

1. **1st Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly and petition

2. **2nd Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



Right to bear arms

3. **3/5's Compromise (1787):**



representation of African Americans would be counted as 3/5's of a person- 5 Slaves would count as 3 people for representation

4. **3rd Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



No quartering of soldiers

5. **4th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



No unreasonable searches or seizure

6. **5th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



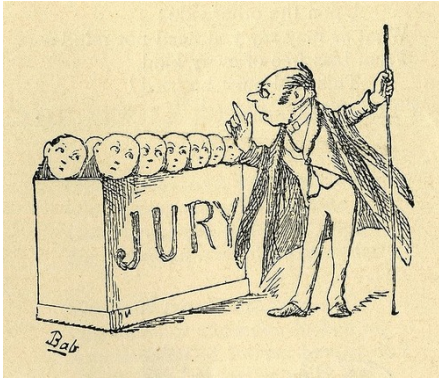
Due process of law- no self-incrimination, don't have to testify against yourself

7. **6th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



Right to a speedy trial

8. **7th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



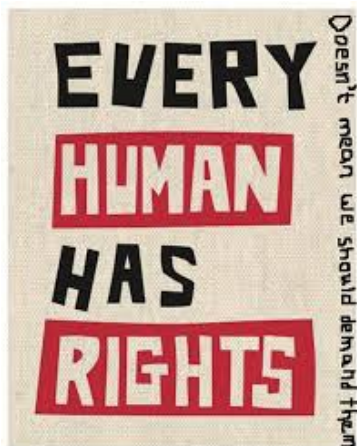
Right to a trial by jury

9. **8th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



No cruel or unusual punishment

10. **9th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



Constitutional Rights do not deny other Rights

11. **10th Amendment to the Bill of Rights:**



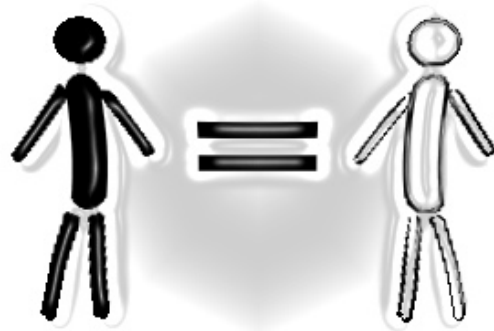
Federalism- states' rights

12. **13th Amendment:**



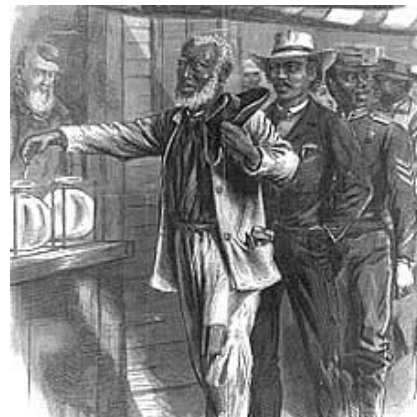
Freedom for African Americans- abolishes slavery

13. **14th Amendment:**



Citizenship for African Americans

14. **15th Amendment:**



Voting for African American men

15. **19th Amendment:**



Women get the right to vote

16. **1215:**



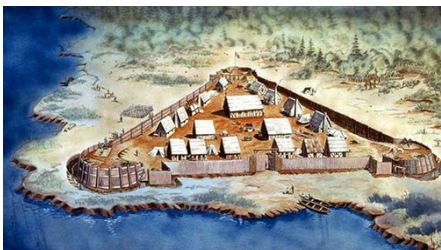
Magna Carta-Kings must obey laws and trial by jury

17. **1492:**



Columbus lands in America; Columbus "Sailed the ocean blue..."

18. **1607:**



Jamestown- 1st permanent English settlement

19. **1620:**



Plymouth- founded for religious reasons and Mayflower Compact

20. **1776:**



Declaration of Independence

21. **1783:**



Treaty of Paris that ends the American Revolution

22. **1787:**



Constitutional Convention

23. **1803:**



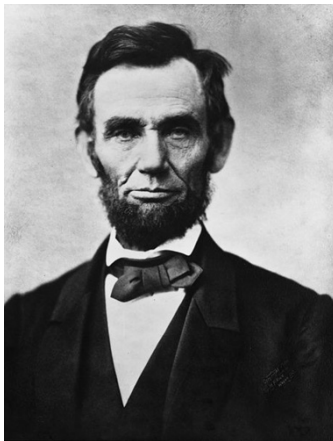
Louisiana Purchase

24. **1812:**



A war (1812-1814) between the United States and England which was trying to interfere with American trade with France.

25. **1860:**



Lincoln is elected president

26. **1861-1865:**



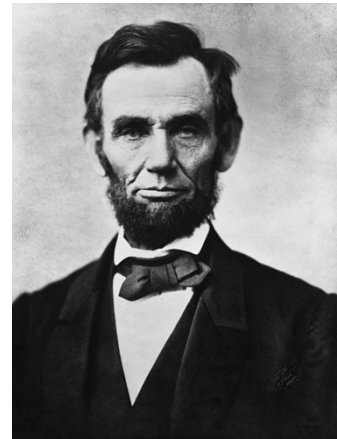
The Civil War

27. **Abigail Adams:**



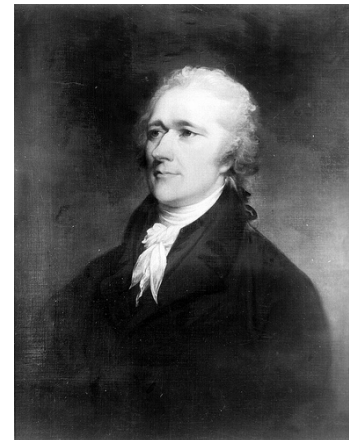
Wife of President John Adams; She was a big advocate for women's rights

