PRAXIS II
United States History
Study Guide

2. http://americanhistory.si.edu/
5. http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi
7. http://www.greatamericanhistory.net/
8. I. Physical Geography of North America (See Geography Remediation Section)
   1. Great Lakes, Rivers, Mountain Ranges, Indigenous Species (Plants and Animals)
   2. Climates and Regions – Plains, Mountains, Forests, etc..

II. Native American Peoples
   1. Tribes – Cherokee (Kentucky), Shawnee (Ohio), Pawnee, Miami, Seminole (Florida), Choctaw, Comanche, Ottawa, Delaware, Illinois, Inuit, Iroquois, Lakota, Huron, Pueblo, Mohawk, Mohegan, Wyandot, Chickasaw (KY/TN/MISS), Apache/Navaho (Plains Indians, AZ, NM, OK, TX), Hopi (AZ), Sioux, etc…
      A. Famous Native Americans – Tecumseh, Geronimo, Cochise, Sacagawea, Jim Thorpe, Squanto, Pocahontas, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull (General George Custer), Chief Pontiac, etc…
   2. Reservations - Small Pox, “Trail of Tears”, Buffalo, Devastation of a peop, land and food by the “whites”

III. European Exploration and Colonization
   A. Reasons
      1. Initially because of desire to find a quicker route to India and China
      2. Discovery of the “New World” – South America then North America
         A. God, Gold, Glory (Who could get there faster?)
   B. Portugal and Spain – First to Arrive – (Christopher Columbus 1492)
      1. In Portugal a navigation school is established by Prince Henry the Navigator
         A. Portugal claimed what is today Brazil
      2. Spain claimed all of N./S. America (South and Western parts mostly)
      3. Portugal and Spain dispute S. American territories
         A. 1581, the Pope issued a Line of Demarcation dividing the New World territory between Spain and Portugal
   C. France
      1. In the mid-late 1500’s France gets involved and colonizes what is Eastern Canada and claims the land West of the Appalachian Mts. and east of Mississippi River
   D. England
      1. Gets involved around the same time as France and claims the eastern coast of North America
IV. English Colonization

A. Virginia

1. London Company of Virginia
   i. Joint Stock Company – Tobacco became their most important cash crop until Revolutionary War
   ii. Founding of Jamestown 1607 – First permanent English Settlement
   iii. Captain John Smith (Pocahontas)

B. 1619

1. First women and Africans arrived
2. First Legislative Body – House of Burgess
3. Initially good relations with Native Americans, under Pohattahan (Daughter Pocahontas)
4. Jamestown becomes a Royal Colony

V. Plymouth Rock and Massachusetts

A. Puritanism

1. Separatists – they believed the Church of England and Catholic Churches to be corrupt. Left England to start their new religion. Plymouth (Bradford)

VI. Colonial Period

A. Indentured Servitude – People work for several years to pay off debts, or contracts – often times in payment for their voyages to the New World

B. Head right System – Brought in ind. Servants gave them 50 acres, house, tools to work for contracted time

C. Slavery – The harsh climate of the initial century of colonization, indentured servants died. African slaves were generally accustomed to the heat and change in climate. No freedoms, no need to give them land!

D. Bacon’s Rebellion – 1676 rebellion in VA over Native/English relations. Poorer whites grew frustrated with lack of good land given as payment for service… Land was used up! They wanted more representation in the House of Burgess. Rebellion crushed and slavery became bigger.

E. King Phillip’s War – Devastating War in NE Between English Settlers and Indians. Pushed NE back to their original settlements. Settlers eventually won our and forced the Native Americans further west.

F. Anglicanization – 18th century, colonies were becoming increasingly like England in dress, house styles, and particularly in government where the lower houses of assemblies became the dominating part of government.

G. French-Indian War – The last of four major World Wars between France and England. This is the only on to start in the Colonies. Started over control of Ohio Valley. France is destroyed and driven out of much of N. America. England controlled Canada and Eastern US to the Mississippi River.
H. **Mercantilism** – The idea the Colonies exist to serve the Mother country with raw materials, goods. The more colonies the more powerful countries became.

**VII. Establishing a New Nation (1776–1791)**

A. **American Revolution**

1. **Causes:**
   
   A. England left colonies alone for much of the 18th Century
   
   B. Republicanism – Idea that people can govern themselves
   
   C. Constitutionalism – Idea in the colonies that Constitutions should be written clearly to define governmental powers. Becomes a major concern around 1760’s
   
