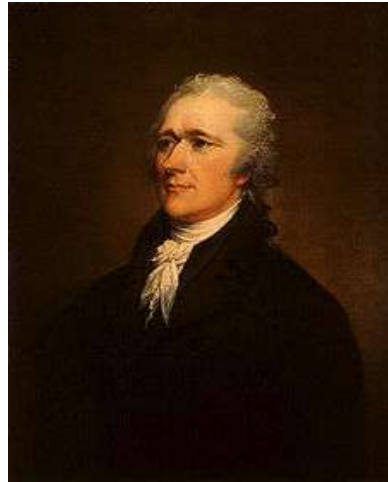


US History EOC Review

Goal 1

Alexander
Hamilton



Federalist Era: roughly 1790 – 1810.

Federalist Party: established by **Alexander Hamilton** (George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury).



George
Washington

Main goals: to strengthen the federal government at the expense of the states.

George Washington was technically “above” parties, but tended to support Federalist ideals.

John Adams



John Adams was the first and only Federalist president.

Major Domestic Events and Issues:

Washington

First Cabinet created

Bill of Rights ratified

First political parties formed – over disagreement about Hamilton’s Financial Plan – strict and loose construction - whether or not to establish a national bank.

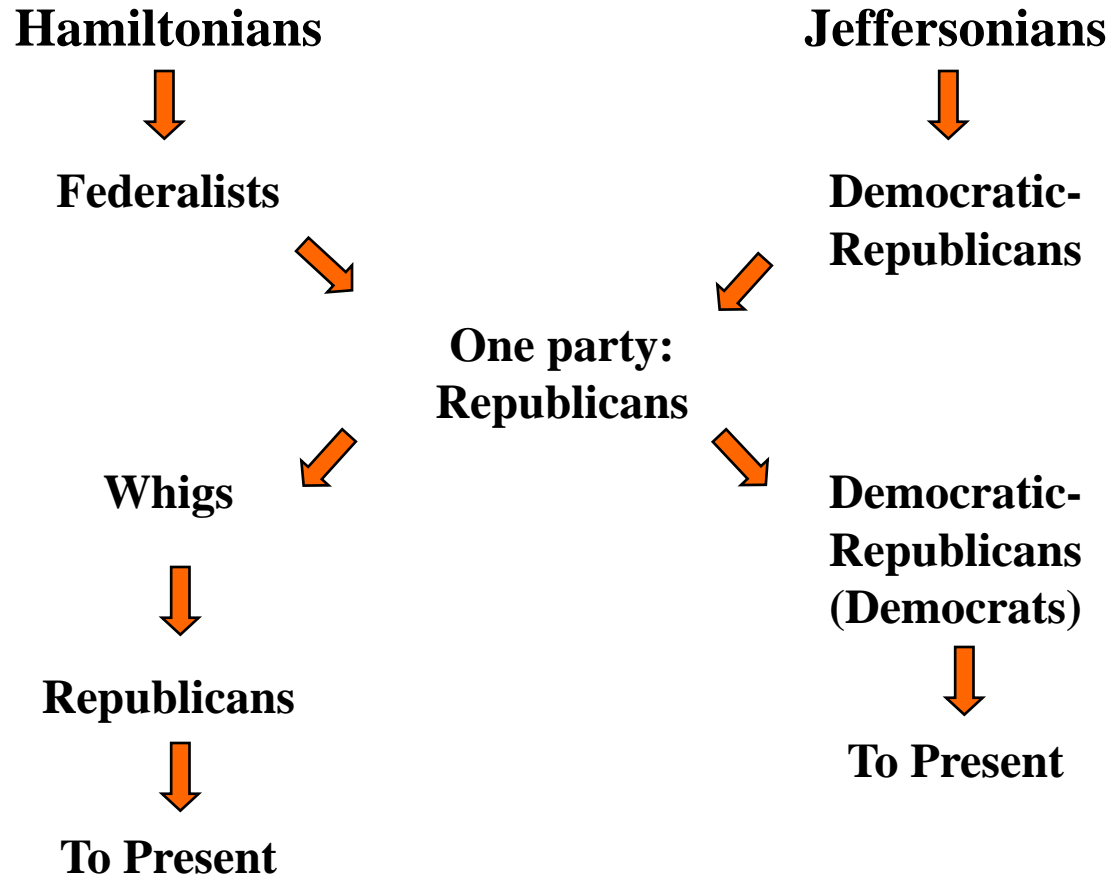
Whiskey Rebellion put down. Significance: first “test” of the authority of the federal government.

Adams

Alien and Sedition Acts

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

The Evolution of Political Parties in the United States



Who had political power in the early republic?

Only white males with property could vote and hold office.

Who gained voting rights next?

1830's: Universal white male suffrage (property qualifications were dropped)

15th Amendment (1870): black male suffrage

19th Amendment (1920): woman suffrage

1924: Native-Americans gain US citizenship

23rd Amendment (1960): citizens living in DC get presidential electors

26th Amendment (1971): voting age lowered to 18

Foreign Policy: 1789 – 1820

George Washington

British interference with American shipping

John Adams

French interference with American shipping

XYZ Affair

Thomas Jefferson

War against the Barbary Pirates

British interference with American shipping

Leopard-Chesapeake attack leads to Embargo Act

Purchase of Louisiana from France

Main goal of these 3 presidents: Stay out of war!