28. **Abraham Lincoln**
(1861-1865):



1st Republican president-Events as President: -the Civil War - issued the Emancipation Proclamation -delivered the Gettysburg Address -13th Amendment was passed- wanted preserve the Union -wanted to treat the South well after the Civil War -was shot by the Actor John Wilkes Booth

29. **Alexander Hamilton:**



Federalist (strong national gov't); Established the first National Bank; believed in Free Enterprise; Secretary of Treasury under Washington

30. **Alien Act (1798):**



John Adams was president-It increased the of years needed to become a citizen through naturalization

31. **Amendments: ...**

32. **American Revolution: ...**

33. **Andrew Jackson (1829-1837):**



Hero of the Battle of New Orleans- "Old Hickory"- President during the Trail of Tears- Father of Jacksonian Democracy- Indian Removal Act-Creator of the Spoils System-President during the Nullification Crisis-

34. **Annexation of Texas (1845):**



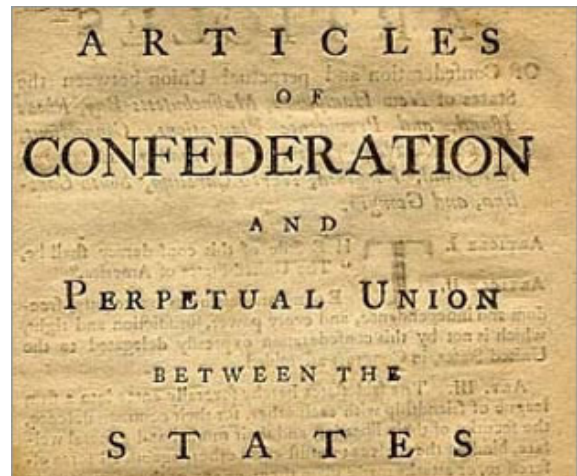
James K Polk is President, father of Manifest Destiny- Texas becomes the 28th state-

35. **Ann Hutchinson:**



Believed people should not be forced to practice religion. She held discussions at home that opposed church authority. She fled to Rhode Island when she was banished due to her beliefs.

36. **The Articles of Confederation (1777):**



Americas first Constitution- The Federal government is very weak but it's good enough during a war

37. **Battle of Ft. McHenry:**



The attacking by the of the Fort Mc Henry inspired the writing of our National Anthem by Francis Scott Key- It didn't become the National Anthem until 1931

38. **Battle of Lexington and Concord:**



The First battle of the American Revolution-The British were looking for gun powder and munitions- The British were also looking for Sons of Liberty leaders John Hancock and Sam Adams- "Shot heard around the World"

39. **Battle of Lexington and Concord (1775):**



1st Battle of the American Revolution- The famous "shot heard around the World"-American Win

40. **The Battle of New Orleans:**



Made Andrew Jackson a national hero and increased nationalism even though it was fought after the War of 1812 had ended.

41. **Battle of Saratoga:**



The American victory over the British convinced the French to join our side

42. **Battle of Saratoga (1777):**



Fought in New York state- Because the Americans won the Battle the French come on our side along with the Spanish

43. **Battle of Trenton:**



Washington crosses the Delaware on Christmas Eve and defeats the Hessians in a surprise attack

44. **Battle of Yorktown:**



Last battle of the American Revolution

45. **Battle of Yorktown (1781):**



Fought in Virginia- Americans with the help of the French defeat Lord Cornwallis and the British Army- Last Battle of the American Revolution

46. **Benedict Arnold:**

Traitor
Benedict
Arnold



American General who was labeled a traitor when he assisted the British in a failed attempt to take the American fort at West Point.

47. **Benjamin Franklin:**



Inventor, Diplomat to France and Printer- On the committee to write the Declaration of Independence-Member of the Constitutional Convention

48. **Bernardo De Galvez:**



Protected American shipping in the Port of New Orleans during the American Revolution

49. **Bifocals:**



Benjamin Franklin

50. **The Bill of Rights (1791):**



The First 10 Amendments to the U.S. Constitution- The Anti-Federalist wanted it

51. **Boston Massacre (1770):**



British soldiers fire on unarmed colonist- John Adams defended the soldiers and won- Paul Revere made his famous drawing that help publicize what happened

52. **The Boston Tea Party (1773):**



The Sons of Liberty, a colonial gang, decides to dump thousands of pounds of tea in the Boston Harbor disguised as Mohawk Indians-This will lead to the Intolerable Acts

53. **The Burning of Washington:**



Many government buildings destroyed. White House+Capitol burned down.

54. **California Gold Rush (1849):**



Discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in California- Thousands of Americans head to California to get rich- Manifest Destiny through settlement

55. **Checks and Balances:**



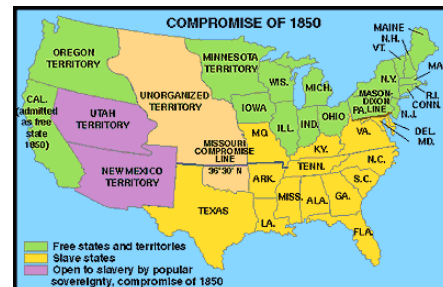
Each branch of government can check on the other- The Executive branch can veto laws- The legislative Branch can override vetoes- The Judicial Branch can rule laws unconstitutional

56. **Clara Barton:**



Founded the American Red Cross in 1881. An "angel" in the Civil War, she treated the wounded in the field.

