

KENNERK, JAMIE

LOL APUSH

chapters 2-20

i appologize for there being a shitton of typos feel free to fix them if they annoy you haha  
share this with whomever haha you dont have to ask me.

y'all haSucks yall have apush LOL GOODLUCK TOMORROW I BELIEVE IN ALL OF YOU  
WOOO

**Abbreviations. (I probably missed some because theis is the key for sem 2 final's notes, but you can figure them out)**

Afr Amer - African American ; Mex Amer - Mexican ; N Amer - native ; L amer - latin

imm - immigrants, immigration, similar forms of the word

reg - rregular, regulation, regulatory ; dom - domestic ; est - establish

N - north E - east W - west S - south

dem - democrats, democracy ; repub - republican

S Court - Supreme Court ; pol - politician, politics, political ; reg - regular, regional, regulation, etc

stim - stimulate; corp - corporation, corporate ; ed - education ; fed - federal

fact - factory, manu - manufacturing, manufactur; pres - president; bus - business

prod - produce, products, production ; leg - legislature, legislation, etc ; nom - nomnation

emp - employment, employ ; agr - agriculture ; prog - program ; nat - nation, national

RR - railroad ; trad - tradition, traditional, etc. ; req - require, requirement, requisite, etc

ind - industr, industrial ; dep - dependent ; indep - independent

const - contitution, constitutionality ; NO - New Orleans ; mil - million, military

incl - including ; esp - especially ; orig - originally, originates, etc ; col - colony, colonial

**ORIGINAL COLONIES**

**New England.**

Mass, RI, conn. Rocky soil cold winters short growing season. Farming to feed families, fur trade lumber ship building rum distilling. State-church relationship"meeting house". Most stubborn in resisting Stuart policies. Most rebellious during Rev war. Opposed war of 1812.

Mass- close knit, tight community, puritan, self gov, women social forces, witch trials, center of Rev rebellion

RI- Roger Williams banished from mass, founded this. Marge group of antinomians, rel freedom

Conn- tight knit, puritan, women social forces

**South- NC, SC,**

NC- swampy humid huge.variations in temp. Land grants for bringing new settlers, tobacco lumber and pitch export, social rank based on landed wealth fundamental const based on 3 tiered nobility

SC- same weather as nc, slave labor rice and raised livestock/exported deer skin/Indian slaves.

Not content with marginal existence rice made it resemble West Indies society

### **Chesapeake - VA, MD**

Fertile soil, level ground with good internal drainage, lots of rivers

VA- tobacco, important and exported many goods=powerful merchant class. Bacon's rebellion (tension with Indians) 2 Chamber gov, few women, rel had light influence

MD- tobacco, indentured servants common, small sales of corn and tobacco, 1660 tobacco prices plunged. Independent landowners, 1649 religious tolerance act, protestant, few women, high death rate. Lord Baltimore (set up for Catholics)

### **Middle- NY, Penn, NJ**

Cold winters, land not great for farming, patrons gained wealth from rent, fur trade, small commercial outposts

NY- multi ethnic, get rich quick attitude

Penn- Quakers, women have unprecedented equality, high birth rate, strong executive branch gov

NJ- inhabited by Delaware Indians, Dutch and Swedes. Quakers. Gov collapse 1689 made royal province

### **NORTH, SOUTH, FRONTIER, WEST**

**North** - rapidly urbanized. Thought Souths lack of progress due to lack of cities and factories. thought slavery bent southern morals. Social structure out of shape. In response to fugitive slave act 1850s : personal liberty laws (could use state jails) and vigilante committees (help escape to Canada) free soilers : against slavery on moral grounds, united North, rejected racism, thought slavery impeded whites

Civil war on econ: uneven. Shoe and cotton textiles suffered, weapon manu benefit. War benefited wealthy more than middle. Inflation increased prices, wages lowered, women and kids took jobs replacing men

**(Far) West** - viewed as remote and shadowy frontier. Gained from war with Mexico and treaty with Spain (transcontinental). Californios traded beaver furs. Empresarios gave land grants in TX, but Mexico stopped allowing settlers to bring slaves (started conflict). California gold rush encouraged settlement

**South** - feared Pres enacting unfair new protective tariffs would try to pass laws interfering with slavery. Remained rural (only ind = treadle iron works). Lagged behind in pub ed, self sufficient middle class. Argues white inequality due to northern paupers.

Planters, slave holders, yeomen. Code of honor. Few slave rebellions (no majority, whites had guns, dev family ties [didn't want kids to be orphans])

No allies

civil war econ impact: shattered econ, wrecked southern RR, drained manpower.

South parties- joined together during war to prevent disunity. Created distinguished among personal and sectional lines instead of party

**Frontier.** Major expansion early 1800s esp after war 1812. Transportation rev. Few afforded elegant living, ridiculed by east. see expansion west

## **ACTS (and similar things)**

### **religion**

Half Way Covenant - 1662 few second generation Puritans wanted to join elect because of reluctance to submit to public grilling. covenant allowed children of baptized adults to be baptized (even if parents nonsaint). halfway members couldn't take communion or vote in state affairs. signaled eventual end of NE way.

Act of Religious Toleration - 1649 drafted by Lord Baltimore. first law affirming liberty of worship. didn't protect non-Christians, didn't separate state from church, didn't secure religious peace. Maryland.

### **expansion**

Walking Purchase - Pennsylvania coerced Delaware Indians into selling over 50k acres of land (1729 - 1734). colonial leaders produced patently fraudulent treaty where Del. Indians allegedly agreed in 1686 to sell land as far west as man could walk in 1.5 days (came up to 1200 square miles) Del Indians remembered no such treaty, forced to move with Iroquois supervision. led to Covenant Chain agreement. Iroquois accommodated eng to consolidate own power. Ir agreed to relocate Indian whose land was sought by col. Indians moved to NY and Penn where they served as buffers against euro expansion

Proclamation of 1763 - Brit has direct control of land transactions, settlement, trade, etc of nonIndians west of Appalachian crest. goal was to restore order to col expansion by replacing authority of col with that of the crown. angered col (subordinate west claims)

Ordinance of 1785 - est township of 36 square mi as unit of settlement. townships divided into 36 sections

Northwest Ordinance of 1787 defined steps for admitting new states. north of Ohio river was northwest terr and forbade slavery while region remained in the terr. 3 steps to be state : congress appt terr gov and judges, voters approve temp const and elect leg to pass laws, and voters would ratify state const approved by congress. set principals for surveying frontier, allowed for terr gov, and provided reasonable standards for granting statehood.

