

## Chapter Summary

### Section 1: Many Cultures Meet

European explorers brought new diseases, technology and enslaved Africans to America and returned with new plants, products and gold.

### Section 2: The American Revolution

Colonists drew on the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, and Enlightenment ideas to rebel against “taxation without representation.”



## Chapter Summary (continued)

### Section 3: The Constitution

The Articles of Confederation were ineffective. A new Constitution was created, based on a federal system of checks and balances.

### Section 2: The New Republic

Under George Washington the U.S. succeeded. It faced challenges from France and Britain. The North and South developed sectional differences.



## Objectives

- Discuss the migration of the first people to the Americas.
- Explain why Europeans wanted to develop a sea route to India in the 1400s.
- Describe the importance of trade in West Africa.
- Identify the effects of Christopher Columbus's voyage to the Americas.



## Terms and People

- **clans** - extended family groups upon which most Indian cultures were based
- **Middle Passage** - enslaved Africans' transatlantic journey to the Americas on a slave ship
- **Christopher Columbus** - Italian mariner sailing for the Spanish who accidentally encountered the Americas while traveling to the Indies in 1492

## Terms and People (Continued)

- **conquistadors** - Spanish explorers who established an empire around the Caribbean and throughout Central and South America
- **Columbian Exchange** - the exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and ideas between Europe and the Americas following Columbus's journey



## What were the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas?

Europe's Age of Exploration began as a **search for an all-water route to Asia**. In 1492, Europeans began to explore the Americas.

The arrival of European settlers and enslaved Africans **brought traumatic changes** to the many complex Indian cultures.

**The first Americans migrated from Asia between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago.**

- Some scientists believe they **crossed a land bridge** over the Bering Strait.
- Others believe they **came by boat** along the Pacific coast.

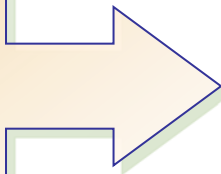
American Indians spread throughout the different landscapes of North and South America.

## Culturally diverse Indian shared several characteristics:

- 1 They lived in **extended family groups** called **clans**.
- 2 Clans identified with spirits of powerful animals.
- 3 American Indians believed powerful **spiritual forces were part of nature**.



**Agriculture  
led to the  
growth of  
civilizations.**

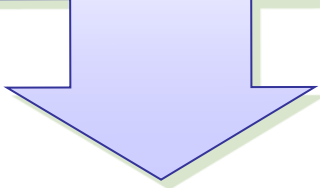


- Indians of Central Mexico **cultivated squash, corn, and beans** 3,500 years ago.
- **Expanded food supplies led to towns and cities** under powerful chiefs.

# Native American Culture Regions About 1450



**Between the 14th and 16th centuries,  
Europe was changed by the Renaissance.**



- Scientific advances and an increase in economic wealth gave rise to voyages of exploration.
- Economic wealth led to voyages of exploration as monarchs sought **trade from Asia and Africa**.

Portuguese mariners rounded the southern tip of Africa and eventually reached India.

But on the way, some mariners stopped to trade with West African nations.

- They sought gold and salt, and they enslaved Africans.
- Between 1500 and 1800, 11 million slaves crossed the Atlantic, a trip known as the **Middle Passage**.



In 1492, Italian mariner **Christopher Columbus** sailed westward for Spain seeking an alternate route to Asia.



Although he landed in the Caribbean, he believed the islands were the Indies. He called the natives Indians.

Europeans converted the Indians to Christianity, took their land, and enslaved them.

Spanish **conquistadores** established an empire around the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

1519–21	Hernán Cortés defeated the Aztecs.
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon explored Florida.
1539–42	Hernando de Soto explored parts of the Southeast to the Mississippi River.

# The World in 1500





The traffic of plants, animals, tools, diseases, and ideas between Europe and the Americas after 1492 is called the **Columbian Exchange**.