57. **Compromise of 1850:**



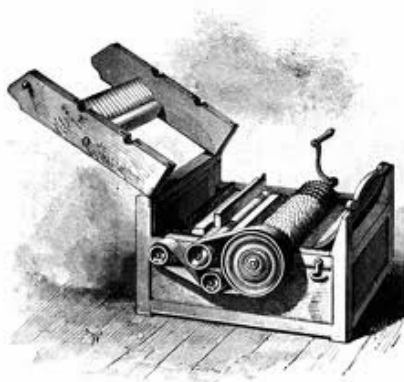
California comes in as a free state-A new strong fugitive slave law comes into effect- New territories are created- Texas-New Mexico border is settled

58. **The Constitutional Convention (1787):**



A successful effort by 55 delegates to replace the Articles- James Madison was the intellectual leader- George Washington was the president of the Convention

59. **Cotton Gin:**



Eli Whitney;

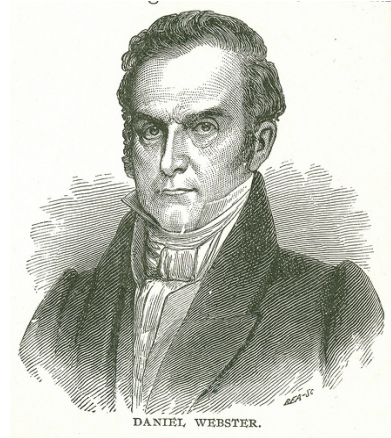
A machine that removed seeds from cotton fiber

60. **Crispus Attucks:**



Free African-American involved in the Boston Massacre; he was the first to die. He became a martyr.

61. **Daniel Webster:**



Big supporter of the federal government-The greatest speaker of his time-He thought slavery was evil

62. **Declaration of Independence (1776):**



It listed grievances against England- Thomas Jefferson wrote it- He talked about Unalienable Rights- We want to tell the whole world why we are breaking away from England

63. **Dorothea Dix:**



She worked to help the mentally insane in the United States- she was inspired by the 2nd Great Awakening

64. **Dred Scott:**



Slave who sued for his freedom and lost in Dred Scott v. Sanford

65. **Dred Scott vs. Sanford:**



Slaves were considered property; therefore, you may bring your slave anywhere-Chief Justice Roger Taney

66. **Eli Whitney:**



Inventor of the Cotton Gin & Interchangeable Parts

67. **Emancipation Proclamation (1863):**



Lincoln frees the slaves in the states at war with the United States

68. **Embargo Act (1807):**



Jefferson banned imports and exports/ was a disaster, wiped out all trade with all nations

69. **Erie Canal:**



A man-made waterway connecting the Hudson river at Albany with Lake Erie at Buffalo - It cut transport costs into what was then wilderness by about 90% - resulted in a massive population surge

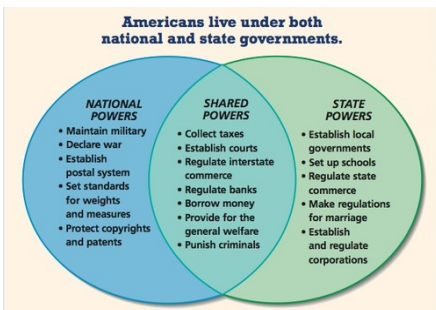
70. **Factory System:**



Samuel Slater;

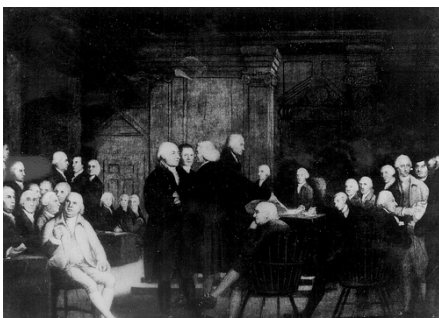
"Father of the Factory System" in America; escaped Britain with the memorized plans for the textile machinery; put into operation the first spinning cotton thread in 1791.

71. **Federalism:**



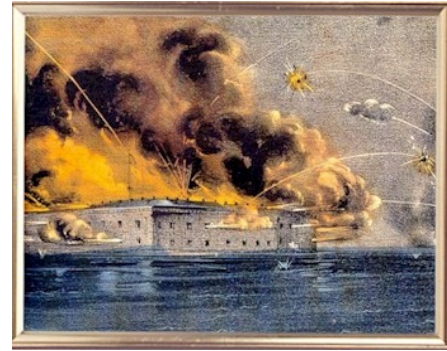
The National and State governments each have certain powers and they also share some powers like taxing

72. **First Continental Congress (1774):**



This was a direct reaction to the Intolerable acts by the colonist. The different colonies send representatives to Philadelphia to try to find ways to respond to England's bullying

73. **Fort Sumter (1861):**



First shots of the Civil War

74. **Franklin Stove:**



Benjamin Franklin; a cast iron heating stove

75. **French and Indian War (1754-1763):**



War between France and England over trading over fur in the Ohio Valley- The French and Indian vs the British- The English win and France gets thrown out of North America-Parliament will start taxing the colonies to pay for the War

76. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639):**



1st written constitution of the colonies

77. **General Charles Cornwallis:**



British general who surrendered at Yorktown effectively ending the American Revolution

78. **George Mason:**



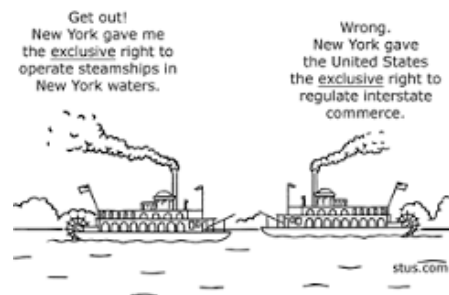
Antifederalist from Virginia who wanted a Bill of Rights

79. **George Washington (1789-1797):**



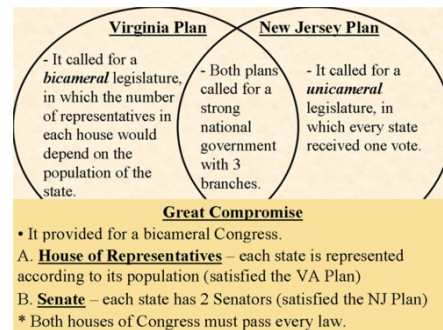
Commander of the Continental Army- President of the Constitutional Convention- 1st President of the U.S.A. -set precedents -Whiskey Rebellion- Jay's treaty (created favorable trade relations with Britain) -Judiciary Act 1789-Farewell Address

80. **Gibbons vs. Ogden:**



Federal laws are supreme-Only the Federal government can regulate interstate commerce- Chief Justice John Marshal

81. **The Great Compromise (1787):**



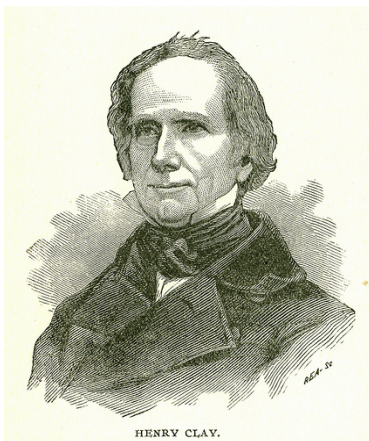
the Constitutional Convention established a bicameral system of government- Congress was divided into the House and the Senate-They took ideas from the New Jersey and Virginia Plan- it was all about representation

82. **Haym Salomon:**



America's banker during the American Revolution

83. **Henry Clay:**



HENRY CLAY.

The Great Compromiser-He was involved with the Compromise of 1820,1850 and he helped settle the Nullification Crisis

84. **Hiram Rhodes Revels:**



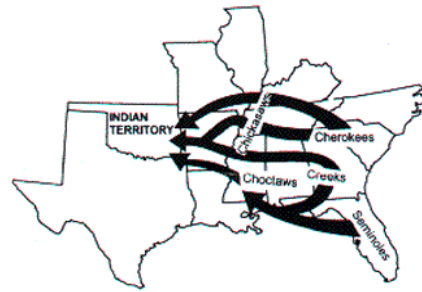
First African American to serve in Congress

85. **Important Court Cases: ...**

86. **Important Events: ...**

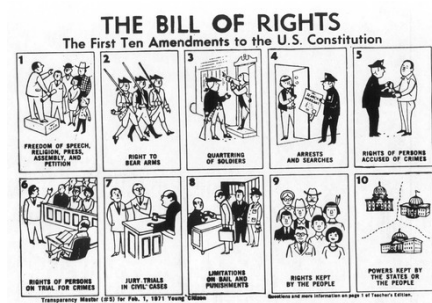
87. **Important People Throughout History: ...**

88. **The Indian Removal Act (1830):**



Andrew Jackson was president-All the Indians living east of the Mississippi were forced to move west of the Mississippi- Indians hated Jackson for this

89. **Individual Rights:**



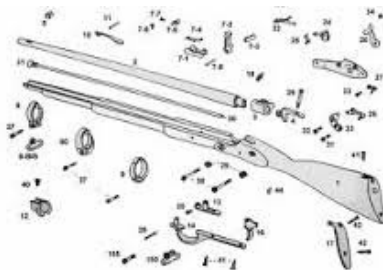
People are allowed certain freedom that are listed in the Bill of Rights and other amendments

90. **Industrial Revolution (1790's- 1900's):**



man-made to machine-made (mass production) - Interchangeable Parts-The Factory system-cheaper products- Increase transportation and efficiency

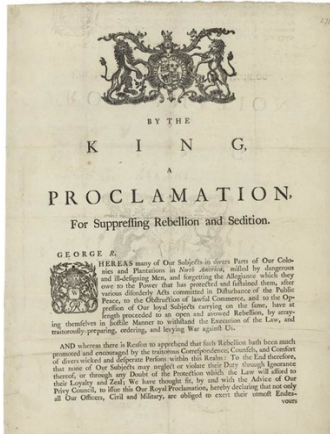
91. **Interchangeable Parts:**



Eli Whitney;

