are used as evidence
    2. Salem witch trials
14. Jonathan Edwards
    1. Against the halfway covenant that his grandfather supported
    2. Revival
       1. to encourage lax people to see if they are strong enough to be an elite
15. George Whitefield
    1. Calvanst
    2. At the age of 23, travels to Georgia to found a school for orphans
    3. Comes up with bigger plans
    4. In 1739 launches a tour of the english colonies
       1. Launches revival after revival
       2. Becomes a celebrity
          1. Does this with public relations
       3. Publishes accounts of his sermons
    5. Hired a promoter
       1. Put out his location in advanced
    6. Preached about 18k times
16. **Great Awakening**
    1. e Great Awakening, called by historians the First Great Awakening, was an evangelical and revitalization movement that swept Protestant Europe and [British America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_America), and especially the [American colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirteen_Colonies) in the 1730s and 1740s, leaving a permanent impact on American Protestantism. It resulted from powerful preaching that gave listeners a sense of deep personal revelation of their need of salvation by [Jesus Christ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus_Christ). Pulling away from ritual, ceremony, sacramentalism and hierarchy, the Great Awakening made Christianity intensely personal to the average person by fostering a deep sense of spiritual conviction and redemption, and by encouraging introspection and a commitment to a new standard of personal morality.The movement was a monumental social event in [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) that challenged established authority and incited rancor and division between [traditionalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditionalism_(religion)) Protestants who insisted on the continuing importance of ritual and doctrine, and the [revivalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_revival), who encouraged emotional involvement. It had a major impact in reshaping the [Congregational church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregational_church), the [Presbyterian church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterian_Church_(U.S.A.)), the [Dutch Reformed Church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformed_Church_in_America), and the [German Reformed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Reformed) denomination, and strengthened the small [Baptist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptist) and [Methodist Anglican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodist) denominations. It had little impact on most [Anglicans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglicans), [Lutherans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lutherans), [Quakers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quakers) and non-Protestants. Throughout the colonies, especially in the south, the revivalist movement increased the number of [African slaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States) and free blacks who were exposed to, and subsequently, converted to, Christianity.
    2. Unlike the [Second Great Awakening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Great_Awakening), which began about 1800 and which reached out to the [unchurched](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unchurched), the First Great Awakening focused on people who were already church members. To the evangelical imperatives of [Reformation Protestantism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation), 18th century American Christians added emphases on "outpourings of the [Holy Spirit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Spirit)".[Revivals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revival_meeting) encapsulated those hallmarks and spread the newly created [evangelicalism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelicalism) into the early republic. Evangelical preachers "sought to include every person in conversion, regardless of gender, race, and status."
17. **Old Lights**
    1. The terms were first used during the [First Great Awakening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Great_Awakening), which spread through the British North American colonies in the middle of the 18th century..[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-1) In [A Faithful Narrative of the Surprising Work of God](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Faithful_Narrative_of_the_Surprising_Work_of_God) (1737), [Jonathan Edwards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Edwards_(theologian)), a leader in the Awakening, describes his congregants vivid experiences with [grace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine_grace) as causing a "new light" in their perspective on sin and [atonement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atonement_in_Christianity).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-2) Old Lights and New Lights generally referred to [Congregationalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregationalists) and [Baptists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baptists) in [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) who took different positions on the Awakening than the traditional branches of their denominations. New Lights embraced the revivals that spread through the colonies, while Old Lights were suspicious of the revivals (and their seeming threat to authority). Historian [Richard Bushman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Bushman) credits the division between Old Lights and New Lights for the creation of political factionalism in Connecticut in the mid-eighteenth century.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-3) Often many "new light" Congregationalists who had been converted under the preaching of [George Whitefield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Whitefield) left that connection to become "new light" Baptists when they found no evidence of infant baptism in the apostolic church. When told of this development, Whitefield famously quipped that he was glad to hear about the fervent faith of his followers but regretted that "so many of his chickens had become ducks."[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-4) The[Presbyterian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterian) Church in [Pennsylvania](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania) would experience a division during the Great Awakening, with those elements of the denomination embracing the revivals called "[New Side](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Old_Side%E2%80%93New_Side_Controversy)" and those opposed to the revivals called "Old Side."[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-5)
    2. In the [Church of Scotland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Scotland) in the 1790s the "Auld Lichts" followed the principles of the [Covenanters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covenanter), while the "New Lichts" were more focused on personal salvation and considered the strictures of the Covenants as less binding.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_and_New_Light#cite_note-Lynch1992p400-6)
    3. he terms Old Lights and New Lights (among others) are used in Christian circles to distinguish between two groups who were initially the same, but have come to a disagreement. These terms have been applied in a wide variety of ways, and the meaning must be determined from context. Typically, if a denomination is changing, and some refuse to change, and the denomination splits, those who did not change are referred to as the "Old Lights", and the ones who changed are referred to as the "New Lights".
