

U.S. History EOC Study Guide

1. New England Colonies
 - a. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine
 - b. Soil is thin and rocky
 - c. Winters are long and snowy
 - d. Summers are shorter and warm
 - e. Makes farming difficult
 - f. Fishing is abundant
 - g. Economy relied on fishing, ship building, and trade
 - h. Education was important, b/c everyone was expected to read the Bible
2. Middle Colonies
 - a. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware
 - b. Warmer climate
 - c. Longer growing season
 - d. Fertile soil
 - e. Farming easier than in the New England colonies
 - f. Grew wheat, fruits, and vegetables
 - g. New York City and Philadelphia became important port cities
3. Southern Colonies
 - a. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
 - b. Warm and humid
 - c. Hot summers provide long growing season
 - d. Farmers grew tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice
 - e. Both crops are labor intensive
 - f. Require large numbers of workers laboring in hot, humid, unhealthy conditions
 - g. Led to the development of slavery in the region
 - h. Landowners preferred slaves over indentured servants, b/c they didn't have to set them free or give them land
 - i. Few schools in the South
 - j. People separated by great distances
 - k. Wealthy would hire private tutors for their children
4. Jamestown
 - a. 1st permanent English settlement in North America
 - b. Funded by the Virginia Company of London
 - c. Hoped to find gold, silver, fur, lumber
 - d. 1607, fort built on a swampy inland peninsula on the Chesapeake Bay
 - e. Many colonists died from disease
 - f. 1608, John Smith sent by the VCL to lead the colony
 - g. Instituted the rule "he who works not, eats not"
 - h. Colonists cut timber, built new buildings, and planted crops under Smith
 - i. Smith raided Native American villages for food
 - j. 1609, Smith was injured in an explosion and forced to return to England

- k. Conditions worsened after Smith left
 - l. Led to the Starving Time
 - m. Jamestown eventually became successful by growing tobacco
 - n. VCL allowed Jamestown to elect a representative assembly
 - o. 1619, House of Burgesses met for the 1st time
 - p. Marked the beginning of representative gov. in America
 - q. 1619, 1st Africans arrive in Jamestown on Dutch ships
 - r. These 20 Africans were indentured servants
5. Indentured Servant
- a. Colonies needed people to come and work in their colonies as farmers, craftsmen, etc...
 - b. Poor Europeans needed work, but couldn't afford the journey to America
 - c. Land owners would pay for these poor people to come to America, give them a home and supplies
 - d. In exchange, these indentured servants would work for the land owner for a period of 7-10 years to pay off the debt
 - e. After this, the indentured servants were given freedom and land of their own
6. Effect of European Settlement on Native Americans
- a. Europeans brought diseases that Native Americans had no immunity to
 - b. Ex. small pox
 - c. Millions of natives died from these diseases
 - d. Europeans continually took land from natives
 - e. Cleared the land for farming
 - f. This forced animals out of native hunting lands
 - g. Native Americas were forced to hunt on other tribes lands
 - h. This caused warfare among tribes
 - i. Native Americans who fought back against Europeans were killed
 - j. Native Americans were forced to assimilate into European culture
 - k. Native Americans' way of life became extinct
7. Puritans
- a. Wanted to reform the Church of England
 - b. Faced persecution in England
 - c. Formed the Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - d. Led by John Winthrop
 - e. Established the town of Boston
 - f. Established the General Court which was an elected assembly
 - g. Each town elected a representative to the General Court
 - h. Towns dealt with local issues through town meetings
 - i. Did not offer religious freedom to non-Puritans
8. Pilgrims
- a. Did not want to follow the Church of England
 - b. Decided to set up a colony in America
 - c. Sailed on the Mayflower

- d. Established their colony of Plymouth in Massachusetts
- e. Mayflower Compact established the gov. of the colony
- f. 1st document in which American colonists claimed a right to govern themselves
- g. Local native Americans helped the colony survive
- h. Taught them how to farm in the poor soil and catch eels
- i. Squanto served as a translator

