

CHAPTER 4 SECTION 4
RIVALRY IN NORTH AMERICA (FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR)
PAGES 101-105

1750—FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN EACH CONTROLLED LARGE AREAS OF NORTH AMERICA.

FRENCH—WERE STRENGTHENING THEIR ALLIANCES WITH NATIVE AMERICANS AND BUILDING FORTS IN THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY.

FORT DUQUESNE—BUILT BY FRENCH WHERE ALLEGHENY AND MONONGAHELA RIVERS MEET TO FORM OHIO RIVER.

MILITIA—A MILITARY FORCE MADE UP OF ORDINARY CITIZENS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—SENT BY BRITISH TO TELL FRENCH TO LEAVE OHIO RIVER VALLEY. WAS CAPTURED BUT RELEASED BY FRENCH.

ALLIANCE—A PARTNERSHIP. HURON INDIANS ALLIED WITH FRENCH. IROQUOIS AGREED TO STAY NEUTRAL.

ALBANY CONGRESS—MEETING OF COLONIES TO TALK ABOUT AN ALLIANCE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE FRENCH. ALBANY PLAN OF UNION DESIGNED, BUT COLONIES REJECTED IT.

“JOIN OR DIE”—PICTURE OF SNAKE DESIGNED BY BEN FRANKLIN WARNING COLONIES ABOUT THE FRENCH DANGER. (PAGE 103)

GEN. EDWARD BRADDOCK—COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN AMERICA WAS SENT TO DRIVE OUT THE FRENCH IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

- A. **GEORGE WASHINGTON**—GUIDED GEN. BRADDOCK AND WARNED BRADDOCK OF GUERRILLA WARFARE TACTICS OF THE INDIANS AND FRENCH.
- B. **AMBUSH**—BRADDOCK’S FORCES WERE AMBUSHED AND FORCED TO RETREAT. BRADDOCK IS KILLED AND OVER A THOUSAND BRITISH ARE KILLED. A BAGGAGE TRAIN BLOCKS THEIR RETREAT, AND BRADDOCK HAS 5 HORSES SHOT OUT FROM UNDER HIM.
- C. BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON FRANCE

SEVEN YEAR’S WAR—1756, NAME OF WAR IN EUROPE (FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR IN AMERICA).

WILLIAM PITT—PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN TAKES CONTROL OF WAR EFFORT, AND BRITISH HAVE MORE SUCCESS.

BATTLE OF QUEBEC—QUEBEC IS THE CAPITAL OF NEW FRANCE.

- A. **GENERAL MONTCALM**—FRENCH COMMANDER AT BATTLE OF QUEBEC.
- B. **GENERAL WOLFE**—BRITISH COMMANDER AT BATTLE OF QUEBEC. 200 SHIPS AND THOUSANDS OF MEN. SEARCHED FOR 2 MONTHS FOR WAY TO SCALE CLIFFS OF QUEBEC. NOTICED A WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES ALONG RIVER AND LATER SEEING THOSE CLOTHES HANGING ON TOP OF CLIFFS.
- C. **PLAINS OF ABRAHAM**—TROOPS MET ON THIS BATTLE FIELD AT QUEBEC.
- D. BOTH GENERALS WILL DIE IN THE BATTLE, BUT THE BRITISH WIN.

TREATY OF PARIS 1763—TREATY THAT ENDED THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

- A. FRANCE GAVE UP CANADA AND ALL TERRITORIES IN NORTH AMERICA TO ENGLAND AND TO SPAIN.
- B. THIS ENDS FRANCES’ POWER IN NORTH AMERICA.

PONTIAC’S WAR—CHIEF OF THE OTTAWA WHO LED AN ALLIANCE OF NATIVE AMERICANS AGAINST THE BRITISH AND SETTLERS ON THE FRONTIER. WAR ENDED SHORTLY AFTER FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

CHAPTER 5 SECTION 1
NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
PAGES 112-115

KING GEORGE III—KING OF ENGLAND WHO PUT MANY RULES IN EFFECT OVER COLONISTS IN AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION OF 1763—KING GEORGE III DECLARED THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS TO BE THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE COLONIES AND BANNED SETTLEMENT WEST OF THE APPALACHIANS.

- A. ANGERED COLONISTS WHO WANTED TO MOVE WEST.**
- B. SPECULATORS WHO HAD BOUGHT LAND IN THE WEST WERE OUTRAGED.**
- C. COLONISTS WERE ANGRY WITH BRITAIN.**

DEBT—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR HAD LEFT BRITAIN DEEPLY IN DEBT. BRITISH LEADERS BELIEVED THAT THE COLONISTS SHOULD PAY PART OF THE DEBT.

REVENUE—INCOME OR MONEY. ENGLAND NEEDED THIS TO PAY DEBTS AND COST OF FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

WRITS OF ASSISTANCE—COURT ORDERS THAT ALLOWED OFFICIALS TO MAKE SEARCHES IN THE COLONIES FOR SMUGGLED GOODS.

SUGAR ACT 1764—TAX ON SEVERAL SUGAR AND MOLASSES PRODUCTS, PLUS HARSH PUNISHMENT FOR SMUGGLERS.

STAMP ACT 1765—ALL COLONISTS HAD TO BUY SPECIAL STAMPS FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTED PRODUCTS (NEWSPAPERS, WILLS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS) AND ACTIVITIES.

BOYCOTT—COLONISTS ORGANIZED A CAMPAIGN TO REFUSE TO BUY CERTAIN PRODUCTS FROM THE BRITISH.

PETITION—COLONISTS SENT A WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REQUESTING THE REMOVAL OF TAXES. STAMP ACT WAS REPEALED.

TOWNSHEND ACTS 1767—TAXED PRODUCTS BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY.

SAMUEL ADAMS—PATRIOT LEADER OF BOSTON WHO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE TO THE MANY REVENUE LAWS USED AGAINST THE COLONISTS.

SONS OF LIBERTY—GROUPS OF PATRIOT COLONISTS OPPOSED TO TAXES IMPOSED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT. ORGANIZED BOYCOTTS AND RESISTANCE TO LAWS.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY—PATRIOT WOMEN WHO RESISTED BRITISH LAWS AND TAXES BY MAKING HOMEMADE CLOTHING AND MAKING “LIBERTY TEA” FROM RASPBERRY LEAVES.

CHAPTER 5 SECTION 2

UNITING THE COLONISTS

PAGES 116-119

BOSTON MASSACRE 1770—FRIGHTENED BRITISH SOLDIERS FIRED INTO A CROWD KILLING 5 AND WOUNDING 6. NINE SOLDIERS WERE ARRESTED. JOHN ADAMS DEFENDS THEM IN COURT. TWO WERE CONVICTED AND HAD THEIR THUMBS BRANDED.

CRISPUS ATTUCKS—FIRST COLONIST KILLED BY THE BRITISH IN THE BOSTON MASSACRE. HE WAS PART AFRICAN AND PART NATIVE AMERICAN.

REPEAL—AMERICANS WANTED THE BRITISH TO REMOVE MANY OF THE UNFAIR TAXES THAT HAD BEEN PLACED UPON THEM.

THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE (THE COMMITTEE)—WAS ESTABLISHED BY **SAMUEL ADAMS** TO KEEP COLONISTS INFORMED OF BRITISH ACTIONS. THIS HELPED TO UNITE THE COLONISTS AGAINST THE BRITISH.

TEA ACT OF 1773—PASSED BY THE BRITISH GAVE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY A MONOPOLY ON TEA SALES IN THE COLONIES. AMERICAN MERCHANTS WHO SOLD TEA DID NOT WANT THIS BRITISH CONTROL. AMERICANS BEGAN TO BOYCOTT BRITISH TEA.