James Madison

British interference with American shipping

British occupation of US soil and incitement of western
Indians

British impressment of US sailors

War Hawks in western states want war.

War of 1812 fought against Britain

Treaty of Ghent ends war

James Monroe

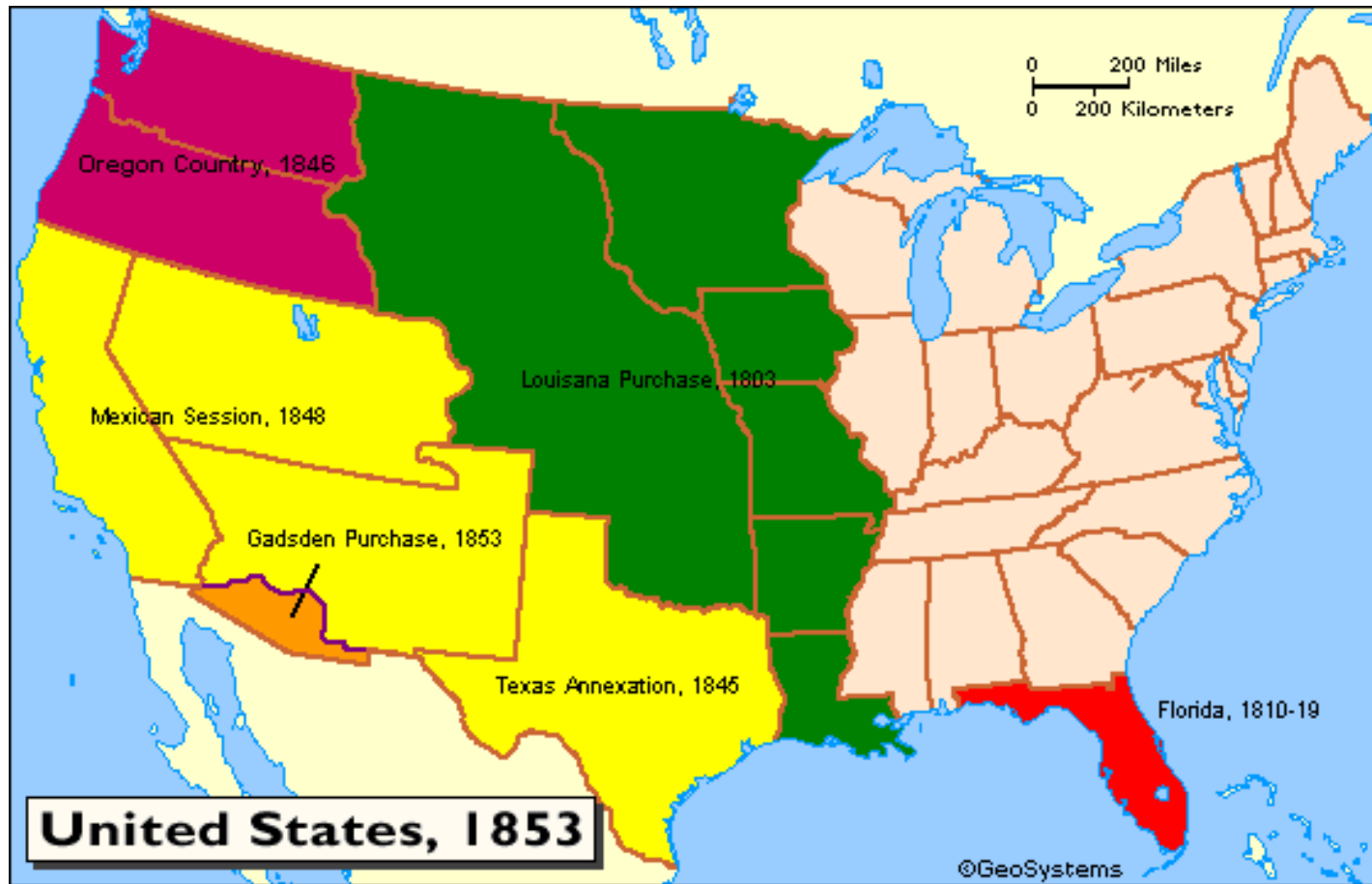
Convention of 1818 – established 49th parallel as boundary
between US and Canada. Joint occupation of Oregon.

Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) – US purchase of Florida from Spain

Monroe Doctrine (1823): US to Europe: no more colonies in
Western Hemisphere.

Goal 2

US Territorial Expansion, 1803 - 1853



- (1) Louisiana, (2) Florida, (3) Texas, (4) Oregon, (5) Mexican Cession, (6) Gadsden Purchase, (7) Alaska, (8) Hawaii

1830's

Texas War for Independence

Sam Houston, Stephen Austin,

Remember the Alamo!