Identical parts that can be exchanged and replaced easily

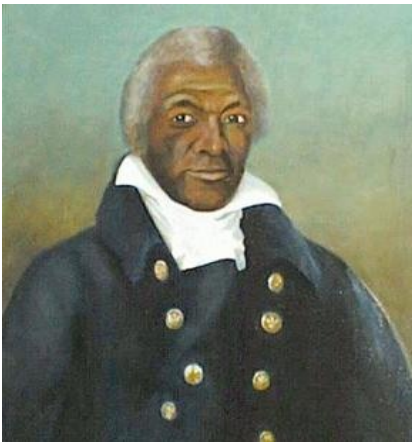
92. **The Intolerable Acts (Coercive acts) 1774:**



Because of the Boston Tea Party, England decides to punish Boston by closing down the Port of Boston

93. **Inventions: ...**

94. **James Armistead:**



He was one of several African Americans who served the American cause as spies for the Continental Army

95. **James K Polk**
(1845-1849):



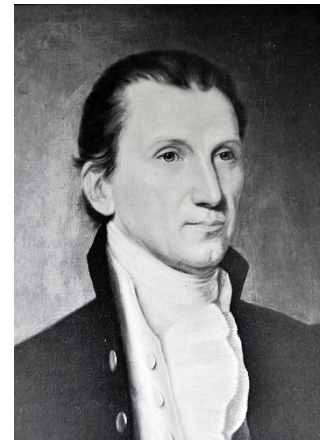
Father of Manifest Destiny- President during the Mexican-American War- President during Texas Annexation(1845)- President when we received the Mexican Cession- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo- President when we got the Oregon Territory from England

96. **James Madison**
(1809-1817):



Father of the Constitution-Author of the Federalist Papers in support of the Constitution-President during the War of 1812

97. **James Monroe**
(1817-1825):



Last of the Founding Fathers-President during The Era of Good Feelings-President during the Compromise of 1820-President during who established the Monroe Doctrine

98. **James Oglethorpe:**



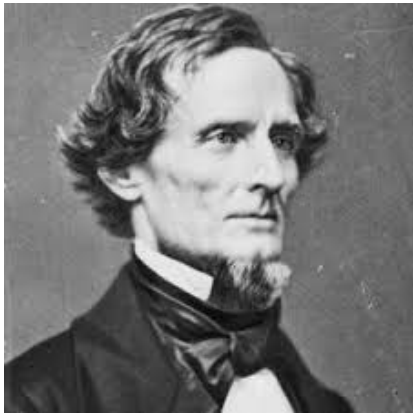
Founder of Georgia; social reformer (helping those in debtors' prisons)

99. **Jamestown (1607):**



First permanent English settlement- Tobacco saves it-
Pocahontas helps survive-Founded for economic reasons

100. **Jefferson Davis:**



President of the South or Confederate States of America during the Civil War

101. John Adams (1797-1801):



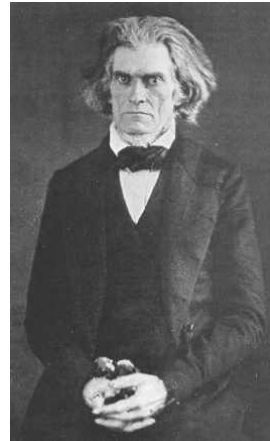
Lawyer at the Boston Massacre-2nd president of the U.S.A-
Events as President:XYZ Affair- Alien & Sedition Acts, -Judiciary
Act 1801 -Federalist

102. **John Brown:**



An abolitionist who attempted to lead a slave revolt by capturing Armories in southern territory and giving weapons to slaves, was hung in Harpers Ferry after capturing an Armory

103. **John C. Calhoun:**



Vice President of the United States who came up with idea of Nullification where state can rule laws unconstitutional

104. **John Hancock:**



Patriot leader and president of the Second Continental Congress; first person to sign the Declaration of Independence.

105. **John James Audubon:**



Artist-Drew a lot of pictures of nature; famous for his drawings of American birds

106. **John Jay:**



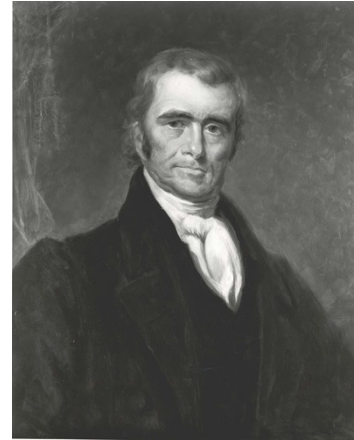
One of the authors of the Federalist papers; 1st Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, negotiated with British for Washington

107. **John Locke:**



He came up with idea of unalienable or natural rights-English Philosopher or Enlightenment thinker

108. **John Marshall:**



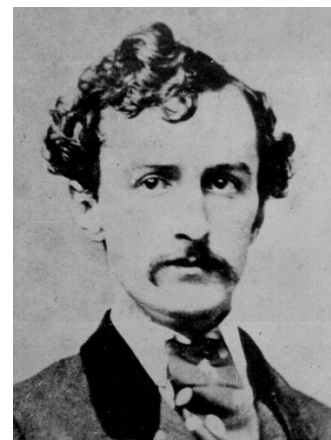
He was the Supreme Court Justice who was involved in several major Supreme Court decisions-Marbury v. Madison, Worcester v. Georgia, McCullough v. Maryland

109. **John Paul Jones:**



American naval commander in the American Revolution (1747-1792) said " I have not yet begun to fight."