18. standing army
    1. A professional army that is maintained even in times of peace
19. Stamp Act
    1. Official stamps on all legal documents
    2. Licences, deeds, contracts, newspapers, and pamphlets
20. Boston Massacre
    1. Tensions are high in boston after soldiers seize John Hancocks ship
    2. Soldiers weren't allowed to fight back
    3. Boston massacre happens when the soldiers are trying to defend themselves after a crowd assembles
       1. 5 die that night including Crispus Attucks
21. Intolerable Acts
    1. Boston Port Act
       1. Shuts down Boston Harbor to all commercial trade until they pay back the east india company for the tea they dumped over
    2. Quartering Act
       1. Allows military commanders to assign private homes for living
       2. They had to take unoccupied places before invading your home, but the potential is there
    3. Massachusetts Government Act
       1. Install General Gage as the governor
       2. Give him the power to remove any colonial official and abolish local assemblies
    4. Quebec Act
       1. Organize Canadian government with no assembly + full tolerance for Catholics
22. Continental Congress
    1. Advocates preparation for defense
    2. Continental Association: ban on trade to britain
    3. Local Committees of safety to enforce ban
23. George Washington
    1. Appoints George Washington as commander in chief
       1. Not only has fighting experience, but is favored politically also
    2. George Washington ends up starting the first around the world war between England and France
    3. Everyone trusted in him
    4. Even the antifederalists because he was a “disinterested” gentleman
    5. Appointed
       1. Alexander Hamilton
          1. treasury
       2. Jefferson
          1. Secretary of State
    6. Administration
       1. Operating Theory
          1. Classical Republicanism
             1. Political sovereignty in the whole “people”
             2. Elected Government embodies popular will
             3. Energetic Government to create unity and national connectedness
    7. Farewell Address
       1. George Washington says farewell to people
       2. Federalist thinking
          1. Government is the will of the people
          2. Other guys are just factions, outsiders
24. Thomas Paine
    1. Writes “Common Sense”
       1. It is common sense to kick out the king and declare independence
       2. Calls the king a brute, equivalent to calling the king a f\*\*\*\*\*\* a\*\* hole
    2. Believes in god, but doesn’t believe in organized religion
    3. Evidence is a very big factor for him
    4. He wouldn’t think mormonism is true because of what is immediately communicated
       1. Not accessible to everyone else (Joseph Smith Vision)
    5. People don't know how to handle religious radicalism, but they can do political radicalism
25. **Land Ordiannce of 1785**
    1. Illustrates the principle of
    2. Each town in 36 equal blocks
    3. Congress payed for public surveying
       1. takes decades
    4. Section 16 was always set aside for schools
26. Thomas Jefferson
    1. In 1784 the inferior wanted the superior
       1. Black women wanted white men
    2. Democratic-Republican
27. John Jay
    1. A unified single nation is the way to go
    2. The nation does exist naturally
    3. They share national citizenship
    4. The land is naturally, providentially connected
28. Alexander Hamilton
    1. Attempts to change the articles of confederation
    2. Makes it so congress can tax and do other thing
    3. manufacturing usually done in peoples houses
    4. wanted to make a system that turned raw goods into a finished product
    5. Helps the north more than the south
    6. The south can help the north and the north can help the south
    7. commerce between the two will bind them together
    8. Secretary of the treasury
29. **Shays Rebellion**
    1. Shays' Rebellion was an armed uprising that took place in Massachusetts (mostly in and around Springfield) during 1786 and 1787, which some historians believe "fundamentally altered the course of United States' history."Fueled by perceived economic terrorism and growing disaffection with State and Federal governments,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-upenn.edu-1) [Revolutionary War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutionary_War)veteran [Daniel Shays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Shays) led a group of rebels (called [Shaysites](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shaysites)) in rising up first against Massachusetts' courts, and later in marching on the United States' Federal [Armory at Springfield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armory_at_Springfield) in an unsuccessful attempt to seize its weaponry and overthrow the government.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com-2) Although Shays' Rebellion met with defeat militarily, it bore fruit in forcing the Federal government to reconsider the extent of its own powers at the [U.S. Constitutional Convention](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Constitutional_Convention), and by drawing General [George Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington) out of retirement en route to his Presidency, among influencing other changes to America's young democracy.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-upenn.edu-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com-2)
    2. Although - in the past and still to some extent today - often characterized as a revolt of poor, Western Massachusetts farmers embittered by land seizures and bankruptcies, recent research into the lives of Shays Rebellion's participants suggests that Shaysites came from diverse socio-economic backgrounds (from the wealthiest to the poorest families in the nation), professions, and locales - and also that their grievances extended beyond the specifics of Massachusetts' economic situation to issues ranging from rule by a faraway elite, cronyism and corruption at influential levels of government, and regressive tax policy.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-3)
