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American History 1010: Lecture Outline

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AMERICAN HISTORY 1010: LECTURE OUTLINE
Steven Alan Samson

- I. THE STUDY OF HISTORY
 - A. THE NATURE OF HISTORY
 - 1. Role of Ideas and **Presuppositions**
 - 2. Dual Purpose of History
 - a. Seeking Facts: Reliability and Selectivity
 - b. Interpreting Meaning
 - Reading I: Philosophies of History: A Secular View**
 - B. INESCAPABLE CONCEPTS
 - 1. **Sovereignty**: Ultimacy
 - 2. **Ends**: Goal, Purposes
 - 3. **Means**: Blueprints, Plan, Method
 - 4. **Truth**: Standard, Epistemology, Infallibility
 - 5. **Consequences**: Ethics, Liability
 - Reading II: Inescapable Concepts**
 - C. TWO EARLY VIEWS OF HISTORY
 - 1. **Cyclical**
 - a. Revolution
 - b. Sacred Calendar
 - c. Golden Age
 - d. Polytheism
 - e. **Eternal Recurrence**: Friedrich Nietzsche
 - f. Oswald Spengler and Arnold Toynbee
 - 2. **Linear**
 - a. **Teleology** (**telos** = goal)
 - b. History as a Story
 - c. God's Self-Revelation
 - d. Providence and Theophany (appearance of God)
 - e. "The Greatest Story Ever Told"
 - f. Salvation by Grace Through Faith
 - g. St. Augustine and Herbert Butterfield
- II. PHILOSOPHIES OF HISTORY
 - A. TWO MODERN VIEWS OF HISTORY
 - 1. **Progressive**
 - a. **Reason** as the Standard of Truth
 - b. Rationalist Religion
 - c. Science
 - d. French Enlightenment
 - e. Borrowed Capital
 - f. Thomas Macaulay, John Acton, Thomas Jefferson, John Dewey
 - 2. **Historicism**

- a. Pietists
 - b. **Cultural Relativism**
 - c. Existentialism
 - d. Nationalism
 - e. Leopold von Ranke, Wilhelm Dilthey,
Frederick Jackson Turner, and Charles Beard
- B. TWO HISTORICAL SYNTHESSES
- 1. **Hegelianism**
 - a. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
 - b. **Dialectic**
 - c. World Spirit
 - d. Francis Fukuyama
 - 2. **Marxism**
 - a. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
 - b. Economic Determinism
 - c. Atheism
 - d. Materialism
 - e. **Class Struggle**
 - 3. Their Influence Today

Reading III: Our Revolutionary Age: A Conservative View

III. ABORIGINAL AMERICA

- A. EVIDENCE OF OLD WORLD CONTACTS
 - 1. **Legends and Sagas**
 - a. **Precolumbian** Settlements
 - 2. Artifacts
 - a. **Petroglyphs**
 - b. Linguistic Evidence
- B. NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS
 - 1. Origins
 - a. Olmecs and Mayas
 - b. Aztecs
 - c. Native Americans
 - 2. Precolumbian Cultures
 - a. **Mound Builders:** Adena and Hopewell
 - b. Mississippian: Busk
 - 3. Southwest
 - a. **Pueblo: Anasazi**
 - 1) Uto-Aztecan
 - 2) Kivas
 - b. Apache
 - c. Hopi, Zuni, Pima
 - d. Navajo
 - 4. Intermediate Area
 - a. Great Basin: Shoshone, Modoc, Ute, Paiute

5. **Northwest Coast**
 - a. Chinook and Tillamook
 - b. Totem Poles
 - c. Potlatches
 - d. Shamanism
6. Arctic Coast
 - a. Eskimo: Inuit
7. Southeast and Mississippi Valley
 - a. Five Civilized Nations (**Muskogean**): Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole
 - b. Priesthood
 - c. Hothouses and Shake Houses
8. Northeast and Great Lakes
 - a. **Algonquian** Leaders: Powhatan, Massasoit, King Philip, Pontiac, and Tecumseh
 - b. **League of the Iroquois (Hiawatha)**: Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca
 - c. Miami, Chippewa, Shawnee
9. Great Plains
 - a. **Siouan** and **Caddoan** Groups: Blackfeet, Lakota (Sioux), Crow, Cheyenne, Arapaho
 - b. Tipis, Travois, Toboggan
10. Overview
 - a. Underpopulation
 - b. Intertribal Hostility
 - c. The **Columbian Exchange**
 - d. Dietary Revolution
 - e. Indian Inventions

IV. OPENING THE NEW WORLD

A. EUROPEAN BACKGROUND

1. Providential View

Reading IV: "The Hand of God in American History"

2. Secular Views
3. National Monarchies: Nation-State System
 - a. Rising Middle Class
 - b. Centralized Bureaucracies
4. Search for New Trade Routes
5. Exploration Subsidized
 - a. Henry the Navigator
 - b. Vasco da Gama and Pedro Cabral
6. Evangelization: Great Commission
 - a. Johann Gutenberg's Printing Press
7. Protestant Reformation
 - a. **Martin Luther**

- b. **John Calvin**
 - c. Religious Struggles
 - 8. **Innovations**
 - a. Magnetic Compass
 - b. Astrolabe and Quadrant
 - c. Portolani
 - d. Caravel
 - 9. International Politics
 - a. 1492: **Annus Mirabilis**
 - b. **First Great Imperial Struggle**
 - c. Rise of Spain: **Ferdinand and Isabella**
 - d. Spanish Century
 - e. **Charles V**
 - f. **Philip II**
 - B. RIVAL DISCOVERIES
 - 1. Norse
 - a. **Leif Ericsson**: Vinland
 - b. Thorfinn Karlsevni
 - c. Relics
 - 2. **Christopher Columbus**
 - a. Early Career
 - b. The Four Voyages
 - c. His Aims
 - d. Place Names
 - 3. Alexander VI
 - 4. **Treaty of Tordesillas**
 - C. UPPER NORTH AMERICA
 - 1. **John Cabot**: Newfoundland
 - 2. Giovanni da Verrazzano
 - 3. Jacques Cartier
 - 4. Henry Hudson
 - 5. **Samuel de Champlain**
- V. FIRST SETTLEMENTS
- A. SPANISH EXPEDITIONS
 - 1. Juan **Ponce de Leon**: Florida
 - 2. Vasco Nunez de Balboa: Panama
 - 3. Mexico: Aztec Empire
 - a. **Hernando de Cortes** (Cortez)
 - b. Montezuma
 - c. Conquistadores
 - 4. Francisco Pizarro: Inca Empire of Peru
 - a. Atahualpa
 - 5. Panfilo de Narvaez: Gulf Coast
 - a. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca

6. Hernando de Soto: Mississippi Valley
 7. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado: Southwest
 8. Juan Rodriguez de Cabrillo: California
 9. **Encomienda** System
 - a. **Bartolomeo de las Casas**
 - B. TWO GLOBAL VOYAGES
 1. Ferdinand Magellan: Spain
 2. **Francis Drake**: England
 - C. NORTH AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS
 1. Spanish Failures
 - a. Juan Ponce de Leon
 - b. San Miguel de Guadalupe, North Carolina
 - c. Bartolomeo de las Casas: the **Black Legend**
 - d. Philip II, King of Spain
 2. Rivalry with France
 - a. **Huguenots**
 - b. **Jean Ribault**
 - c. Fort Caroline: Rene de Laudonniere
 - d. John Hawkins
 - e. **Pedro Menendez de Aviles**
 - f. **St. Augustine**
 - g. Jacques le Moyne
 - h. Matanzas
 - i. Dominique de Gourgues
 3. Jesuit Missionaries
 4. English Challenge
 - a. **Roanoke**
 - b. Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert
 5. **Francis Drake**
 - a. Filibusterer
 - b. Destruction of St. Augustine
 - c. Raid on Cadiz
 - d. Rebuilding
 6. Roanoke Vanishes
 7. Defeat of the **Spanish Armada**
- VI. THE TIDEWATER COLONIES
- A. JAMESTOWN
 1. Multiple Perils
 2. Advertising the Land of Opportunity
 - a. Primogeniture
 - b. **Richard Hakluyt**
 - c. Merchant Adventurers: Virginia Company
 3. Jamestown
 - a. Famine

4. **John Smith**
 - a. Pocahantas
 5. **Powhatan**
 6. Turmoil
 - a. Departure of Smith
 - b. The Starving Time
 - c. Thomas Gates
 - d. Thomas Lord de la Warr
 - e. "Dale's Code"
 7. **Tobacco**
 - a. **John Rolfe**
 - b. Pocahantas
 8. Reforms
 - a. Thomas Smith
 - b. Private Property
 - c. **Headright System**
 9. **House of Burgesses**
 10. Indentured Service and Slavery
 11. Dissolution of the Virginia Company
 - a. Indian Uprising
 - b. Royal Commission
 - c. Royal or Crown Colony
- B. VIRGINIA
1. **William Berkeley**
 - a. Cavaliers and Roundheads
 2. **Bacon's Rebellion**
 - a. Treachery
 - b. Nathaniel Bacon
 - c. Defeat of the Occaneechee
 - d. Bacon's Treason and Death
 - e. Executions
- C. MARYLAND
1. The **Calvert Family**
 - a. George Calvert: First Lord Baltimore
 - b. Cecil Calvert: Second Lord Baltimore
 - c. Leonard Calvert
 2. Toleration Act
 3. Puritan Rule
 4. Catholics Disfranchised
- VII. PILGRIMS AND PURITANS
- A. PLYMOUTH PLANTATION
1. Mayflower
 - a. Pilgrims
 - b. Strangers

2. Scrooby
 - a. Rev. John Robinson
 - b. Covenant Theology
3. Absence of Liberty
 - a. Church of England
4. Flight to Holland
 - a. William Brewster

Reading V: Reasons for the Pilgrim Departure from Holland

5. Organizing a Plantation Colony
 - a. Virginia Company of London
 - b. Thomas Weston: Second Virginia Company
 - c. Joint Stock
 - d. Robert Cushman
6. **Mayflower Compact**
 - a. Stephen Hopkins

Reading VI: The Mayflower Compact

7. Starving Time
 - a. John Carver
 - b. **William Bradford**
8. Local Indians
 - a. Samoset
 - b. Massasoit of the Wampanoag
 - c. Squanto of the Patuxet
 - d. Peace Treaty
9. **Miles Standish**
10. Thanksgiving
11. New Troubles
 - a. New Agreement
 - b. Mourt's Relation
 - c. Bickering Among the Adventurers
12. Communal Framing Abandoned
 - a. Parceling the Land
 - b. Division into Households

Reading VII: Failure of Collective Farming

13. Ma-re Mount (Merrymount) Trading Post

Reading VIII: Thomas Morton of Merrymount

- B. EARLY PURITAN SETTLEMENT
 1. Salem
 - a. **John Endecott**: New England Company
 - b. **Congregationalism**
 2. Historical Context
 - a. Nonconformists
 - b. Counterreformation and Thirty Years War
 - c. Corruption of the Royal Court

VIII. ORIGINS OF THE BAY COLONY

A. THE STUART DYNASTY

1. Oligarchy of Barons and Merchants
2. **James I**: Divine Right of Kings
3. Young Charles
4. Frederick V
5. Duke of Buckingham
6. **Charles I** and Henrietta Maria
7. Petition of Right
8. **William Laud**

B. THE GREAT PURITAN MIGRATION

1. Cambridge Agreement
2. Emigration

Reading IX: The Puritan Movement

3. **John Winthrop**
4. Statement of Purpose
 - a. A Model Of Christian Charity

Reading X: A Model of Christian Charity

5. General Court
6. Rev. John Cotton
 - a. Moses His Judicials
7. Opposition
 - a. **Thomas Morton** and Sir Ferdinando Gorges
 - b. Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson
8. Political Reforms
 - a. Body of Liberties

IX. OFFSPRING OF THE BIBLE COMMONWEALTH

A. EMIGRANT COLONIES

1. Rev. **Thomas Hooker**
2. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
3. New Haven: Rev. John Davenport
 - a. Fundamental Articles