110. **John Wilkes Booth:**



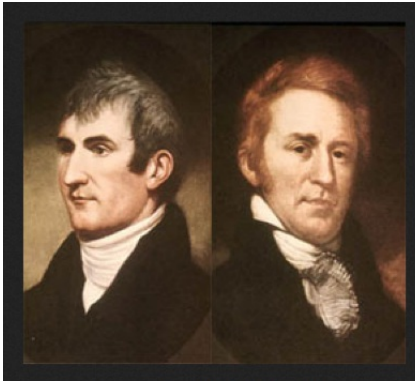
Famous Actor who shot Lincoln at Ford's Theatre 5 days after the Civil War had ended

111. **King George III:**



King of England during Am. Revolution; angered American colonists by issuing the Proclamation of 1763, the Quartering Act, the Sugar Act, and the Stamp Act, etc.

112. **Lewis and Clark (1804):**



Lewis & Clark

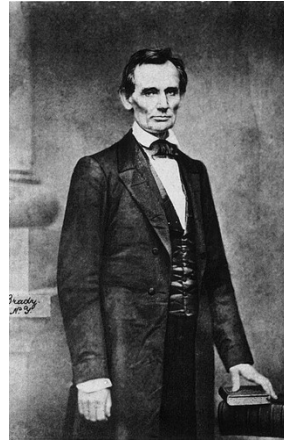
sent by Jefferson to check out the Louisiana Purchase- They reach Oregon with the help of an Indian guide Sacajawea

113. **Limited Government:**



Government is limited in what it can and can't do

114. **Lincoln is elected (1860):**



He is the first Republican president- the South starts to leave the Union

115. **Lincoln's Assassination (1865):**



John Wilkes Booth shoots Lincoln in the head at Ford's Theatre

116. **Louisiana Purchase (1803):**



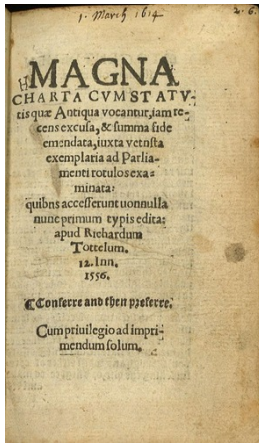
Doubled the size of America- got it from France for 15 million dollars- Jefferson is president- he thought it was illegal because nowhere in the Constitution does it say we can purchase land (Article 1 Section 8)

117. **Lowell factories:**



Francis C. Lowell;
1820's-30's these textile me mills relied heavily on the labor of young unmarried women.

118. **Magna Carta (1215):**



Trial by jury for the first time- Kings are limited it what they can and can't do- established a Parliamt

119. **Marbury vs. Madison:**



The establish the idea of Judicial Review- the Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional- Chief Justice John Marshal

120. **Marbury vs. Madison (1803):**



Judicial Review was established-the Supreme court could rules laws unconstitutional- John Marshall was the Chief Justice

121. **Marquis de Lafayette:**



French Aristocrat and military officer who fought for the US in the Revolutionary War beside George Washington

122. **Mayflower Compact (1620):**



First example of self-government in the colonies-Established by the Pilgrim men on the Mayflower

123. **McCulloch vs. Maryland:**



The Federal government can establish a national bank using the "Elastic Clause" necessary and proper (Article 1 Section 8)- States can't tax the Federal Government- Chief Justice John Marshall

124. **Mechanical Reaper:**



Cyrus McCormick;
A device that cuts grain

125. **Mercy Otis Warren:**



During the colonial era, she wrote plays that made fun of British officials- She was close friend of Abigail Adams- Her plays were published in newspapers throughout the colonies

126. **Mexican/American War (1846-1848):**



James K Polk is president-fought over the boundary of Texas- The U.S. wins and grabs more land-Manifest Destiny

127. **The Mexican Cession (1848):**



The land ceded or given by Mexico because they lost the Mexican/American War California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada

128. **The Missouri Compromise (1820):**



Henry Clay (the Great Compromiser)- Maine comes into the United States as a Free state and Missouri has slavery- Anything above the 36'30" degree line would be free and anything below could have slaves- they were trying to have an equal balance in the Senate-12 slave, 12 free

129. **The Monroe Doctrine (1823):**



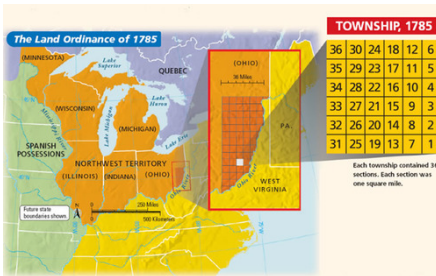
- Warned European nations against further colonial expansion into the Western Hemisphere

130. **The National Road (Cumberland Road):**



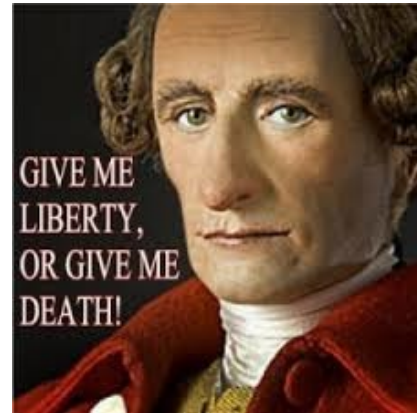
This was the first major improved highway in the U.S. built by the federal government.

131. **Northwest Ordinance (1785):**



Under the Articles, a system for changing territories to states

132. **Patrick Henry:**



"I know not what courses others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death" From a speech to the Virginia House of Delegates to convince them to support the fight for independence.

