

U.S History E.O.C.T.

Part I

Colonization to Constitution



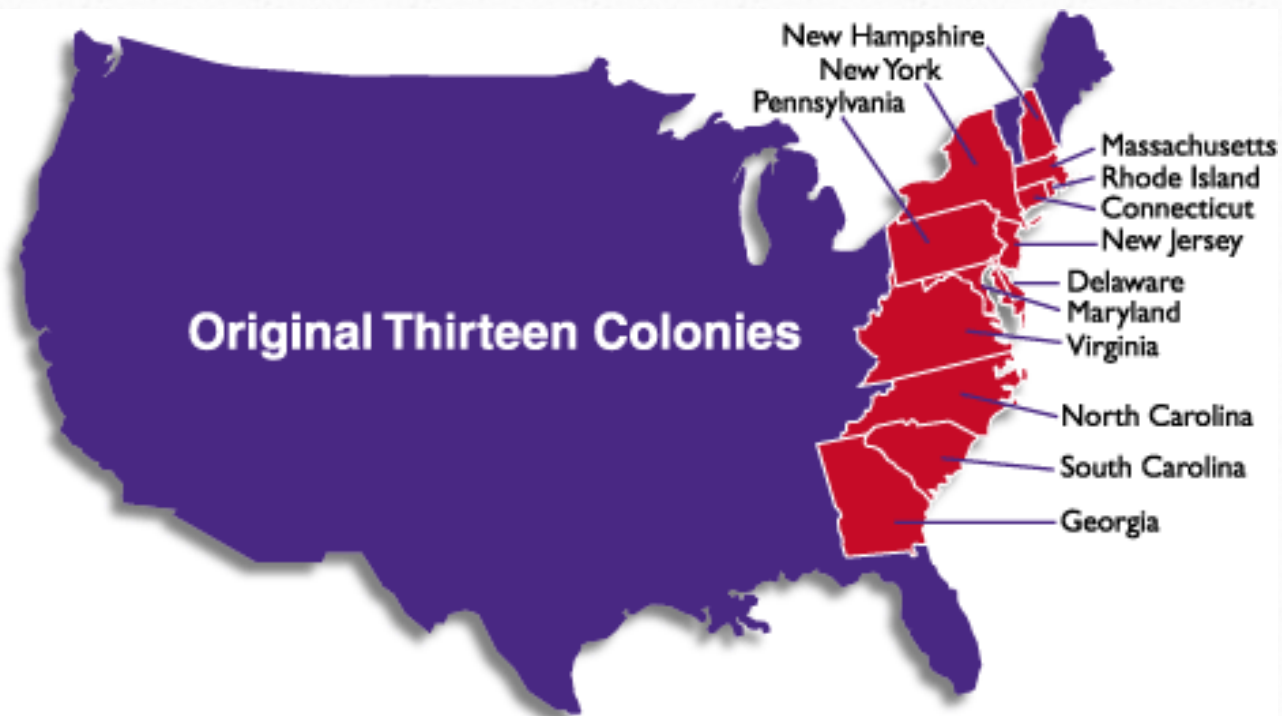
Domain I

Standards 1 - 5

- o Settlement of North America in the 17th century.
- o The economic and social development of British North America.
- o The causes of the American Revolution.
- o U.S. Constitution

Colonial Period

Standard 1



Virginia

- **Jamestown**, Virginia was the first permanent English settlement in the Americas.
- A corporate colony, founded by the **Virginia Company**.
- Investors hoped to make a profit from the colony.
- Colonists were sent to find **gold** and other valuable **natural resources**.



Success of the Virginia Colony

- The colonists did not discover any gold, but they learned how to cultivate tobacco.
- **Tobacco** became the most profitable cash crop.
- **Headright System** allowed families to move in and own land.