Indian Nonintercourse Act - 1790 regulated encouraging Indians to abandon land ownership and seasonal migrations for hunting and gathering.

Wilmot Proviso - 1840s amen for upcoming negotiations with Texas that stipulated slavery prohibited in any terr acquired by negotiations. intended to hold pol to north dem understanding that Texas would be a slave state, and CA and NM would be free. Polk refused to endorse and South

opposed it as a barrier to expand slavery south of Missouri Comp. raised const issues. enabled whigs to portray themselves as south's only friends.

Ostend Manifesto - acquire Cuba by force. Pierce.

Gadsden purchase - purchase Mex land, passed after removing some land, confirmed to free-soilers of expansion.

Homestead Act - granted 160 acres of public land to settlers after 5 years of residence on the land

Morrill Land Grant Act - Gave the states proceeds of public lands to fund the establishment of universities emphasizing agriculture and mechanic arts. Speed growth of large state universities

### **economic (and rev war)**

Navigation Acts - Passed under the mercantilist system, the Navigation Acts (1651-1673) regulated trade in order to benefit the British economy. The acts restricted trade between England and its colonies to English or colonial ships, required certain colonial goods to pass through England before export, provided subsidies for the production of certain raw goods in the colonies, and banned colonial competition in large-scale manufacturing. diversified northern col econ and made it more self-sufficient. gave tobacco companies monopoly over market which hurt Brit consumers. prohibited Anglo-Amer from competing with large scale Brit manu.

Sugar Act - 1764 meant to raise revenue. offset Brit mil expense in N Amer. Nav Acts couldn't pay for own enforcement. amended Molasses Act of 1733

Stamp Act - March 1765 obliged col purchase special stamped paper for newspapers, custom docs, licences, diplomas, and legal forms. violators faced vice admiralty courts. internal tax levied directly on property and was designed to raise rev. forced col to confront Parl tax head on or surrender claim to rights of self-gov. demonstrated Parl indifference to virtual representation in

Stamp Act Congress col agree Parl lacks authority to levy taxes outside of Brit and deny fair trial. Brit responded by repealing Stamp Act and adding Declaratory Act 1765 saying Parl had the power to legislate for col in all cases whatsoever. col saw it as show of force.

Quartering Act 1765 - col pay for goods needed by soldiers within borders. included candles, mattresses, straw, polish, etc. aroused resentment as indirect tax. especially burdensome in NY and they refused to pay grants. refusal angered Townshend, who drafted New York Suspending Act which nullified laws passed by the col if the assembly didn't vote supplies showing Brit leaders would not hesitate to defend Parl sovereignty by interfering with Amer claims to self gov

Townshend Rev Act of 1767 taxed glass, paint, lead, paper, and tea imported to the col. set moderate rates that didn't price goods out of col market, so the purpose was to collect money for the treasury. Townshend hoped to est fund to pay salaries of gov'/royal officials in aer. rev acts worsened brit econ.

Tea Act 1773 - to save East India Trading Company. eliminated import duties on te entering end and lowered selling prices to consumers. led to Boston tea party (1773), then Coercive Acts (1774) first cont. congress (99/1774), fighting (1775) and decl of indep (1776).

Report on Public Credit - 1789 recommended fed gov support nat debt by raising \$54 million to honor debt by selling equal amount in new securities. purchasers chose from combos of fed stock and western lands. dropped interest to 4%. recommended fed gov pay off state debts (assumption) remaining from rev by selling fed lands in west. money owed to amer citizens be made perm debt (gov pays interest to people wishing to hold bonds as an investment) links upper class to gov. saved by moving capital to virginia region. reversed fiscal standing

Report on the Bank - 1790 raise \$10mil through pub stock offering. private investors. bank cost taxpayers nothing and was a safe place to deposit tx rev, make inexpensive loans, relieve scarcity of hard cash, reg bus practice of stte banks, and provide credit to expand econ. called for econ self sufficiency

Report on Manufacturers - 1791 - self sufficiency. protective tariffs on foreign imports, reduce duties on US exports. jefferson opposed, gave small elite group special power to influence gov

Embargo Act 1807 persuaded merchants barred from foreign trade to redirect capital into factories;; era of good feelings saw general agreement. US needed tariffs, improvements in transportation, imm key to ind.

Specie Circular - specie only acceptable payment on public lands. caused depression. 1836.

National Bank act- republicans passed after Southern Democrats left Congress. Banks could obtain charter and issue National Bank notes after meeting certain criteria. civil war

## **war**

Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) ends King George's war. exchanges Louisbourg for Brit outpost in India (which the french took during the war)

Treaty of Paris - ended French and Indian war. France ceded all North American territories. french col became subjects of brit/spain. brit Nova Scotia gov orderedadians to swear loyalty, most refused, moved to Louisiana.

Peace of Paris - 1782 John Adams, B Franklin, John Jay. Brit transferred east and west Florida back to Spain, boundaries ambiguous. Planted seeds for several future Amer / Brit state gov. refused to pay back loyalists and blocked out Brit creditors. Brit failed to honor treaty pledge to return captive slaves, no reference to native Amer.

Jay's treaty - Brit free to violate Amer neutrality and run profitable commerce by restriction US trade with French during wartime. failed to end impressment and didn't achieve compensation for slaves Brit took. defused crisis with Brit before war became inevitable.

Pickney's treaty (T of San Lorenzo) w/ Spain won westerners unrestricted, duty free access to world markets via Mississippi river

Treaty of Greenville - opening Ohio to white settlement and ended US Indian hostilities in region for 16 years.

Non-Intercourse Act denied trade with Brit and France until they respected neutral rights. Mason's Bill no. 2 opened trade with Brit and France and offered if either nation repealed restrictions on neutral shipping, US would halt trade with other.

Confederate conscription act- all able bodied white males aged 18-35 required to serve in military for three years (opponents attacked as assault on state sovereignty by despotic regime) exemptions: religious ministry to shoemaker. Loophole: well off hire substitutes. 20 negro law exempted owner of 20+ slaves from service

Union enrollment act- conscription law allowing exemptions only to high government officials, ministers, arms men who were the sole support of widows, orphans, or indigent parents. Escape Draft through substitution or commutation (pay 300). Divided each state into enrollment districts that had to meet certain quotas which would be achieved by offering bounty payments. Mules would register and desert after collecting their payment.