Reading XI: The Mosaic Judicials

4. Rev. **Roger Williams**

Reading XII: Roger Williams

5. Rhode Island
6. **Antinomian Controversy**
 - a. Antinomianism
 - b. **Anne Hutchinson**

Reading XIII: The Antinomian Controversy

7. Rev. John Wheelwright
 - a. Exeter Compact
8. Maine and New Hampshire

- a. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason
- 9. Right to Emigrate

Reading XIV: The Right to Emigrate

- B. LIFE AND SOCIETY IN NEW ENGLAND
 - 1. The Pequot War
 - 2. United Colonies of New England
 - 3. Education
 - a. **"Old Deluder" Act**
 - b. Harvard College
 - 4. Rev. **John Eliot**
 - a. "Praying Indians"
 - 5. Religious Persecutions
 - a. Quakers

X. THE INTERREGNUM

- A. THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR
 - 1. Background
 - a. Solemn League and Covenant (Scottish)
 - b. Scottish Kirk
 - 2. Short Parliament
 - a. **Triennial Act**
 - 3. Long Parliament
 - 4. Abolition of the Star Chamber and High Commission
 - 5. Massacre of Protestants in Ulster
 - 6. **Grand Remonstrance**
 - a. Alleged Treason
 - b. Invasion of Parliament
 - 7. Deadlock
 - a. Committee of Public Safety
 - b. The Ironsides: **Oliver Cromwell**
 - c. Great Rebellion
 - 8. Westminster Assembly
 - a. **Solemn League and Covenant** (English)
 - b. Independents
 - 9. The King's Defeat
 - a. The Army Seizes the King
 - b. Independents Reinstated
 - 10. A Second Civil War
 - a. Pride's Purge
 - b. Rump Parliament
 - c. Instrument of Government
- B. REFORMS IN MASSACHUSETTS
 - 1. Criticisms
 - a. Oliver Cromwell

2. Dr. Robert Child
3. **Code of 1648**
4. Cambridge Platform
- C. THE STUART RESTORATION
 1. **Charles II**
 2. Quakers
 3. **Charter Colonies**
 - a. Fusion of New Haven with Connecticut
 4. Navigation Acts
 5. **Mercantilism**
 - a. Monopoly
 - b. Premises
 - 1) **Bullionism**
 - 2) **Favorable Balance of Trade**
 - 3) Promotion of Manufacturing
 - 4) Promotion of Shipping
 - 5) Planting of Colonies

XI. THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN COLONIES

- A. NEW NETHERLAND
 1. Peter Minuit
 2. **Patroonships**
 3. **Peter Stuyvesant**
 - a. James II
- B. NEW SWEDEN
 1. Ft. Christina
 2. Johann Rising
- C. THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA
 1. Cape Fear
 2. Lords Proprietors
 - a. John Colleton
 - b. Anthony Ashley Cooper
 3. Carolina
 4. Fundamental Constitutions
 - a. **John Locke**
 5. Charles Town
 6. French Huguenots and Scottish Covenanters
 - a. Port Royal
 7. Albemarle
 8. Vestry Act
 9. **James Oglethorpe**
 - a. Savannah
- D. NEW YORK
 1. Second and Third Dutch Wars
 2. **Edmund Andros**

- 3. Charter of Liberties
- E. NEW JERSEY
 - 1. Sir George Carteret and John Lord Berkeley
 - 2. Concessions and Agreements
 - 3. East and West Jersey
 - a. William Penn
 - b. Royal Province of New Jersey
- F. PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE
 - 1. Pennsylvania
 - 2. **William Penn**
 - a. Quaker
 - b. Proprietary Province
 - c. George Fox: Pietists
 - d. Melting Pot
 - 3. Charter of Privileges
 - a. Brief Takeover by the Crown
 - b. Unicameral Legislature
 - 4. Philadelphia
 - 5. Personal Misfortunes
 - 6. Delaware

XII. FALL OF THE HOUSE OF STUART

- A. DECLINE OF THE BIBLE COMMONWEALTH
 - 1. **Halfway Covenant**
 - 2. Sphere Sovereignty
 - 3. Weakening of the **Theocracies** (rule of God)
 - 4. Rationalism
 - 5. **King Philip's War**
 - 6. Loss of the Massachusetts Charter
 - 7. **James II**
 - 8. Louis XIV
- B. THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION
 - 1. **Edmund Andros**
 - 2. **Dominion of New England**
 - 3. William of Orange
 - 4. Exile of James II
 - 5. Rev. **Cotton Mather**
- C. LEISLER'S REBELLION
 - 1. Ouster of James II
 - 2. **Jacob Leisler**
 - 3. Committee of Public Safety
 - 4. Military Leadership
 - 5. Burning of Schenectady
 - 6. Expedition Against Canada
 - 7. Leisler's Surrender

8. Leisler's Trial and Execution

Reading XV: The Trial and Execution of Jacob Leisler

- D. THE HOUSE OF ORANGE
 - 1. Declaration of Rights
 - 2. Bill of Toleration
 - 3. New Massachusetts Charter
 - 4. Salem Witch Trials
 - a. Cotton Mather
 - b. Samuel Sewall

XIII. CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH AMERICA

- A. NEW FRANCE
 - 1. Quebec
 - a. **Samuel de Champlain**
 - 2. Louis XIV
 - 3. Louis Joliet and Father Marquette
 - 4. Robert de La Salle
 - 5. Outposts
 - 6. Low Population
- B. SPANISH SOUTHWEST
- C. COLONIAL WARS
 - 1. The Balance of Power Concept
 - a. Shifting Alliances
 - 2. Imperial Politics
 - a. The Succession of Empires
 - b. First Great Imperial Struggle
 - c. France vs. Britain
 - 3. **King William's War**
 [War of the League of Augsburg, 1689-1697]
 - a. Struggle for the Palatinate
 - b. William Phips
 - c. Paper Money
 - d. Treaty of Ryswick
 - 4. **Queen Anne's War**
 [War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-1713]
 - a. Raids into Florida
 - b. Treaty of Utrecht
 - c. Nova Scotia
 - 5. **War of Jenkin's Ear**
 - a. Asiento
 - b. Siege of St. Augustine
 - c. Battle of Bloody Marsh
 - 6. **King George's War**
 [War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748]
 - a. **Frederick II** (the Great)