30. Three-Fifths Compromise
    1. Ended by strengthened new england federalists
    2. 5 slaves count for 3 people when counting for representation
    3. inflates southern power in the new government
31. antifederalists
    1. Monarchy/British system in disguise
    2. Possible threat to local power and needs
    3. Distant, energetic government may favor well-connected
32. First Amendment
    1. State enforced orthodoxy
    2. Religious tests for voting/ office holding
    3. Tax support for established churches
    4. Free exercise
       1. indians wanted to smoke as a religious act
    5. No religious tests
    6. General prohibition on establishment
33. Second Amendment
    1. To bear arms was in military context
    2. Carry arms was to have a gun with you always
    3. We don't need a standing army, but rather a well regulated militia
34. classical republicanism
    1. Polity and society as organic whole; there is a discernible, unitary common good that government must server
35. classical liberalism
    1. Thinks about political life emanating from individuals
    2. Polity as collective social contract among individuals; public good as overlapping self interests
36. **Federalists (party)**
    1. if you against this new thing, you aren't in favor for good government
37. Democratic-Republican
    1. Independent civil society ensures that government really represents the people
    2. “Common” man can govern himself (democratizing tendency)
    3. Local power/states’ rights and independence through land ownership
    4. Westward expansion
    5. French Revolution
       1. Battle between freedom and tyranny
    6. Pro France
       1. better example to a growing republic
38. Sedition Act
    1. Public opposition to any measure of U.S. government is illegal
39. **providential nationalism**
    1. New England clergy interpret U.S. in terms of providential nationalism
40. **impressments**
    1. Impressment, colloquially, "the press" or the "press gang", refers to the act of taking men into a navy by [force](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coercion) and with or without notice. Navies of several nations used forced recruitment by various means. The large size of the British [Royal Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Navy) in the[Age of Sail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Sail) meant impressment was most commonly associated with Britain. It was used by the Royal Navy in wartime, beginning in 1664 and during the 18th and early 19th centuries as a means of crewing [warships](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warship), although legal sanction for the practice goes back to the time of [Edward I of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_I_of_England). The Royal Navy impressed many merchant sailors, as well as some sailors from other nations. People liable to impressment were "eligible men of seafaring habits between the ages of 18 and 45 years". Non-[seamen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seamen) were impressed as well, though rarely.
    2. Impressment was strongly criticized by those who believed it to be contrary to the [British constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_constitution); at the time, unlike many of its continental rivals, British subjects were not subject to [conscription](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription) for any other military service, aside from a brief experiment with army impressment in 1778 to 1780. Though the public opposed conscription in general, impressment was repeatedly upheld by the courts, as it was deemed vital to the strength of the navy and, by extension, to the survival of the realm.
    3. Impressment was essentially a Royal Navy practice, reflecting the size of the British fleet and its substantial manpower demands. While other European navies applied forced recruitment in time of war this was generally as an extension of the practice of formal [conscription](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription) applied to most European armies from the [Napoleonic Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars) on. The U.S. Continental Navy did however apply a form of impressment during the [American War of Independence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_War_of_Independence).
    4. The impressment of seamen from American ships caused serious tensions between Britain and the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) in the years leading up to the [War of 1812](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812). After the [defeat of Napoleon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars) in 1814, Britain ended the practice and has never resumed it.
41. republican motherhood
    1. Become educators and informers
    2. Equivalent to males being able to vote
42. **Election of 1800**
    1. The ELECTION OF 1800 between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was an emotional and hard-fought campaign. Each side believed that victory by the other would ruin the nation.
    2. Federalists attacked Jefferson as an un-Christian deist whose sympathy for the French Revolution would bring similar bloodshed and chaos to the United States. On the other side, the Democratic-Republicans denounced the strong centralization of federal power under Adams's presidency. Republicans' specifically objected to the expansion of the U.S. army and navy, the attack on individual rights in the Alien and Sedition Acts, and new taxes and deficit spending used to support broadened federal action.