Relationship with Powhatan Indians

- **Native Americans** had lived for centuries on the land the English settlers called Virginia.
- The colonist pushed the Powhatans off their land so that it could be used for agriculture, especially to grow tobacco.
- Powhatan's were hostile toward the new settlers.
- They attacked Jamestown.
- English Capt. John Smith was able to negotiate with them for food. He forced the colonists to farm or face starvation.



Virginia's House of Burgesses

- Virginia's colonial legislature. First system of government in the new settlement.
- **House of Burgesses** allowed self-government
- **Nathaniel Bacon** led a rebellion because the legislature failed to provide settlers protection from hostile Indians in the backcountry.
- The H.O.B. put down the rebellion and passed laws to regulate slavery so that poor white colonists would no longer side with slaves against rich white colonists.



First Africans in Virginia

- o In 1619 a Dutch slave ship arrived in the colony.
- o The Africans on board (who were destined to be traded as slaves in the West Indies), were traded for supplies in Virginia.
- o The Virginia colony treated the Africans as indentured servants, **not slaves**.
- o All of them eventually gained their freedom before slavery was introduced in Virginia.



Sample Question

One reason the colony of Virginia succeeded was the

- a. profitable tobacco crop
- b. leadership of John Smith
- c. management of the Virginia Company
- d. relationship with the Powhatan Indians

Answer:

o A: the profitable tobacco crop

New England

- Originally settled by English **Separatists**, who had **broken** away from the Anglican Church
- They were persecuted
- These settlers were called “**Pilgrims**”
- They sailed on the Mayflower from England to America



Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Settled by English **Puritans** (who were Anglican, but wanted to reform the Church of its “Catholic” practices)
- They were **persecuted** in Great Britain
- They established their “City Upon A Hill”, what they considered a model **utopia**, in Boston



Puritans vs. Native Americans

King Philip's War

- Chief of the Wampanoag's (Metacom/"King Philip") led an attack on the Puritans in response to their laws that restricted the Indians
- It was a very brutal and destructive war
- Food shortages, disease, and heavy casualties kept the Indians from fighting
- Metacom was killed and the Indian resistance in New England ended

Tension in New England

- o Roger Williams challenged forced religion on the citizens of Massachusetts
- o He was exiled and eventually founded the colony of Rhode Island
- o Separation of church and state established in Rhode island



Halfway Covenant

- o Allowed partial church membership for the children and grandchildren of the original Puritans.
- o As more and more children were born in America, many grew up to be adults who lacked a personal covenant (relationship) with God, the central theme of Puritanism.



Salem Witch Trails

- The **Salem witch trials** were a series of hearings and prosecutions of people accused of witchcraft in colonial Massachusetts.
- In a series of court hearings, over 150 Massachusetts colonists were accused of witchcraft were tried, 29 were convicted and 19 hanged.



Massachusetts Bay Loses Its Charter

- Puritans refused to obey English law
- In 1684, King Charles II revoked the colony's corporate charter
- Massachusetts became a royal colony, under strict control of the king



Sample Question

Which factor directly affected the settlement of New England in the 1600s?

- A. Religious persecution in Great Britain
- B. The opportunity to cultivate tobacco
- C. Growing conflict with the southern farmers
- D. The chance to participate in the slave trade

Answer:

o A: religious persecution in Great Britain

Mid-Atlantic Colonies

New Netherlands to New York

- Originally claimed and settled by Netherland
 - Diverse Population (settlers were allowed from all over Europe)
- James, Duke of York and brother of King Charles II, sent a fleet of ships to take the colony away from the Dutch
 - It was accomplished without firing a single shot
 - It became the English colony of New York



Pennsylvania

- Founded by religiously tolerant Quakers led by William Penn.
- Quakers were first settlers
- Penn's "Holy Experiment": allowed freedom of religion



Sample Question

The original settlers of the Mid-Atlantic colonies were

- a. Pilgrims
- b. Quakers
- c. Puritans
- d. Dutch

Correct Answer:

o D: Dutch

French Settlement of Quebec

- o France settled colonies to secure the valuable natural resources of North America and export them to Europe.
- o Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.
- o The French instructed their colonists to spread the Catholic faith in the New World.