- b. Maria Theresa
- c. Fort Louisbourg

Reading XVI: The Destruction of the French Armada

- d. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

XIV. THE GREAT WAR FOR THE EMPIRE

A. RELIGION AND SOCIETY

- 1. John Wise
- 2. Calvinism
- 3. Saybrook Platform
- 4. Struggle for Liberty
 - a. Jurisdictional Issue
 - b. Diversity: Rhode Island and Virginia
 - c. Immigration
 - d. Presbyterians

B. THE GREAT AWAKENING

- 1. Solomon Stoddard
- 2. **The Great Awakening**
 - a. **George Whitefield**

Reading XVII: Benjamin Franklin on George Whitefield

- 3. Dissenting Sects
- 4. **Old Lights vs. New Lights**
- 5. **Jonathan Edwards**
- 6. Political Role of Clergy
 - a. Geneva Bible of 1560
 - b. Westminster Confession of 1646
 - c. Edward Coke on the Common Law

C. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- 1. Westward Migration
 - a. Marquis Duquesne
- 2. **George Washington**
 - a. Fort Duquesne
 - b. Fort Necessity
- 3. **French and Indian War (1754-1763)**
[Seven Years' War, 1756-1763]
- 4. **Albany Congress (1754)**
 - a. **Benjamin Franklin**
- 5. Braddock's Defeat
 - a. Jonathan Edwards
- 6. Expulsion of the Acadians
 - a. Cajuns
 - b. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Evangeline"
- 7. Frederick the Great
- 8. **William Pitt** and the Fall of Quebec
 - a. Wolfe and Montcalm

9. Settlement of the War
 - a. **George III**
 - b. Treaty of San Ildefonso
 - c. Peace of Paris
10. Pontiac's Rebellion

XV. SEEDS OF CONFLICT

A. PULPIT AND PRESS

1. Seedtime of the Republic
2. Puritan and Whig Influence
3. Tradition of Public Preaching
 - a. Election Sermons
 - b. Artillery Election Sermons
 - c. Thanksgiving Sermons
 - d. Political Influence

B. TWO CONTROVERSIES

1. The Parson's Cause
 - a. Failure of Tobacco Crops
 - b. **Patrick Henry**
2. Bishops' Controversy
 - a. Jonathan Mayhew
 - b. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
3. Fears of an Anglican Establishment
4. Thomas Secker
5. Stamp Act
6. John Adams

C. GROWING PAINS

1. New Generation of Leaders

Reading XVIII: New Leaders

2. **Edmund Burke**: "Salutary Neglect"
3. New Plan of Colonization

Reading XIX: Parliamentary Taxation

4. Conspiracy Fears

Reading XX: Sources of Political Culture

5. **Writs of Assistance**
 - a. Molasses Act of 1733: William Pitt
 - b. **James Otis**

XVI. MAKING COMMON CAUSE

A. REVENUE AND RESISTANCE

1. **Sugar Act** [American Revenue Act, 1764]
 - a. George Grenville
 - b. Committee of Correspondence
2. Currency Act (1764)
3. **Stamp Act** (1765)

- a. Virginia Resolutions: Patrick Henry
 - b. **Sons of Liberty**
 - c. **Stamp Act Congress** (1765): James Otis
 - d. Declaration: John Dickinson
 - e. Non-importation Agreements
 - f. Repeal: William Pitt
 - 4. **Declaratory Act** (1766)
 - 5. Quartering Act Crisis
 - a. Thomas Gage
 - B. THE TOWNSHEND CRISIS
 - 1. **Townshend Acts** (1767): Charles Townshend
 - Reading XXI: The Townshend Acts**
 - a. Nonimportation
 - b. **John Dickinson**: Farmer's Letters
 - c. Federalism
 - 2. **Samuel Adams**
 - a. Massachusetts Circular Letter (1768)
 - 3. Virginia Resolves: **George Mason**
 - a. Virginia Association (1769)
 - 4. **Boston Massacre** (1770)
 - a. Thomas Hutchinson
 - b. **John Adams** and Josiah Quincy
 - 5. Frederick Lord North
 - 6. Resumption of Trade
 - C. INTERCOLONIAL COOPERATION
 - 1. The Lull
 - Reading XXII: Calm Before the Storm**
 - 2. "Gaspee" Incident
 - 3. **Committees of Correspondence**
 - a. Boston Town Meeting: Samuel Adams
 - b. Declarations of Rights: Joseph Warren
 - c. Virginia's Provincial Committee: Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee
 - 4. Tea Act
 - 5. **Boston Tea Party** (1773)
 - a. Sons of Liberty
 - b. Thomas Hutchinson
- XVII. THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE
- A. BRITISH RESPONSE: THE FIRST PHASE
 - 1. **Coercive Acts** (1774)
 - a. Opposition by Burke, Barre, and Burgoyne
 - b. Boston Port Bill
 - c. Administration of Justice Act
 - d. Massachusetts Government Act

2. **Quartering Act** (1774)
 3. **Quebec Act** (1774)
 - a. Settlement in the West
 - b. Daniel Boone
 - c. Land Speculation: Benjamin Franklin
 4. Bystanders
 - a. Nova Scotia
 - b. Georgia
 - c. British West Indies
 - B. FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1774)
 1. Provincial and County Resolutions
 - a. Fairfax County Resolves
 2. **Suffolk Resolves**
 - a. **Joseph Warren**
 - b. **Paul Revere**
 - c. Declaration of Rights
 3. Protestant Tradition of Resistance
 - a. Rev. **Samuel Rutherford**
 4. Provincial Congress
 5. Continental Association
 6. Dominion Theory: **James Wilson**, Thomas Jefferson
 - a. John Adams: Novanglus Letters
 7. Whigs
 - C. BRITISH RESPONSE: THE SECOND PHASE
 1. Lord North's Plan of Reconciliation
 - a. Pitt Proposal
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 2. **New England Restraining Act** (1775)
 3. Battles of Lexington and Concord
 - a. Thomas Gage
 - b. The Midnight Ride: **Paul Revere**
 - c. **Jonas Clark**
 - d. Revere's Capture
 - e. Minute Men
 - f. Raising of an Army
 4. Ticonderoga: **Ethan Allen** and **Benedict Arnold**
 5. The Reasons for Taking Up Arms
- XVIII. SECESSION OF THE AMERICAN STATES
- A. THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1775-1788)
 1. Opening Session: John Hancock, **George Washington**
 2. Mecklenburg County Resolutions
 3. Battle of Bunker Hill
 4. John Dickinson
 - a. **Olive Branch Petition**