BOSTON TEA PARTY 1773—THE BRITISH SENT A LARGE SHIPMENT OF TEA TO BOSTON HARBOR. BOSTON PATRIOTS DID NOT WANT THE SHIPS TO BE UNLOADED. MEMBERS OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY DRESSED UP AS NATIVE AMERICANS, BOARDED THE SHIPS, AND DUMPED 342 CASES OR 90,000 POUNDS OF TEA INTO THE BOSTON HARBOR.

KING GEORGE III—CALLED FOR TOUGH ACTION AGAINST THE COLONISTS IN BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS.

THE INTOLERABLE ACTS 1774—LAWS PASSED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO PUNISH THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON HARBOR CLOSED UNTIL TEA PAID FOR. PROHIBITED TOWN MEETINGS. BOSTON FAMILIES MUST SHELTER BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THEIR HOMES (QUARTERING).

CHAPTER 5 SECTION 3

A CALL TO ARMS

PAGES 120-127

1ST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (SEPT. 1774)—MET IN PHILADELPHIA.

- A. DECLARED A BOYCOTT OF ALL BRITISH GOODS.
- B. ISSUED STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES AGAINST BRITAIN
- C. CREATED MILITIAS FOR EACH COLONY
- D. WANTED A REPEAL OF INTOLERABLE ACTS

MINUTEMEN—MILITIAS WHO WOULD BE READY TO FIGHT AT A MOMENTS NOTICE.

PAUL REVERE AND WILLIAM DAWES—PATRIOTS WHO WERE READY TO RIDE TO WARN THE COUNTRYSIDE WHEN BRITISH PLANNED TO MOVE ON PLACES WHERE WEAPONS WERE STORED. BOTH MEN RODE WHEN BRITISH TROOPS MARCHED TOWARD LEXINGTON AND CONCORD. THEY RODE THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE YELLING "THE BRITISH ARE COMING".

LEXINGTON (APRIL 1775)—COLONIAL MINUTEMEN TRIED TO STOP BRITISH TROOPS. THE FIRST SHOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WERE FIRED HERE. "THE SHOT HEARD AROUND THE WORLD".

CONCORD (APRIL 1775)—ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS STOPPED HERE. BRITISH TROOPS RETREAT BACK TO BOSTON. BRITISH LOST 300 OF 700 SOLDIERS. COLONISTS USED GUERILLA WARFARE TACTICS.

FORT TICONDEROGA (MAY 1775)—ETHAN ALLEN, BENEDICT ARNOLD, AND THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS CAPTURED THIS FORT FROM THE BRITISH. THIS FORT HAD MANY CANNONS THAT THE CONTINENTAL ARMY NEEDED.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL (JUNE 1775)—COLONEL PRESCOTT (PATRIOT) DEFENDED BUNKER AND BREEDS HILL WITH 1200 MILITIA. BRITISH TROOPS MADE SEVERAL CHARGES UP THE HILL, BUT WERE TURNED AWAY. PRESCOTT'S COMMAND "DON'T SHOOT UNTIL YOU SEE THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES". THE COLONISTS RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION AND HAD TO RETREAT. THE BRITISH TOOK HEAVY LOSSES, BUT TOOK THE HILL TOPS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—TOOK THE CANNONS FROM FORT TICONDEROGA AND PLACED THEM ON THE HILLS SURROUNDING BOSTON. THE BRITISH LEFT BOSTON BY SEA AND NEVER CAME BACK DURING THE WAR.

BRITISH BLOCKADE—TROOPS LEFT BOSTON, BUT A NAVAL BLOCKADE ON BOSTON HARBOR WAS PUT IN PLACE BY BRITISH NAVY.

LOYALISTS—AMERICAN COLONISTS WHO REMAINED LOYAL TO THE KING OF ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENTS IN THE COLONIES. THEY WERE NOT TREATED VERY WELL BY PATRIOTS.

PATRIOTS—AMERICAN COLONISTS WHO RESISTED AND FOUGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER 5 SECTION 4

DECLARING INDEPENDENCE

PAGES 128-140

2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (MAY 1775)—MET IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SECOND TIME. THE ORGANIZATION BEGAN TO GOVERN THE COLONIES. THEY PRINTED MONEY AND SET UP POST OFFICES. THEY CREATED A CONTINENTAL ARMY.

JOHN HANCOCK—WAS CHOSEN TO BE THE LEADER OF THE 2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—WAS CHOSEN TO COMMAND THE CONTINENTAL ARMY TO FIGHT THE BRITISH.

OLIVE BRANCH PETITION—WAS ONE LAST ATTEMPT BY THE COLONISTS TO GET KING GEORGE III TO RECONSIDER HIS POLICIES AGAINST THE COLONIES. KING GEORGE III REJECTED THE OFFER.

HESSIANS—KING GEORGE III HIRED 30,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS TO FIGHT ALONG WITH THE BRITISH. THESE WERE MERCENARIES (PAID FOR HIRE SOLDIERS)

THOMAS PAINE (JAN. 1776)—WROTE AN ESSAY CALLED "COMMON SENSE". THE ESSAY URGED THE AMERICAN COLONISTS TO REBEL AGAINST ENGLAND.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (JUNE 1776) THOMAS JEFFERSON ASKED TO WRITE A RESOLUTION TO BE SENT TO KING GEORGE III.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE (JULY 4, 1776)—DOCUMENT THAT WAS COMPOSED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON TO BE SENT TO KING GEORGE III. IT CONSISTED OF:

1. **PREAMBLE**—AND INTRODUCTION STATING THAT THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA WISH FORM A NEW COUNTRY AND EXPLAINING THE REASONS FOR DOING SO.
2. **GRIEVANCES**—A LIST OF RIGHTS THAT THE COLONISTS BELIEVED THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE, AND THEIR COMPLAINTS AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.
3. **DECLARING INDEPENDENCE**—PROCLAIMING THE EXISTENCE OF A NEW NATION.

PATRICK HENRY—VIRGINIAN WHO SAID "I KNOW NOT WHAT COURSE OTHERS MAY TAKE, BUT AS FOR ME, GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

CHAPTER 6 SECTION 1

THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE

PAGES 144-151

BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY—THE BRITISH HAD THE STRONGEST NAVY IN THE WORLD AT THIS TIME. THE COLONISTS HAD NONE. THE BRITISH HAD A VERY WELL TRAINED ARMY. BRITAIN HAD 8 MILLION PEOPLE; THE COLONIES HAD 2 ½ MILLION.

LOYALISTS—AMERICANS WHO REMAINED LOYAL TO BRITAIN. ALSO CALLED TORIES. 1 OF 3 COLONISTS WERE CONSIDERED LOYALISTS. LARGER NUMBERS IN THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA.

PATRIOTS—COLONISTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE. 1 OF 3 COLONISTS WERE PATRIOTS. THEY WERE FIGHTING IN THEIR OWN LAND AND HAD A SENSE OF PURPOSE.

MERCENARIES—SOLDIERS FOR HIRE.

HESSIANS—GERMAN MERCENARIES HIRED BY BRITISH TO FIGHT COLONISTS. ABOUT 30,000.

CONTINENTAL ARMY—DEPENDENT ON THE COLONIES TO RECRUIT SOLDIERS. GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS PLACED IN COMMAND OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY BY THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. QUALIFIED MILITARY LEADERS WERE IN SHORT SUPPLY. MANY RECRUITS ONLY SIGNED UP FOR A YEAR. THEY WERE POORLY TRAINED IN THE BEGINNING.

MOLLY PITCHER—WOMEN WHO SERVED BY FIGHTING ALONG SIDE PATRIOTS. SOME CARRIED WATER TO SOLDIERS.

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND—GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD 20,000 TROOPS IN NEW YORK. THE BRITISH HAD 34,000 PLUS 11,000 SAILORS AND A NAVY. WASHINGTON FORCED TO RETREAT TO NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.