Legal Tender Act- 1862 authorized issue of greenbacks in Union

First confiscation act- authorized the seizure of all property used in military aid of the rebellion, including slaves. Did not free contraband and didn't apply to slaves not in the Confederate military

### **other**

Federalist papers - 1787 Jay, Madison, Hamilton. said Const defended minority rights against majority tyranny and prevented minorities from blocking well-considered measures the majority believed best for popular interest. #10 said there would be no political parties.

### **life changing**

Mayflower Compact - 1620. Thomas Weston given patent for settlement by VCL. sent settlers over on Mayflower. group made of up Separatist Puritans. fled Netherlands to practice religion freely. compact constituted them a "civil body politic" (civil gov) under James 1's rule and established the Plymouth plantation.

Albany Plan of Union (1754) based on Franklin and Hutchinson ideals. "grand council" rep all colonial assemblies with crown-appointed "president general" as executive officer. council devised policies regarding military defense and Indian affairs, demanded funds from colonies, and made it so no colonial legislature would surrender control over power of taxation.

Alien and Sedition Acts - Enemies (determine citizens of hostile countries spies - if so, deported), Friends (expel foreign residents whose activities he considered dangerous didn't require proof of guilt) Naturalization (increased residency requirement) Sedition (forbade opposing any measure of the United States. made it illegal to speak or write statement about president that was negative)  
protested by Virginia & Kentucky resolutions urging nullification (Madison, T. Jefferson)

Fugitive Slave Law 1793 - required judges to award possession of runaway slave upon any formal request by a master. runaways denied jury trial and sometimes couldn't prove evidence of freedom (denied blacks legal protections)

1850 denied alleged fugitives right to trial by jury, didn't allow them to testify on own behalf, permitted return to slavery on testimony of claimant, enabled court-appointed commissioners to collect \$10 if ruled in favor of slaveowner and \$5 if in favor of slave. fragmented Whig party.

Missouri Compromise - kept balance of free/slave states. Missouri slave state, Maine free. north of 36°30' in Louisiana Purchase would be free. Missouri constitution prohibited free blacks from entering area, north barred admission to union. Clay second Missouri compromise prohibited Missouri discriminate against citizens of other states but left open the issue of whether free blacks were citizens (southern victory, reinforced Northwest Ordinance of 1787)

13th amendment- abolish slavery

Second Confiscation Act authorized seizure of the property of all persons in rebellion and stipulated that slaves who came within Union lines shall be forever free. Authorized President to employ blacks as soldiers

Emancipation Proclamation - war measure to free all slaves under rebel control. Turned war into war against slavery

## **Reconstruction**

10% plan- Lincoln. 10% those who cast ballot in 1860 had to vote oath of allegiance to Union and Emancipation

Wade Davis bill- Republican endorsed. rebel state ruled by military governor. Half eligible voters take oath, convention repeals slavery and secession. voters had to take ironclad oath that they never supported secession. Delayed readmission almost indefinitely. Pocket vetoed by Lincoln

13th amendment- abolished slavery. Freeman could marry, own property, and testify in courts against other blacks.

Freeman Bureau bill- continues Bureau for 3 more years. Johnson Veto

Civil rights bill 1866- gave black citizens same rights as white citizens

14th amendment- all persons born or naturalized in US are citizens of their States and no States could abridge their rights without due process of law or deny them equal protection of the law. Nullified Dred Scott decision that blacks were not citizens. If state denied suffrage to any male citizen they would be less represented in Congress. Disqualified from State and national office all prewar officeholders who supported the confederacy (invalidate pardons). Repudiated Confederate debt and maintained validity of federal debt. First National effort to limit state control of civil and political rights

Reconstruction act 1867- invalidated state government formed under Lincoln and Johnson plans. Only Tennessee didn't need further Reconstruction. blacks and whites not disqualified by 14th amendment could vote people to state convention where they would write a new constitution granting black suffrage

Tenure of office act- prohibits President from removing civil officers without Senate consent to bar Johnson from dismissing Secretary of War Stanton who supported Reconstruction acts. Similar act passed barred President from sending military orders except through commanding general, Grant, who couldn't be removed without Senate approval. Violation of act led to Johnson's impeachment trial (lost by one vote, set precedent that President would not be impeached along party lines or because 2/3 comes disagreed with him).

15th amendment- prohibited denial of suffrage by the state to any citizen on account of race color or previous condition of servitude. Divided women's rights activists and inspired independent woman's rights movement.

Enforcement acts- Suppress KKK

Civil rights act 1875- desegregate public places (except schools). Rarely enforced. Invalidated by Supreme Court in civil rights cases (1883)

Southern Homestead act- set aside 44 million acres of land for freemen and loyal whites. Contained poor soil and few former slaves had the resources to survive



Public credit act- 1869 promised to pay war debt in coin

Specie resumption act-Sherman 1875 promised to put the nation effectively on gold standard in 1879

Bland Allison act- 1878 partially restored silver coinage

Texas v. White- Reconstruction was constitutional

Slaughterhouse cases- chipped away at 14th amendment

### Important people

religion = green

politics = brown

social movement, reform, etc = orange

writer, etc = blue

War, other = black

Winthrop - city upon a hill. Built society to shame eng into repenting

Roger williams- said civil gov should be uninvolved with rel matters. banned, est rel tolerant

Rhode Island. 1631. keep church uncorrupted.

Lord Baltimore- set up MD for catholics

William Penn- est Pennsylvania. quaker society. Launched "holy spirit based on fox's teachings.

Extend rel freedom

Anne Hutchinson - antimonian leader. challenged NE puritan orals, casted doubt on clergy's spiritual state (how could they tell who is destined to go where?) and undermined its authority on laypersons. supporters were boston merchants, young men against control of church elders, and women protesting second class status in church affairs.

Ben franklin - major advocate of enlightenment. deist. Objected to slave trade. American philosophical society (1743 man over matter)

Adam smith - wealth of nations challenged Mercantilism

James oglethorpe - Georgia (banned slavery, then ban repealed)

john edwards - sinners in the hands of an angry god. Congressman

George whitefield - revivalist. Inspiring. Great awakening

john locke - people enjoyed natural rights of life liberty and property. Social contract of gov to protect these rights (inspire Decl of indep)

thomas jefferson - decl of indep. Stopped shays rebellion. strict interpretation. Industrialization = menace to stability. Republican (with madison)

Gen. Von stuben- trained col mil in rev war.

