Your Ultimate Guide To Getting A 5
Chapter 4 – American Life in the 17th Century
(1607-1692)

1. **Headright System** - Those who brought in the workers from overseas got 50 acres of land.
2. **Bacon’s Rebellion** – Rebellion against Berkeley because he wouldn’t attack Indians. Showed that freemen weren’t very reliable workers.
3. **Indentured Servants** – People who were brought to the colonies and paid off their debt by working for a certain amount of years. Slowly began to be replaced by slaves.
4. **Half Way Covenant** – Partial membership to Puritanism for non-converts. Was a way for Puritans to get more support.
5. **Salem Witch Trials** – A group of girls claimed to have been bewitched. Led to the killing of 20 girls (most from rich families) Ended in 1693 by the governor.
6. **Leisler’s Rebellion** – 1689, Leisler took control of southern NY, showing resentment to King James II. Leisler was executed following his capture.
Chapter 5 – Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution
(1700-1775)

1. **Yeomen** – Sustenance farmers. The opposite of large plantation owners.
2. **Triangular Trade** – Trading Rum for slaves in Africa, and then trading the slaves for Molasses, and then trading that for Rum again. Rum → Slaves → Molasses → Repeat
3. **Molasses Act** – Banned colonial trade with the French.
5. **Phillis Wheatley** – Escaped slavery and became a poet.
6. **John Zenger** – Attacked corrupt royal governor in 1734. Went to trial and won, giving freedom to the press.
Chapter 7 – The Road to Revolution
(1763-1775)

1. **Stamp Act Congress** – Formed in retaliation to the Stamp Act. 27 delegates met in 1765. Did not end up doing much but did help colonial unity grow.

2. **First Continental Congress** – 1774, Was called in response to the intolerable acts. John Adams persuaded the 55 men to rise up and demand a revolution. They wrote up the Association which was a lot like a constitution.

3. **Second Continental Congress** – 1775, convention where the delegates met again. They then adopted the Declaration of Independence.

4. **Intolerable Acts** – 1774, British act passed in retaliation to the Boston Tea Party. Included cruel laws such as closing down the Boston Harbor.

5. **Stamp Act** – 1765, England imposed stamp tax at the end of the 7 year war in order to deal with debt. Colonists weren’t ok with any form of taxation, so there was uproar.

6. **Quartering Act** – 1765, certain colonies had to provide food and shelter for English troops.

7. **Committees of Correspondence** – Shadow governments formed by colonial leaders

8. **Loyalists** – Colonists who supported England. They were often driven out and terrorized. 20% of population and often the educated, older, richer people that had more to lose. Numerous where Anglican church was strong

9. **Sugar Act** – 1764, Raised tax revenue through increased duty on foreign sugar.

10. **Virtual Representation** – Greenville believed that parliament represented the whole British empire, thus they had the best interest of the colonies in mind.

11. **Navigation Acts** – Were often not enforced until 1763; restricted the use of foreign shipping for trade between England and the colonies.

12. **Quebec Act** – 1774, Guaranteed French their catholic religion

13. **Sons of Liberty** - Mobs that ransacked unpopular officials’ houses, and publicly protested

14. **Sam Adams** – Propagandist who set up the Committees of Correspondence.

15. **John Adams** – Swayed the first continental congress toward revolution.

16. **John Hancock** – President of second continental congress and governor of Mass. Was also a smuggler.
Chapter 9 – The Confederation and the Constitution

(1776-1790)

1. **Abigail Adams** – Wife of John Adams. Attempted to get Women’s rights

2. **Federation** - Thomas Jefferson wanted a tightly knit federation, as opposed to a loose confederation of states. This involved the yielding by the states of their sovereignty to a completely new federal government.

3. **Checks and Balances** – The system used by government to make sure that no single body had too much power. The president is able to veto the legislative bodies, and they are also able to work around his veto.