NATHAN HALE—PATRIOT AT NEW YORK WHO SPIED FOR WASHINGTON. HE WAS CAPTURED AND HUNG; SUPPOSEDLY SAYING "I ONLY REGRET THAT I HAVE BUT ONE LIFE TO LOSE FOR MY COUNTRY."

AFRICAN AMERICANS—MANY ENLISTED IN THE ARMY. AS MANY AS 5,000.

THOMAS PAINE—WROTE "THE CRISIS" URGING SOLDIERS TO STAY IN ROUGH TIMES.

BATTLE OF TRENTON/PRINCETON—ON CHRISTMAS NIGHT 1776; WASHINGTON LED 2400 TROOPS ACROSS DELAWARE RIVER FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW JERSEY AND ATTACKED HESSIANS AT TRENTON IN A MAJOR VICTORY. A FEW DAYS LATER HE WON AT PRINCETON.

PHILADELPHIA—THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FELL TO THE BRITISH IN SEPT. 1777. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS HAD TO FLEE.

SARATOGA—OCTOBER 1777 BRITISH TROOPS ARE SURROUNDED AT SARATOGA. THIS BATTLE CONSIDERED TO BE TURNING POINT OF WAR. IT RAISED THE MORAL OF COLONIAL ARMY AND CONVINCED EUROPEANS THAT AMERICANS HAD A CHANCE TO WIN. FRANCE ENTERS THE WAR.

CHAPTER 6 SECTION 2

THE WAR CONTINUES

PAGES 152-157

ALLIANCE—WHEN SARATOGA FELL TO THE AMERICANS; FRANCE DECIDED TO HELP THE AMERICANS. THEY DECLARED WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN, AND SENT MONEY, EQUIPMENT, AND TROOPS TO AID THE AMERICAN CAUSE. SPAIN ALSO DECLARED WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN.

VALLEY FORGE (WINTER OF 1777-1778)—WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY OF 11,000 MEN WINTERED HERE 20 MILES OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA. SOLDIERS WERE HUNGRY, COLD, POORLY DRESSED; SOME WITH NO SHOES, BUT ONLY RAGS ON THEIR FEET. SICKNESS IN THE CAMP. SMALL POX KILLED MANY. DESERTION RATES WERE HIGH.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE—FRENCH MILITARY OFFICER WHO VOLUNTEERED TO HELP TRAIN TROOPS AT VALLEY FORGE.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO—POLISH ENGINEER WHO HELPED AMERICANS AT VALLEY FORGE TO BUILD DEFENSES.

CASIMIR PULASKI—POLISH OFFICER WHO LED AND TRAINED CALVARY TO TROOPS AT VALLEY FORGE.

FRIEDRICH VON STEUBEN—PRUSSIAN ARMY OFFICER WHO TRAINED THE TROOPS IN DISCIPLINE, MARKSMANSHIP, AND BAYONET FIGHTING.

INFLATION—THE CONTINENTAL ARMY HAD NO WAY TO RAISE MONEY THROUGH TAXES. THEY PRINTED LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY WITH NO GOLD OR SILVER TO BACK IT UP. THIS LED TO DEVALUATION OF MONEY. IT TOOK MORE AND MORE MONEY TO BUY THE SAME AMOUNT OF GOODS.

AFRICAN AMERICANS—HOPED THAT THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WOULD END SLAVERY. MANY NORTHERN COLONIES TOOK MEASURES TO GRADUALLY FREE SLAVES. MANY FOUGHT IN THE WAR. THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY STILL REMAINED UNSETTLED.

LOYALISTS—NOT TREATED VERY WELL BY THE PATRIOTS IN AMERICA. THEY WERE SHUNNED, VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, ARRESTED, AND EVEN EXECUTED. MANY LOYALISTS FLED AMERICA FOR ENGLAND, CANADA, OR FLORIDA.

CHAPTER 6 SECTIONS 3 AND 4

BATTLE GROUNDS SHIFT AND THE FINAL YEARS

PAGES 158-169

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK—LEAD A GROUP OF VIRGINIAN MILITIA INTO THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY AND LED A SERIES OF ATTACKS ON BRITISH FORTS ALONG THE OHIO RIVER. HE SOUNDLY DEFEATED THE BRITISH AND THEIR NATIVE AMERICAN ALLIES.

BLOCKADE—THE BRITISH NAVY IS GOING TO EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADE AND KEEP SHIPS FROM ENTERING OR LEAVING AMERICAN HARBORS. THIS BLOCKADE LIMITED DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES AND TROOPS TO PATRIOT FORCES.

PRIVATEER—THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AUTHORIZED 2000 PRIVATE SHIPS WITH WEAPONS TO CAPTURE ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS AND CARGO. THEY CAPTURED MORE SHIPS THAN THE AMERICAN NAVY DID.

JOHN PAUL JONES-THE AMERICAN NAVAL COMMANDER ON THE SHIP BONHOMME RICHARD SAILED OFF THE COAST OF ENGLAND AND THE NORTH SEA. THE BONHOMME RICHARD FOUGHT AGAINST THE BRITISH WARSHIP SERAPIS. WHEN JONES WAS ASKED TO SURRENDER HE SAID "I HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO FIGHT".

GENERAL CORNWALLIS—THE BRITISH MOVE A LARGE ARMY TO THE SOUTH WHERE THERE ARE MORE LOYALISTS AND SUPPORT. GEN. CORNWALLIS IS PUT IN COMMAND OF THESE TROOPS.

GUERRILLA WARFARE—HIT AND RUN TACTICS USED BY THE COLONISTS WHEN THEY WERE GREATLY OUTNUMBERED. AMBUSHES, SURPRISE ATTACKS, ETC.

FRANCIS MARION—PATRIOT LEADER IN THE SOUTH KNOWN AS THE "SWAMP FOX". HE ATTACKED CORNWALLIS' TROOPS USING GUERRILLA WARFARE TACTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

NATHANAEL GREENE—COMMANDER OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN THE SOUTH. HE JOINS FORCES WITH FRANCIS MARION AND ATTACKS CORNWALLIS IN SEVERAL BATTLES. CORNWALLIS IS FORCED TO GIVE UP HIS CAMPAIGN TO CONQUER THE CAROLINAS. CORNWALLIS HEADS NORTH TO VIRGINIA TO THE PENINSULA OF YORKTOWN.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN—GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS FRENCH ALLIES SURROUND CORNWALLIS. THE FRENCH NAVY CUTS OFF CORNWALLIS' RETREAT BY SEA. CORNWALLIS IS FORCED TO SURRENDER AFTER 3 WEEKS.

TREATY OF PARIS 1783—GREAT BRITAIN RECOGNIZED THE UNITED STATES AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION. THE BRITISH PROMISED TO WITHDRAW ALL THEIR TROOPS FROM AMERICAN TERRITORY. AMERICANS GIVEN FISHING RIGHTS OFF COAST OF NEARBY CANADA. AMERICANS PROMISED TO PAY BRITISH MERCHANTS WHAT THEY OWED, AND RETURN PROPERTY TAKEN FROM LOYALISTS.

CHAPTER 10 SECTION 3

A TIME OF CONFLICT

PAGES 278-284

THOMAS JEFFERSON—PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800-1808.

BARBARY PIRATES—PIRATES OF NORTHERN AFRICA WHO ROBBED MERCHANT SHIPS WHO SAILED ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

TRIBUTE—BARBARY PIRATES DEMANDED THAT GOVERNMENTS PAY THEM PROTECTION MONEY FOR SAFE PASSAGE AND NOT TO BE ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

TRIPOLI WAR—TRIPOLI DECLARED WAR ON U.S. AND CAPTURED A U.S. WARSHIP AND ITS CREW. STEPHEN DECATUR SLIPPED INTO TRIPOLI, BURNED THE U.S. WARSHIP TO PREVENT THE PIRATES FROM USING IT. A TREATY WITH TRIPOLI ENDED THIS WAR.