Hamilton - Federalist papers. Report on public credit. Assumption. Report on national bank.

Loose interpretation. aimed to strengthen nation against foreign enemies and lessen disunion.

most immediate danger was nat security. AoC weakened nat credit abroad and at home. fed gov depended on support of pol influential citizens through appeal to their financial interests.

legacy: support merchants, speculators, and monied men or port cities (held most of rev debt);;

promoted ind, commerce and shipping (N East and artisan support) federalists, favored central gov, NE NJ SC.

Samuel Slater - cotton mill

Eli Whitney - cotton gin 1793

Clay - American system (self sufficiency, cease dep on euro). War hawk. Compromise 1833.

John Marshall - Fed (loose interpretation) McCulloch v. Maryland, Dartmouth v. Woodward, Marbury v. Madison

Jackson - battle of NO, Indian removal act. Thought treating natives as indep nat ridiculous.

Ignored C v. G and W vs. G rulings.

Alexis de Tocqueville - wrote *Democracy in America* (equality among people driving force in Amer)

Field - cross Atlantic telegraph

Orse - telegraph

John Deere - steel tipped plow

McCormick - reapers (money back guarantee, deferred payments)

Eli Whitney - cotton gin, interchangeable parts (Amer system of manufacturing),

Samuel Colt - revolver (Smith and Wesson manufacture)

Elias Howe - sewing machine

Crawford Long (find) William Morton (popularize) anesthetics

Olvier Holmes - wash hands

Sylvester Graham - encourage change in diet and regimen + soberism and vegetarianism

Lorenzo and Orson Fowler - phrenology

James Gordon Bennett - Penny Press and Herald (news reporting)

Pt Barnum - American Museum

Horace Greeley - Tribune

Scott - showed people want fiction (waverly)

Emerson - transcendentalist (American scholar speech) created lyceums

Cooper - the pioneers (Natty Bumppo = romantic Amer hero)

Thoreau - people could live on min, reflect more

Fuller - Emerson follower, women not afraid to be masculine step away from sphere

Walt Whitman - wrote blunt free verse (leaves)

Hawthorne - Scarlet Letter

Melville - Moby Dick

Poe - short stories and poems, The Raven

Cole, Duran, Church - Hudson River School

Olmsted and Vaux - Central Park

O'Sullivan - manifest destiny

Polk: wants Oregon, starts Mexican war. Undercut Congress ability to declare war, restored independent treasury, didn't care which territories were slave or free, slashed duties to minimum revenue price., less internal improvement funding

Austin: empresario. Wanted Texas autonomy after Santa Anna instituted policy restricting regime powers and ignited Texas revolution.

Santa Anna: laid siege to San Antonio after sparking Texas revolution. People retreated to Alamo and were wiped out.

Sam Houston: President of Texas, forced Santa Anna to sign Treaty ending revolution that Mexico never ratified

Zachary Taylor: general Mexican war, Rio Grande attack to unite nation behind war,

Winfield Scott: Mexico City against Santa Anna

Fremont: great pathfinder, Sanoma beat flag republic

Clay: compromise 1850

Webster: seventh of March speech (slavery not for certain climates)

Harriet Beecher Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin

Pierce: last pres under second party system

Stephen A. Douglas: Kansas Nebraska Act.

Lewis Cass - squatter / popular sovereignty

Quitman: filibuster Cuba

William Walker: filibuster Nicaragua

John Brown: Harpers Ferry. Pottawatomie massacre (attack leaders of LeCompton government)

Sumner: denounced slavery ("the crime against Kansas") after Bleeding Kansas (rivalry between pro and anti slavery forces in Kansas. Corrupt elections, etc) beaten by Brooks with cane. (Bleeding Sumner)

Toney - Dred Scott decision

Seward: irrepressible conflict, higher law gave him radical image, lost party nomination to Lincoln

Scott - Anaconda plan

Beauregard - first battle of Bull Run. Confed. Win. Lost at Shiloh after he and Johnson attacked Grant.

Robert E. Lee - Confederate. Seven Days Battles (win but many casualties), second battle of Bull Run (win), battle of Antietam (loss). Decided to invade North after winning at Chancellorsville (started Union upswing). Meet Union forces in Gettysburg. Last ditch effort to escape Grant and reach Lynchburg where he would join Johnson's army. Cut off by Grant and Sheridan. Asked for terms of surrender and meet Grant in a private home in Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. Confederate resistance collapsed within a month. Johnson surrendered to Sherman and Davis was captured in Georgia

Stonewall Jackson - Lee's lieutenant. Accidentally shot by Confederate pickets at Chancellorsville against Hooker

McDowell - first battle of Bull Run. Union. Loss

McClellan - Union proslavery democrat wanted bloodless win to war with slavery still intact.

Fought Lee and Jackson in Seven Days Battles. Countless Confederate casualties. Lincoln ordered McClellan to return to DC. Meet Lee at battle of Antietam (win)

William T. Sherman - Grant's lieutenant. Tore up Southern railroads and turned them into

Sherman neckties (cotton industry) attacked Tennessee to Georgia and took Atlanta. Atlanta's fall boosted Northern morale and helped re-elect Lincoln. Burned Atlanta and forced evacuation of most of its citizens to terrify its people continued to Savannah and then to North Carolina (the first state to secede)

Ambrose - McClellan replacement. sacrificed army to capture Richmond after win at battle of Fredericksburg. started downward spiral for Northern army

Ulysses S. Grant - held Missouri and Kentucky. Won battle of Shiloh. Helped defeat Bragg's army at battle of Chickamauga to break Bragg's siege of Chattanooga and penned a Union strike into Georgia. Backed Lee into trenches around Petersburg and Richmond (forced evacuation of both cities and brought on the Confederate collapse). Believed (like Lincoln) that the army had to coordinate its attacks on all fronts to exploit its numerical advantage. Ordered Sherman to attack a rebel army in Georgia commanded by Bragg's replacement (Joseph E. Johnson). 1865 swung his forces around the western flank of Petersburg's defenders and Lee could not stop him. Sherman smashed rebel flank at battle of Five Forks and Davis fled Richmond thereafter.