   D. France Gone…
   
   E. British Debts

2. **Crisis:**

   A. Stamp Act, Stamp Act Congress
   
   B. Repeal/Declaratory Act
   
   C. Townshend Act
   
   D. No Importing other than from England
   
   E. Boston Massacre
   
   F. Tea Act – Boston Tea Party
   
   G. England sends in troops who have to be housed and fed by civilians
   
   H. The Intolerable Acts
   
   I. First Continental Congress – 1774 – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
   
   J. Lexington/Concord - Paul Revere

3. **Revolutionary War**

   A. George Washington – Crossing the Delaware
   
   B. Ft. Ticonderoga
   
   C. Trenton/Princeton
   
   D. American defeat after defeat
   
   E. Saratoga – The turning point
   
   F. French Allegiance to the revolutionaries
   
   G. Yorktown – Colonies defeat the British

4. **Revolution**

   A. Second Continental Congress – 1775 – Philadelphia, PA
   
   B. Declaration of Independence: Principles
   
   C. State Constitutions/Bill of Rights
   
   D. Articles of Confederation

5. **Critical Period**

   A. Weakness of the Confederation
   
   B. Newburg Conspiracy
   
   C. Annapolis Convention
D. Shay’s Rebellion

6. **Constitutional Convention**
   A. Problems with Representation
      A. Slavery – 3/5 compromise, Non-importation
      B. House of Representatives and Senate
         A. Reps – Population
         B. Senate – 2 each state
   B. Ratification
      A. Federalist – Supported the Constitution
      B. Anti-Federalists – Opposed the Constitution
         A. Bill of Rights did not exist

7. **Federalism**
   A. Washington as President
      A. Cabinet – Jefferson (Secretary) State, Knox-War, Hamilton-Treasury
   B. Bill of Rights – First 10 Amendments to the US Constitution
   C. Hamilton’s Program
      A. Debt Assumption/National Capital
      B. Bank of the US – House money- Cause more issues
         A. Constitutional Problems
            A. Interpretation of implied and strict construction
   C. Report of Manufacturing
   D. Political Parties
      A. Federalists (Hamiltonians) – wanted a stronger government
      B. Republicans (Jeffersonians) – wanted a limited government
         A. Hamilton’s Program caused issues with Foreign Policy

8. **Foreign Policy**
   A. French Revolution
   B. Proclamation of Neutrality
   C. Genet Mission
   D. War with England Averted: the Jay Treaty of 1794
   E. Quasi-War with France

9. **Election of 1800** - Jeffersonians Win
   A. Federalist Party domination ends

**VIII. Growth and Expansion of the US**

1. **Louisiana Purchase**
   A. 1803 with France, 18 cents and acre. Doubled the size of US.

2. **Manifest Destiny** - the belief that the United States was destined by God to settle from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean

3. **The War of 1812**
A. US vs Great Britain - June 1812-Spring 1815
   1. Canadian Border, Chesapeake Bay region, Gulf of Mexico, and at Sea
4. Monroe Doctrine - Dec. 2, 1923 - Europe stay out of the Western Hemisphere
5. Mexican-American War
   A. 1845-1847 US gains Texas, most of the "American West" including California in Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
   B. Alamo, Sam Houston, Annexed Texas
6. Gadsden Purchase
   A. Strip of land around Arizona: Done originally for trans-continental railroad
7. Alaska
   A. 1868 by Secretary of State Steward (Steward's Ice Box)
   B. Acquired from Russia
8. Hawaii - Annexed by US in 1898 - Defense of Pacific Coast
9. Spanish - American War 1898
   A. US acquires numerous islands from Spain, Bahamas and Puerto Rico (Not Cuba)

IX. Civil War
1. Background and Causes of the War
   A. Economic developments in the U.S.
   B. Slavery
   C. States Rights vs. Strong Federal Government
2. Political and Social Catalysts for the War
   A. Missouri Compromise
   B. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   C. Dread Scott Decision
   D. John Brown's Raid
   E. Uncle Tom's Cabin
   F. Lincoln Douglas Debates
   G. Presidential Election of 1860
3. Major Political and Military Leaders
   A. Southern Political Leaders
      1. Jefferson Davis
      2. Alexander Stephens
   B. Northern Political Leaders
      1. Abraham Lincoln
      2. William H. Seward
      3. Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Summer, Salmon P. Chase
   C. Southern Military Leaders
      1. Robert E. Lee
      2. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and James Longstreet
   D. Northern Military Leaders
      1. Ulysses S. Grant
2. William Tecumseh Sherman and George B. McClellan
3. Phil Sheridan, George G. Meade, Joshua L. Chamberlain
4. George H. Thomas, William Rosecrans, and various Others

4. **Events & Battles of 1861-1862**

A. Events

1. Secession of the Confederate States
2. Fort Sumter
3. Mobilization of the North and South
4. European Intervention and the Trent Affair

B. Battles

1. First Manassas (Bull Run)
2. Forts Henry and Donelson
3. Shiloh (Pittsburgh’s Landing)
4. Shenandoah Valley
5. Seven Days
6. Second Manassas (Bull Run)
7. Antietam (Sharpsburg)
8. Fredericksburg
9. Murphreesboro (Stone’s River)

5. **Naval War**

A. The Navies

1. Blockaders and Blockade Runners
2. Ironclads

B. Naval Battles

1. USS Monitor vs. the CSS Virginia (Merrimack)
2. New Orleans
3. Charleston Harbor
4. Mobile Bay
5. The CSS Alabama and the USS Kearsarge
6. The Blockade