Standard 2



Mercantilism

- The theory of **mercantilism** held that a the Earth had a limited supply of wealth in the form of natural resources, especially gold and silver, so the best way to become a stronger nation was to acquire the most wealth.
- The more American goods the British could sell to other countries, the less money those countries would have for themselves.
- Great Britain would get stronger, and its European rivals would get weaker.
- Export raw materials from colonies to England.
- The British would sell manufactured goods back to the colonies.

Triangular Trade Route



Transatlantic Trade

- o Mercantilism also inspired Parliament to control transatlantic trade with its American colonies.
- o All goods shipped to or from British north America had to travel in British ships, and any goods exported to Europe had to land first in Britain to pay taxes.
- o These restrictions were designed to keep the colonies from competing against Britain.

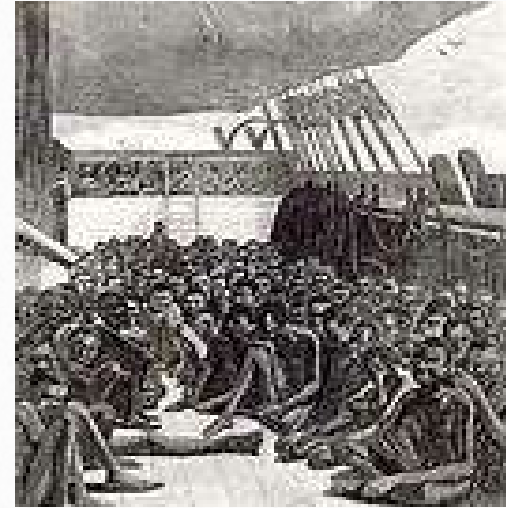


African Colonial Population

- As employment opportunities increased in England, fewer indentured servants came to America
- Transatlantic trade included stops along the African coast to trade rum (from New England) and guns and manufactured goods (from England) in exchange for slaves
- Slaves were taken to the West Indies and various parts of North America in the **Middle Passage** of the transatlantic trade



Middle Passage



- o The sea voyage that carried Africans to North America was called the Middle Passage.
- o The Middle passage refers to the middle portion of a three-way voyage made by slave ships.
- o First, British ships loaded with rum, cloth, and other British goods sailed to Africa.
- o While in Africa, they were traded for Africans originally enslaved by other Africans.

- o During the Middle passage, slaves would be transported to the New World.
- o The crew would buy tobacco and other American goods using profits they made from selling the slaves in the colonies.
- o They could ship the tobacco and goods back to Britain.
- o This process was repeated for decades.



SLAVES PAUKED BEHIND AND ON DECK.

Sample Question:

- Rum*
- Slaves*
- Manufactured goods*

The items listed above were part of the

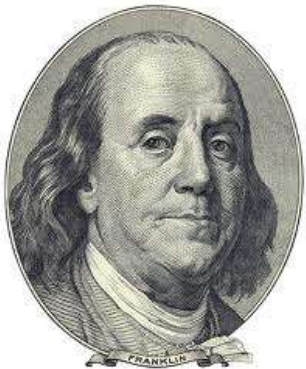
- a. Products produced in the New England colonies
- b. Products traded to England from the American colonies
- c. Items traded along the transatlantic trade
- d. Items England provided to its American colonies

Correct Answer:

- C: items traded along the transatlantic trade

African American Culture

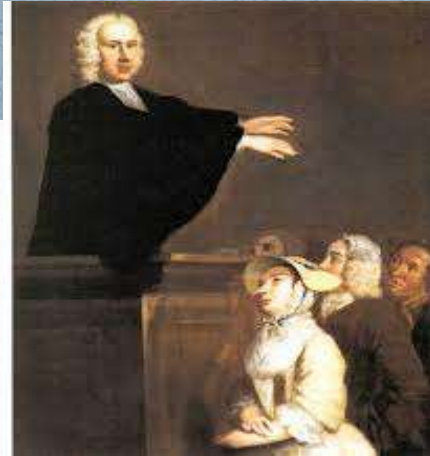
- o In America, slaves attempted to “make the best” of their lives while living under the worst circumstances.
- o Slave communities were rich with music, dance, basket weaving, and pottery making.
- o Enslaved African brought with them the arts and crafts skills of their various tribes.
- o On one farm there could be a hundred slaves that could come from just as many tribes in a different part of Africa.