9. French and Indian War

- a. Britain and France both wanted control of the Ohio River Valley
- b. British wanted the fertile land
- c. France wanted it as a buffer zone between the British and French colonies
- d. France began building forts in the Ohio River Valley to solidify their claim
- e. British sent soldiers to capture Fort Duquesne
- f. French and their Native American allies ambushed the British
- g. War eventually spread to Europe
- h. British suffered several early defeats
- i. William Pitt became prime minister of Britain, and turned the tide of war with a new strategy
- j. British captured Fort Quebec
- k. After losing this fort, French could no longer defend its North American territory
- l. Treaty of Paris 1763 ended the French and Indian War (known as the 7 Years War in Europe)
- m. France lost all its North American lands
- n. All territory east of the Mississippi went to Britain
- o. New Orleans and all territory west of the Mississippi went to Spain

10. British Policies That Led to the American Revolution

- a. Proclamation of 1763 banned settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
- b. Britain wanted to avoid war with Native Americans
- c. Upset colonists who were eager to settle in this area
- d. Britain had a tremendous amount of debt from fighting the French and Indian War
- e. Expected colonists to help pay for the war
- f. Sugar Act placed a tax on molasses
- g. Quartering Act made colonies provide housing, food, and supplies for British soldiers stationed in the colony
- h. Stamp Act placed a tax on legal documents
- i. Americans began boycotting British goods
- j. Virginia House of Burgesses claimed only it had the right to tax the citizens of Virginia
- k. Stamp Act Congress—colonies sent a letter to the king demanding the end of the Sugar and Stamp Acts
- l. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, but passed the Declaratory Act stating Parliament had the right to tax the colonies w/o their consent
- m. Townshend Acts—taxed American imports: lead, paint, paper, glass, tea
- n. Customs agents could use writs of assistance—search warrants—that allowed them to search anything they wanted w/o saying what they were searching for

11. Boston Massacre

- a. Group of colonists began heckling British soldiers guarding a customs house
- b. Crowd began throwing snowballs and rocks
- c. Soldiers panicked and fired into the crowd
- d. Killed 5, wounded 11
- e. Crispus Attucks, an African American sailor was the 1st to die

12. Committees of Correspondence

- a. Established by all the colonial assemblies
- b. Wrote pamphlets expressing the rights of American colonists and their grievances w/ Britain
- c. Distributed throughout the colonies
- d. Helped unite the colonists against Britain

13. Boston Tea Party

- a. Tea Act of 1773 allowed the British East India Company to ship its tea directly to the colonies
- b. Allowed them to sell their tea much cheaper and set up a monopoly
- c. Group of colonists known as the Sons of Liberty organized a boycott of British tea
- d. Members of the Sons of Liberty boarded an East India ship and threw 342 cases of tea into the Boston Harbor
- e. Outraged the British
- f. They responded w/ the Coercive Acts
- g. American colonists called them the Intolerable Acts
- h. Closed the port of Boston until East India Company was repaid for its losses
- i. Royal officials took control of the colonial gov.

14. First Continental Congress

- a. Declared colonists had a right to tax and govern themselves
- b. Demanded the repeal of the Intolerable Acts
- c. Called for the training of colonial militias

15. Lexington and Concord

- a. British soldiers sent to seize arms being stored by colonial militia in Concord
- b. Paul Revere rode through the surrounding countryside warning colonists
- c. In Lexington, 70 colonial militia men gathered in the center of town
- d. 700 British soldiers met the militia and ordered them to disperse
- e. Shot rang out
- f. No one knows who fired this shot
- g. 1st shot of the American Revolution—known as “the shot heard ‘round the world”
- h. Redcoats fired on the militia and killed 8 Americans
- i. Marched on to Concord
- j. Americans began firing on the British when they found the weapons
- k. Forced British to retreat

16. Second Continental Congress

- a. Chose George Washington to command the army
- b. Began printing paper money to pay for the army
- c. Sent Olive Branch Petition to King George