- b. "Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms"
 - 5. Post Office: Benjamin Franklin
 - 6. Navy
 - 7. Expeditions to Quebec: Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold
 - B. BRITISH RESPONSE: THE FINAL PHASE
 - 1. Debate in Parliament
 - 2. **American Prohibitory Act**
 - 3. Military Balance Sheet
 - a. Americans
 - b. British
 - C. THE CAMPAIGN FOR INDEPENDENCE
 - 1. **Thomas Paine**
 - Reading XXIII: The Quotable Thomas Paine**
 - 2. French and Spanish Aid: **Beaumarchais**
 - 3. Resolution for Independence: **Richard Henry Lee**
 - a. Basic Draft of Declaration: **Thomas Jefferson**
 - 4. Debate over Independence
 - 5. **Declaration of Independence**
 - a. Slave Trade
 - b. **John Witherspoon**
 - 6. The Unanimous Declaration
 - a. Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Nelson, Jr.
 - D. WAR: THE FIRST ROUND (April 1775-July 1776)
 - 1. Boston and Charleston
 - E. THE SECOND ROUND (August-December 1776)
 - 1. American Setbacks
 - 2. Battle of Long Island
 - a. **William Howe**
 - b. William Alexander, Lord Stirling
 - c. George Washington
 - 3. Staten Island Peace Conference
 - 4. Occupation of New York City
 - 5. Battle of White Plains
 - 6. Howe's Slow Pursuit
- XIX. THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE
- A. THE THIRD ROUND (December 1776-October 1777)
 - 1. Trenton
 - 2. Morristown, New Jersey
 - 3. Proposal for a Three-Pronged Summer Offensive: **John Burgoyne**
 - 4. Howe's Drive to Philadelphia
 - 5. **Battle of Saratoga**
 - a. Benedict Arnold

- b. Horatio Gates
 - 6. Adoption of the **Articles of Confederation**
- B. THE FOURTH ROUND (December 1777-December 1780)
 - 1. Stalemate: Valley Forge
 - 2. New Plan of Reconciliation
 - 3. Alliance with France
 - a. **Benjamin Franklin**
 - b. Treaties of Commerce and Alliance
 - 4. Carlisle Commission
 - 5. Naval War
 - 6. French Fleet
 - a. **John Paul Jones**
 - b. Count d'Estaing
 - 7. British Occupation of Georgia
 - a. Benjamin Lincoln and Casimir Pulaski
 - 8. Recruitment of European Officers: the Fronde
 - a. **Baron von Steuben**
 - b. **Marquis de Lafayette**
 - c. Johann de Kalb
 - d. Tadeusz Kosciuszko
 - e. **Charles-Armand Tuffin**
 - 9. John Paul Jones
 - 10. League of Armed Neutrality: Catherine the Great
 - 11. Loss of Charleston
 - 12. Battle of Camden: **Charles Cornwallis**
 - 13. Treason of **Benedict Arnold**
 - a. John Andre
 - 14. Thomas Jefferson
- C. THE FIFTH ROUND (December 1780-October 1781)
 - 1. Low Morale: Mutinies
 - 2. Comte de Rochambeau
 - 3. Comte de Grasse
 - 4. **Robert Morris**
 - a. Bank of North America
 - 5. Ratification of the Articles of Confederation
 - a. Western Land Dispute: Wabash Company
 - b. **George Rogers Clark**
 - 6. Southern Strategy: **Nathaniel Greene**
 - a. Daniel Morgan and Lighthorse Harry Lee
 - b. Battle of Cowpens
 - c. Battle of Guilford County Courthouse
 - d. Greene's Hit and Run Tactics
 - e. Francis Marion

XX. AFTERMATH OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

- A. YORKTOWN
 - 1. Naval Blockade
 - 2. Elaborate Deception
 - a. British Miscommunication
 - 3. Siege of Yorktown and Surrender of Cornwallis
 - B. A ROUND OF DIPLOMACY
 - 1. Fall of Lord North's Ministry
 - 2. War Between Britain and France (1778-1783)
 - a. Defeat of De Grasse
 - b. American Fleets
 - 3. Separate Peace
 - a. John Adams
 - b. Negotiations: Richard Oswald and **John Jay**
 - c. Preliminary Peace Treaty
 - 4. Loyalists
 - 5. Continental Army Disbanded
 - a. March on Philadelphia
 - b. Disarray
 - 6. Treaty of Paris
 - a. Consequences
 - b. George III
 - 7. Retirement of Washington
 - C. THE RESULTS OF THE WAR
 - 1. Independent States
 - 2. State Constitutions
 - a. **Massachusetts Constitutional Convention**
 - b. Typical Features
 - 3. Western Land
 - 4. Republican State Governments
 - 5. Redistribution of Property
 - 6. Feudal Property Laws Abolished:
 - Quitrents, Entail, Primogeniture
 - 7. Anglican Church
 - 8. Slave Trade
 - 9. Social Relations
 - a. Spirit of Equality
 - b. Status of Women
 - 10. Cultural Developments
 - a. History: David Ramsay and Mercy Otis Warren
 - b. Education: **Noah Webster** and Jedidiah Morse
- XXI. RECONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN STATES
- A. THE TRIAL RUN OF THE CONFEDERATION
 - 1. Western Land Disputes