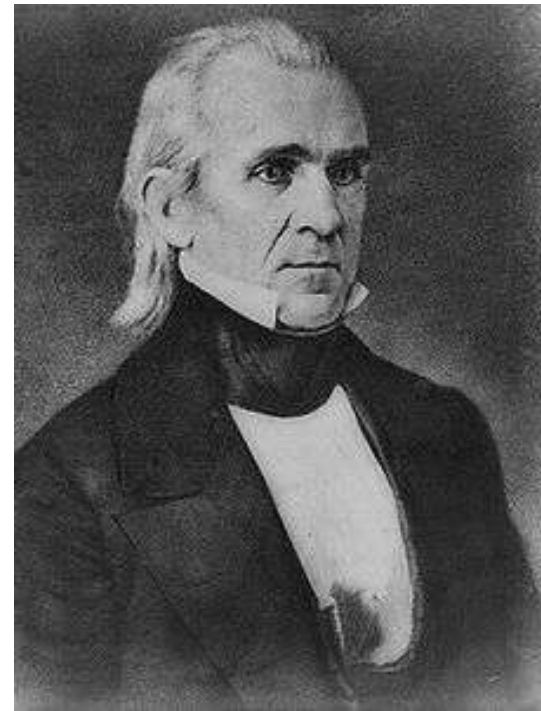


1840's

Manifest Destiny

Mexican-American War

James K. Polk



Effects of Expansion

Enlarged the country

Aggravated the slavery debate

Encouraged development of the West

Hastened the destruction of Native American tribes

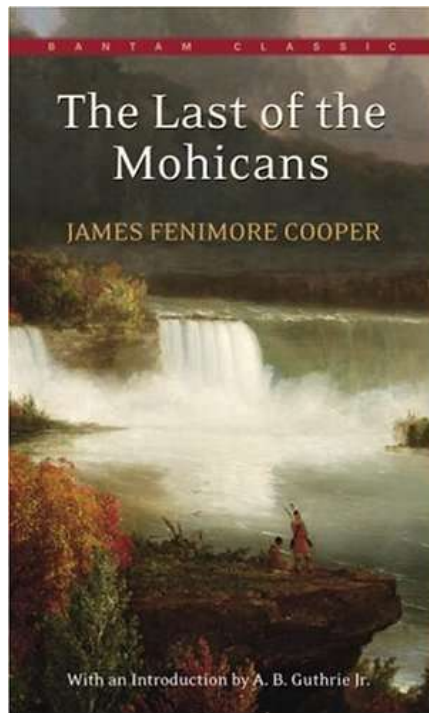
Changed the environment: farming, mining,
railroads

Encouraged immigration

Impacted politics

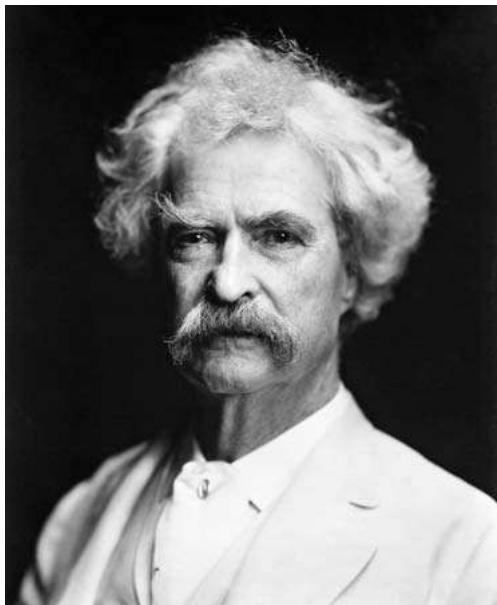
19th Century American Art and Literature

Hudson River school – landscape paintings, especially showing untamed, natural environments

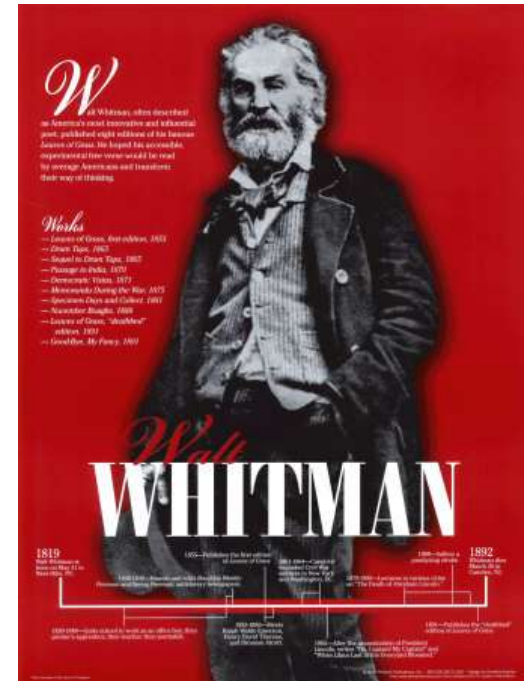


James Fenimore Cooper: frontier stories like *Last of the Mohicans*, *Leatherstocking Tales*

Louisa May Alcott – *Little Women*



Mark Twain – realistic stories about life along the Mississippi River – also realistic depictions of slavery.



Walt Whitman – poet – *Leaves of Grass*

Sectionalism	Nationalism
<p data-bbox="338 406 898 506"><i>Forces or events that tend to divide by region</i></p> <p data-bbox="338 578 483 621">Slavery</p> <p data-bbox="338 692 850 792">Economic Differences between North and South</p> <p data-bbox="338 863 879 963">Manifest Destiny, especially the war with Mexico</p>	<p data-bbox="975 406 1535 506"><i>Forces or events that tend to foster national unity</i></p> <p data-bbox="975 578 1439 678">Henry Clay's "American System"</p> <p data-bbox="975 749 1555 849">War of 1812 and later foreign policy</p> <p data-bbox="975 921 1535 1021">Pride in growth and strength of US</p>

The Age of Jackson: roughly late 1820's – 1840-ish

Based on leadership and personality of Andrew Jackson

Celebration of frontier spirit – rise of the “common man”

Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans become Jacksonian Democrats.