Benjamin Franklin

- o Along with George Washington, is the best know of Americas Founding Fathers.
- o He was a printer, writer, and businessman.
- o Throughout his life, Franklin sought ways to improve himself (**individualism**) and rise in society (**social mobility**).
- o He succeeded in making himself one of the world's leading authors, philosophers, scientists, inventors, and politicians.

Great Awakening



- o Christian worship changed in the northeastern colonies in the 1730s & 40s.
- o People were told that each believer should seek his or her own personal emotional relationship with God.
- o Ministers attracted enormous audiences and often traveled from colony to colony.
- o **The Great Awakening** brought many colonists, native Americans, and African Americans into organized Christian churches for the first time.
- o Christianity grew, established churches lost members to this new way of Christian worship.

Causes of the American Revolution

Standard 3



French & Indian War

- o The French & Indian War broke in 1754 when Great Britain challenged the French for control of the land that is now Ohio and western Pennsylvania.
- o Native Americans tended to support the French because, as fur traders, the French built forts rather than permanent settlements.

End of the French & Indian War

- o In the **Treaty of Paris of 1763**, Britain won control of North America; France lost most of its North American possessions
- o In its attempt to govern a larger colonial empire, Parliament passed a series of **laws** to control the colonists
 - o **Proclamation of 1763** forbade settlement west of Appalachian Mountains to protect them from hostile Indians
 - o **Stamp Act** placed direct taxes on printed materials to pay for war debt

Colonial Resistance

- o The colonists believed the king and Parliament were violating their rights as Englishmen.
- o Among the rights they felt were being violated were protection from
 - o taxation without representation,
 - o the right to a trial by jury of their peers,
 - o protection from searches without warrants,
 - o protection from having troops quartered on their property.
- o **No Taxation without Representation** – colonists believed only their colonial legislatures could tax them.



- o The **Stamp Act** required the colonists to print newspapers, legal documents, playing cards, and etc. on paper bearing special stamps.
- o The stamps were equivalent to paying a tax.
- o In response to the Stamp Act, the **Sons of Liberty** terrorized stamp agents
- o In response to the **Boston Massacre**, each colony formed a **Committee of Correspondence** to communicate with other colonies
- o In response to the **Tea Act**, the **Sons of Liberty** lead by Samuel Adams, dumped British tea in the Boston Harbor. This is known as the **Boston Tea Party**.

Intolerable Acts

- o In response to the **Boston Tea Party**, Parliament passed a series of laws to punish the colony of Mass., the port of Boston was closed.
- o The **Daughters of Liberty** contributed to the cause, leading boycotts of English goods, especially tea.
- o Colonists called for the **First Continental Congress** to protest these actions and formed colonial militias to resist enforcement of these acts.



“Common Sense”

- Written by patriot philosopher **Thomas Paine**
- Message: A call for independence
- This small pamphlet had a big effect on colonists and moved many Americans to support independence from Great Britain.
- Sold 500,000 copies



Sample Question:

Which event was NOT a direct result of the French and Indian War?

- a. Proclamation of 1763
- b. Stamp Act
- c. Treaty of Paris of 1763
- d. Tea Act

Correct Answer:

D. Tea Act

Sample Question

- *The Sons of Liberty*
- *The Daughters of Liberty*
- *The committees of correspondence*

Which issue caused British colonists to form the organizations in the list above?