4. **Sovereignty** – A state’s ability to have its own form of government and set its own laws

5. **Mobocracy** – The fear of uprisings such as Shay’s Rebellion

6. **Republicanism** – The theory that a government was under the authority of its people. It was the basis for the Constitution

7. **States’ Rights** – Antifederalists were against the Constitution because of its lack of state rights. Many states were late in ratifying the Constitution because they waited until an added clause gave them more power.

8. **Popular Sovereignty** – The theory that people should have the right to rule themselves.

9. **Confederation** – A loose union of sovereign states. The U.S. was a confederation until the Constitution was put into place.

10. **Great Compromise** – The Compromise between Virginia’s large state plan and NJ’s small state plan which ended in the formation of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

11. **Articles of Confederation** – The first constitution of the U.S. Signed on May 1st, 1781, four years after it was first written. It was opposed by 6 colonies who did not have any claim past the Appalachians because they felt they were being short changed.

12. **Electoral College** – It elects the President indirectly

13. **Land Ordinance of 1785** – Proceeds from selling the NW land would go toward paying the national debt. The whole area was surveyed before sale and settlement, and divided into 6x6 mile squares in which the 16th would always pay for schools.
17. **Non-Intercourse Act** – Replaced the Embargo act, letting the US trade with everyone but France and England

18. **Mosquito Fleet** – Small armed boats that were used against Tripoli pirates
Chapter 14 - Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide

1. Nicholas Biddle – Headed the Bank of the US, which was shut down in 1836
2. Osceola – Leader of Seminole Indians who retreated into the swampy everglades instead of moving to Ohio. They waged a costly 7 year war.
3. Stephen Austin – Granted huge piece of Texan land by Mexico because he promised to move in 300 families.
4. Sam Houston – Headed the Texans against Santa Anna and his troops.
5. Santa Anna – Headed the Mexicans against Houston. Was captured on April 21, 1836 and was forced to sign 2 treaties which set the Rio Grande as Texas’ south border.
6. Black Hawk - Led Saux and Fox tribes in resisting eviction, but was quickly crushed by troops.
7. Favorite Son - Refers to the Whig candidates of 1836 that were not nationally known and only popular in their home states. They tried to use these men to scatter the vote and force the House of Representatives to choose the President.
8. Annexation - A method used by the government to acquire and establish sovereignty over new territory. The United States annexed Texas in 1845 after a consent from Mexico.
9. Tariff of 1832 - Took back biggest abominations → brought it down to 35% tariff. SC still wasn’t happy.
10. Specie Circular – Issued by treasury. Because of unreliable currency, land could only be bought with coins. This was a blow to the west.
11. Compromise Tariff of 1833 – Put together by Clay b/c he didn’t want to see Jackson destroy SC. Lowered tariff 10% over 8 years. Congress in turn passes Force Bill
13. Independent Treasury – Gave government the ability to lock surplus $$ in volts of banks, keeping them safe but also denying them to the bank as reserves. This shriveled credit resources.
14. Pet Banks - State Banks in the 1830’s where surplus federal funds were placed by Jackson. These funds were from the removal of the deposits in the BUS in order to insure of the bank’s demise when its charter ran out. These banks then loaned money and printed paper to increase spending, which lead to inflation. Jackson attempts to stop this inflation with the Specie Circular, which lead to the Panic of 1837.
17. **Walt Whitman** - Brooklyn poet who wrote unconventionally. Wrote *Leaves of Grass*

18. **Phineas T. Barnum** - Phineas T. Barnum was the most famous showman of his era (1810-1891).
   He was a Connecticut Yankee who earned the title, "the Prince of Humbug." Beginning in New York City, he "humbugged" the American public with bearded ladies and other freaks.

19. **Neal Dow** – Father of Prohibition who sponsored the Maine Law.

20. **Lucretia Mott** – Female reformer and Quaker who was not recognized at the 1840 London Antislavery Convention. B/c of this, she fought for women’s rights.