    3. Overall, the Federalists wanted strong federal authority to restrain the excesses of popular majorities, while the Democratic-Republicans wanted to reduce national authority so that the people could rule more directly through state governments.
    4. The election's outcome brought a dramatic victory for Democratic-Republicans who swept both houses of Congress, including a decisive 65 to 39 majority in the House of Representatives. The presidential decision in the electoral college was somewhat closer, but the most intriguing aspect of the presidential vote stemmed from an outdated Constitutional provision whereby the Republican candidates for president and vice president actually ended up tied with one another.
    5. Votes for President and Vice President were not listed on separate ballots. Although
    6. During the election of 1800, Federalists cast Thomas Jefferson as an infidel because of his strict advocacy for the separation of Church and State.
    7. Adams ran as Jefferson's main opponent, running mates Jefferson and AARON BURR received the same number of electoral votes. The election was decided in the House of Representatives where each state wielded a single vote.
    8. Interestingly, the old Federalist Congress would make the decision, since the newly elected Republicans had not yet taken office. Most Federalists preferred Burr, and, once again, Alexander Hamilton shaped an unpredictable outcome. After numerous blocked ballots, Hamilton helped to secure the presidency for Jefferson, the man he felt was the lesser of two evils. Ten state delegations voted for Jefferson, 4 supported Burr, and 2 made no choice.
    9. One might be tempted to see the opposing sides in 1800 as a repeat of the Federalist and Anti-Federalist divisions during the ratification debates of 1788-1789. The core groups supporting each side paralleled the earlier division. Merchants and manufacturers were still leading Federalists, while states' rights advocates filled the Republican ranks just as they had the earlier Anti-Federalists.
    10. Support for Thomas Jefferson throughout the entire Western frontier assured his victory over John Adams in the presidential election 1800.
    11. But a great deal had changed in the intervening decade. The Democratic-Republicans had significantly broadened the old Anti-Federalist coalition. Most importantly, urban workers and artisans who had supported the Constitution during ratification and who had mostly supported Adams in 1796 now joined the Jeffersonians. Also, key leaders like James Madison had changed his political stance by 1800. Previously the main figure shaping the Constitution, Madison now emerged as the ablest party organizer among the Republicans. At base the Democratic-Republicans believed that government needed to be broadly accountable to the people. Their coalition and ideals would dominate American politics well into the nineteenth century.
    12. As the first peaceful transition of political power between opposing parties in U.S. history, however, the election of 1800 had far-reaching significance. Jefferson appreciated the momentous change and his inaugural address called for reconciliation by declaring that, "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists."
43. Louisiana Purchase
    1. Don't think they have the authority to do it, but they go with it anyway and agree
    2. Americans are very pleased with it
    3. Lewis and Clark go west
    4. The most dramatic, yet unforeseen, government act in history
    5. Need to fight or talk to the indians for the land
       1. Government needs to expand their power
44. Embargo act (1807)
    1. All European trade suspended
    2. Force european to respect american trade and rights
    3. Jefferson compared to George III
45. **War of 1812**
    1. The War of 1812 was a military conflict, lasting for two-and-a-half years, between the [United States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland), its [North American colonies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_North_America) and its [American Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) allies. Seen by the United States and [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) as a war in its own right, it is frequently seen in Europe as a theatre of the [Napoleonic Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars), as it was caused by issues related to that war (especially the [Continental System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_System)). The war resolved many issues which remained from the American [Revolutionary War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Revolutionary_War) but involved no boundary changes. The United States declared war on June 18, 1812 for several reasons, including trade restrictions brought about by the British [war with France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars#War_between_Britain_and_France.2C_1803.E2.80.931814), the [impressment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressment) of American merchant sailors into the [Royal Navy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Navy), British support of Indian tribes against American expansion, outrage over insults to national honor after humiliations on the high seas and possible American interest in annexing British North American territory (part of modern-day [Canada](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada)).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812#cite_note-FOOTNOTEStagg19834-4)
    2. The war was fought in three principal [theatres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theater_(warfare)). Firstly, at sea, warships and [privateers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privateer) of each side attacked the other's merchant ships, while the British [blockaded](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockade) the Atlantic coast of the United States and mounted large raids in the later stages of the war. Secondly, land and naval battles were fought on the American–Canadian frontier, which ran along the [Great Lakes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Lakes), the [Saint Lawrence River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Lawrence_River) and the northern end of [Lake Champlain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Champlain). Thirdly, the American South and [Gulf Coast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulf_of_Mexico) also saw big land battles, in which the American forces defeated Britain's Indian allies and a British invasion force at [New Orleans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_New_Orleans). At the end of the war both sides signed the [Treaty of Ghent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Ghent) and both parties returned occupied land to its pre-war owner and resumed friendly trade relations.