Animals such as **pigs, horses, mules, sheep and cattle** were introduced to the Americas.

Europeans diversified their own agriculture, adopting Indian crops such as **maize and potatoes**.



## Objectives

- Describe the European colonial presence in North America.
- Trace the development of democratic ideals in Europe and America.
- Identify the causes of the American Revolution.
- Discuss the results of the American Revolution.



## Terms and People

- **House of Burgesses** – elected Virginia legislature, begun in Jamestown in 1619
- **Mayflower Compact** – provided a framework for self-government at Plymouth in 1620
- **Magna Carta** – 1215 document signed by King John that limited the power of the English monarch
- **English Bill of Rights** – 1688 document signed by King William and Queen Mary that listed freedoms of Englishmen

## Terms and People (continued)

- **Enlightenment** – 18<sup>th</sup> century European intellectual movement; stated that all problems could be solved by human reasoning
- **Great Awakening** – 1740s evangelical movement that led to the birth of new churches in the colonies
- **Thomas Jefferson** – wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776
- **George Washington** – General of the Continental Army during the American Revolution



## What important ideas and major events led to the American Revolution?

European nations explored and established colonies in the Americas.

England established 13 colonies that later became the United States of America.

**Spain, France, and England all established major colonies in the Americas.**

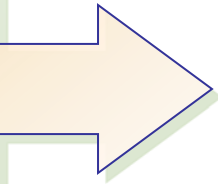
Spain gained wealth from Mexico and South and Central America.

French traders traded for furs in Nova Scotia.



England established a string of colonies along the east coast of North America.

In 1607,  
**Jamestown** was  
founded on  
Chesapeake  
Bay.



Despite Indian attacks, disease, and starvation, the colony grew, raising tobacco for export.

Planters established the **House of Burgesses** as an elected legislature.



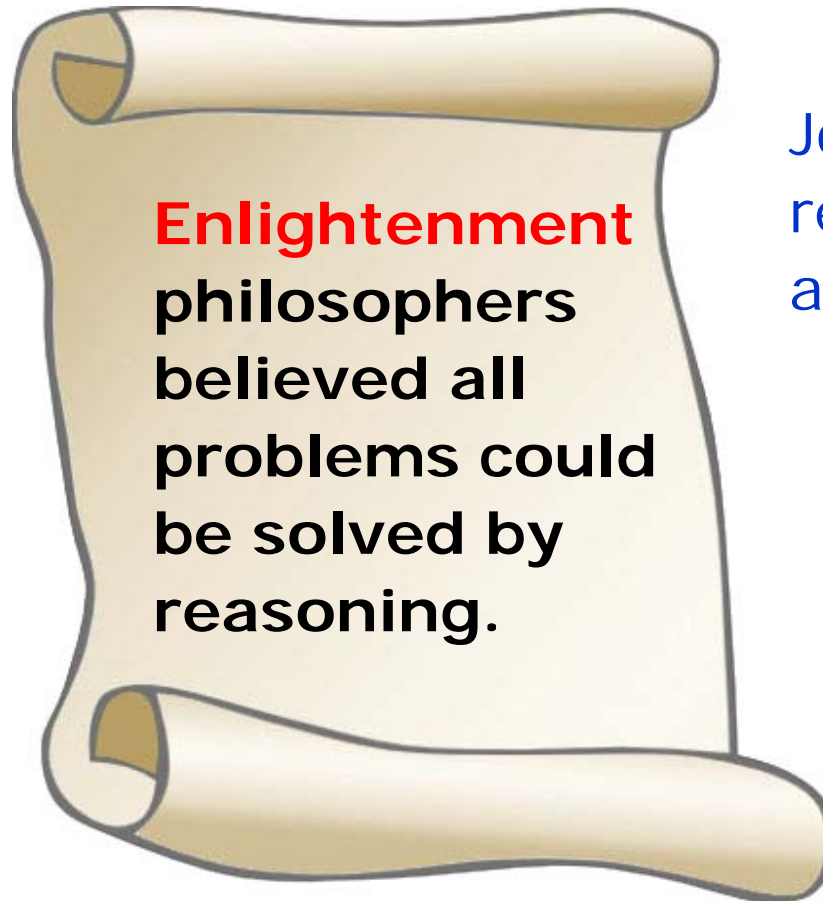
**In 1620, Plymouth Colony was established in New England.**

- Adult males signed the **Mayflower Compact**, a framework for self-government.
- **Early settlers were devout Puritans** who hoped to create model moral communities.