21. **Horace Mann** - Secretary of Board of Mass. Education who campaigned for more schoolhouses, longer school years, higher pay for teachers, etc.

22. **Peter Cartwright** – A Methodist circuit rider during the 2nd Great Awakening. He was a traveling frontier preacher.

23. **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** – Feminist who insisted on leaving “obey” out of marriage ceremony; and advocated for female suffrage.

24. **Charles G. Finney** - Revival Preacher who denounced alcohol and slavery. He led revivals in Rochester and NY 1830-1831. He also devised the Anxious Bench, which was when Repentant sinners sat in full view of the congregation.

25. **Ralph Waldo Emerson** - Unitarian minister who chose to write and lecture b/c it reached wider audience. His ideals reflected those of a growing nation. He was a critic of slavery.


27. **Henry David Thoreau** – A non conformist, lifelong abolitionist, and Transcendentalist writer who worked with Emerson and shared his belief of anti-slavery.

28. **Joseph Smith** – Founded Mormons groups, but killed in 1844.

29. **Henry Wadsworth Longfellow** – Poet that was not associated with transcendentalism, and had his poetry adopted by the masses.

30. **Brigham Young** – Took over for Joseph Smith when he died, led the Mormons to Utah in 1846.

31. **Horace Greely** - American newspaper editor, a founder of the Liberal Republican Party, a reformer, and a politician.
Chapter 19 – Renewing the Sectional Struggle
(1848-1854)

1. **Free Soil Party** – Arose during election of 1848. Gained support from Northern antislaveryites. They were completely against the expansion of slavery, but broadened their appeal by also advocating for federal aid for internal improvements and free gov homesteads for settlers. Supported by: Dem’s who wanted all of Oregon; N who didn’t want to share new land with blacks; and Conscience Whigs.

2. **Fugitive Slave Law** – Law that came with the Compromise of 1850. Slaves were denied jury trial; couldn’t testify. This infuriated the N → Many became antislaveryites

3. **Seventh of March Speech** – Speech given by Webster in 1850 calling for Compromise.

4. **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty** – 1850 Treaty between B and US saying that neither could have control of the waterways in Nicaragua

5. **Ostend Manifest** – Secret plan by Pierce. He was going to offer $120m for Cuba. If they declined, force would be used. The plan was discovered, so it was dropped.

6. **Underground Railroad** - Chain of “stations” through which “conductors” would take “passengers” to Canada. 1k slaves were freed in 1850.

7. **Fire Eaters** – Southerners who greatly hated the North.

8. **Mathew Perry** – Sent by Pierce in 1854 to open Japan up to trade with the US

9. **James Gadsden** – Sent to MX in 1853 to make the Gadsden Purchase. Offered $10m for area just S of Border in order to make a better railway route.

10. **Stephen Douglas** – Invested in Chicago real estate, wanted to make it a bigger city so he could profit from it. He proposed to split W into Kansas and Nebraska. K=slavery; N=free. The Kansas Nebraska Bill also had to get rid of Compromises of 1820 and 1850 in order to become law.
Chapter 20 – Drifting Toward Disunion
(1854-1861)

1. **Harpers Ferry Raid** - October of 1859. John Brown of Kansas attempted to create a major revolt among the slaves. He wanted to ride down the river and provide the slaves with arms from the North, but he failed to get the slaves organized. Brown was captured. The effects: the South saw the act as one of treason and were encouraged to separate from the North, and Brown became a martyr to the northern abolitionist cause.

2. **Fugitive Slave Law** – Law that was a part of the 1850 Compromise. It denied slaves their rights (trials, etc.)