James Mason and John Slidell - Confederate emissaries that went to Britain and France to lobby for recognition of South as independent country. Brought to Boston as prisoners in Trent affair

Charles Francis Adams - war of British gave South ironclad ships

George G. Meade - Union. replaced Hooker after he wanted to take a stab at the Confederate Capital. Gettysburg

John C. Pemberton - surrendered to Grant at Vicksburg

Clement L. Vallandigham challenged the administration, denounced the suspension of habeas corpus, proposed an armistice, and in 1863 was sentenced to jail. Eventually escorted to enemy lines in Tennessee and left on hands of the Confederates. Eventually escaped to Canada.

Supreme Court refused to see his case

Stanton and Anthony - organized the National Woman's Loyal League calling for a constitutional amendment to abolish slavery and it promoted women's suffrage

John Wilkes Booth - April 14 1865 shot Lincoln at Ford's Theater. Shouted sic semper tyrannis (such is always the fate of tyrants). Secretary of State Seward also shot. This accomplice failed to attack vice president Andrew Johnson who became President on April 15

Andrew Johnson - strong anti Confederate stand. Sought destruction of planter aristocracy.

Jacksonian. Democrat by heart. All southerners who took oath of allegiance would receive pardon and states convention would proclaim illegality of secession, repudiate state debts, and ratify 13th amendment. Dropped plan for punishment of treason. defended black codes in restoration program. Vetoed Freedmen Bureau bill and civil rights act some southerners were not represented in the Congress that passed them. Replaced Radicals with moderates

Thaddeus Stevens - subdividing confiscated land into 40 acre tracts and selling them to freedmen to pay war debts and create black Yeoman class that would undermine aristocracy.

Aaron Montgomery Ward - first mail order and chain stores..circulated list of products

Lester Frank Ward - challenged social darwinism with dynamic psychology laws of nature could be circumvented by human will. Cooperative and harmonious society

## Wars

Pequot war - 1637 Colonizing NE angered natives Eng waged total war (same tactics used on Irish) result - Eng est Conn and New Haven

Glorious revolution - 1688 eng tried to tighten control on col, they (esp NE) resist. James II creates Dominion of NE (mass, NH, Conn, RI, Plymouth) appt Andros gov. Prot worry Stuarts force catholicism on col, ask for william and mary intervention. Bloodless rev ended eng efforts to tighten control, created limited monarchy, and est Eng bill of rights

king williams war 1689 - eng joined coalition vs. King louis xiv. Divided iriquois into pro french, pro eng, and neutral factions.

Queen annes war 1702 - eng fought spanish and french. Reinforced brit identity in col

King georges war - col angered no gain after their siege of Louisburg

Seven years war - france cedes all north american territory by treaty of paris 1763 (acadians /cajuns thing) planted seeds for misunderstandings then suspicion the hostility between eng and col

Revolutionary war: first battle: lexington and concord. brit advantage: pop size, largest navy, best officers, disadvantage: stretched resources, peacetime budget cuts after 1763, armt exhausted, brit in huge debt. Amer disadvantage: 20% loyalists, militia lacked training. Amer advantage: aiming to prolong rebellion until brit taxpayers lost patience with struggle. Turning pt: battle of saratoga = col can win major battles (gain foreign support). Cornwallis surrenders at yorktown. Set in motion social changes (gentry had to earn respect, free black pop grew, free ppl of color awarded some rights)

War of 1812 - 1812 - 1814 (second rev war) US v. Brit. Econ depression hit brit. Amer policy for restricting trade started to work brit repeal orders of council (congress unaware, decl war) propelled by Penn, MD, and VA, northern repub. Opposition from southern Fed, Mass, CN, NY (support followed party not sectional lines. Fed opposed = trade importance) causes: impressment, brit violates neutral rights, though brit trying to knock US out of trade competition. US advantage: large pop and resources. Disadvantage: lacked navy, canada/ n amer allied with brit. ended with treaty of ghent (1814) restoring status quo antebellum. consequences: "white"house, star spangled banner, eliminate Feds, nat strong and resilient, reoub embraced doctrines asso with feds

Mexican War - polk sent taylor to disputed territory (evoke attack) w/o Congress approval. Mex numerically superior but had string of mil miscalculations. Amer had superior artillery and mil movements. End with treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. US gain CA, TX, NM in exchange pay \$15 mil and Mex debt to US citizens (2 mil)

Civil war - 1861-1865. In response to lincoln's election as president. Confed pres = jefferson davis. First modern war. Union advantage: pop, industry, RR; south advantage: slave labor = more whites fight, guerillas sabotage union RR. Naval war (Merrimack v. Monitor, inconclusive) confed overestimated cotton diplomacy. Trent affair.

Battle of Antietam - McClellan vs. Lee. Union victory. Lee retracted invasion and retreated. Heartened by success, Lincoln issues Emancipation Proclamation. Bloodiest day of war. 24k dead  
Battle at Shiloh - Johnson and Beauregard attack Grant and Sherman. Buell (Union) comes with reinforcements. Union win. Bloodiest battle to date until Antietam  
Gettysburg - Confederates foraging for shoes in the town encountered Union cavalry, both sides called for reinforcements and the greatest battle soon commenced. Lee versus Meade. Confederate attacks uncoordinated. Half of Pickett's (C) men dead. Turning point (Lee never attacks North again)

## Rebellions

Bacon's - Jamestown. Rising tensions between the American and VA. VA elected Bacon to lead their attack on Indians. Berkeley ordered them not to attack so they rebelled (revealed society under internal stress. Revolt began as a way to displace tensions in white society onto natives)

Leislars - 1689 anti Stuart uprising. Leisler takes over NY, jails many elites. Tried for treason and hanged

Codomo - 1689 org Prot Asso to secure MD for William and Mary. Motivated by exclusion from high public office. Removed Catholics from office, Catholics lost right to vote and had to worship in private

Stono - 1739 SC slave uprising. Speeded SC emergence as racist, fearful society. Tighter restrictions for blacks

Shays - 1789 shortage of specie, former war vets didn't receive compensation. Jefferson stopped and showed there would be no destruction of new empire

Whiskey - 1791-94 Hamilton recommended tax on domestically produced whiskey. Rebellions. Washington suppressed, showing disagreements settled through reps not violence. First crisis of new republic

Fries - 1799 crowds of Penn German farmers released prisoners jailed for refusing to pay taxes needed to fund national army's expansion

Gabriels - 1790s split among whites gave blacks opportunity for freedom. Secretly assembled weapons planned to march on Richmond. Leaked by other slaves. Co-firmed anxieties. St. Dom could be replayed on American soil. By 1810 abolition wasn't influential

Nat Turner - 1832 VA only slave rebellion where whites died.