Political opponents become Whigs – main leader was Henry Clay.

Veto of 2nd Bank of the US, Nullification Crisis (over the tariff), Indian Removal (culminating in Trail of Tears) are among the important events of his administration.



Major Reform Movements of early 18th Century

1. Abolition – abolish slavery
2. Temperance – outlaw alcohol
3. Women’s Rights – voting rights for women – Seneca Falls Convention – *Declaration of Rights and Sentiments*
4. Utopianism – “perfect” communities like Brooke Farm, Oneida Community
5. Transcendentalism – higher law/ inner light/ power of nature / Henry David Thoreau (*Walden, Civil Disobedience*) / Ralph Waldo Emerson
6. Public Education – Horace Mann
7. Prisons and Mental Hospitals – Dorothea Dix

2nd Great Awakening – early 1800's. Religious movement featuring emotional preaching and personal conversion.

Led to increased social awareness and strengthened in particular two reform efforts: temperance and abolition.



Goal 3

Tension grew during the 1850's between the North and the South because of.....

Different (and sometimes competing) economic interests.

Slavery, slavery, slavery

The agitation of abolitionists

Political ideology (states' rights v federal power)

Slavery, slavery, slavery

Slavery, slavery, slavery

Abolition began in the North as a “radical” minority, but became “respectable” by 1860. The more abolitionists criticized southern slavery, the more defensive southerners became.

Abolitionist Notables:

Frederick Douglass – escaped slave, powerful speaker

Sojourner Truth – escaped slave, powerful speaker

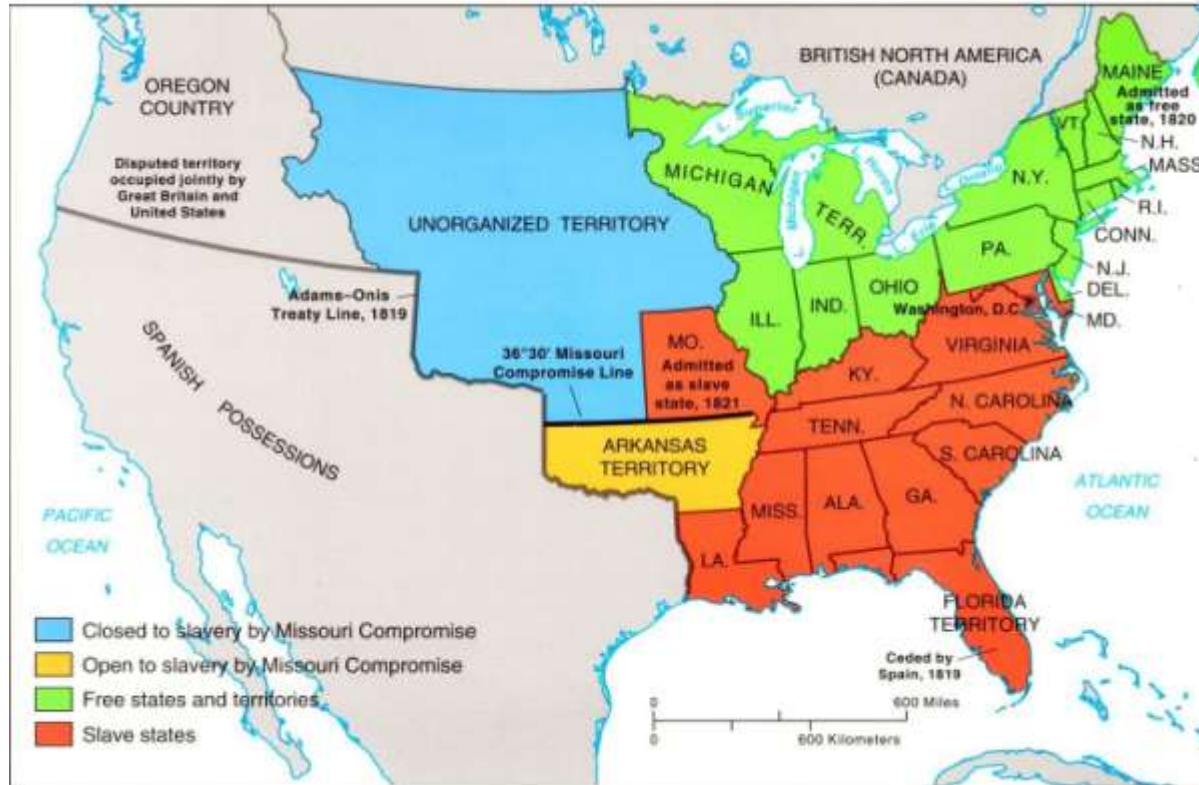
Harriet Tubman – escaped slave, “conductor” on the
Underground Railroad

William Lloyd Garrison – publisher of *The Liberator*

Harriet Beecher Stowe – wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

John Brown – raid on Harper’s Ferry – executed – a martyr to
some

The failure of political solutions made war more likely.