The colonists brought democratic ideals from England.

- In 1215 the **Magna Carta** protected an English citizen's right to a trial by jury.
- In 1688 the **English Bill of Rights** listed freedoms the government promised to protect.



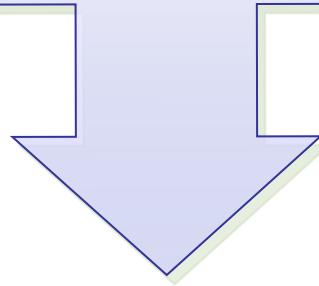


**Enlightenment**  
philosophers  
believed all  
problems could  
be solved by  
reasoning.

John Locke applied  
reason to government  
and politics.

During the 1700s  
the philosophy of  
the Enlightenment  
circulated in  
the colonies.

In the 1740s, the **Great Awakening**, an evangelical movement, began a religious revival in the colonies.



This led to greater tolerance of religious differences.



**Between 1689 and 1763, Britain and France fought a series of wars in Europe.**

In 1754, the **French and Indian War** erupted in North America.

Victory in 1763 gave Canada and new western land to Britain.





**The British victory was very expensive. Parliament imposed new taxes.**

American colonists protested "taxation without representation."

In 1774, the **First Continental Congress** met and appealed to Parliament without success.

## The American Revolution began in 1775.

Fighting started when British troops marched to seize ammunition and arms in Concord, Massachusetts.

A colonial army was formed. **George Washington** was put in command by the Continental Congress.

## In July 1776, Congress adopted a Declaration of Independence.

- Drafted by **Thomas Jefferson**, the declaration expressed John Locke's Enlightenment views on "natural rights."
- It stated that people have "certain unalienable rights" including "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness...."



The Americans won the war after trapping a British army in Yorktown, Virginia.

The Americans benefited from the leadership of George Washington and assistance from France.

The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.



## Objectives

- Identify the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.
- Describe the role compromise played in the creation of the Constitution and the struggle for its ratification.
- Define the principles expressed in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.





## Terms and People

- **bill of rights** – guarantee of basic freedoms
- **Shays' Rebellion** – 1786 armed revolt by Massachusetts farmers led by Daniel Shays
- **James Madison** – Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention who was a key figure in the writing and ratification of the Constitution
- **ratify** – officially approve