17. Battle of Bunker Hill

- a. Americans controlled Breed's Hill and Bunker Hill located across the harbor from Boston
- b. Americans repelled 2 British advances up Breed's Hill
- c. Ran out of ammo on the 3rd attempt and forced to retreat
- d. Costly victory for the British: 228 dead, 800 wounded
- e. Proved the Americans would stand up and fight against the British

18. Common Sense

- a. Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine
- b. Criticized King George
- c. Rejected the idea that the colonies were or should be English
- d. Increased support for independence among colonists and delegates to the Continental Congress

19. Declaration of Independence

- a. Written by Thomas Jefferson
- b. Declared American's independence from Britain
- c. 1st section states general ideas about society and gov.—“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal’
- d. “Endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights...Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness”
- e. 2nd section lists grievances against King George III
- f. Concludes that colonies are “free and independent states”
- g. July 4, 1776 Congress approved the Declaration of Independence
- h. Declaration of Independence would go on to inspire revolutions in France and Latin America

20. Trenton

- a. British forced Washington to retreat from New York
- b. Washington fled into Pennsylvania
- c. British decided to pull back and spend the winter in NY
- d. Left Hessians to hold the line of advance in New Jersey
- e. December 25, 1776 Washington led 2,400 poorly equipped men across the Delaware River
- f. Launched a surprise attack on the Hessians the next morning
- g. Captured 1,000 Hessian troops

21. Saratoga

- a. British wanted to cut off New England from the rest of the colonies
- b. British planned to attack Albany, NY from 3 directions: a force coming south from Canada, west, and a force coming north from NY
- c. King George III ordered British forces in NY to attack Philadelphia
- d. British forces coming from the west were cut off by American troops
- e. British general John Burgoyne led his troops south from Canada
- f. American General Horatio Gates blocked the British advance
- g. British retreated to Saratoga expecting reinforcements
- h. Gates surrounded British, who were forced to surrender
- i. American victory at Saratoga was the turning point of the war

- j. Convinced France that the colonies could win
- k. France joined the war
- l. This forced the British to fight a war in Europe and the colonies

22. Cowpens

- a. Nathaniel Greene given command of the American forces in the south
- b. Greene divided his forces
- c. Greene led his men into eastern South Carolina
- d. General Daniel Morgan moved into western S.C.
- e. Morgan forced the British to chase him for 2 weeks
- f. Finally engaged the British at the Battle of Cowpens
- g. Morgan ordered a small force to fire 3 shots at the British and then retreat
- h. British rushed forward
- i. Morgan's cavalry and riflemen picked the British apart
- j. American forces routed the British

23. Yorktown

- a. British General Cornwallis fortified his army in Virginia at Yorktown
- b. Located on a peninsula
- c. Cornwallis counted on support from the British fleet
- d. French ships chased off British ships and blockaded Yorktown
- e. Washington led American soldiers along w/ French allies and surrounded Yorktown
- f. Cornwallis forced to surrender
- g. Last major battle of the American Revolution

24. Treaty of Paris 1783

- a. Ended the American Revolution
- b. Britain recognized America's independence
- c. America's boundaries set at the Atlantic Ocean in the east, Canada to the north, Mississippi River to the west, and Florida to the south
- d. Florida returned to Spain

25. George Washington's Farewell Address

- a. Washington did not run for a 3rd term
- b. This set a precedent
- c. Wrote a letter to the American people
- d. Washington warned against political divisions at home (political parties/sectionalism)
- e. Feared violent divisions might tear the nation apart
- f. Washington stressed his belief that U.S. must not get involved in European affairs
- g. Did not want U.S. to get dragged into European wars

26. Marbury v. Madison

- a. President Adams appointed several federal judges in his last hours in office
- b. President Jefferson ordered his secretary of state James Madison not to deliver the appointment letters
- c. One of the potential judges, William Marbury, sued Madison
- d. Marbury wanted the court to order Madison to deliver the letters