Missouri Compromise, 1820

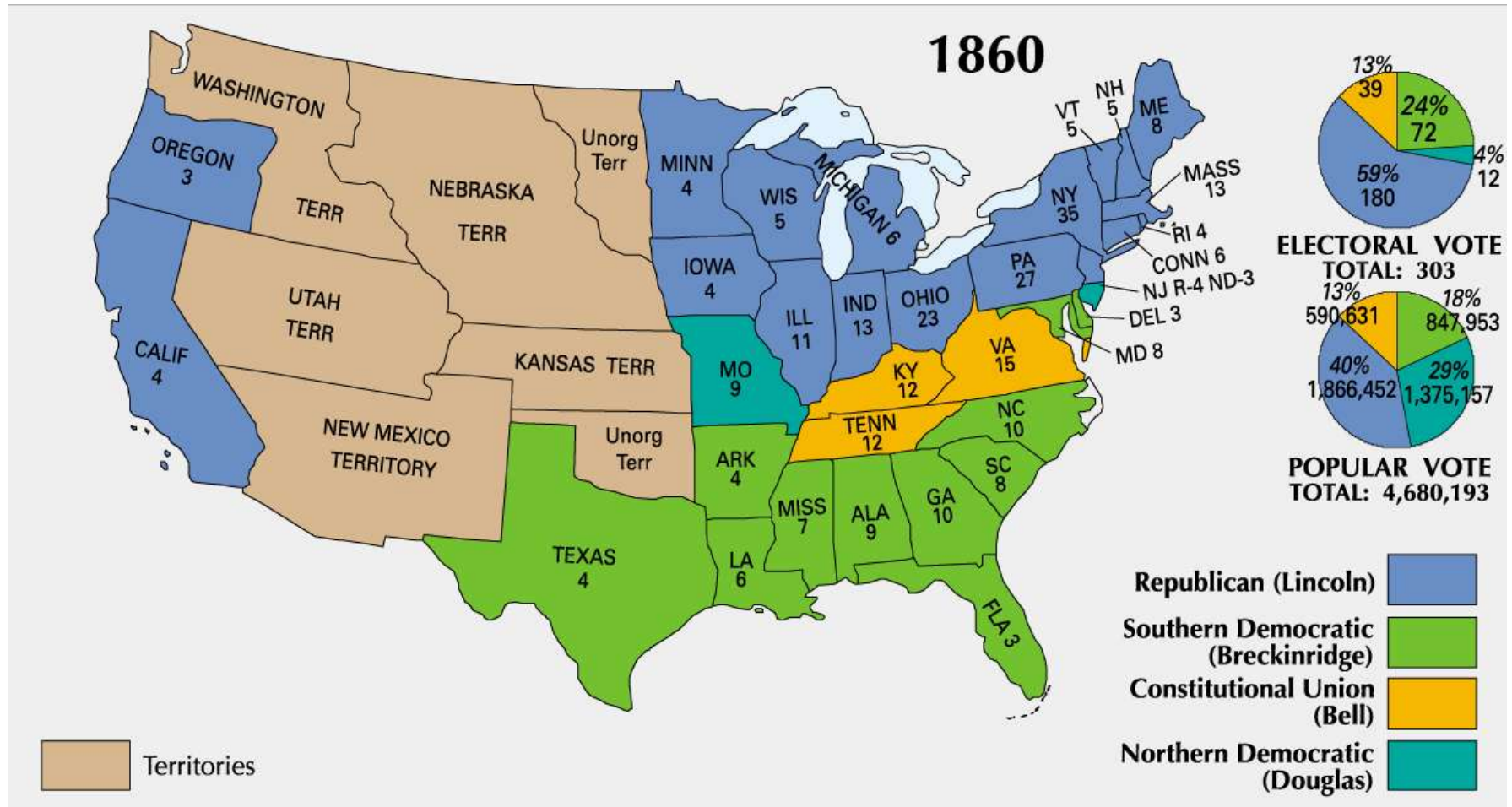


Compromise of 1850: California added as free, Southwestern territories settlers to decide

Adapted from "Slavery in the Territories" Mapping America's Past by Marc C. Carnes and John A. Gantely (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1996), 104

Compromise of 1850

Lincoln's election in 1860 prompted secession



- February 1861: **Confederate States of America** forms – 11 states eventually. Capital is Richmond, Va.
- April 1861: **Fort Sumter, SC**: War begins
- July 1861: Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run): Confederate victory – war is going to be tougher than Union anticipated.
- 1861-62: Confederacy wins most battles. Worst is **Antietam** – highest one-day casualties of war.
- January 1863: **Emancipation Proclamation** issued
- July 1863: Turning point of war. **Gettysburg** (Pa) and **Vicksburg** (Ms) are both lost by the South. Ulysses Grant promoted to command all Union forces.
- 1864: Union is wearing down the South and turning to “total war.” Sherman’s **March to the Sea** is devastating.
- 1865: Robert E. Lee surrenders to Grant at **Appomattox**, Va. Ends the war.