    3. With the majority of its land and naval forces tied down in Europe fighting the [Napoleonic Wars](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Wars), the British used a defensive strategy in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, repelling initial American invasions. This demonstrated that the conquest of the Canadas would prove more difficult than anticipated. However, the Americans gained control of Lake Erie in 1813, seized parts of [western Ontario](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Ontario), and ended the prospect of an [Indian confederacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tecumseh%27s_Confederacy) and an independent Indian state in the Midwest under British sponsorship. In April, 1814, with the defeat of Napoleon, the British adopted a more aggressive strategy, sending larger invasion armies. In September 1814, the British [invaded and occupied eastern Maine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Hampden). In the [south-west](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_South), General [Andrew Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) destroyed the military strength of the [Creek nation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muscogee_(Creek)_Nation)at the [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Horseshoe_Bend_(1814)). The British victory at the [Battle of Bladensburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bladensburg) in August 1814 allowed them to capture and [burn Washington, D.C](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burning_of_Washington), but they were repulsed [in an attempt to take Baltimore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Baltimore). American victories in September 1814 at the [Battle of Plattsburgh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plattsburgh) repulsed the British invasions of New York, which along with pressure from merchants on the British government prompted British diplomats to drop their demands at Ghent for an independent native buffer state and territorial claims that London previously sought. Both sides agreed to a peace that restored the situation before the war began. However, it took six weeks for ships to cross the Atlantic so news of the peace treaty did not arrive before the British suffered a major defeat at New Orleans in January 1815.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812#cite_note-5)
    4. In the United States, late victories over invading British armies at the battles of [Plattsburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plattsburg), Baltimore (inspiring their national anthem, "[The Star-Spangled Banner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Star-Spangled_Banner)") and New Orleans produced a sense of euphoria over a "second war of independence" against Britain.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812#cite_note-FOOTNOTELangguth2006-6) The Federalist Party had strongly opposed the war effort and prevented New England from providing much in the way of soldiers and troops; it now virtually collapsed. The war ended on a high note for Americans, bringing an "[Era of Good Feelings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Era_of_Good_Feelings)" in which partisan animosity nearly vanished in the face of strengthened U.S. nationalism. Spain played a small role; some Spanish forces fought alongside the British during the [Occupation of Pensacola](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Pensacola_(1814)). The U.S. took permanent ownership of Spain's [Mobile District](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_District).
    5. In Upper and Lower Canada, British and [Provincial militia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_units_of_the_War_of_1812) victories over invading American armies became iconic and promoted the development of a distinct Canadian identity, which included strong loyalty to Britain. Today, particularly in Ontario, memory of the war retains its significance, because the defeat of the invasions ensured that the Canadas would remain part of the British Empire, rather than be annexed by the United States. In Canada, numerous ceremonies took place in 2012 to commemorate the war, offer historical lessons and celebrate 200 years of peace across the border.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812#cite_note-7)The war is scarcely remembered in Britain, where attention focuses on the closer threat of Napoleon.
46. Battle of New Orleans
    1. In 30 min british suffered 2000 casualties
    2. America suffers 70
    3. Happens after treaty was signed
    4. The last word to British
47. put-out system
    1. Farmed out unfinished products like cotton thread to farmers
    2. They then turn it into cloth
       1. You pay for this
48. cotton gin
    1. Cotton production skyrockets
    2. Massive demand in old land
    3. New states make their money on cotton
49. internal improvements
    1. (roads, canals, etc.)
50. Second great Awakening
    1. Pro revival evangelical protestants grow explosively (methodists, baptists, presbyterians)
       1. Congregationalists divide into calvinist evangelicals and liberal rationalist Unitarians
    2. Women are ⅔ of all converts; churches and moral organizations allow their entry into the public sphere
    3. Christianization of the south (Beginning of the “Bible Belt”)
    4. Evangelicalism and language of providential nationalism gain political clout
       1. Protestant is non-separable from citizenship
    5. Vice is the opposite of virtue
51. sabbatarianism
    1. Keeping sunday a holy day
    2. Not just believing in sunday, but pursuing legal and moral obligations on sunday
       1. get stores to close on sunday
       2. Tried to get the mail not to come on sunday
52. American System
    1. Erie Canal part of the American System Act
    2. John Quincey Adams
    3. Henry Clay
    4. High tariff to protect domestic manufacturing
    5. Second bank of the United States
    6. Federally funded internal improvements
       1. (roads, canals, etc.)