## Terms and People (continued)

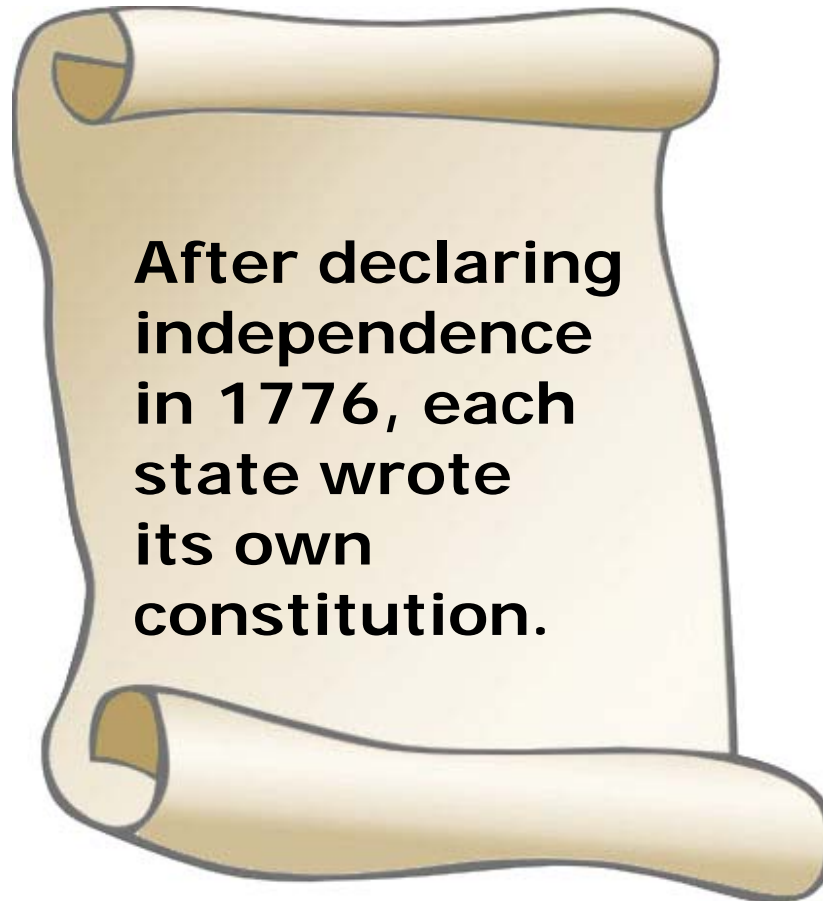
- **federalism** – division of sovereignty between states and the federal government
- **separation of powers** – government functions are divided between three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial
- **checks and balances** – each branch can check, or limit, the power of the others, preventing a concentration of power



## What ideas and debates led to the Constitution and Bill of Rights?

Dissatisfied with British rule, the American colonists rebelled and **created the United States of America with a new system of government.**

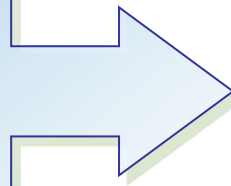
The enduring document they created—the Constitution—has guided the nation for over 200 years.



- Created governments with representatives elected by the people.
- Most contained a **bill of rights** listing freedoms guaranteed to citizens.

## The Articles of Confederation was the new nation's first constitution.

Fearing the abuse of power, the states gave the new federal government only limited authority.



Congress could declare and conduct war and could regulate trade with foreign countries and Indian nations.





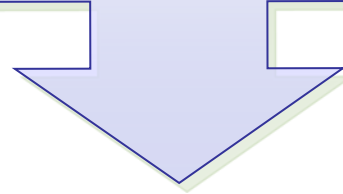
**Under the Articles, Congress had authority over the Northwest Territory. It passed two laws to organize and govern this land.**

**Problems  
emerged under  
the Articles of  
Confederation.**



- States taxed goods from other states, which hurt interstate commerce.
- The nation could not pay its war debt.
- With no national army, the states could not defend the nation's borders or gain respect abroad.

In Massachusetts, farmers faced losing their farms when they couldn't pay their debts.



In 1786, Daniel Shays led a mob of angry farmers on a federal arsenal.

Known as **Shays' Rebellion**, the incident highlighted the weakness of the federal government under the Articles.



**In May 1787, state delegates met in Philadelphia to amend the Articles of Confederation.**

- Delegates restructured the national government in what became known as the Constitutional Convention.
- Delegates disputed the amount of power to be retained by states or given to Congress.

## Small states favored the New Jersey Plan.

There would be a **one-house Congress**.

States would be **represented as equals**, no matter their size.

The U.S. would remain a confederation of sovereign states with **few powers granted to the national government**.

## Large states favored **James Madison's Virginia Plan**.

Congress would be a **bicameral legislature**.

In both houses, states with **larger populations would have more members**.

A President would command the armed forces.