- a. Wyoming Valley
- 2. Commerce
- 3. Land Ordinances
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Basic Land Ordinance of 1785: Townships
 - c. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- 4. Depression
 - a. Trevett v. Weeden: Judicial Review
- 5. Annapolis Convention
- 6. Shays' Rebellion
 - a. Demand for Paper Money
 - b. **Daniel Shays**
- B. THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION (May 25-September 17, 1787)
 - 1. Leadership
 - a. Floor Debates: **James Madison**, George Mason, **Gouverneur Morris**, James Wilson, Roger Sherman, Elbridge Gerry
 - b. Absentees: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry
 - c. The Delegates
 - d. **Robert Yates** and John Lansing
 - 2. Virginia Plan: **Edmund Randolph**
 - a. Provisions
 - 3. Proposed Amendments
 - a. Popular Elections Issue: George Mason
 - b. Single Executive: James Wilson
 - c. Upper House: Mason and Gerry
 - 4. New Jersey Plan: **William Paterson**
 - a. Provisions
 - 5. Committee of the Whole
 - a. Proportional vs. Equal Representation
 - 6. Connecticut Compromise: **Roger Sherman**
 - 7. Fundamental Resolutions
 - 8. The Great Debate
 - a. Slavery
 - b. Property Qualifications Rejected
 - c. Immigration
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 - e. National Debt
 - 9. Committee on Style and Arrangement
 - 10. Final Approval
 - 11. Analysis
 - a. Critiques
 - b. Republican Virtue

XXII. DESIGN FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT

A. THE RATIFICATION DEBATES

1. **Federalist Papers:** Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison

Reading XXIV: The Federalist Papers

2. **Anti-federalists:** George Mason, Elbridge Gerry, Richard Henry Lee, and Patrick Henry
 - a. George Mason
 - b. **Robert Yates**

Reading XXV: Brutus, No. 11

- c. Hesitant Supporters: Edmund Randolph, John Hancock, Samuel Adams
3. Early Ratifications
 - a. Anti-Federalist Dissent

Reading XXVI: Anti-Federalist Dissent in Pennsylvania

- b. Middle Ratifications
4. Late Ratifications
 - a. Virginia
 - b. New York
 - c. North Carolina and Rhode Island
 - d. Opponents

Reading XXVII: Patrick Henry's Opposition

5. Dissolution of the Continental Congress

B. CONSTITUTIONALISM

1. Purpose
2. **Preamble**
3. Bill of Rights
4. Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
5. Amendment
 - a. Constitutional Methods
 - b. Interpretation
 - c. Popular Initiative: States
 - d. Popular Referendum: States
6. Drastic Measures
 - a. **Interposition**
 - b. **Nullification**
 - c. **Secession**
 - d. **Emergency Powers and Martial Law**

C. ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES (DIVISION OF POWERS)

1. **Federalism**
 - a. Two Main Levels
 - b. Prevailing Norm before 1787
2. **Separation of Powers**
 - a. Three Separate Branches

- b. Modes of Selection and Terms of Office
- 3. **Bicameralism**
 - a. Two Chambers
 - b. Senate
 - c. House of Representatives
- 4. **Republican Principle**
 - a. Enhances Stability
 - b. Wise and Capable Leaders

XXIII. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY

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- 1. Division of Powers
 - a. Separation of Powers: **Baron Montesquieu**
- 2. System of **Overlapping Powers**
 - a. Sovereignty
 - b. Supreme Law of the Land
- 3. Separate Constituencies
- 4. Restraint on Power
 - a. Theory
 - b. Constitutional Powers
 - c. Specific Areas of Overlap
- 5. Federalist Papers
 - a. Purpose: **Break and Control the Violence of Faction**

B. FEDERALIST, NO. 10

- 1. **Remove the Causes** of Faction
 - a. Abolishing Liberty
 - b. Creating Uniformity of Opinions and Interests
- 2. **Control the Effects** of Faction
 - a. Republican Principle
 - 1) **Tyranny of the Majority**
 - b. Built-in Diversity
 - c. Auxiliary Precautions

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- 1. Laws
 - a. **Executive Orders**
- 2. Treaties
 - a. **Executive Agreements**
- 3. **Judicial Review**
- 4. Reversals
- 5. Amendments
 - a. Judicial Review
- 6. Appointments
 - a. Civil Service
- 7. Bureaucracy

8. Salary
9. **Veto and Override**
10. Tie-Breaking
11. Special Sessions
12. Impeachment and Trial
13. Pardons
14. War Powers
 - a. Police Actions
 - b. Emergency Powers

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- A. ORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT
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 2. **George Washington**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 3. First Congress
 - a. House of Representatives: **Frederick Muhlenberg**
 - b. Senate: **John Langdon**
 4. Washington's Inauguration
 5. **Bill of Rights**
 6. Executive Departments
 - a. Department of State: **Thomas Jefferson**
 - b. War Department: **Henry Knox**
 - c. Treasury Department: **Alexander Hamilton**
 - d. Postmaster General: Samuel Osgood
 7. **Federal Judiciary Act of 1789**
 - a. Chief Justice: **John Jay**
 - b. Attorney General: **Edmund Randolph**
- B. THE FIRST WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION (1789-1793)
 1. Hamilton's Fiscal Program
 - a. Reports
 - b. Controversies
 2. Assumption of State Debts
 - a. First Report on Public Credit
 - b. Speculators
 - c. District of Columbia
 - c. Resistance to Assumption of State Debts
 3. **Bank of the United States**
 - a. Loose Constructionism and **Implied Powers**:
Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Strict Constructionism and **Express Powers**:
Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph
 - c. Low Supply of Precious Metals
 - d. Precedent for Nationalism

4. **Report on the Subject of Manufactures:**
Mercantilism
5. **Cabinet**
6. Jefferson-Hamilton Feud
 - a. John Taylor of Caroline
7. Two Factions
 - a. **Federalists:** Alexander Hamilton
 - b. **Republicans:** Thomas Jefferson
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 - a. George Clinton

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- A. THE SECOND WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION (1793-1797)
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 2. Neutrality Proclamation
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 - a. His Defiance
 - b. Jacobin Terror in France
 4. Revolutionary Sentiment
 - a. Thomas Paine: The Rights of Man
 - b. Thomas Jefferson and William Short
 5. Jefferson's Resignation
 6. Chisholm v. Georgia (1793)
 7. Sovereign Immunity
 - a. Eleventh Amendment
 8. Whiskey Rebellion
 9. Jay's Treaty
 10. Pinckney's Treaty
 11. Cabinet Reorganization
 - a. Randolph Resigns
 - b. **Timothy Pickering:** Essex Junto
- B. TWO PARTY COMPETITION
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 - a. John Adams
 - b. Thomas Pinckney
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Aaron Burr
 2. Washington's Farewell Address