IMPRESSMENT—BRITISH WARSHIPS STARTED STOPPING AND SEARCHING AMERICAN SHIPS ON THE HIGH SEAS. THEY WERE LOOKING FOR BRITISH NAVY DESERTERS, BUT OFTEN TOOK HUNDREDS OF NATIVE BORN AND NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZENS AS CAPTIVES FORCING THEM INTO THE BRITISH NAVY.

EMBARGO—THE U.S. PLACES AN EMBARGO IN 1807 PROHIBITING TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES THAT WERE VIOLATING OUR RIGHTS. THE EMBARGO WAS A DISASTER FOR THE UNITED STATES. SHIPS AT IDLE, UNEMPLOYMENT ROSE, AND PRICES FELL. THE FRENCH ALSO SEIZED AND SOLD AMERICAN SHIPS.

ELECTION OF 1808—JAMES MADISON BECOMES PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TECUMSEH—NATIVE AMERICAN LEADER WHO FORMED A LARGE FOLLOWING OF TRIBES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY. HE PLANNED TO STOP AMERICAN SETTLERS FROM MOVING INTO THE TERRITORY AND ALSO WANTED TO GET HELP FROM THE BRITISH.

WM. HENRY HARRISON—GOVERNOR OF INDIANA TERRITORY WHO LEADS AN ARMY TO DEFEAT TECUMSEH AT THE BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE. IT IS A VICTORY OF HARRISON, BUT TECUMSEH IS NOT THERE. HE IS JOINING FORCES WITH THE BRITISH AND RECEIVING GUNS FROM THEM.

WARHAWKS—U.S. CONGRESSMEN LED BY HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY AND JOHN C. CALHOUN OF SOUTH CAROLINA WHO ARE PUSHING FOR GOING TO WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

NATIONALISM—PRIDE IN ONE'S COUNTRY. WARHAWKS WANTED TO EXPAND THE NATION'S POWER. THEY PREACHED LOYALTY TO THEIR COUNTRY AND PATRIOTISM.

WAR OF 1812—UNDER PRESSURE, PRESIDENT MADISON ASKED CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR. WAR IS OFTEN REFERRED TO "MR. MADISON'S WAR".

CHAPTER 10 SECTION 4

WAR OF 1812

PAGES 285-289

MR. MADISON'S WAR—AMERICANS MISJUDGED THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH AND THEIR NATIVE AMERICAN ALLIES. MANY AMERICANS WERE AGAINST THE WAR. AMERICANS ATTEMPTED TO INVADE CANADA WITH NO SUCCESS.

USS CONSTITUTION—A VERY FAST AMERICAN WARSHIP. WAS SUCCESSFUL IN DESTROYING MANY ENGLISH SHIPS.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY—WAS COMMANDER OF THE LAKE ERIE NAVAL FORCES. PERRY WILL DESTROY THE BRITISH NAVAL FLEET ON LAKE ERIE. HE SENT A MESSAGE SAYING "WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND THEY ARE OURS".

BATTLE OF THAMES—WM. HENRY HARRISON WILL DEFEAT INDIAN FORCES AND KILL TECUMSEH ENDING THE BRITISH-NATIVE AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND—ANDREW JACKSON DEFEATS THE CREEKS FORCING THEM TO GIVE UP MOST OF THEIR LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—THE BRITISH LAUNCHED AN ATTACK ON WASHINGTON, D.C. THEY ENTERED THE CITY DESTROYING AND BURNING BUILDINGS. AMERICAN TROOPS WERE NOT THERE TO DEFEND IT. DOLLY MADISON SAVED MANY ITEMS FROM BEING BURNED.

FT. MCHENRY—THIS FORT WILL DEFEND BALTIMORE FROM FALLING TO THE BRITISH.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—DURING BATTLE OF FORT MCHENRY; KEY IS INSPIRED TO WRITE THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER". IN 1931 IT BECOMES OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM.

TREATY OF GHENT (DEC. 1814)—TREATY ENDING THE WAR OF 1812. THE TREATY DID NOT CHANGE ANY EXISTING BORDERS.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS (JAN. 1815)—BEFORE WORD REACHED THE UNITED STATES THAT THE WAR WAS OVER; ANDREW JACKSON WOULD DEFEAT A BRITISH FORCE KILLING HUNDREDS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN A DECISIVE VICTORY. ANDREW JACKSON BECOMES A WAR HERO WHICH WILL HELP HIM WIN THE PRESIDENCY IN 1828.

END OF WAR—AMERICANS FELT A SENSE OF PATRIOTISM AND STRONG NATIONAL IDENTITY. WE HAD GAINED RESPECT AROUND THE WORLD. CONSIDERED TO BE THE SECOND WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

CHAPTER 13 SECTIONS 2 AND 3

STATEHOOD FOR TEXAS AND WAR WITH MEXICO

PAGES 353-364

FLORIDA (1821)—FLORIDA BECOMES AN AMERICAN TERRITORY. FLORIDA WANTS TO BECOME A SLAVE STATE BUT WILL HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL IOWA ENTERS AS A FREE STATE TO BALANCE FREE AND SLAVE STATES IN CONGRESS. THIS HAPPENS IN MARCH 1845.

MEXICO (1821)—MEXICO BREAKS AWAY FROM SPANISH CONTROL AND BECOMES INDEPENDENT. TEHANOS ARE MEXICANS THAT CLAIM TEXAS AS THEIR HOME.

STEPHEN AUSTIN 1821—WILL BRING 300 AMERICAN FAMILIES FROM MISSOURI TO SETTLE IN TEXAS. THEY AGREED TO SPEAK SPANISH, FOLLOW MEXICAN LAWS, BECOME CATHOLIC, AND NOT BRING SLAVES. THEY DID NOT FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND MEXICO ORDERED NO FURTHER IMMIGRATION. TEXANS PLANNED TO BREAK AWAY FROM MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA—DICTATOR AND EMPORER OF MEXICO PLANS TO PUNISH THE REBELS AND TAKES AN ARMY TO TEXAS.

ALAMO (MARCH 1836)—A MISSION IN SAN ANTONIO IS DEFENDED BY 180 DEFENDERS INCLUDING WM. TRAVIS (COMMANDER), JIM BOWIE (TEXAN), DAVY CROCKETT (KENTUCKY ADVENTURER). ALL DEFENDERS ARE KILLED AND ONLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN SURVIVE TO TELL THE STORY. "REMEMBER THE ALAMO" BECOMES THE TEXANS BATTLE CRY.

SAM HOUSTON (APRIL 1836)—COMMANDER OF TEXAN FORCES SURPRISE AND DEFEAT SANTA ANNA AT BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO. SANTA ANNA SIGNS TREATY RECOGNIZING THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.

LONE STAR REPUBLIC (SEPT. 1836)—SAM HOUSTON CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. NINE YEARS LATER IN 1845 TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BECOME A STATE. PART OF PRESIDENT JAMES POLK'S MANIFEST DESTINY.

WM. BECKNELL—IN 1821 FOUNDED THE SANTA FE TRAIL FROM INDEPENDENCE, MO.

MEXICAN WAR (1846-1848)—PRESIDENT POLK SENT TROOP TO RIO GRANDE RIVER FORCING A CONFRONTATION. MEXICAN TROOPS ATTACKED ZACHARY TAYLOR'S FORCES LEADING TO DECLARING WAR ON MEXICO.

JOHN C. FREMONT—LED THE OVERTHROW OF MEXICO IN CALIFORNIA IN 1846 AND DECLARED CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT RENAMING IT THE BEAR FLAG REPUBLIC.