53. Market Revolution
    1. Northern economy
       1. Water powered (mills)
    2. Southern economy
       1. Human power (expansion of slavery)
    3. Slaves were the most valuable investment in pre civil war america
54. Election of 1824
    1. the United States presidential election of 1824 was the 10th quadrennial [presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election), held from Tuesday, October 26, to Thursday, December 2, 1824. [John Quincy Adams](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Quincy_Adams) was elected [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) on February 9, 1825, after the election was decided by the [House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) in what was termed the [Corrupt Bargain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corrupt_Bargain#Election_of_1824). The previous years had seen a [one-party government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominant-party_system) in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), as the [Federalist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalist_Party) dissolved, leaving only the [Democratic-Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic-Republican_Party) as a national political entity. In this election, the Democratic-Republican Party splintered as four separate candidates sought the presidency. This process did not yet lead to formal party organization, but later, the faction led by [Andrew Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Jackson) would evolve into the modern [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)), while the factions led by John Quincy Adams and [Henry Clay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Clay) would become the [National Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Republican_Party_(United_States)) (no relation to the current [Republican Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States))) and then the [Whig Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_(United_States)).
    2. The presidential election of 1824 is notable for being the only election since the passage of the [Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelfth_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution) to have been decided by the [House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) in accordance with its provision to turn over the choice of the president to the House when no candidate secures a [majority](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majority) of the [electoral vote](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electoral_College_(United_States)). It was also the only presidential election in which the candidate who received the most electoral votes did not become president (since Andrew Jackson's [plurality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plurality_(voting)) of electoral votes was insufficient to prevent the election from being thrown into the House of Representatives). The election of 1824 is the first in which the successful presidential candidate did not win the popular vote. Several [states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) did not permit a popular vote, but rather allowed the [state legislature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_legislature_(United_States)) to choose their electors. Lastly, this election marked the seventh consecutive presidential victory for the Democratic-Republican Party, which, to this day, is still the longest presidential winning streak in American history.
55. Andrew Jackson
    1. Led Militia against Red Sticks in the south
    2. Believed that banks were investment schemes
    3. Get the government out of the way
    4. Payment for public land has to be done in gold or silver (specie)
       1. Help fix this massive credit bubble
       2. People not happy with this movement
       3. People ask for “poor relief” (welfare)
56. **Second Bank of the United States**
    1. Part of the American System
57. **P**anic of 1837
    1. The Panic of 1837 was a [financial crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_crisis) in the United States that touched off a major recession that lasted until the mid-1840s. Profits, prices and wages went down while unemployment went up. Pessimism abounded during the time. The panic had both domestic and foreign origins. Speculative lending practices in western states, a sharp decline in cotton prices, a collapsing land bubble, international specie flows, and restrictive lending policies in Great Britain were all to blame.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837#cite_note-Glasner-1)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837#cite_note-Knodell-p541-2) On May 10, 1837, banks in New York City suspended [specie payments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_money_(policy)), meaning that they would no longer redeem [commercial paper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commercial_paper) in specie at full [face value](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Face_value). Despite a brief recovery in 1838, the [recession](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recession) persisted for approximately seven years. Banks collapsed, businesses failed, prices declined, and thousands of workers lost their jobs. Unemployment may have been as high as 25% in some locales. The years 1837 to 1844 were, generally speaking, years of [deflation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deflation) in wages and prices.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panic_of_1837#cite_note-3)
58. Theodore Tilton
    1. Believes in woman suffrage
    2. Writes a letter to senior of senate about it
    3. “All Persons” says the amendment without limitation of sex
    4. The 14th amendment does not say anything about discluding woman
    5. A woman made the final call to end slavery in england
    6. Woman deserve the same rights as men
    7. This is ordained by god
    8. England has made advancements in women's rights
    9. Same doctrine that was applied to negroes should be applied to women
59. Governor John Winthrop
    1. God being wise made some poor some rich some powerful some weak
       1. to hold conformity
       2. manifest the work of his spirit
       3. that every man might have need of others
    2. there are two rules we stand by, justice and mercy