## The Great Compromise proposed by Roger Sherman included:

- a House of Representatives based on the Virginia Plan. **More populous states would have more members.**

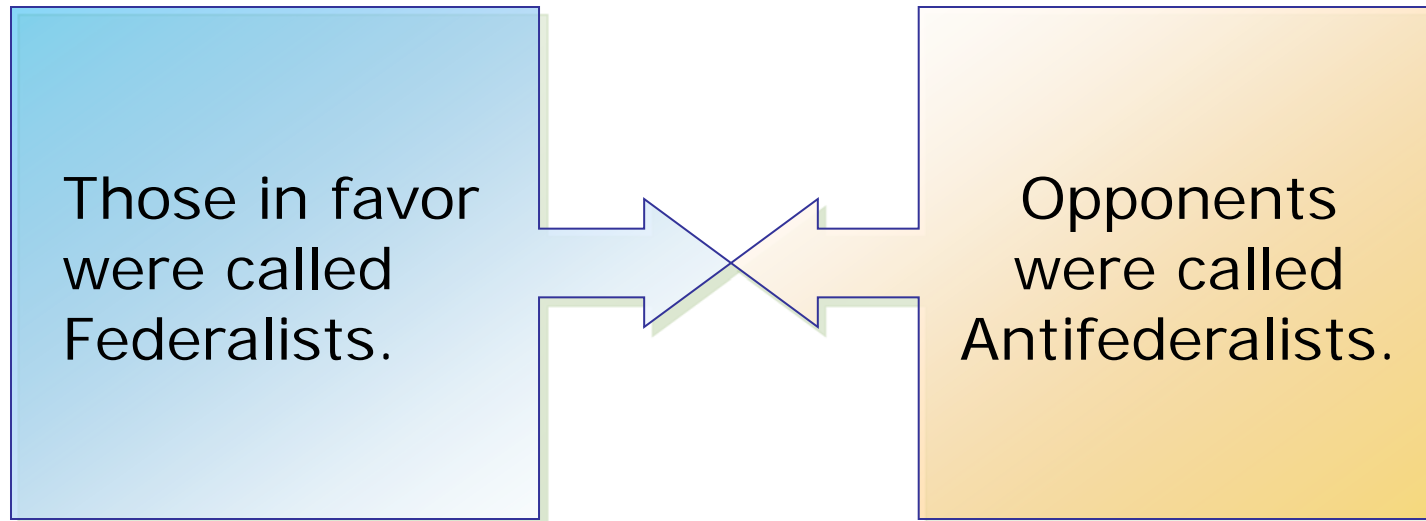
---

- a Senate based on the New Jersey Plan. **Each state would have two senators.**

---

- the Three-Fifths Compromise **counted each slave as three-fifths of a person** for a state's representation in the House. Enslaved people could not vote.

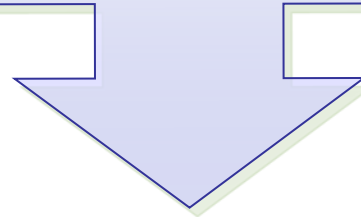
Before the Constitution could go into effect, it had to be **ratified** by 9 of the 13 states.



With New Hampshire's ratification in 1788, the Constitution was the new law of the land.

Under **federalism**, power was divided between the states and the federal government.

The Constitution promoted a **separation of powers** into distinct executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Each branch has **checks and balances** on the others.



This prevented the concentration of power in any one branch of the federal government.



## Objectives

- Discuss the structure of the federal government and the emergence of political parties.
- Explore the major foreign-policy issues that confronted the United States.
- Describe the growing differences between the North and the South.



## Terms and People

- **Alien Act** – Federalist law meant to make it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens
- **Sedition Act** – Federalist law meant to stop criticism of President Adams's policies by Democratic Republicans
- **judicial review** – power of the court to declare an act of Congress or the President unconstitutional
- **Louisiana Purchase** – large territory purchased from France in 1803, doubling the size of the U.S.