Reading XXVIII: The Farewell Address

- C. THE JOHN ADAMS ADMINISTRATION (1797-1801)
 1. **John Adams**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Generations of the Adams Family
 - c. Political Background
 - d. Vice Presidency

2. XYZ Affair
3. Undeclared Naval War with France
 - a. Timothy Pickering
 - b. **John Marshall**
4. Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
 - a. **Essex Junto**
 - b. Jacobin Clubs
 - c. Alexander Addison
5. **Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions**
 - a. Thomas Jefferson: **Nullification**
 - b. James Madison: **Interposition**

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 2. Republican Tie
 3. Federalist Loss
 4. Nature of the Electoral College
 5. **Aaron Burr's** Gambit
 6. Hamilton Breaks the Deadlock
 7. Twelfth Amendment
 8. Judiciary Act of 1801
 - a. Midnight Appointments
 - b. James Madison
- B. THE FIRST JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION (1801-1805)
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 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 2. War with Tripoli
 3. Judiciary Act of 1802
 4. Reduction of National Debt: **Albert Gallatin**
 5. **Marbury v. Madison** (1803)
- Reading XXIX: Supreme Court Asserts Judicial Review**
6. **Louisiana Purchase**
 - a. Treaty of San Ildefonso
 - b. **Napoleon**
 - c. French Colonization Abandoned
 - d. Federalist Opposition
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 - a. Timothy Pickering
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 - a. Burr's Alliance with Pickering
 - b. Burr Challenges Hamilton
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- a. George Clinton
 - b. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 - 2. Impeachment of Pickering and Chase
 - a. John Pickering
 - b. **Samuel Chase**
- B. THE SECOND JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATION (1805-1809)
 - 1. **Lewis and Clark Expedition:** Meriwether Lewis and William Clark
 - a. Sacajawea
 - 2. Zebulon Pike
 - 3. **Continuous Voyage Doctrine**
 - a. Rule of 1756
 - b. Broken Voyage Principle
 - c. Non-Importation Act
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- A. THE EMBARGO
 - 1. Embargo Acts
 - 2. Milan Decree
 - 3. Bayonne Decree
 - 4. Enforcement Act
 - 5. Opposition
 - a. Tertium Quids: **John Randolph** of Roanoke
 - b. Interposition
 - c. Timothy Pickering: Nullification
 - d. United States v. Peters (1809)
 - 6. Non-Intercourse Act
 - 7. Abolition of Slave Trade
 - 8. Presidential Election of 1808
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 - 1. **James Madison**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 - 2. **Napoleon**
 - a. Macon's Bill No. 2
 - b. Decree of Trianon
 - 3. West Florida Annexed
 - 4. Yazoo Land Fraud
 - a. John Randolph

Reading XXX: John Marshall and Judicial Nationalism

5. Bank Debate
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 7. **Battle of Tippecanoe**
 - a. Tecumseh
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 - c. **William Henry Harrison**
- C. WAR FEVER
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 - a. **John C. Calhoun**
 - b. **Henry Clay**
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 - a. American War Preparations
 - b. Economic Hardship
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 3. Declaration of War
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 - a. Rockingham Memorial: **Daniel Webster**
 - b. Theory of Interposition
 - c. Use of Conscripts in Foreign Wars
 - d. Distinction between the Militia and the Army
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 - a. Elbridge Gerry
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 6. British Blockade
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 - a. **Andrew Jackson**
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- a. **James Monroe**
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 - B. END OF THE WAR
 - 1. **Hartford Convention**: George Cabot
 - 2. **Treaty of Ghent**
 - 3. **Battle of New Orleans**: Andrew Jackson
 - 4. War Costs
 - C. THE SECOND MADISON ADMINISTRATION (1813-1817)
 - 1. Peacetime Military Establishment
 - 2. Algerian Expedition: **Stephen Decatur**
 - 3. Second Bank of the United States
 - a. John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay
 - b. Daniel Webster
 - c. Hard Money Policy
 - 4. Tariff of 1816
 - 5. Presidential Election of 1816
 - a. James Monroe and William Crawford
 - b. Rufus King
 - 6. Bonus Bill Veto: John C. Calhoun
 - E. THE FIRST MONROE ADMINISTRATION (1817-1821)
 - 1. **James Monroe**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 - 2. Era of Good Feelings
 - 3. Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
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- XXIX. EMERGENCE OF A NEW PARTY SYSTEM
- A. INTRIGUES IN FLORIDA
 - 1. First Seminole War: Andrew Jackson
 - a. "Rhea Letter"
 - b. Execution of Two British Traders
 - c. Attempted Censure: John C. Calhoun, William Crawford, Henry Clay
 - 2. Adams-Onis Treaty
 - a. **John Quincy Adams**
 - 3. Panic of 1819
 - a. **Thomas Hart Benton**
 - B. GROWTH OF NATIONALISM
 - 1. Dartmouth College Case: Daniel Webster
 - a. Obligations of Contracts
 - 2. **McCulloch v. Maryland** (1819)
 - a. Intergovernmental Tax Immunity
 - 3. **Missouri Compromise** (1820)

- a. Slavery in the Territories
 - b. Tallmadge Amendment
 - c. Jesse Thomas
 - d. "Doughfaces:" John Randolph
 - e. Henry Clay
 - f. South as a Minority
 - 4. African Slave Trade
 - 5. Dedham Case
 - a. **Unitarianism**
 - b. Transcendentalism
 - 6. Presidential Election of 1820
 - a. Lack of Formal Nominations
 - C. THE SECOND MONROE ADMINISTRATION (1821-1825)
 - 1. Extension of Suffrage
 - a. Abolition of Property Qualifications
 - 2. **Monroe Doctrine**
 - a. George Canning
 - b. John Quincy Adams
 - 3. **The American System**
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 - 1. New Political Factions
 - 2. Nominations: Legislatures vs. Caucuses
 - 3. Andrew Jackson
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 - 8. Electoral Split
 - 9. House of Representatives
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- XXX. THE LAST PURITAN AND THE FIRST DEMOCRAT
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 - 1. **John Quincy Adams**
 - a. Personal Background
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 - c. Character
 - 2. Civil Service Policy
 - 3. Nationalist Program
 - a. Opposition by Calhoun
 - 4. Panama Congress: Simon Bolivar
 - a. **Martin Van Buren**
 - b. "**Corrupt Bargain:**" John Randolph
 - 5. Tariff of Abominations