MEXICO CITY—AMERICANS CAPTURE MEXICO CITY, AND MEXICO ASKS FOR PEACE.

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HILDALGO—MEXICO CITY IF CAPTURED AND MEXICO SIGNS A PEACE TREATY. MEXICO GAVE U.S. MEXICAN CESSION LANDS. U.S. PAID MEXICO \$15 MILLION.

GADSDEN PURCHASE (1853)—BOUGHT FROM MEXICO FOR \$10 MILLION DOLLARS. WANTED FOR FUTURE RAILROAD PATH.

CHAPTER 16 SECTION 1

SEARCH FOR COMPROMISE

PAGES 428-432

MISSOURI COMPROMISE (1820)—PROPOSED BY HENRY CLAY. MISSOURI WOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE UNION AS A SLAVE STATE. MAINE WOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE UNION AS A FREE STATE. THERE WOULD BE NO FURTHER SLAVERY NORTH OF 36-30' LATITUDE. THIS BROUGHT A TEMPORARY STOP IN THE SLAVE DEBATE.

HENRY CLAY AND JOHN C. CALHOUN—SENATORS WHO DISAGREED ABOUT SLAVERY. CLAY WANTS A COMPROMISE OF SLAVE ISSUES. CALHOUN IS AGAINST PLAN AND THREATENS TO SECEDE FROM UNION.

COMPROMISE OF 1850—COMPROMISE PLAN PROPOSED BY HENRY CLAY.

1. CALIFORNIA WOULD ADMITTED TO THE UNION AS A FREE STATE.
2. NEW MEXICO TERRITORY HAD NO RESTRICTIONS ON SLAVERY.
3. SLAVE TRADE WOULD BE ABOLISHED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
4. THERE WOULD BE A STRONGER FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT 1850—REQUIRED ALL CITIZENS TO HELP CATCH RUNAWAY SLAVES. SLAVES WOULD BE RETURNED FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH ON THE WORD OF A SLAVEHOLDER OR A WHITE WITNESS. LED TO THE INCREASED USE OF UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT—BILL INTRODUCED BY SEN. STEPHEN DOUGLAS PROPOSING A WAY FOR THESE AREAS TO BECOME STATES USING "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY". PROPOSED REPEALING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. THE BILL PASSES IN 1854.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—ALLOW THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY TO DECIDE IF THEY WANT SLAVERY OR TO BE A FREE AREA.

BORDER RUFFIANS—PRO SLAVERY SUPPORTERS RUSHED TO KANSAS JUST TO VOTE FOR SLAVERY. THEY STOPPED ANTI-SLAVERY PEOPLE FROM ENTERING KANSAS TO VOTE. SLAVERY SUPPORTERS ATTACKED AN ANTI-SLAVERY TOWN LAWRENCE.

JOHN BROWN—AN ANTI-SLAVERY LEADER ATTACKED SLAVERY SUPPORTERS.

BLEEDING KANSAS—A BATTLE WAS BREWING IN KANSAS BETWEEN ANTI-SLAVERY AND PRO-SLAVERY FORCES. PEOPLE WERE BEING KILLED. U.S. TROOPS ARRIVE TO STOP BLOODSHED IN OCTOBER 1856, BUT BY THEN OVER 200 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN (1852)—BOOK WRITTEN BY ABOLITIONIST HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. SHE WRITES OF THE HORRORS AND CRUELTY OF SLAVERY. THE BOOK IS A BEST SELLER IN THE NORTH, BUT IS BANNED IN THE SOUTH. THE BOOK INCREASES THE NORTH'S DISLIKE FOR SLAVERY. CONSIDERED A CAUSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CHAPTER 16 SECTION 2

CHALLENGES TO SLAVERY

PAGES 433-438

REPUBLICAN PARTY (1854)—NEWLY FORMED PARTY THAT BELIEVED GOVERNMENT SHOULD BAN SLAVERY FROM NEW TERRITORIES. THE NEW ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.

DRED SCOTT CASE (1857)—DRED SCOTT IS A SLAVE WHO HAD LIVED WITH HIS SLAVE MASTER IN FREE TERRITORY. WITH ANTI-SLAVERY LAWYERS; DRED SCOTT FILED A LAW SUIT CLAIMING HE SHOULD BE FREE BECAUSE HE HAD ONCE LIVED IN A FREE STATE WHERE SLAVERY WAS ILLEGAL.

ROGER TANEY—CHIEF JUSTICE WHO WROTE THE COURT'S OPINION. DRED SCOTT WAS STILL A SLAVE AND HAD NO RIGHT TO FILE A LAWSUIT FOR FREEDOM. 5TH AMENDMENT SAYS YOU CAN NOT TAKE AWAY PROPERTY WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS". MISSOURI COMPROMISE WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AS WELL AS POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. THE CONSTITUTION PROTECTS SLAVERY. THIS WAS A VICTORY FOR SLAVERY ADVOCATES.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—REPUBLICAN WHO SPOKE OUT AGAINST DRED SCOTT DECISION. HE WAS RUNNING FOR A U.S. SENATE SEAT FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

STEPHEN DOUGLAS—A DEMOCRAT WHO WAS RUNNING AGAINST LINCOLN IN THE ILLINOIS SENATE RACE. DOUGLAS BELIEVED IN POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

HOUSE DIVIDED SPEECH—LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS HAD MANY DEBATES. ONE SPEECH GIVEN BY LINCOLN WAS THE "HOUSE DIVIDED SPEECH". "A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND". HIS SPEECH WAS ABOUT SLAVERY DIVIDING THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. LINCOLN WILL LOSE THE ILLINOIS SENATE RACE TO DOUGLAS.

JOHN BROWN—WAS A RADICAL ABOLITIONIST. HE BELIEVED THAT GOD WAS LEADING HIM IN AN EFFORT TO END SLAVERY. HE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN "BLEEDING KANSAS". JOHN BROWN PLANNED TO RAID A U.S. GOVERNMENT WEAPONS ARSENAL. HE PLANNED TO GIVE THE WEAPONS TO SLAVES SO THEY COULD START A REVOLT AGAINST SLAVEHOLDERS.

RAID ON HARPERS FERRY (OCT. 1859)—JOHN BROWN CAPTURED THE ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA. HIS FORCES WERE SURROUNDED BY FEDERAL TROOPS LED BY ROBERT E. LEE. HE WAS CAPTURED, CONVICTED OF TREASON, AND HANGED. SOME NORTHERNERS CONSIDERED HIM A MARTYR.

CHAPTER 16 SECTION 3

SECESSION AND WAR

PAGES 439-445

1860 ELECTION—THE DEMOCRATS WERE DEEPLY DIVIDED IN THEIR CHOICES. ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS ONLY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE AND WAS OPPOSED TO SLAVERY IN ANY TERRITORY. ABRAHAM LINCOLN WINS THE ELECTION AND PROMISES TO NOT DISTURB SLAVERY WHERE IT ALREADY EXISTED. SOUTHERNERS DID NOT BELIEVE THIS.

SOUTH CAROLINA (DEC. 20, 1860)—SOUTH CAROLINA VOTED TO SECEDE (LEAVE) THE UNION.

SECEDE—OR SECESSION MEANS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION OR THE UNITED STATES.

STATE'S RIGHTS—THEORY THAT INDIVIDUAL STATES ARE INDEPENDENT AND HAVE THE RIGHT TO CONTROL THEIR MOST IMPORTANT AFFAIRS. THIS IS CONSIDERED A CAUSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

C.S.A. (FEB. 1861)—7 STATES HAD SECEDED FROM THE UNION AND MET TO FORM A NEW NATION. THEY CALLED THEMSELVES THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA (CSA). THEIR CAPITAL WILL BE IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—CHOSEN TO BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. HE ORDERS HIS FORCES TO ATTACK FORT SUMTER BEFORE UNION SUPPLIES COULD ARRIVE.