## Terms and People (Continued)

- **impressment** – British practice of “pressing” or forcing American sailors into the British navy
- **embargo** – suspension of trade
- **cotton gin** – invention by Eli Whitney to separate cotton fibers from shells, made slavery more profitable in the South
- **Monroe Doctrine** – U.S. policy barring European interference in the Americas

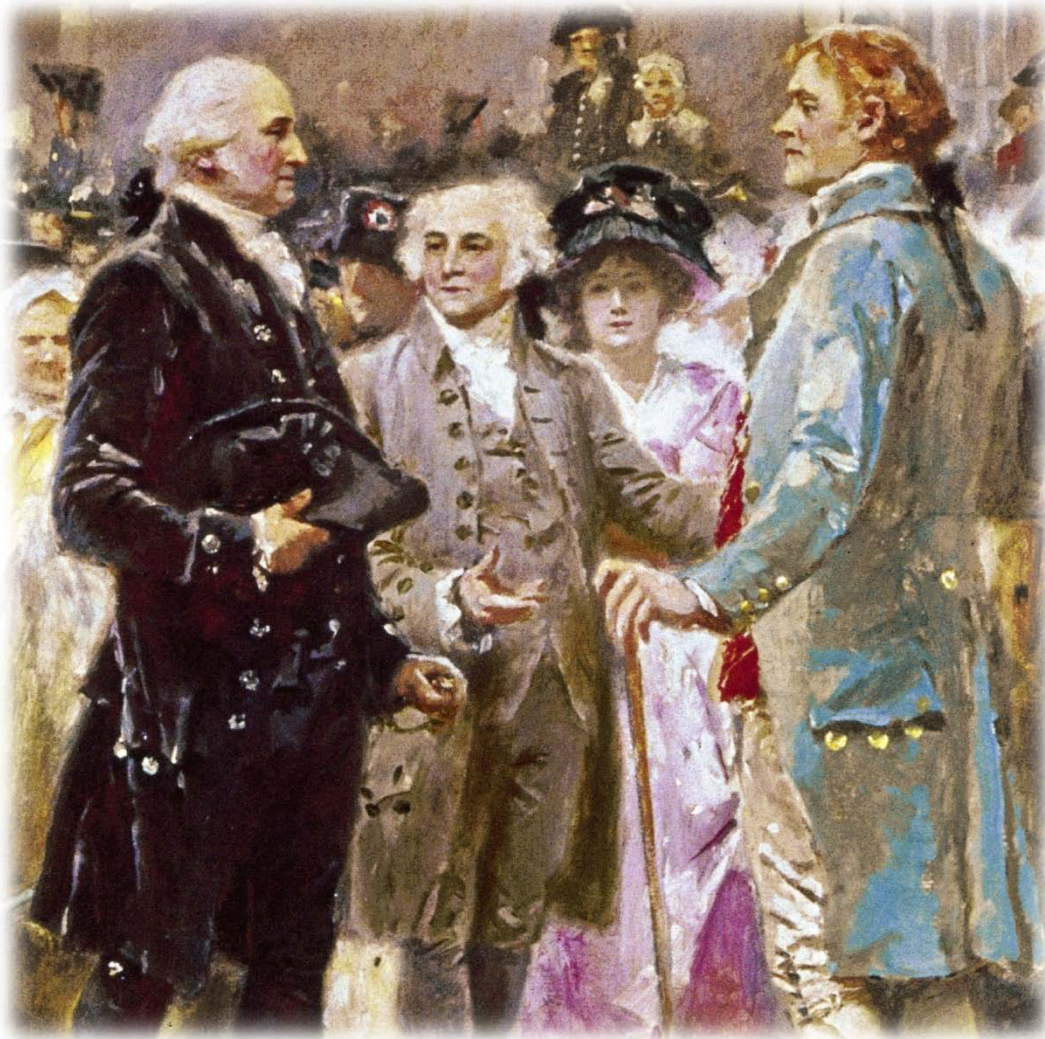


## How did the United States and its government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

Both **internal political issues and international affairs tested the new nation**. Despite these challenges, the United States grew.