Reconstruction: 1865 – 1877

Presidential Reconstruction: goal is quick reconciliation

- Lenient
- Ten percent plan

Congressional Reconstruction: goal is to force the South to change

- Begins in 1867
- Harsh – martial law
- Radical Republicans / Carpetbaggers
- Rise of Ku Klux Klan

Reconstruction ends with political compromise in 1877

Last federal troops leave the South

Democratic “Redeemer” governments emerge and rule the South until 1960’s. (Solid South)

What was accomplished by Reconstruction?

Union was restored

Slavery ended (13th Amendment)

14th Amendment grants “equal protection of the laws” to all regardless of race

15th Amendment guaranteed African-American males the right to vote

What went wrong with Reconstruction?

Segregation, discrimination, manipulation of voting qualifications, and terrorism enabled southern whites to exert racial dominance for the next century.

Sharecropping will trap many Freedmen in agricultural serfdom.

The Civil War discredited secession and established the supremacy of the federal government. Reconstruction established that the federal government was willing to protect citizens' rights when states threaten them.

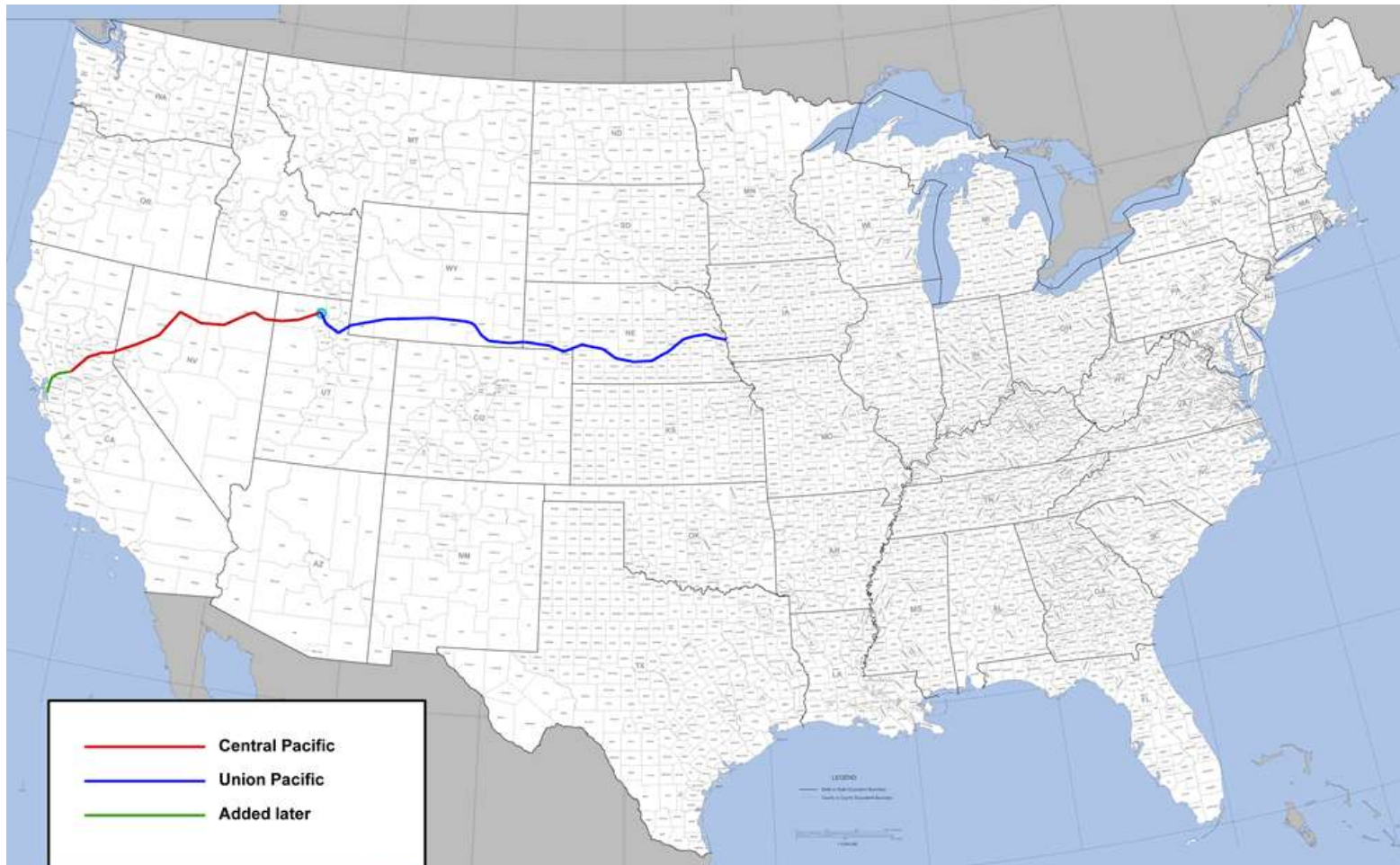
Goal 4

Who settled the “Last West”?

Homesteaders: Homestead Act of 1862. Farmers were both Americans and immigrants.



Railroads: Transcontinental Railroad completed in 1869. Chinese and Irish laborers were important. The railroad transformed the West.



Cattle Men introduced a new industry. It was made possible by the railroad. The “Cowboy” becomes iconic.