FORT SUMTER (APRIL 12, 1861)—CONFEDERATE GUNS OPEN UP ON FORT SUMTER. THESE ARE THE FIRST SHOTS FIRED IN THE CIVIL WAR. FORT SUMTER IS FORCED TO SURRENDER. PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN ISSUED A CALL FOR 75,000 TROOPS AND THE CIVIL WAR HAS BEGUN.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND ARKANSAS—WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION AND JOIN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA MAKING THEIR NUMBER 11.

CHAPTER 17 SECTION 1

THE TWO SIDES

PAGES 452-457

BORDER STATES—THE 5 STATES OF MISSOURI, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND LATER WEST VIRGINIA WHEN IT BROKE FROM VIRGINIA IN 1863. THESE STATES DID NOT SECEDE FROM THE UNION, BUT STILL ALLOWED SLAVERY. THEY WERE LEFT ALONE BY THE UNION.

	<u>THE NORTH</u>	<u>THE SOUTH</u>
POPULATION	21,000,000	9,000,000 (4,000,000 SLAVES)
INDUSTRY	85% OF THE U.S.	15% OF THE U.S.
SOLDIERS	2,100,000	900,000
RESOURCES	ADVANTAGE	LESS
BANKING	ADVANTAGE	LESS
NAVY	LARGE	SMALL
RAILROADS	21,000 MILES	7,000 MILES
MILITARY LEADERSHIP	WEAK EARLY IN WAR	EXCELLENT LEADERSHIP
WAR SUPPORT	WEAKER	VERY STRONG
TELEGRAPH LINES	LARGE NUMBER	SMALL NUMBER
PRESIDENTS	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	JEFFERSON DAVIS

NORTH'S WAR STRATEGY: OFFENSIVE WAR

- 1. BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS TO PREVENT SUPPLIES FROM COMING IN**
- 2. GAIN CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER**
- 3. TO CAPTURE RICHMOND, THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL**

SOUTH'S WAR STRATEGY: DEFENSIVE WAR

- 1. DEFEND ITS HOMELAND**
- 2. FIGHT UNTIL NORTH GETS TIRED OF FIGHTING**
- 3. HOPED FRANCE AND BRITAIN WOULD HELP THE SOUTH CAUSE**

NORTH GOAL—PRESERVE THE UNION

SOUTH GOAL—BECOME INDEPENDENT NATION

REBELS—NICKNAME GIVEN TO SOUTHERN SOLDIERS; JOHNNY REBS

YANKEES—NICKNAME GIVEN TO NORTHERN SOLDIERS; BILLY YANKS

CHAPTER 17 SECTION 2

EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR

PAGES 458-464

1ST BATTLE OF BULL RUN—FIRST MAJOR BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR. BOTH SIDES HAD ABOUT 30,000 MEN. BOTH SIDES WERE POORLY TRAINED AND NOT READY FOR WAR. THE BATTLE TURNS IN FAVOR OF THE CONFEDERACY, AND THE UNION TROOPS RETREAT.

STONEWALL JACKSON—CONFEDERATE COMMANDER AT THE FIRST BATTLE OF BULL RUN WHO TURNS THE BATTLE INTO A CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

IRONCLADS—THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE SHIPS THAT WERE COVERED WITH IRON.

MONITOR—THE MONITOR WAS A UNION IRONCLAD. **MERRIMACK**—WAS THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD. THESE TWO IRONCLADS MET IN A BATTLE THAT WAS UNDECISIVE. STARTED A TREND FOR THE FUTURE OF STEEL BATTLESHIPS.

BATTLE OF SHILOH—**GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT** LED UNION FORCES AGAINST CONFEDERATE FORCES AT SHILOH IN TENNESSEE. THIS IS A BLOODY UNION VICTORY WHICH PUTS THE NORTH ON ITS WAY OF SECURING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS—DAVID FARRAGUT CAPTURES NEW ORLEANS FOR THE UNION STOPPING ALL SOUTHERN TRADE THROUGH NEW ORLEANS.

EARLY SOUTHERN VICTORIES—THE SOUTH PICKED UP IMPRESSIVE VICTORIES AT THE SEVEN DAYS BATTLE, SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, FREDERICKSBURG, AND CHANCELLORSVILLE.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM—ROBERT E. LEE MOVES HIS CONFEDERATE ARMY INTO MARYLAND AND MEETS UNION GENERAL MCCLELLAN NEAR SHAPESBURG, MD. THIS WAS THE BLOODIEST SINGLE DAY OF FIGHTING IN THE ENTIRE WAR (OVER 6000 KILLED AND 17,000 WOUNDED. WAS A UNION VICTORY.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (JAN. 1, 1863)—ABRAHAM LINCOLN ANNOUNCES THAT ALL SLAVES ARE FREE IN THE AREAS THAT WERE FIGHTING AGAINST THE UNION (THE CONFEDERATE STATES). AFTER THE WAR IT WOULD EXTEND TO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

CHAPTER 17 SECTION 3

LIFE DURING THE CIVIL WAR

PAGES 465-473

WAR HARDSHIPS—MANY SCHOOLS CLOSED. DIVIDED FAMILIES. CROPS AND HOMES LOST. REFUGEES DISPLACED BY WAR. FOOD AND EVERYDAY SUPPLIES SHORTAGE. HAD TO LIVE WITHOUT.

DOROTHEA DIX—SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES FOR THE UNION ARMY.

CLARA BARTON—BECAME A NURSE IN NORTH. LATER STARTED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

SALLY TOMPKINS—SET UP A HOSPITAL FOR SOUTHERN SOLDIERS IN RICHMOND, VA.

ROSE GREENHOW—BECAME A SOUTHERN SPY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. CAUGHT AND CONVICTED OF TREASON.

BELLEBOYD—A CONFEDERATE SPY IN VIRGINIA.

HARRIET TUBMAN—A CONDUCTOR ON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SERVED AS A UNION SPY AND SCOUT.

ANDERSONVILLE—CONFEDERATE PRISON IN GEORGIA. TERRIBLE CONDITIONS THAT KILLED ABOUT 13,000 UNION SOLDIERS, MOSTLY FROM DISEASE. 10% OF SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN CIVIL WAR DIED IN PRISON CAMPS.

ELMIRA—UNION PRISON IN NEW YORK. ALMOST A QUARTER OF ALL CONFEDERATE PRISONERS DIED IN THIS PRISON.

AMPUTATIONS AND DISEASE—75% OF ALL OPERATIONS IN THE CIVIL WAR WERE AMPUTATIONS. MORE SOLDIERS IN CIVIL WAR DIED OF DISEASE THAN ANY OTHER CAUSE.

COPPERHEADS—NAME GIVEN TO NORTHERNERS WHO WERE OPPOSED TO THE WAR.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS—BOTH LINCOLN AND DAVIS SUSPENDED LEGAL RIGHTS UNTIL AFTER THE WAR FOR THOSE WHO WERE LIKELY TRAITORS OR OPPONENTS TO WAR.

DRAFT—THE NORTH AND SOUTH BOTH PASSED MILITARY DRAFT LAWS. IN THE SOUTH BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18-35, AND IN THE NORTH 20-45.

BOUNTY—MONEY OFFERED TO ENCOURAGE VOLUNTEERS.

GREENBACKS—MONEY PRINTED IN THE NORTH.

INFLATION—INCREASING PRICES OF FOOD, SUPPLIES, WAR MATERIALS. SOUTH SUFFERED FROM WORSE INFLATION THAN NORTH.

CHAPTER 17 SECTION 4

THE STRAIN OF WAR

PAGES 474-480

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—WAS A CONFEDERATE VICTORY. UNION FORCES HAD 120,000 MEN, AND CONFEDERATE FORCES 75,000. ROBERT E. LEE'S FORCES DROVE BACK THE UNION FORCES.