But with growth came economic, political, and social issues that began to divide the North and the South.





In 1789, George Washington took office as the first President of the United States.

Left to right: Washington, Adams, and Jefferson



The future of the nation depended on his ability to lead.

Washington proved an excellent choice. He selected a skilled Cabinet, including Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

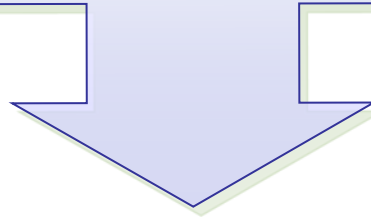
Hamilton proposed an economic plan that included a national bank.

## Opponents criticized Hamilton's broad interpretation of the Constitution.

Federalists believed the Constitution empowered Congress to enact laws for the "general welfare." They were **loose constructionists**.

Democratic Republicans wanted to limit the federal government only to powers stated in the Constitution. They were **strict constructionists**.

American loyalties **were split by the French Revolution** and the resulting war between France and Britain.



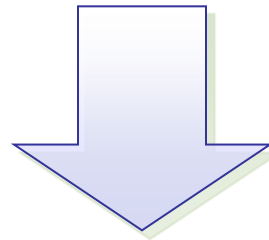
- Democratic Republicans sympathized with the French, while Federalists favored Britain.
- Despite U.S. neutrality, American ships were seized by the British for trading with the French.
- In 1794 Washington sent John Jay to negotiate with Britain.
- Jay's Treaty avoided war but the Democratic Republicans cried foul.

**In 1796 John Adams was elected the second President. He faced challenges from France.**

- American ships were seized.
- French officials demanded bribes.
- **Full-scale naval war** erupted.

The Federalists exploited the crisis by passing two laws aimed at their opponents.

1. The **Alien Act** allowed the deportation of pro-French immigrants who criticized the government.
2. The **Sedition Act** made it a crime to publicly discredit Federal leaders.



Unpopular laws led to the decline of the Federalists.

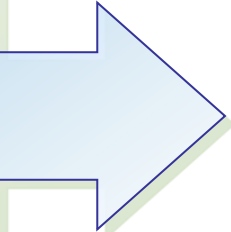


**Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams  
in the election of 1800.**



- The election set a precedent for the peaceful transfer of power based on voting.
- Jefferson and the Democratic Republicans eliminated unpopular taxes, cut expenses, and reduced the national debt.

Jefferson's policies to limit federal power, however, were checked by Chief Justice John Marshall.



In *Marbury v. Madison* the Supreme Court asserted **judicial review**, the power to decide the constitutionality of acts of Congress or the President.

In 1803 Jefferson obtained the huge **Louisiana Purchase** from French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte.



Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the new territory.

Britain resumed seizing U.S. ships trading with France and allowed for the **impressment** of U.S. sailors.

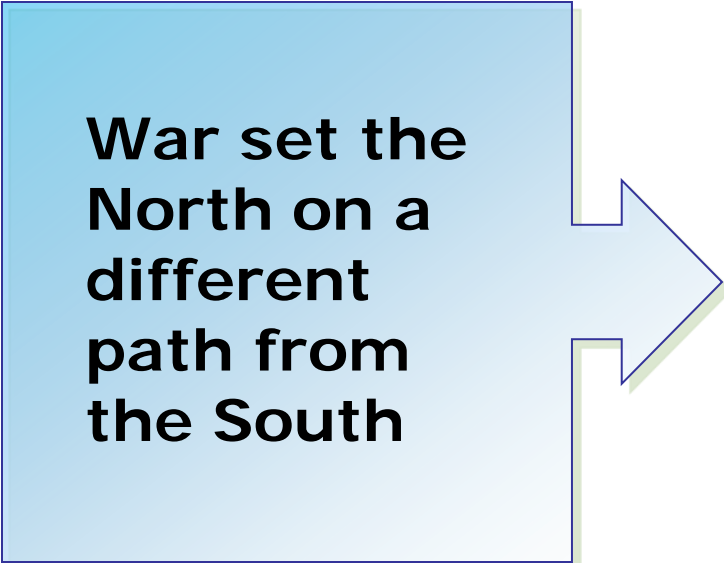
- Jefferson persuaded Congress to declare a trade **embargo**.
- He hoped the lack of trade would hurt Britain. It **hurt Americans more**.
- The unsuccessful **embargo was lifted** in 1809.