- A. The British Parliament had passed series of taxes on its North American colonies.
- B. Native Americans had attacked British colonial outpost within the Northwest Territory.
- C. British naval vessels had seized colonial ships and forced colonial sailors into service in the British navy.
- D. Armed slave rebellions had begun throughout the British colonies to end the continued practice of slavery.

Answer

- o A. The British Parliament had passed series of taxes on its North American colonies.

IDEOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Standard 4



Declaration of Independence

- o Author: Thomas Jefferson
- o Based on John Locke's Enlightenment philosophy
 - o "All men are created **equal**"
 - o All have natural, unalienable rights
 - o Life
 - o Liberty
 - o Pursuit of happiness (Locke said "property")
 - o Government gets its powers from the **consent of the people.**
 - o People have a right to alter or abolish their government after a long period of abuses.



Declaration of Independence



- o The Declaration of Independence explains the philosophical reasons for seeking independence from Britain.
- o In its longest section, it gives examples of how King George III violated the rights of the colonists.

Sample Question

John Locke's theory that all people have basic natural rights directly influenced

- A. The Proclamation of 1763
- B. The Declaration of Independence
- C. The outbreak of the French and Indian War
- D. The expansion of transatlantic mercantilism

o Answer: B. The Declaration of Independence

Sample Question

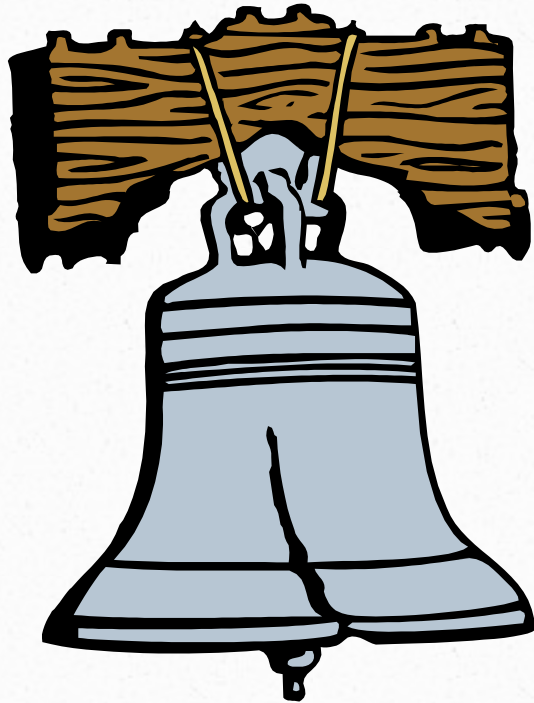
Which idea from the Social Contract Theory is expressed within the U.S. Declaration of Independence?

- A.** Congress must consist of two legislative houses.
- B.** Political term limits are necessary for all elected officials.
- C.** Government authority comes from the consent of the governed.
- D.** Individual citizens must be protected by a federal bill of rights.

Answer

- C. Government authority comes from the consent of the governed.

American Revolution



- o The war for independence fought between Britain and 13 of its colonies in North America
- o 1775-1783

George Washington



Washington

- Commander of the Continental Army during the Revolution.
- Took an all volunteer, undisciplined, inexperienced army and turned it into a professional army.
- He reorganized the army and secured additional equipment and supplies.

Battles of the American Revolution



Battles at Lexington and Concord (1775) - Battles that started the American Revolution.



Battle of Trenton

- o Christmas, 1776
- o Washington's army, who had volunteered for one year of service, was about to go home
- o There had been no victories for the army and no reason to reenlist
- o General Washington planned a surprise attack on Hessian soldiers across the Delaware River from the Continental Army
 - o Washington and his army **crossed the Delaware** in the middle of the night (see next slide)
 - o In the early morning, they attacked the Hessians and won
 - o In a few days, they defeated a British force at Princeton, NJ
 - o Many men in Washington's army, reenlisted and new recruits joined



Washington crossing the Delaware River depicted by Emanuel Leutze.