- a. Thomas Hart Benton
- Reading XXXI: Divergence of North and South**
 - b. South Carolina Resolutions
 - c. Theory of State Sovereignty
- 6. Electoral Democracy
 - a. **David Crockett**
- Reading: Not Yours to Give**
 - 7. Presidential Election of 1828
 - a. **Albany Regency**
- B. THE FIRST JACKSON ADMINISTRATION (1829-1833)
 - 1. **Andrew Jackson**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 - 2. Kitchen Cabinet
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 - a. **Spoils System**
 - b. **William Marcy**
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- Reading XXXII: Democracy in America**

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- A. GROWING POLITICAL DIVISIONS
 - 1. Seeds of Disunion
 - a. Webster-Hayne Debate: Robert Hayne
 - b. Jefferson Day Dinner: Jackson vs. Calhoun
 - 2. Rifts in the Administration
 - a. **Peggy Eaton Affair**: John Eaton
 - b. Cabinet Reorganization: **Roger Taney** and **Lewis Cass**
 - 3. New Political Parties
 - a. **Working Men's Party**
 - b. **Anti-Masonic Party**: William Morgan
 - 4. Attack on the American System
 - a. **Logrolling**
 - b. Maysville Road Veto
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 - a. **Nicholas Biddle** vs. Thomas Hart Benton
 - b. Unpopularity of the Bank
 - c. Judicial Review Rejected
 - 6. Indian Lands
 - a. Nullification of Cherokee Laws
 - b. Worcester v. Georgia (1832)
 - c. Black Hawk War
 - d. Second Seminole War: **Osceola** and **Zachary Taylor**

- e. "Trail of Tears"
- 7. Presidential Election of 1832
 - a. National Republicans: Henry Clay
 - b. Anti-Masons: William Wirt
 - c. Democrats: Andrew Jackson
- B. **THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS**
 - 1. Tariff of 1832
 - 2. Ordinance of Nullification: James Hamilton and **Robert Rhett**
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 - 4. Proclamation to the People of South Carolina
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- A. THE SECOND JACKSON ADMINISTRATION (1833-1837)
 - 1. "Rugged Individualism"

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- 2. Removal of Bank Deposits
 - a. **Pet Banks**
 - b. Censure
 - 3. **Whig Party**
 - a. **David Crockett**
- Reading: Not Yours to Give**
- 4. Abolitionist Propaganda
 - a. Gag Rule
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- 1. **Loco-Focos**
 - a. New York Banks
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 - d. Barnburners
 - e. General Act Charters
 - 2. **Specie Circular**
 - a. Thomas Hart Benton
 - b. Repeal in 1838
 - 3. Presidential Election of 1836
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- C. **TEXAS WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE**
- 1. American Settlers
 - 2. Plan of Cuernavaca: Gen. **Santa Anna**
 - 3. Government-in-Exile vs. the Santannistas

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 - a. Treaty of Velasco
- D. THE MARTIN VAN BUREN ADMINISTRATION (1837-1841)
 1. **Martin Van Buren**
 - a. Personal Background
 - b. Political Background
 - c. The Regency
 - d. Jackson Years
 - e. Professional Politician
 2. Panic of 1837
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XXXIII. EVANGELISM AND HUMANITARIANISM

- A. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL INDICATORS
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- B. CHRISTIAN AND HUMANITARIAN IMPULSES
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 - b. The Salem Society
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 - a. **Voluntarism**
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 - a. **Burned Over District**
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- e. New Sects and Religions
- 2. Sunday School Movement
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 - 1. Public Education
 - 2. Lyceum Movement: Josiah Holbrook
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- A. MORAL PERFECTIONISM
 - 1. Temperance Movement
 - a. **Benjamin Rush**
 - b. **Lyman Beecher** and Jedidiah Morse
 - c. Statistics
 - d. **Neal Dow's** Maine Law
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- B. UTOPIAN SOCIALISM
 - 1. Religious Communes
 - a. Ephrata and Shaker Colonies
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- 7. Labor Unions
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 - 1. Biological and Materialistic Thinking
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 - a. **Phrenology**: Johann Spurzheim and George Combe
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 - 4. Spiritualism: Andrew Jackson Davis
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- A. **TRANSCENDENTALISM**
 - 1. **Ralph Waldo Emerson**
 - 2. Religious Syncretism
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 - a. Harvard Divinity School Address of 1837
 - b. **Theodore Parker**
 - c. Unitarian Schism
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 - 1. Anti-Intellectual Sentimentalism
 - 2. Women's Roles
 - a. **Emma Willard**
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 - 4. Seneca Fall Convention: **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
 - 5. **Oberlin College**: Charles Finney
 - C. ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT
 - 1. Slavery

- a. Early Opposition
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- 3. American Anti-Slavery Society: William Lloyd Garrison, Arthur and Lewis Tappan
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 - a. **Thomas Dew**
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- 6. Denominational Schisms
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- A. REVOLT IN CANADA
 - 1. Tensions

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- 2. William MacKenzie
- 3. Raids into Canada
- 4. **The Caroline**
- 5. Aroostook War
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- B. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1840

- 1. **William Henry Harrison**
- 2. Martin Van Buren
- 3. Log Cabins and Hard Cider

Reading XXXV: The Log Cabin, Hard Cider Campaign

- C. THE WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON ADMINISTRATION (1841)

- 1. **William Henry Harrison**
 - a. His Family
- 2. Cabinet

- D. THE JOHN TYLER ADMINISTRATION (1841-1845)

- 1. **John Tyler**
 - a. The Succession Question
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- 2. The Whig Economic Program
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 - b. Repeal of the Independent Treasury Act
 - c. **Fiscal Bank** Veto
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 - a. Webster-Ashburton Treaty
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- A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844
 - 1. Henry Clay's Resignation
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