- e. Supreme Court ruled in favor of Madison in a way that strengthened the power of federal courts
- f. Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court struck down the Judiciary Act of 1789
- g. Marshall and the SC ruled the SC received its power from the Constitution not Congress
- h. Used the case to establish the power of judicial review—authority of the Supreme Court to strike down unconstitutional laws

27. Louisiana Purchase

- a. France controlled the Louisiana Territory
- b. New Orleans was vital, b/c it controlled access to the Mississippi River
- c. Jefferson sent James Monroe to France in an attempt to purchase New Orleans and West Florida from France
- d. Napoleon and France were dealing w/ several problems
- e. France had lost control of Haiti due to the Haitian Revolution
- f. War w/ Britain was looming
- g. Napoleon offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. for \$15 million

28. Lewis and Clark Expedition

- a. President Jefferson convinced Congress to fund an expedition to explore the west
- b. Expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
- c. Goals of the expedition: Report on the geography, plants, animals, and natural features of the region; Make contact w/ Native Americans living in the region; Find out if a waterway connecting Mississippi River and Pacific Ocean existed
- d. Expedition departed from St. Louis, Missouri
- e. Traveled north to present day North Dakota, and then west through Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon until they reached the Pacific Ocean
- f. Accompanied on the journey by a Native American woman named Sacagawea
- g. She served as a translator
- h. Expedition brought back thousands of plant and animal specimens
- i. Produced an accurate map
- j. Made Americans aware of what lay west

29. Robert Fulton

- a. American inventor
- b. 1807 he built the 1st practical steamboat
- c. *Clermont* was 133 ft. long and had wooden side paddles that pulled it through the water
- d. Traveled from NYC to Albany on the Hudson River
- e. Steamboats were ideal for traveling on rivers
- f. Had the greatest effect on transportation on western rivers
- g. Flat—bottomed boats could haul heavy loads even in low water
- h. Reduced the time and cost of traveling upstream

30. Eli Whitney

- a. American inventor
- b. Invented a system of interchangeable parts—identical pieces that can be assembled quickly by unskilled workers

- c. Made manufacturing more efficient
- d. Price of goods dropped
- e. Also invented the cotton gin
- f. Used a spiked cylinder to remove seeds from cotton fibers
- g. Seeds had to be picked out by hand before
- h. Slow process
- i. By hand, a laborer could only clean a pound of cotton a day
- j. W/ cotton gin a worker could process 50X more
- k. Cotton became far more profitable
- l. To grow more cotton, planters used more slave labor

31. Abolitionists

- a. Wanted to end slavery
- b. William Lloyd Garrison was one of the leading abolitionists
- c. Published the leading abolitionist newspaper, *Liberator*
- d. Sojourner Truth was an escaped slave who became an abolitionist and women's rights activist
- e. Frederick Douglass was the most powerful speaker of the abolition movement
- f. Escaped slave
- g. Was able to give audiences a 1st hand account of slavery
- h. Harriet Tubman helped over 300 slaves escape to freedom as a conductor on the Underground Railroad

32. Missouri Compromise

- a. 1819 U.S. consisted of 11 free states and 11 slave states
- b. Missouri was seeking admission as a slave state
- c. Northern states opposed this, b/c it would upset the balance of power in the Senate
- d. Southerners feared slavery was being threatened
- e. For the 1st time Congress began debating the morality of slavery
- f. Congress agreed to the Missouri Compromise
- g. Missouri would be admitted as a slave state
- h. Maine would be admitted as a free state
- i. Louisiana Territory north of the southern border of Missouri would be free of slavery
- j. Gave slave owners a clear right to pursue runaway slaves into free regions and return them to slavery
- k. White southerners were upset, b/c Congress had given itself the power to make laws regarding slavery
- l. Northerners were upset Congress allowed slavery to spread to another state

33. Sectionalism

- a. Slavery became an integral part of the South's economy and way of life
- b. By 1804, every northern state had ended or pledged to end slavery
- c. There had generally been a balance between the number of free states and the number of slave states
- d. By 1848, there were 15 each