Valley Forge, PA

- o Winter of 1777-78
- o Washington and the Continental Army are camped at Valley Forge
- o They have little food
- o They have poor shelter
- o Many have no shoes or blankets to keep them warm
- o Yet Washington rallies his troops, inspires them, and uses the time to prepare them for battle



Battle of Saratoga

(October, 1777)



- Colonist victory over British.
- **Turning point** in Revolutionary War.
- Convinced the French to become **ally** of the United States
- **Benjamin Franklin** played a key role, as the U.S. diplomat to France, in convincing them to form this **alliance**
- The **Marquis de Lafayette** volunteers to fight. He commanded American troops and fought battles in many states.

Battle of Yorktown (1781)



- o Yorktown is located on the peninsula formed by the James and York Rivers that flow into the Chesapeake Bay
- o Washington and his army entrench themselves on the land side of **Yorktown**
- o The French fleet blocks the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay
- o **Lord General Charles Cornwallis** and the British surrender
- o The American Revolution is over!

Treaty of Paris (1783)

- Officially **ended** the Revolutionary War.
- British recognized colonists' independence.
- British gave colonists **all the lands east** of the Mississippi River
- Britain ceded Florida to Spain and certain African and Caribbean colonies to France.



Sample Question:

What battle led the French to form a military alliance with the United States against the British?

- a. Concord
- b. Trenton
- c. Saratoga
- d. Yorktown

Correct Answer:

C: Saratoga

Establishing a New Government

Standard 5



Constitutional Convention



- o 1787
- o James Madison introduced a new plan of government to address the **Weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation**.
 - No executive branch
 - No power to tax
 - No power to regulate commerce
 - No established national currency
- o The **Constitutional Convention**, held in Philadelphia, PA resulted in the creation of a **FEDERAL** government . With a separate **executive, judicial ,and legislative** branches.
- o The convention **replaced** the Articles of Confederation with the **U.S. Constitution**

Shays's Rebellion

- o Daniel Shays led more than a thousand farmers, like him, burdened with War debt as a result of the Revolutionary War.
- o Shays and his men tried to seize a federal arsenal in Massachusetts.
- o Responding to Shays's Rebellion, Washington supported the establishment of a stronger central government.
- o Washington was elected **president** of the Constitutional Convention.

Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention

Virginia Plan

- Bicameral Congress
- Representation of both houses based on population of the individual states

New Jersey Plan

- Unicameral Congress
- Representation of states would be equal

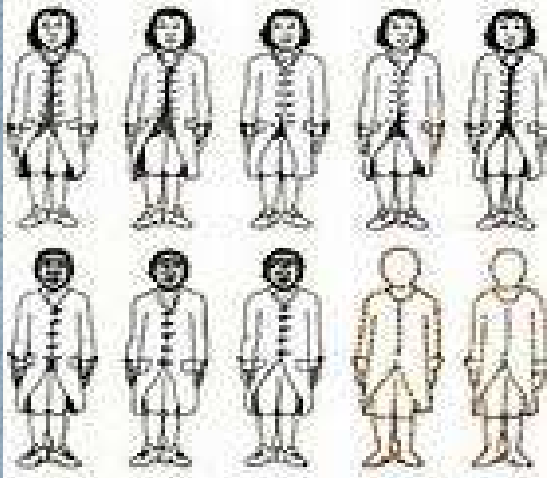


Great Compromise

- Bicameral legislature
- Representation in the House of Representatives would be **based on population** of each state
- Representation of the Senate would be **equal** with **2** senators from each state

The Slavery Debate in the Constitutional Convention

- Debates over slavery resulted in an agreement to outlaw the importation of slaves from Africa within 20 years (by 1808)
- Southern states being able to count 3 out of 5 slaves in its census for the purpose of representation in Congress (**Three-fifths Compromise**)
- However, this formula would also be considered for the appropriation of taxes per state