CHANCELLORVILLE, VA.—WAS A CONFEDERATE VICTORY, BUT STONEWALL JACKSON WAS MISTAKENLY SHOT BY ONE OF HIS OWN SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE AND DIED A WEEK LATER. ROBERT E. LEE'S RIGHT HAND MAN IS GONE.

BLACK TROOPS—IN 1862, THE NORTH ALLOWED THE CREATION OF ALL-AFRICAN AMERICAN REGIMENTS WITH WHITE OFFICERS. BY THE END OF THE WAR; AFRICAN-AMERICANS MADE UP 10% OF THE UNION ARMY. AFTER THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, 189,000 AFRICAN-AMERICANS JOINED THE UNION ARMY.

54TH MASSACHUSETTS—THE MOST FAMOUS BLACK REGIMENT UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL ROBERT GOULD SHAW. THE REGIMENT LED A GALLANT CHARGE ON FT. WAGNER IN CHARLESTON HARBOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THERE WERE 300 CASUALTIES INCLUDING COLONEL SHAW.

GETTYSBURG, PA. (JULY, 1863)—CONSIDERED THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR. ROBERT E. LEE TOOK HIS TROOPS NORTH OF THE MASON-DIXON LINE INTO PENNSYLVANIA. THIS 3 DAY BATTLE WAS THE BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE ENTIRE WAR. NEARLY 50,000 MEN DIED IN THE 3 DAYS.

PICKETT'S CHARGE—GENERAL GEORGE PICKETT LED 11,000 CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS ON A MILE LONG ASSAULT ON CEMETERY RIDGE. 8,000 WERE KILLED AND OVER 3,000 WERE CAPTURED. ROBERT E. LEE FORCED TO RETREAT BACK TO VIRGINIA.

VICKSBURG, MS. (JULY, 1863)—UNION GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT SURROUNDED AND LAID SEIGE TO VICKSBURG ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN MAY. WITH THE FALL OF VICKSBURG; THE UNION HAD TOTAL CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (NOV. 1863)—PRESIDENT LINCOLN DEDICATES THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG. HIS 272 WORD SPEECH (THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS) REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL SPEECHES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

CHAPTER 17 SECTION 5

THE WAR'S FINAL STAGES

PAGES 481-487

ULYSSES S. GRANT—AFTER VICTORIES AT SHILOH, VICKSBURG, AND CHATTANOOGA; PRESIDENT LINCOLN PUT GENERAL GRANT IN CHARGE OF THE UNION ARMY IN MARCH OF 1864.

TOTAL WAR—GENERAL GRANT'S CAMPAIGN. DESTROY EVERYTHING THAT THE SOUTH COULD USE TO CONTINUE FIGHTING THE WAR (CROPS, FARM GROUND, BUILDINGS, LIVESTOCK, RAILROADS, TOWNS, FACTORIES, ETC.)

PETERSBURG—A RAILROAD CENTER THAT WAS VITAL TO ROBERT E. LEE'S TROOPS AND SUPPLIES. GENERAL GRANT LAYS SIEGE TO THE CITY.

WM. TECUMSEH SHERMAN—USING TOTAL WAR TACTICS; GENERAL SHERMAN LEAVES A PATH OF DESTRUCTION 50 MILES WIDE AND 300 MILES LONG FROM ATLANTA, GA. TO SAVANNAH, GA. THIS IS CALLED "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA".

MOBILE BAY—DAVID FARRAGUT LED THE UNION NAVY INTO MOBILE BAY AND SUCCEEDED IN BLOCKING THE LAST SOUTHERN PORT EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. HIS FAMOUS QUOTE WAS "DAMN THE TORPEDOES, FULL SPEED AHEAD".

ELECTION OF 1864—ABRAHAM LINCOLN WILL WIN HIS SECOND TERM AS PRESIDENT. VOTERS WANTED AN END TO THE WAR AND ALSO A PERMANENT END TO SLAVERY.

13TH AMENDMENT (JAN. 1865)—THE U.S. CONGRESS PASSED THE 13TH AMENDMENT WHICH BANNED SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND (APRIL, 1865)—ROBERT E. LEE LEAVES RICHMOND WITH HIS ARMY, AND THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERACY FALLS.

APPOMATOX COURTHOUSE (APRIL 9, 1865)—GENERAL GRANT PURSUED ROBERT E. LEE UNTIL GENERAL LEE SURRENDERS TO HIM AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE. CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS COULD KEEP THEIR HORSES, GAVE UP THEIR WEAPONS, THEY WERE FED, AND THEY WERE ALLOWED TO MAKE THEIR WAY HOME.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT WAS CAPTURED A FEW DAYS LATER.

<u>COST OF THE CIVIL WAR</u>	NORTH	SOUTH
DEAD	140,000	94,000
WOUNDED	275,000	194,000
DIED OF DISEASE (MAJORITY OF DEATHS)	225,000	164,000

EFFECT OF CIVIL WAR—NATION WAS REUNITED AND SLAVERY HAD ENDED.

CHAPTER 18 SECTION 1

PLANNING RECONSTRUCTION

PAGES 494-497

RECONSTRUCTION—THE TASK OF REBUILDING THE FORMER CONFEDERATE STATES AND READMITTING THEM TO THE UNION. THE PERIOD OF TIME WAS FROM THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR UNTIL THE REMOVAL OF FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH (1865-1877).

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—DID NOT WANT TO PUNISH THE SOUTH AFTER THE WAR ENDED. HE WANTED TO HEAL THE NATION. HE OFFERED FORGIVENESS FOR MANY CRIMES COMMITTED DURING THE WAR.

10% PLAN—LINCOLN'S PLAN TO RESTORE THE UNION. 10% OF VOTERS IN EACH SECEDED STATE MUST TAKE AN OATH OF LOYALTY TO THE UNION. THE STATE MUST FORM A NEW STATE GOVERNMENT AND BAN SLAVERY. WHEN THEY HAD MET THESE CONDITIONS; THEY COULD SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

AMNESTY—FORGIVENESS OF CRIMES COMMITTED DURING THE WAR IF A PERSON SWORE LOYALTY TO THE UNION. CONFEDERATE LEADERS WOULD NOT GET AMNESTY.

RADICAL REPUBLICANS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS THAT THOUGHT LINCOLN'S 10% PLAN WAS TOO EASY ON THE SOUTH. THEY TRIED TO DENY RIGHTS TO THE STATES TRYING TO REJOIN THE UNION.

THADDEUS STEVENS—LEADER OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.

FREEDMEN—NAME GIVEN TO AFRICAN-AMERICANS WHO BECAME FREE AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—ORGANIZATION TO HELP AFRICAN-AMERICANS TO ADJUST TO LIFE AFTER SLAVERY. IT PROVIDED FOOD, CLOTHING, AND MEDICAL CARE TO POOR SOUTHERNERS, ESPECIALLY THOSE FREED FROM SLAVERY. IT SET UP SCHOOLS, AND HELPED SOME GET THEIR OWN LAND.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH—A CONFEDERATE SYMPATHIZER WHO WILL ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON APRIL 14, 1865 IN FORD'S THEATRE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

ANDREW JOHNSON—A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT THAT HAD STAYED LOYAL TO THE UNION DURING THE WAR AND WAS LINCOLN'S VICE-PRESIDENT NOW BECOMES THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION PLAN—MOST SOUTHERNERS WOULD BE AMNESTY IF THEY SWORE LOYALTY TO THE UNION. SOUTHERN STATES HAD TO RATIFY THE 13TH AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH SLAVERY. HE BELIEVED THAT WHITE MEN ALONE SHOULD MANAGE THE SOUTH. HIS PLAN WOULD BE OPPOSED BY RADICAL REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.