**In 1809, Democratic Republican James Madison succeeded Jefferson as President.**

- In 1812 the United States went to war with Britain.
- The Americans failed to take Canada and the British burned Washington, D.C.
- The war ended with an 1814 peace treaty.



**War set the North on a different path from the South**

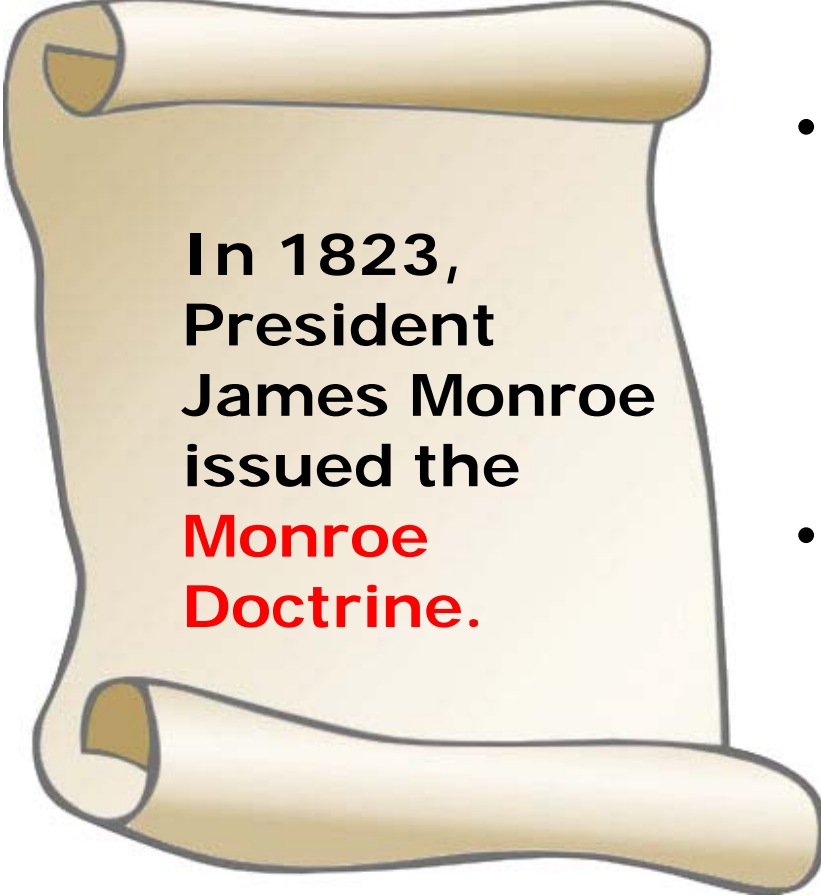


Northerners built factories during the War of 1812.

These attracted European immigrants and promoted urban growth.

Southern states remained agricultural and dependent on enslaved labor.

- Eli Whitney's invention of the **cotton gin** made slavery more profitable for southern planters.
- Plantations expanded—and forced more slaves to work—to provide cotton for northern textile mills.



In 1823,  
President  
James Monroe  
issued the  
**Monroe  
Doctrine.**

- It stated European monarchies had **no business meddling with American republics.**
- The United States, similarly, would **stay out of European affairs.**