## Organizations

William and Lloyd Mills - NE exploited female cheap labor. Undermined

## Literature, art, science

Smith Wealth of nations - challenge mercantilism

Enlightenment (see major events)

Great awakening (see major events)

Dickenson - letters from a frontier in Pennsylvania emphasize legality of external tax depended on its intent 1768. Response to townshend duties

Thomas paine common sense crumbled col sentimental attachment to king (convinced many to fight rev war)

Penny papers - Bennett's New York Herald and Greeley's NY Tribune 1841 pioneered modern journalism. Gripping stories.

Phrenology, water cure, anesthetics 1840s

Hinton R Helper - The Impending Crisis in the south: nonslaveholders should abolish slavery in own self interest. Revealed white opposition to slavery

Maria Monk Awful Disclosures of the Hotel Dieu Nunery in Montreal anticatholic novel written by a prostitute pretending to be a violated nun

Harriet Beecher Stowe Uncle Toms Cabin created widespread northern sympathy for fugitive slaves. Pushed people toward abolition, but reinforced black stereotypes

## Other vocab

Mercantilism - self sufficiency supported by nav acts. Eliminate foreign dependency (export > import) challenged by Smith's wealth of nations. Eng wealth held by merchants = world's first industrial econ

Capitalism - justification of accumulation of wealth over reciprocity. Aka market econ

Redemptioners - german immigrants during col ages who financed voyage by selling themselves / their kids as indentured servants

Customs racketeering - townshend. Legalized piracy. Enforced by Amer Board of Customs Commissioners.

Committees of correspondence - defend col rights. Connected col, encourage pol cooperation over wide area. sam adams

Loyalists - tories. 20% white male col. Many recent brit immigrants. Opposed parl tax but didn't see indep as only way to preserve rights. Still strong attachment to king (NY, Georgia, some SC)

Patriots - whigs. Pro rev fighters. NE, VA, SC (NJ indecisive)

Natural aristocracy - after rev war. Those who demonstrated fitness for gov based on personal accomplishments were ideal for office

Federalism - system of shared power and dual lawmaking by national and state gov. Assumed nat gov limit activity to foreign affairs, nat defense, reg interstate commerce, and coining money. Other pol matters left to state (constitution)

Federalists (related to const) - supported const. Antifederalists - NY, VA against const (gave gov unprecedented authority and didn't balance power). Wanted Bill of Rights (BoR)

## Religions

Protestants - (luther, calvin. Split over indulgences)

Puritans - calvinist conversion experience. Permitted divorce, half way covenant. Est Harvard for learned ministers 1636,

Quakers - Penn, appealed to ppl at bottom of social ladder. Challenge conventional social standards. Pacifists. Based on George Fox theology: holy spirit "inner light" inspires every soul, ppl sat silently at rel services until inner light prompted them to speak. Some gov saw as disrespectful.

Deists - (Franklin/Jefferson) god created perfect universe and left it to run on its own. Follow reason not bible

Unitarians = character building, William Channing leader. Attracted wealthy. Mostly NE

Transcendentalists - new harmony and Brook Farm. Utopian communities. Founders = intellectuals who designed societies as models to inspire imitation. Robert Owen. Procl infinite spiritual capacity

## **DISCRIMINATION** (or societal standards/movement)

Immigrants

Germans - 1840s. Majority farmers. Kept to themselves. Cotton trade in NO. Settles in Miss and Ohio river valleys. Former inv militia, schools,

newspapers, singing groups, etc

Irish - Catholics drawn from poor classes during potato famine. Urban dwellers. Worked near bottom.

Serves white families. Competed with free blacks for jobs. Men who secured skilled jobs competed with

native born white workers. Discrimination = anticatholicism movement and Know Nothing pol party.

## **women**

Col - most autonomous decision = who to marry. Once married lost all prop ownership

Rev resistance - spinning bees, promote nonconsumption

Rev war - Abigail Adams prominent figure. Camp followers. Republican motherhood. Calls for education / recog of intellectual equality.

1840s - no vote, couldn't own prop, couldn't retain earnings. Seneca Falls (Mott and Stanton) decl of sentiments 1848. Slow from

women satisfied with piecemeal gains

Civil war - nursing, took soldiers jobs while fighting, Anna Dickinson lecturing and volunteer work, Stanton and Anthony national women's league. No closer to pol/social equality than before.

## **Native American**

Col forced unwilling Indians to sell lands and accept missionaries.

Walking purchase and covenant chain (ch. 4 Blacks in Amer and Brit expansion)



Indian removal act/trail of tears. Jackson ignoring ruling of C vs G and W vs G court cases (1831)

## **Blacks**

### **Slavery**

Rev war- couldn't vote, had curfew, no equal justice. War opportunities from need of personnel not equality. 1770 first slavery prohibition by quakers. Decl of indep equality ideas sparked some resistance to slavery 1794 most states outlawed slave trade. 1793 fugitive slave law denied blacks protection of BoR. Before end of 1790s abolition ebbed and progress went backwards. Slave revolt in St. Domingue 1840s - free more likely to live in cities. Felony to teach them how to read, couldn't enter new states. Slave resistance = arson, poisoning, work stop, negligence. Civil war = south tighten slave patrol and spread scare stories to stop runaways. Debate over arming slaves at end of war damaged morale. Emancip. procl.

### **EXAMPLES OF RACISM POSTWAR**

Black codes- racial segregation in public places. prohibited intermarriage/jury service/testimony against whites. Created work laws similar to slavery. Enforcement suspended by Freedmen bureau and Union

Race riots

Shooting of Bureau agents

Anti black violence

KKK

Vigilante groups ( Knights of white camellia)

Civil rights cases endorsing segregation.

White southerners refused to sell land to blacks and sought to preserve a black labor force.

Tried to limit black mobility

Labor contracts and new wage system that exchanged food clothes etc for labor and embraced work regulations resembled slavery

## **POLITICAL PARTIES**

**Republicans** - Jefferson and Madison

Opposed encouraging industry through protective tariffs on foreign manu (threatened

southern prosperity) industrialization = menace to stability. Self interest virtuous if property widely available  
Pro war of 1812.