4. **John Bell** – 1860 candidate, ran with Constitutional Union Party (made up of Whigs and know-nothings)

5. **Jefferson Davis** – First president of the Confederate States of America


7. **Pottawatomie Creek Massacre** – May 1856, John Brown led group of abolitionists to Pottawatomie creek and killed 5 proslaveryites

8. **Lecompton Constitution** – 1857, said that people were not allowed to vote for or against Const. as a whole, but only for const. with slavery or without. Supported by Buchanan.

9. **Bleeding Kansas** – Kansas was being disputed for free or slave soil during 1854-1857, by popular sovereignty. In 1857, there were enough free-soilers to overrule the slave-soilers. So many people were feuding that disagreements eventually led to killing in Kansas between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.

10. **American (Know-Nothing) Party** - Developed from the order of the Star Spangled Banner and was made up of Nativists. This party was organized due to its secretiveness and in 1865 nominated the ex-president Fillmore. These super-patriots were antiforeigner and anti-Catholic and adopted the slogan "American's must rule America!" Remaining members of the Whig party also backed Fillmore for President.
Chapter 28 – The Revolt of the Debtor  
(1889-1900)

1. Benjamin Harrison – Elected in 1888 as a Rep. Brings in heavyweights such as Blaine and Roosevelt with him. Reelected in ‘92, but lost to Cleveland.

2. Thomas Reed – Rep Speaker of the House during the Billion Dollar Congress. He believed that the majority should rule and disliked the Dems roll call tactic so he counted them present anyways.

3. James Weaver – Ran under Populist party in ‘92. Demanded unlimited coinage of silver; graduated income tax; gov ownership of telephone, telegraph, railroads; direct election of senators. Wanted bill for a shorter workday and immigration restrictions in order to gain support of laborers. He got 1m votes and 22 electoral votes.

4. Jacob Coxey – An Ohio Quarry owner who led 500k (Commonwealth Army) to Washington in ‘94. He demanded relief for the unemployed by public works programs. They were soon arrested.

5. Eugene Debs – Led 150k members in Pullman Strike of 1894. They disrupted the rail lines in Chicago.

6. William Jennings Bryan – Elected by Democrats after giving his Cross of Gold Speech. He was so pro-silver that the Populists joined the Dems that year to become the Demo-Pop party. He went on to lose to McKinley in 1896.

7. Richard Olney – Attorney General who said that troops were needed to stop the Pullman Strike b/c it was keeping mail from being delivered. Cleveland obliged and sent them.

8. William McKinley – Started out in politics with his Tariff Bill in 1890. Then beat Bryan in 1896 to become President (Rep). Was actually pro silver while the reps were not. Was aided by the rising price of wheat before the election. Got lots of votes in E and upper Miss Valley. Post ‘96 Reps held presidency for 16 yrs.


10. Bimetallism – A system of allowing the unrestricted currency of two metals as legal tender at a fixed ratio to each other. Was advocated by Populists and Bryan led Dems. Bankers and
industrialists wanted at least a limited amount of silver, if not to get rid of it and the farmers wanted unlimited coinage of silver.

11. **Injunction** – Gov used court orders to make it ok to use troops to stop strikes. Seen w/ Pullman strike.

12. **Free Silver** – Fought for by Populists and then Dems w/ Bryan in ’96. Wanted to make the gov buy as much silver as possible to cause inflation which was really only beneficial for farmers with loans.

13. **16:1** – Was the ratio of 16oz of silver to 1 oz of gold. Would have 2x silver’s value. Was called out for by Dems

14. **Billion Dollar Congress** – Republican dominated congress that was trying to spend as much of the surplus as possible in order to keep the high tariff. They passed laws such as the Pension Act, Sherman Silver Purchase act of 1890, McKinley Tariff. Lost power during 1890 congressional elections.

15. **Sherman Silver Purchase Act** – W miners wanted gov to buy more silver & farmers wanted coinage of silver to inflate currency, but the E didn’t want to tamper w/ currency but they were interested in higher tariff. So it had the gov buy $4.5m oz/month and pay in notes redeemable in silver or gold (boosted price for miners and made farmers happy) In turn the McKinley Tariff was passed.