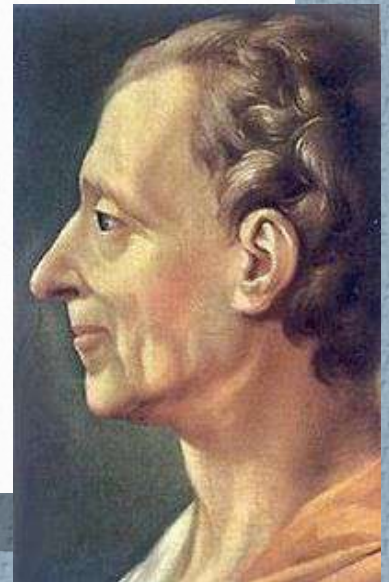
Limited Government

- The federal government's powers are **limited** to those specified in the U.S. Constitution



Montesquieu, Enlightenment Thinker

- The framers were greatly influenced by the ideas of **Charles de Montesquieu**, Enlightenment thinker.
- Championed the idea of **Separation of Powers**.
- The rights guaranteed the US citizens by the Constitution **limited** the power of the government.



Separation of Powers

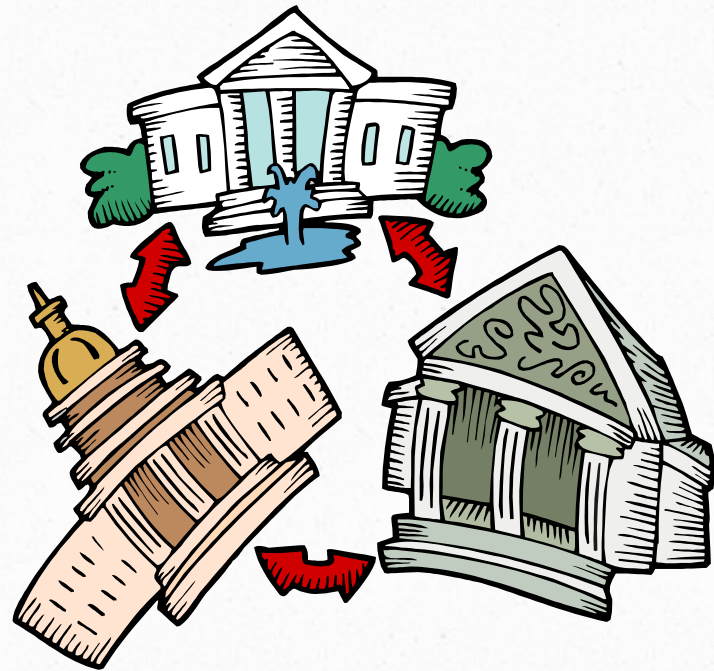
Each branch of government has a specific purpose and powers are different from the other branches

- ❑ A **Legislative** branch (Congress) – *Makes the Laws*
- ❑ An **Executive** branch (the President) – *Enforces the Laws*
- ❑ A **Judicial** branch (Supreme Court) – *Interprets the Law.*

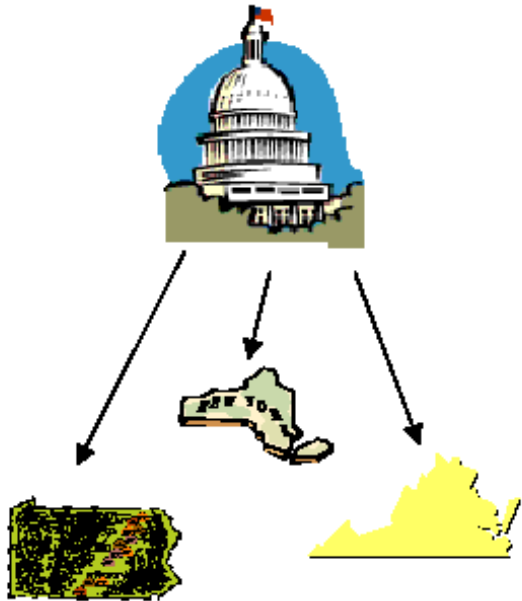


Checks and Balances

- Each branch of the government **checks** the powers of the other two branches
- Prevents any branch of government from becoming **too powerful**