**Federalists** - Hamilton

Speculators, merchants, moneyed men of port cities. Prompted industry, commerce, and shipping. Northeast support. Centralized gov (NE, NJ, SC esp. strong in Penn, NY). Richer should govern (feared pop rule run by self interests). Passed alien and sedition acts. Washington. Disagree with purchase of Louisiana (weakened eastern influence strength). Opposed war of 1812. Hartford convention. Finished as nat party 1816

**Whigs** - Clay and John Quincy Adams

Many former Feds, nat gov should actively encourage Econ dev. Support from reformers. Protestant. Commitment to Clay's Amer system. Power = antimasonry.  
1840s southern planters and urban commercial class  
anti - slavery, temperance, public school reform, Clay American system, economic recovery, revenue incidental protection tariff, Tyler (really democrat), internal improvement. Adhesive free soil wing,

**Democrats** - Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren

Few former feds, suspicious of strong central gov, states rights. Irish.  
1840s - yeomen.  
vulnerable to splits; destroyed by Kansas Nebraska act  
(became conscience and conservative (Millard Fillmore, maintain compromise of 1850 and self as National party)  
North: manifest destiny smokescreen to spread slavery  
South: Democrats party of disunion, immigrants, expansionists (complimented low tariffs and decentralized banking, less industry) (New York  
Harold, ungovernable Empire, tech confidence fixed doubts), internal improvement  
South: opposed Wilmot proviso (barred expansion of slavery)  
C War: strongest in border States. the Midwest, and Northern cities. opposed turning war into a crusade against slavery. Against wartime centralization of government. Peace  
Democrats=copperheads. 1864: never forgave Lincoln for making Emancipation a war goal. copperhead demanded immediate armistice. nominated George B. McClellan  
Post war - Argued 15th amendment violated States rights. Saw republicans as: carpetbaggers (seeking wealth and power) scalawags (poor and ignorant who  
sought to profit from Republican rule) and uneducated freemen. Aka conservatives. Controlled kkk. 1875 gained control of the House. Demanded restoration of silver coin to expand currency.

**Know nothing** - nativist (anti - immigrant), anti - catholic

C War: held 202/146 house seats and 29/36 Senate

Rid country of immigrants, only elect native born to office, extend naturalization period. Fear tactics, strong 1854, dead 1856. Southern wrong blunted anti slavery message

**Liberals-** (post c war) led by combination of Radicals and other republicans left out of grants great barbecue.

critics of grant. Undermined support for Southern Republican policy. denounced grantism. Espoused free trade. condemned bayonet rule. Nominated horace greely (backed by Democrats) for president 1872 against grant (unanimous electoral votes)

**Republicans** (1840+) - after whig collapse. Purely sectional and Northern (Northern ehigs and discontented North Democrats. targetted Dame voters as know nothings, similar stances to know nothings. Lacked National organization until United by bleeding Kansas. Most house seats in 1861. Used dissent to rally patriotic fervor against the Democrats. Endorsed 13th amendment Post c war- Largest group. agreed with Radicals thay Johnsons plan was too feeble. wanted to avoid

dispute with President and Democrats so they didn't support black suffrage. Supported Freeman Bureau bill and civil rights act. tenure of office act, act to protect grant. Vanished 1875 partly because of liberals. Retreated from Reconstruction in 1877 (led to recon demise)

**Radicals** - chase, Sumner, Stevens. Criticize Lincoln for not making emancipation war goal and being too quick to readmit srebel States. 1864: Congress could alone set the requirements for readmission of conquered States and criticized  
Lincolns reconstruction standards as too lenient. Wanted impeachment of Johnson

### Forms of governement

VA 1630 - leg two chambers : house of burgesses and gov council (lifetime appt, HoB = elected officials) justice of peace set tax rates, paid county officials, and saw constrycion if roads/building etc. Justices and sheriffs gained office by royal appt

Post rev war - 11/13 states maintain bicameral leg. State and county officeholder appt. (penn made election districts so minority didnt elect majority of leg seats) governor elected (penn eliminated governor position). Power of appt passed to leg who could reduce salaries/impeach appt judges. Governor became figurehead. Weakened exec branch and more power to leg. Ended state est churches (NE resisted, church cont to colect taxes)

Articles of confederation - dickenson. Reserved state sovereignty, freedom, indep and est state gov where amer citizens were of their state first and fed gov second. Nat gov consisted of single chamber congress elected by state leg (each state =1 vote) congress could request funds from

states (needed every state approval to tax) and couldn't regulate interstate/overseas commerce. No executive branch, congressional committees oversaw affairs. No judicial system. Approved 1781

Constitution - congress power to veto state laws, collect taxes, regulate interstate commerce, and conduct diplomacy. States couldn't coin money, interfere with contracts and debts, or tax interstate commerce. nat gov could use mil force in any state. Imposed checks and balances on exec, leg, and judicial branches. Novel form of federalism. Framers expected natural aristocracy. Incl 3/5 compromise

Balancing powers: VP head of senate. Adams votes against law that would prevent pres from dismissing cabinet. Separates exec and leg branches and makes them equal. Marbury v Madison made jud review. All 3 branches equal

Amendments and Other Big Decisions: BoR (Madison) = first 10 amend. Requested by anti-feds to protect individual rights. 11 = Chisholm v. Georgia (private citizens couldn't sue another state's gov in civil cases using fed courts) 12 = Jefferson-Burr tie (pres and vp run on different tickets). Tyler - set precedent that VP becomes pres when pres dies (Harrison) 13-15 Reconstruction. See table on pg 450

### **Other Major Events/Eras**

Salem witch trials - 1692 ended NE major influence

Enlightenment - (1730s and 40s) follow reason instead of religious beliefs. Based on sci

Great Awakening - 1739 (peak 1742) prot revivalism spread to Brit. From anxiety over longing for salvation. Edwards/Whitefield. Old light (rationalist clergy) v new light (revivalists) start of black protestantism

Boston massacre - 1770 Crispus Attucks

First continental congress - sept 1774. response to Intolerable Act. opened with Suffolk Resolves. Decl. colonies owed no obedience to any coercive acts, provisional gov collect all taxes until Mass charter restored, and defense measures taken if royal troops attack. congress voted to boycott British goods after Dec 1 (continental assn)

Second cont congress - proposed decl of indep

Philadelphia convention 1787 - New Jersey plan, Virginia plan, compromise. Rhode Island did not attend. Paterson recommended single chamber congress where each state had an equal vote. empower congress to raise taxes, regulate interstate commerce and use mil force against the states. first to define congressional law and treaties as supreme law of the land. gave 7 smallest states most power.