16. **McKinley Tariff 1890** – 48% on dutiable goods, + gave 2 cents/lb of sugar to US producers & raised tariff on agricultural products, but didn’t mean much since farmers didn’t have any competition. Led in part to the reps losing power of congress in ’90.

17. **Omaha Platform** – Platform of the Populists, est in ’92. Written by Ignatius Donnelley. Called for graduated income tax, the secret ballot, the direct election of Senators, the eight-hour day. Represented the merge of the Farmers Alliance with the Greenback Labor Party. It was abandoned in ’96 when they supported Bryan.

18. **Homestead Strike** – 1892 an epidemic of strikes occurred. Took place at Carnegie’s Homestead plant near Pittsburgh after a pay cut of the steelworkers. The company officials called in armed detectives and attempted to force the defiant strikes to surrender but the only results were ten persons killed and some sixty wounded.

19. **Jim Crow Laws** – Laws used to separate blacks from whites in the S and keep them in the control of whites by making it difficult for them to have political power.
9. **New Nationalism** - 1912 Progressive party platform of Theodore Roosevelt. Favored a more active government role in economic and social affairs, continued consolidation of trusts and labor unions and the growth of powerful regulatory agencies in Washington, women's suffrage and social welfare programs (including minimum-wage laws and "socialistic" social insurance).


11. **Underwood Tariff Bill** - Substantially reduced import fees. Lost tax revenue would be replaced with an income tax that was implemented with the 16th amendment.

12. **16th Amendment** – 1913, Stated that Congress shall have the power to lay and collect income taxes. Passed because earlier the Supreme Court had declared that an income tax was unconstitutional. It was part of the progressive movement and was created to shift the burden of taxes to the wealthy.

13. **Federal Reserve Act** - The most important piece of economic legislation between the Civil War and the New Deal. It created a regulatory agency for banking with 12 regional reserve districts. Each bank was independent but was controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, which was controlled by the public. The Federal Reserve controls the amount of money in circulation through reserves and interest rates.

14. **Federal Trade Commission Act** - A committee formed to investigate industries engaging in interstate commerce. It was created to stop unfair trade practices and to regulate and crush monopolies.

15. **Clayton Act** - Helped to control monopolies by lengthening the Sherman Act’s list of business practices that were objectionable (interlocking directorates). It exempted labor and agricultural organizations from antitrust prosecution; legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.

16. **Federal Farm Loan Act** - Passed by Wilson in 1916. Was originally a reform wanted by the Populist Party. It gave farmers the chance to get credit at low rates of interest.

17. **Seaman's Act** - 1915 required good treatment of America’s sailors, but it sent merchant freight rates soaring as a result of the cost of maintain sailor health.

18. **Workingman's Compensation Act** - 1916 granted assistance of federal civil-service employees during periods of instability but was invalidated by the Supreme Court.

19. **Adamson Act** – 1916, Established an eight-hour workday with overtime pay.

20. **Jones Act** - 1916, Granted full territorial status to the Philippines and promised independence as soon as a stable government could be established.
21. **Central Powers** - During WWI, the powers opposing the Allies. These countries included Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

22. **Allies** - Composed of France, Britain, and Russia, and later Japan and Italy, the Allies fought the Central Powers in World War I. The United States joined the Allies in 1917, and after major economic and military blows, World War I ended with the Treaty of Versailles.

23. **Lusitania** - British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7, 1915. 128 Americans died. The unrestricted submarine warfare caused the U.S. to enter World War I against the Germans.

24. **Arabic** – Last unarmed ship that the Germans sank (Aug ’15). Germany agreed not to sink them without warning.

25. **Sussex** - Germany agreed not to sink unarmed passenger ships without warning. They violated this in 1916 when they torpedoed this French passenger ship. Wilson threatened to break diplomatic relations because of this.