6. **Events & Battles of 1863**

A. Events

1. Emancipation Proclamation
2. The Gettysburg Address

B. Battles

1. Chancellorsville
2. Gettysburg
3. Vicksburg
4. Chickamauga
5. Chattanooga

7. **Events & Battles of 1864-1865**

A. Events

1. Presidential Election of 1864
2. Copperhead Activities in the North
3. Surrender of Lee
4. Assassination of Lincoln

B. Battles
1. Atlanta
2. Wilderness
3. Spotsylvania Courthouse
4. Cold Harbor
5. Sherman's March
6. Franklin
7. Petersburg
8. Nashville
9. Appomattox Campaign

8. **Reconstruction**
   A. The Struggle for Equality
   B. Actions of the US Government
   C. Ratification of 13th, 14th, 15th Amendment

X. **Industrialization**
1. Progressive Movement
   A. 16th-18th Amendments
   B. Pure Food and Drug Act
   C. Incredible growth
   D. Industrial Revolution - Europe & United States
      1. Child Labor Laws, Unions, working conditions
      2. Urbanization - Development of Metropolitan areas

2. America's Growth and World Power
   A. World War I (See World History Remediation)
      1. Reluctant of jump in
      2. U-Boats and Lusitania
      3. 1914 Enter the War
      4. Treaty of Versailles
         a. Wilson's - 14 Points
         b. League of Nations (Basis for United Nations)
            1. Senate denied US involvement with League of Nations

3. Roaring 20's
   A. Cars, Trains
   B. Barrowing Credit - Farmers not roaring beginning of Dust Bowl
   C. Prohibition and Speakeasies (Al Capone)
   D. Naturalization Act - Cutting back on immigration
   E. Stock Market Crash

4. Great Depression
   A. Hoover responds by doing nothing
   B. Hawley-Smoot Tariff makes things worse
   C. Hoovervilles
   D. FDR to the rescue!
1. The New Deal - Welfare and public jobs, WPA work program, Social Security

E. 1933 Chicago - World's Fair

XI. World War II (See World History Remediation)
1. American Isolationism
2. Pearl Harbor
3. Two-Front War
4. Allies vs Axis
5. Big 3 - FDR, Churchill, Stalin
6. FDR dies - Truman in charge
7. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
8. Yalta and Potsdam Conferences - United Nations formed

XII. Cold War
1. End of WWII - Lenin and Stalin in USSR Bolshevik party
2. Division of Germany - East (Communism) and West (Democracy)
3. Berlin Air Lift
4. Korean War - North (Communist) vs. South (Democracy)
5. USSR develops the A-Bomb
6. McCarthyism
7. Containment and Domino Theory
8. Eisenhower and the Military Industrial Complex
9. Kennedy
   A. Cuban Missile Crisis and Bay of Pigs

XIII. Age of Affluence
1. Unprecedented Economic Growth
2. Television (and TV Dinners)
3. Cars and more cars
4. Advertising Boom
5. Rebellious Youth in the 1950's
   a. Elvis!
6. Civil Rights Movement Starts
   a. Desegregation and Brown vs. Board of Education (1953)
   b. Rosa Parks
   c. Martin Luther King, Jr. "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"

XIV. 1960's
1. Kennedy Assassination
2. Civil Rights March on DC - "I have a Dream" (1964)
4. LBJ and Vietnam
a. Vietnam - US disaster - Operation Rolling Thunder
b. Ho Chi Min
c. 1968 Tet Offensive
   1. American Media turns on the war
d. Nixon and Cambodia
5. Counter Culture
   a. Hippies
   b. Kent State Riots
   c. Sex, Drugs, and Rock and Roll
   d. 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago
   e. Society turned upside down
   f. Woodstock
6. Walking on the Moon
7. Richard Nixon

XV. 1970's
1. 1972 Presidential Election
2. Watergate - distrust of Government, Nixon resigns
3. Detente with Soviets
4. Jimmy Carter and American Malaise
   a. Stagflation
   b. American weakness perceived

XVI. 1980's
1. Ronald Regan elected
   a. American strength remembered and realized
   b. Grenada and Libya
   c. End of Detente to Confrontation
      1. Evil Empire, Star Wars, "Mr. Gorbachev tear down this wall."
   2. Soviet Empire begins to collapse

XVII. 1990's
1. GH Bush
2. Gulf War
3. Read My Lips
4. Clinton Elected
   a. National Health Care
   b. Somalia
   c. Welfare Reform
   d. 1994 Congressional Election
   e. Bosnia
   f. Impeachment
5. 2000 Election
   a. Gore won popular vote, GW Bush won electoral votes

6. Afghanistan and Iraq War
   a. 2004 - GW Bush Elected again
   b. Polar Ice Cap melting

7. 2008 Election - Barack Obama becomes the first African American elected as President!