Virginia plan gave 4 largest states majority in both houses. called for est of nat gov rather than fed of states. congress virtually unrestricted rights to legis and tax, veto any state law, and use mil force against states. specified bicameral leg and fixed rep in both houses of congress prop to

pop. voters elect lower house which chooses delegates for upper chamber. house name pres and judges.

const compromise - 1787 gave congress power to veto stte laws, collect taxes, reg state commerce, and conduct diplomact. states couldnt coin money, interfere with contracts and debt, or tax interstate commerce. nat gov could use mil force against sttes. checks and balances. federalism. fed gov limit activities to foreign affairs, nt defense, reg interstate commerce, and coin money. 3/5 comp.

Chesapeake affair - 1807 brit impressment on chesapeake ship amgered col. Prompted jefferson to issue embargo

Hartford convention - federalists. NE became perm minority in nat ruled by south repub. Amend const to oppose 3/5 clause, req 2/3 congress vote to decl war/admit states, limit pres to 1 term, prohibit 2 pres from same state consecutively, bar emabrgoes longer than 60 days.

Transportation revolution - spearheaded by completiom of erie canal. Encouraged unprecedented dev of towns and cities. Urben dwellers formed market for agr. Prod and ind prod in NE (majority stillnlived outside cities)

Expansion west 1815-1840 - causes : strength of fed gov, states cede land claims, land ordinance 1785 (pland surveying and selling lands) NW ordincance 1787 (orderly rransport west), lousianna urchase bought Miss river, Transcont. Treaty 1819 wiped out soanish poeer eat of miss, contruction of nat road, gov promised land to t hose who enlisted in war 1812. Orgy of land speculation 1815-19 when 2nd bank of US increased money circulation. Charters private state banks which would lend money to speculators

PANIC OF 1819 - banks emitted more notes than they culd back up. brit trimmed demand for US imports. State banks forced farmers to oay debts, curtailment of credit (worst hir = speculators) left bitter tadte for banks. Fall is price of crops = search for better transportation

SECOND GREAT AWAKENING - revivals. Conn. Finney (rochester) perfectionism, destiny in own hands, critics = unitarians. Risr to mormons and shakers.

TRANSPORTATION REVOLUTIOM 1830s -1840s exoand cities = industrialization

PANIC OF 1837 - specie specular

**SOCIAL REFORM** Liquor = lyman beecher ( american temperance society) school = horace mann. Abolition = grimke sisters, amer colonization society, douglas and sojourner truth, ben lundy and william llood garrison (the liberator newspaper) liberty party (james g birney), used petitions (ignored by congress with gag rule). Oenetentiaries and asylums = dorthea dix 1840-1860 SOCIAL CHANGE: LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT. minstrel shows, theater (democratic) pt barnum, penny press. RR boom, increase in sciences, rococo, rising prosperity

(middle moves closer to upper and farther from working class). Health movements (phrenology, hydropathy water cure, graham's vegetarianism)

### **Compromises**

COMPROMISE 1833 - Jackson Compromise tariff and Force's bill. Ends Jackson Calhoun nullification argument

COMPROMISE 1850 - Mexican Cession and Douglas's passing. By Clay. Taylor followed Wilmot. statehood for CA (free) territorial status for Utah and NM (pop sov),, resolution of TX-NM boundary disagreement, federal assumption of TX debt, abolition of slave trade in DC, new fugitive slave law. omnibus bill

COMPROMISE 1877 - Tilden and Hayes election

### **Supreme court**

Judiciary Act 1789 - est in each state fed district court operating under local laws. Supreme Court final jurisdiction

Ex parte Merryman 1861 - Taney said Lincoln exceeded authority by repealing habeas corpus in Maryland. Lincoln ignored citing cases of rebellion in constitution.

Ex parte Milligan 1866 - civilians could not be tried in military court while civil courts were open  
Gibbons v. Ogden - Marshall. Congress const power to regulate interstate commerce applied to navigation as well as exchange goods among states, and thus had to prevail over New York's power to license the Livingston-Fuller monopoly. Other state-granted monopolies collapsed and steamboat traffic increased rapidly (1824) starts transportation rev

Dartmouth v. Woodward. College charter=contract. const forbade states to interfere with contracts so turning college into state University unconstitutional. Once state chartered college/business, it surrendered power to alter charter and in large measure to regulate the beneficiary

McCulloch v. Maryland. Power of national government was supreme in its sphere. States couldn't interfere with exercise of federal powers. dismayed republicans. Controversy with placing bank being regular state government powers

McCulloch and Dartmouth decisions stripped state gov of power to impose will of their people on companies

Commonwealth v. Hunt. Supreme Court ruled labor Union not illegal monopolies to restrain trade. Little impact (unionists still fired. Free Union workers)

Reconstruction. Slaughterhouse (14th) US v. Cruikshank (14th protects from state) Texas v. White (recon const)

United States v. EC Knight Company. Sherman anti-trust act. Threw out. drew distinction between commerce and manufacturing. Defined latter as local concern, not part of interstate commerce

## **COLONIZING AMERICA**

mass bay, pilgrims and puritans to mass (foundation of NE)

english col - jamestown virginia (first successful col), (roanoke failure) product of virginia company to find gold 1607. john smith took over island to restore prosperity. by 1610 after Starving Time, pop dwindled. Vir Co offered Headrights offering land for bringing people over, made indentured servants popular. often money not enough to buy farm. 1619 first shipment of african slaves. tobacco became large in virginia. society overwhelmingly male. most women who came over were indentured servants. many widows (could own prop, sign contract)

maryland - calvert (catholic)

mass bay - pilgrims. just and equal laws. first written form of gov. only people who could vote or hold office were church members. wanted everyone to be able to read bible. when roger williams said to worship god and hutchinson preached individual beliefs they were banned.

## **NATIVES AND ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE**

pohattan - leader of 30 tribes. helped english to use them for goats, etc. relationships mutual beneficial at first. making money required trade. columbian exchange - iron given up iron, utensils, etc in exchange for food. animals fought over best tribal grounds for fur trade. after john smith left, english began to massacre indians, major conflicts now. 1622 rebellion. forced to west reservations. 1637 pequot war.