- e. Both northern and southern states feared the other side would gain too much power in Congress if this balance was upset
- f. Territory gained from the Mexican-American War threatened that balance
- g. Wilmot Proviso proposed a ban on slavery in all the territory gained in the Mexican-American War
- h. Passed the northern controlled House, but failed in the Senate
- i. Supporters of slavery saw this as a direct attack by the North on slavery
- j. As the north developed more industries they needed a larger labor force
- k. Mass immigration provided workers
- l. Most immigrants did not move to the South, b/c they could not compete w/ slave labor
- m. Northern population increased, which gave northern states more representation in the House
- n. As South's political power continued to shrink, they became more fearful that slavery would be abolished
- o. Republican Party formed to stop the spread of slavery into western territories
- p. Southern states saw the increasing power of the Republican Party as a threat
- q. Supreme Court ruled in the Dred Scott case that Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery
- r. Meant slavery could spread to all the territories
- s. Abraham Lincoln spoke out against the decision

34. Civil War

- a. South viewed the election of Lincoln as proof they no longer had a voice in gov.
- b. South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union
- c. 6 other states followed: Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas
- d. 7 seceding states formed a new nation called the Confederate States of America
- e. Seceding states began taking over federal property (forts, post offices, etc...) in their states
- f. Fort Sumter was a federal fort located on an island in the harbor of Charleston, SC
- g. Fort's commander would not surrender
- h. Confederates fired on the fort and forced the U.S. troops to surrender
- i. Marked the beginning of the Civil War
- j. When Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion, 4 more states seceded: Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina

35. Northern Advantages in the Civil War

- a. 85% of the factories located in the North
- b. 2X as many railroad lines
- c. Almost twice as much farmland
- d. 2/3 of the U.S. population
- e. These advantages allowed the North to field, feed, an equip larger armies

36. Southern Advantages

- a. All the South had to do was defend its own territory
- b. Knew the terrain
- c. Would have support from locals

- d. Most of the nation's experienced military officers were southerners

37. Emancipation Proclamation

- a. Lincoln feared emancipating slaves would cause border states to secede
- b. He eventually realized slavery was important to the South's war effort
- c. Lincoln's Cabinet advised him to wait until after a successful battle to announce the proclamation
- d. Lincoln issued the proclamation a few days after the Confederate retreat at Antietam
- e. Only freed the slaves in areas that were fighting against the Union
- f. Did not apply to parts of the South already under Union control or the border states
- g. Changed the Civil War into a struggle for freedom
- h. Ensured European nations would not recognize the South's independence or support their gov.
- i. European nations would not support a gov. fighting to keep people enslaved

38. Gettysburg

- a. Confederate victories made General Robert E. Lee bolder
- b. Believed victory on Union soil would force the North to end the war
- c. July 1863, 85,000 Union soldiers faced around 75,000 Confederate soldiers at Gettysburg
- d. Center of the Union army was on a hill called Cemetery Ridge
- e. Lee ordered an all-out attack on Cemetery Ridge
- f. Union artillery shells and rifle fire rained down on Confederates
- g. 7,500 Confederates were killed or wounded in Pickett's Charge
- h. During the 3 day battle, Confederates suffered 28,000 casualties, Union over 23,000
- i. 1/3 of Lee's troops
- j. Lee was never able to assume the offensive again
- k. November 1863, 15,000 people gathered on the battlefield of Gettysburg to honor those who died there
- l. Lincoln gave a speech that is now known as the Gettysburg Address
- m. "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth"

39. Homestead Act

- a. Signed into law by Lincoln in 1862
- b. Encouraged western migration
- c. Provided settlers w/ 160 acres of land
- d. All the settlers had to do was pay a small filing fee
- e. They had to live on the land for 5 years before they received ownership of the land
- f. Settlers could also buy the land immediately for \$1.25 an acre after living on it for 6 months
- g. Led to the distribution of 80 million acres of public land by 1900

40. Thirteenth Amendment

- a. Banned slavery and forced labor
- b. Gave Congress the power to make laws to enforce its terms
- c. Ratified 1865