Federalism



- Distribution of the powers of government between a central (**federal**) government and the regional (**states**) governments.
- State laws **cannot** interfere with federal law

Federalists vs. Anti-federalists

Federalists

- o Supported ratification of U.S. Constitution
- o Supported strong central (national) government
- o Believed it kept factions from becoming too powerful
- o Believed the President's powers would be checked by the other branches
- o Every state had its own Bill of Rights; that was sufficient

Anti-Federalists

- o Opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution
- o Felt power of government should remain with the individual states
- o Believed factions could not be controlled from taking power
- o Believed the President could become like a dictator with his power as commander-in-chief
- o Especially concerned about the absence of a Bill of Rights to protect the rights of citizens

Federalist Papers



- o Newspaper articles published in New York
- o Explained reasons why the states should **ratify** the new US constitution
- o The promise of the **Bill of Rights** convinced a majority of voters to support the Constitution.
- o The anonymous authors: Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay

Bill of Rights

- I. Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and Petition
- II. Right to keep and bear arms
- III. Conditions for quarters of soldiers
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated
- V. Provisions concerning prosecution
- VI. Right to a speedy trial, witnesses, etc.
- VII. Right to a trial by jury
- VIII. Excessive bail, cruel punishment
- IX. Rule of construction of Constitution
- X. Rights of the States under Constitution



Sample Question

The Bill of Rights was adopted by Congress in 1791 to preserve which political principle?

- A.** The separation of powers
- B.** The restriction of political terms
- C.** The prohibition of racial discrimination
- D.** The limitation of the federal government

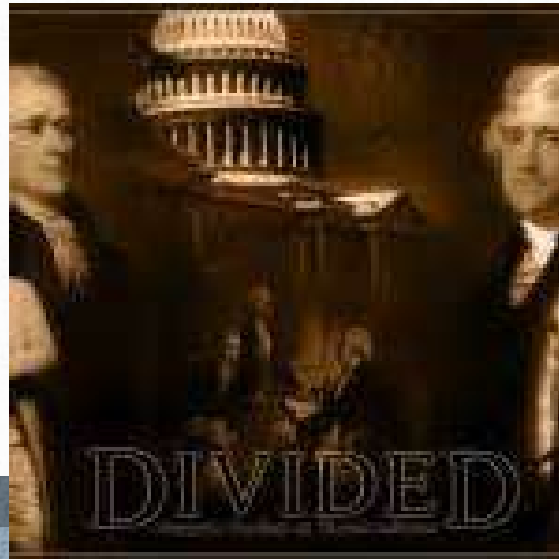
o Answer: D

The Bill of Rights limited the federal government's ability to interfere with individuals' and states' rights.

Political Parties

- o **George Washington** was the most influential and popular figure in the US.
- o He made Thomas **Jefferson** Secretary of State and Alexander Hamilton Secretary of Treasury.
- o **Jefferson** and **Hamilton** had significant differences of opinion about the legitimate power of the government.
- o Jefferson believed the national government must **limit its power** to what is in the Constitution.

- Hamilton wanted to **expand the power of the government** to stabilize the nation and its economy.
- At the end of Washington's 2nd term, the two men and their supporters attacked one another and competed to replace him.
- Washington warned about the dangers of political parties (factions) in his farewell address.



Early Presidents

George Washington

- Proclaimed U.S. **neutrality** in the war between England and France
- As commander in chief, sent troops to stop the rebellion over the whiskey tax (**Whiskey Rebellion**)
- First political parties formed during this presidency
 - Federalists (Hamilton)
 - Democratic-Republicans (Jefferson)



Washington

John Adams

- Federalist
- Sent representatives to France to negotiate problems
 - French officials tried to bribe them
 - Referred to as the **XYZ Affair**
 - Led to a Quasi War with France