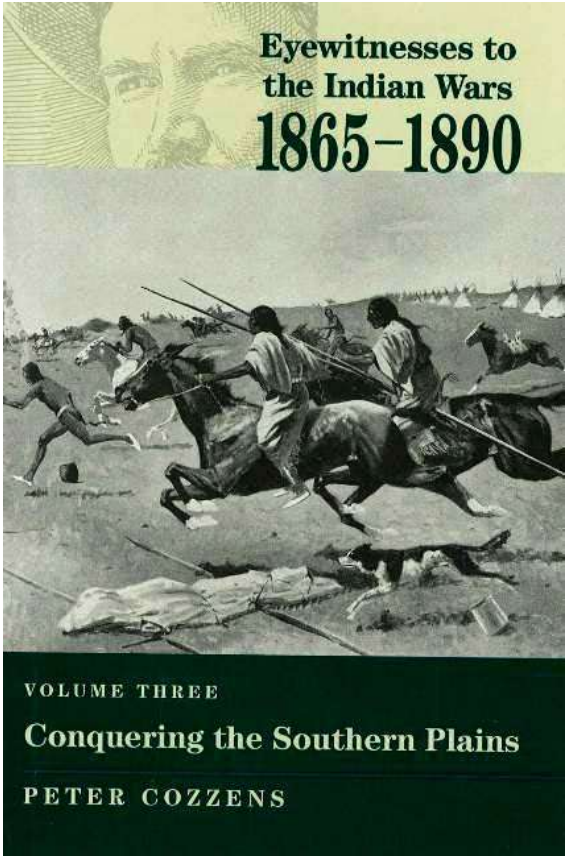
CATTLE TRAILS

Western settlement had the most damaging impact on Native Americans. Destruction of the buffalo destroyed the way of life of the Plains tribes and made way for cattle and farming.



RATH & WRIGHT'S BUFFALO HIDE YARD IN 1878, SHOWING 40,000 BUFFALO HIDES. DODGE CITY, KANSAS
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

Tribes were defeated militarily and placed on reservations.

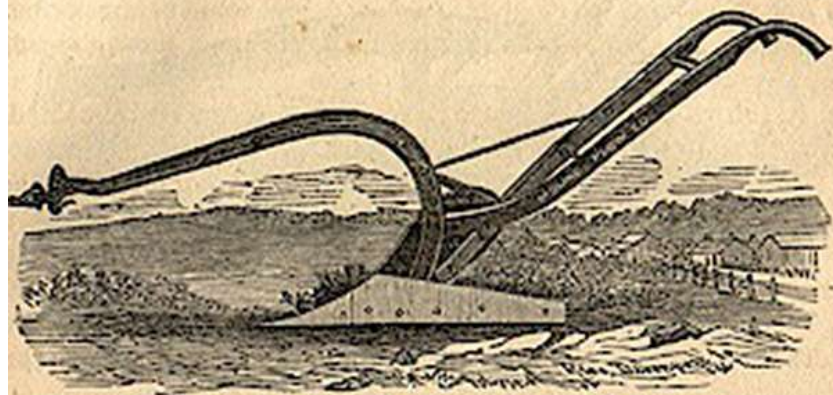


Western agriculture was different in some ways from earlier farming.

1. The land is dry and so new techniques were needed.
2. Some crops are not suitable, but wheat proved adaptable.
3. Railroads were essential – long distances to markets



TWO-HORSE, 14-INCH WALKING PLOW, IRON BEAM.



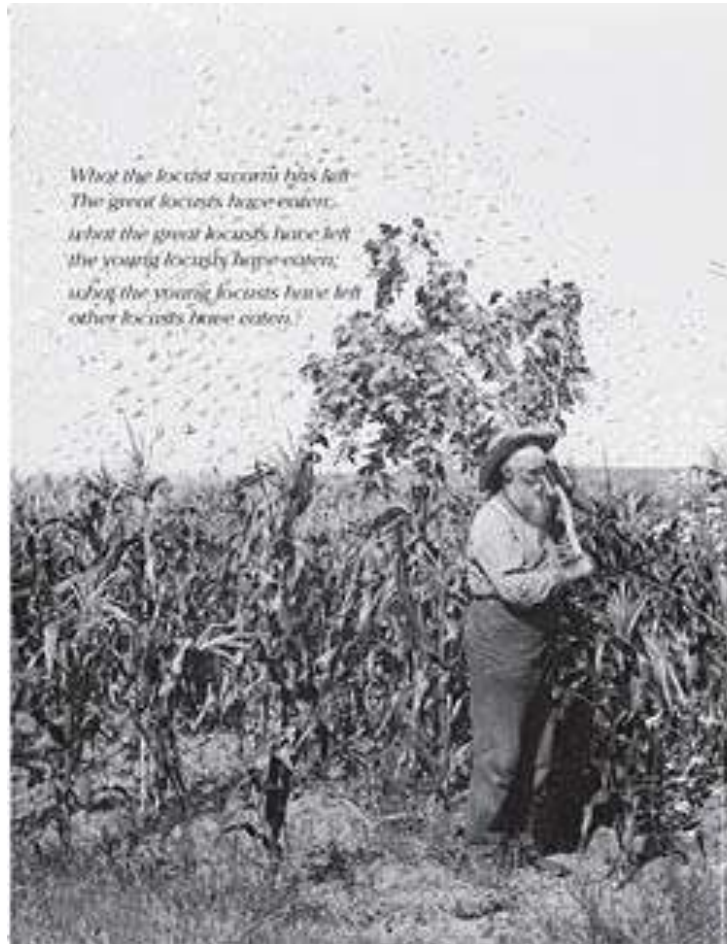
This is No. 33, entered by the *Moline Plow Company*.



STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN



Western farmers were vulnerable to fluctuations of market prices, to overcharges by railroads, as well as natural forces like drought, hail, and insects.



*What the locust swarm has left
The great locusts have eaten;
what the great locusts have left
The young locusts have eaten;
what the young locusts have left
Other locusts have eaten.*



America's Response to the 1874
Rocky Mountain Locust Invasion

Grasshoppered

BY ALEXANDER M. WAGNER



It was a plague of biblical proportions, influencing generations of federal agricultural policy... and foreshadowing today's expectations about the government's role during natural disasters.

During a critical moment in the history of the United States, Alexander M. Wagner's *Grasshoppered* tells the story of the 1874 Rocky Mountain locust invasion. The locusts, which were first seen in the Great Plains and later spread throughout the United States, caused widespread devastation. Wagner's book provides a detailed account of the locust invasion, the impact it had on the region, and the government's response. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of natural disasters in America.

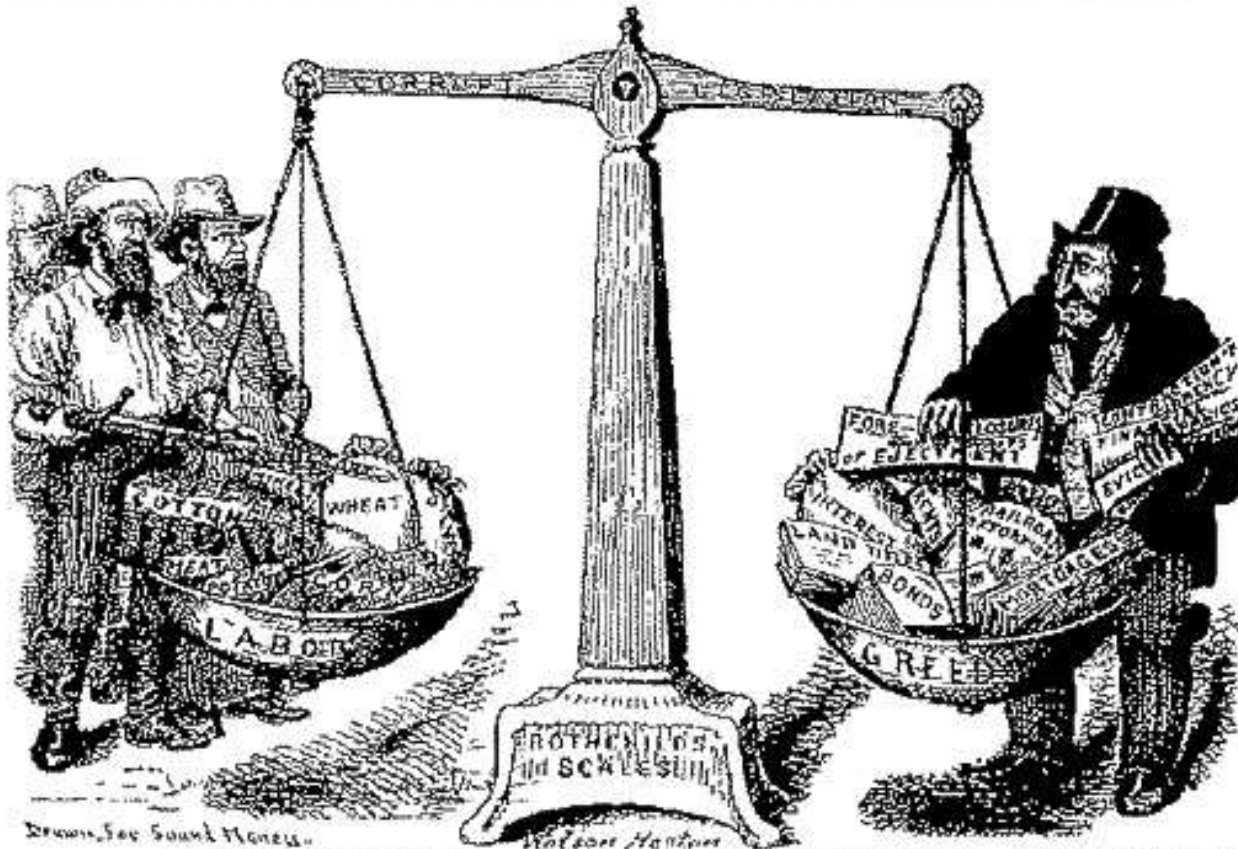
Wagner's book is a masterpiece of historical writing. It is a story of a great natural disaster, and it is a story of the government's response. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of natural disasters in America. It is a book that is both informative and entertaining. It is a book that is well-written and well-researched. It is a book that is a true gem.

The Populist Party formed in the 1890's with special focus on the problems of western farmers. The party elected hundreds of state and local officials and ran strongly in the West in the presidential election of 1892.



Railroads and banks were the particular enemies of Populists.

The PEOPLE to PLUTOCRACY - Better not pile on too much, or we'll try the weight of this thing



The silver issue was central to the Populist agenda and the Election of 1896.

William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech was historic... though he lost the election to Republican William McKinley