133. **Paul Revere:**



Silversmith-Drew the famous engraving in the Boston Massacre-member of the Sons of Liberty-Known for his famous ride at Lexington and Concord "The British are Coming"

134. **Phillip Bazaar:**



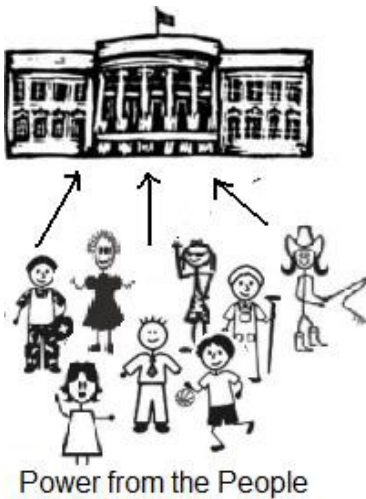
He was an immigrant from Chile who won the Congressional Medal of Honor-He was in the Navy

135. **Pocahontas:**



She saved John Smith's life-She also as a peace maker between the colonist and the Indians-She married John Rolfe

136. **Popular Sovereignty:**



We the people- people vote to get things done- the Preamble is an example- Kansas Nebraska Act

137. **Presidents: ...**

138. **Principles of the Constitution: ...**

139. **Proclamation of 1763:**



Act passed by Parliament restricting colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains- It was the beginning of tyrannical behavior on the part of England-The law limited Manifest Destiny

140. **Quartering Act (1766):**



Colonist were made to quarter or house and supply soldiers without being asked- Issued by Parliament

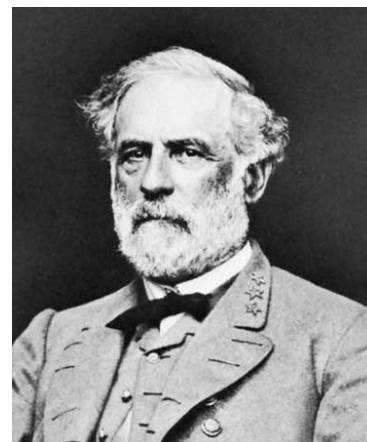
141. **Quick Dates: ...**

142. **Republicanism:**



The idea that people elect representative in their government

143. **Robert E. Lee:**



Appointed command of the Confederate Army in 1862 during the Civil War. Despite his skill, he was forced to surrender to Ulysses S Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in 1865.

144. **Roger Taney:**



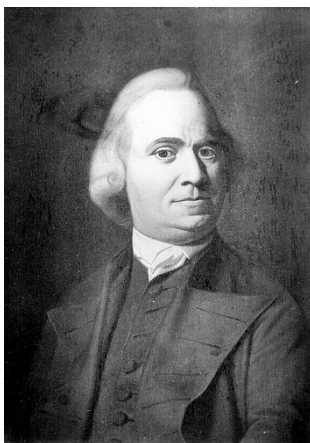
Supreme Court justice who wrote the Dred Scot decision which basically said that slaves were property and you could bring them where ever you wanted

145. **Sacagawea:**



She was Lewis and Clark's guide during the exploration of the Louisiana area

146. **Samuel Adams:**



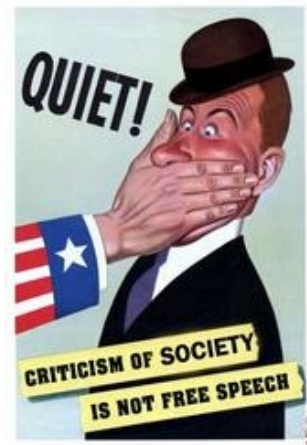
Leader of the Sons of Liberty

147. **Second Continental Congress (1775):**



Once again representatives from the different colonies get together and discuss possible war against England- They hire George Washington as their head general or Commander in Chief- They also assign Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence

148. **Sedition Act (1798):**



John Adams was president- Citizens could be jailed or fined for speaking against the president or elected officials-Jefferson saw this as an attack on the First Amendment

149. **Separation of Powers:**



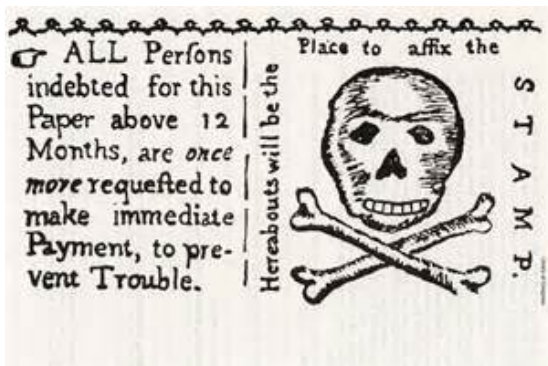
Each Branch of government has certain powers- The Legislative makes laws- The Executive Branch carries out laws- The Judicial Branch interprets laws

150. **Shay's Rebellion (1786):**



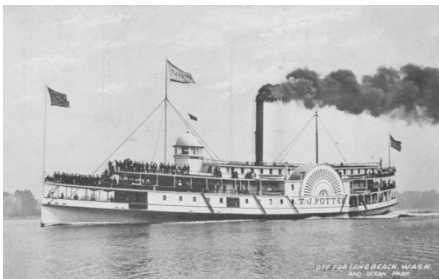
Farmers rebel against the unfair property taxes. The event was crushed but it showed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

151. **Stamp Act (1765):**



Tax on paper products such as legal documents, newspapers, license, playing cards etc. by Parliament

152. **Steamboat:**



Robert Fulton;

Made transportation on rivers much cheaper and faster for goods as well as for people traveling

153. **Steam Locomotive:**



Peter Cooper;

Made land travel faster, movement west

154. **Steel Plow:**



John Deere;

invention that made plowing tough soil easier

155. **Steel Process:**



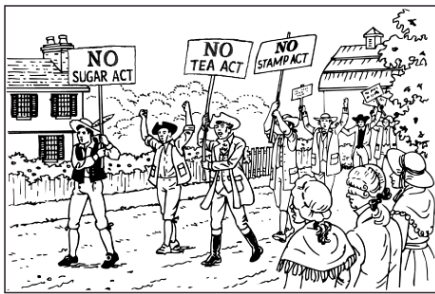
Henry Bessemer; faster way to make steel, it reduced the price of steel

156. **Stonewall Jackson:**



Confederate general who fought in the First Battle of Bull Run-
Considered one of the best generals for the South in the Civil War-

157. **Sugar Act (1764):**



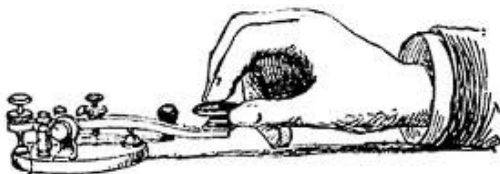
Tax on molasses by Parliament

158. **The Tea Act (1773):**



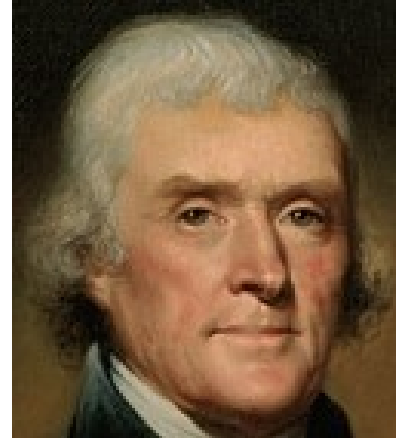
Parliament tries to monopolies or get complete control of the teas industry- this law will lead to the dumping of tea in the Boston Harbor

159. **Telegraph:**



Samuel Morse;
A device for rapid, long-distance transmission of information over an electric wire

160. **Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809):**



Wrote the Declaration of Independence-Events as President:
Louisiana Purchase(1803)-Lewis and Clark Expedition-Embargo Act of 1807- Marbury v. Madison- Democratic Republican

161. **Thomas Paine:**



He wrote Common Sense and The Crisis- Common Sense declared it was common sense that the colonies should rise up and rebel- The Crisis was more of pep talk to the troops

162. **Townshend Acts (1767):**



Tax place on ever day items such as glass, paper, silk, lead, and tea

163. **Trail of Tears (1838-1838):**



Andrew Jackson is president-Cherokee Indians are force off their land and moved to Oklahoma- Thousands die on the way- It is illegal but Jackson does it anyway- Indians hate Jackson

164. **Transcontinental Railroad:**



Railroad connecting the west and east coasts of the continental US

165. **Treaty of Paris (1763):**



Officially ended the French and Indian War-Colonial boundaries now extended all the way to the Mississippi River

166. **Treaty of Paris 1783:**



This Treaty officially ends the American Revolution-England recognizes the United States and gives up all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi

167. **Valley Forge (1777):**



Washington's army spends a horrible winter in Pennsylvania-
During this time, his army goes into some serious military
training

168. **Valley Forge**
(not a battle):



the Continental Army set up camp during the winter; lost almost half of his army to disease and starvation

169. **Virginia House of Burgesses (1619):**



First representative assembly in the colonies-one of 13 assemblies who made laws

170. **The War of 1812:**



War with England fought over the Impressment (kidnapping of American Sailors)-Some called it the 2nd American Revolution- Francis Scott Key writes the Star Spangle Banner- Andrew Jackson becomes the hero of the Battle of New Orleans

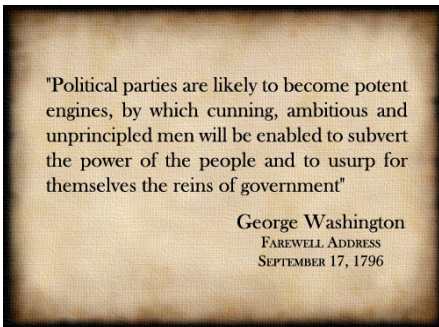
171. **War of 1812 Battles & Events: ...**

172. **Washington elected President (1789):**



Washington gets every vote in the electoral college and becomes the first president of the United States- He develop the first cabinet- He also establishes a foreign policy of neutrality in his Farewell Address

173. **Washington's Farewell Address (1793):**



Washington warn the country about the dangers of political parties, debt, and say to maintain a neutral in Foreign Policy

174. **Wentworth Cheswell:**



African American patriot who warned that the British were coming at Lexington and Concord-He is not known as well as Paul Revere because of the poem written about Revere

175. **William Carney:**



He was the first African American to win the Congressional Medal of Honor-He was a member of the famous African American regiment the 54th -

176. **William Penn:**



Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania for religious reasons

177. **Worcester vs. Georgia:**



Cherokee Indians can stay on their land and don't have to move- Andrew Jackson ignores the ruling and moves the Cherokee anyway-The result is the Trail of Tears- Chief Justice John Marshal