CHAPTER 18 SECTION 2

THE RADICALS TAKE CONTROL

PAGES 498-504

BLACK CODES—SOUTHERN STATES IN 1866 PASSED LAWS TO HELP CONTROL NEWLY FREED AFRICAN AMERICANS. SOME MADE IT ILLEGAL TO OWN OR RENT LAND. BLACKS COULD BE ARRESTED OR FINED IF THEY DID NOT HAVE A JOB.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1866—OVERTURNED THE BLACK CODES. PRESIDENT JOHNSON VETOES THIS ACT; BUT CONGRESS WILL OVERRIDE HIS VETO.

14TH AMENDMENT—IN 1868 THE RADICAL REPUBLICANS RATIFIED THIS AMENDMENT WHICH GAVE AFRICAN AMERICANS CITIZENSHIP. A STATE COULD NOT TAKE A PERSON'S PROPERTY WITHOUT "DUE PROCESS OF LAW". SOUTHERN STATES WERE REQUIRED TO RATIFY THE 14TH AMENDMENT IN ORDER TO REJOIN THE UNION.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION—RADICAL REPUBLICANS GAINED OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS IN THE 1866 ELECTIONS, AND TOOK CONTROL OF RECONSTRUCTION FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

RECONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1867—THE 10 STATES THAT HAD NOT REJOINED THE UNION AND RATIFIED THE 14TH AMENDMENT WERE DIVIDED INTO 5 MILITARY DISTRICTS GOVERNED BY AN ARMY GENERAL UNTIL THEY FORMED NEW STATE GOVERNMENTS AND REJOINED THE UNION. THE 10 SOUTHERN STATES MUST ALLOW BLACKS TO VOTE IN STATE ELECTIONS. FORMER CONFEDERATE LEADERS COULD NOT HOLD POLITICAL OFFICE.

IMPEACHMENT—BECAUSE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETOING OF SOME OF THE RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS; CONGRESS ATTEMPTED TO IMPEACH HIM. IMPEACHMENT FAILED BY A ONE VOTE MARGIN, BUT JOHNSON DID LITTLE TO INTERFERE WITH THE REPUBLICANS AFTER THAT.

15TH AMENDMENT—IN 1870, CONGRESS PROPOSED THE 15TH AMENDMENT WHICH GUARANTEED THAT STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS COULD NOT DENY THE RIGHT TO VOTE TO ANY MALE CITIZEN BECAUSE OF "RACE, COLOR, OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE."

CHAPTER 18 SECTION 3

THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION

PAGES 504-507

SCALAWAGS—SOUTHERN WHITES WHO SUPPORTED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. FORMER CONFEDERATES TERMED THE NAME OF SCALAWAGS MEANING “SCOUNDREL” OR “WORTHLESS RASCAL”.

CARPETBAGGERS—MANY NORTHERN WHITES MOVED TO THE SOUTH AFTER THE WAR. SOUTHERNERS CALLED THESE PEOPLE CARPETBAGGERS BECAUSE OF CHEAP SUITCASES MADE OF CARPET FABRIC. SOME CARPETBAGGERS WERE DISHONEST PEOPLE LOOKING TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SOUTH’S DIFFICULTIES, BUT MOST WERE NOT. MANY WHITE SOUTHERNERS ACCUSED RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENTS OF CORRUPTION.

KU KLUX KLAN—SECRET SOCIETY THAT USED FEAR AND VIOLENCE TO DENY RIGHTS TO FREED MEN AND WOMEN, BELIEVING IN WHITE SUPREMACY. THEY DISGUISED THEMSELVES IN WHITE SHEETS AND HOODS. THEY THREATENED, BEAT, AND KILLED THOUSANDS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AND THE WHITES THAT SUPPORTED THEM. THEY BURNED HOMES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES BELONGING TO AFRICAN-AMERICANS.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS—AFRICAN AMERICANS AND WHITE CHILDREN WENT TO DIFFERENT SCHOOLS. INTEGRATION WAS NOT ENFORCED.

SHARECROPPING—MANY FREED AFRICAN-AMERICANS HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO WORK ON FARMS OWNED BY WHITES. A WHITE LANDOWNER RENTED LAND TO SHARECROPPERS. SHARECROPPERS GAVE A PERCENTAGE OF THEIR CROPS TO THE LANDOWNER. THE LANDOWNER TOOK AN UNFAIR PERCENTAGE LEAVING THE SHARECROPPER WITH ALMOST NOTHING TO SUPPORT HIMSELF. NOT MUCH BETTER THAN SLAVERY.

CHAPTER 18 SECTION 4

THE POST RECONSTRUCTION ERA

PAGES 508-513

ELECTION OF 1868—ULYSSES S. GRANT BECOMES THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT. HIS WAR HERO REPUTATION HELPED HIS ELECTION. HE HAD VERY LITTLE POLITICAL EXPERIENCE.

ELECTION OF 1872—ULYSSES S. GRANT IS RE-ELECTED, BUT THE SECOND TERM IS PLAGUED WITH SCANDAL AND CORRUPTION ALONG WITH A SEVERE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

ELECTION OF 1876—REPUBLICAN RUTHERFORD B. HAYES RUNS AGAINST DEMOCRAT SAMUEL TILDEN. THE ELECTION WAS SO CLOSE THAT CONGRESS HAD TO DECIDE THE CONTROVERSIAL ELECTORAL VOTES. REPUBLICANS PROMISED TO REMOVE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH IF HAYES WAS GIVEN THE NOMINATION. IN 1877 RECONSTRUCTION COMES TO AN END. SOUTHERN AFRICAN-AMERICANS DREAMS OF JUSTICE BEGIN TO FADE.

"NEW SOUTH"—A NEW SOUTHERN ECONOMY EMERGED AFTER RECONSTRUCTION. INDUSTRY, COAL, IRON, TOBACCO, COTTON, LUMBER. A RAILROAD BOOM TOOK PLACE WITH CHEAP AND RELIABLE SOURCE OF LABOR.

POLL TAXES—A WAY TO GET AROUND THE 15TH AMENDMENT WAS TO CHARGE A FEE TO VOTE.

LITERACY TESTS—POTENTIAL VOTERS HAD TO READ AND EXPLAIN PARTS OF STATE CONSTITUTIONS OR THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO VOTE. MANY AFRICAN-AMERICANS COULD NOT READ.

GRANDFATHER CLAUSES—A LAW ALLOWING PEOPLE TO VOTE IF THEIR FATHERS OR GRANDFATHERS WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION. EXCLUDED BLACKS.

JIM CROW LAWS—REQUIRED AFRICAN-AMERICANS AND WHITES TO BE SEPARATED IN ALMOST EVERY PUBLIC PLACE. PLESSY VS. FERGUSON 1896 IN SUPREME COURT IS GOING TO UPHOLD THIS SEGREGATION.

SEGREGATION—THE SEPARATION OF RACES.

EXODUSTERS—AFRICAN AMERICANS THAT BEGAN TO LEAVE THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION. MANY WENT TO WESTERN TERRITORIES TO FARM OR TO THE NORTH TO FIND JOBS.

BUFFALO SOLDIERS—MANY AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN WILL JOIN AND SERVE IN THE U.S. ARMY IN SEGREGATED ARMY UNITS. MANY FIGHT IN NATIVE AMERICAN WARS AND SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

W.E.B. DUBOIS QUOTE—CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER WHO SAID "THE SLAVE WENT FREE; STOOD A BRIEF MOMENT IN THE SUN; THEN MOVED BACK AGAIN TOWARD SLAVERY".

CHAPTER 19 SECTION 3
NATIVE AMERICAN STRUGGLES
PAGES 532-538

BUFFALO—THE MAIN SOURCE OF SURVIVAL FOR THE TRIBES OF THE GREAT PLAINS. USED FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, SHELTER, TOOLS, AND FUEL. SETTLERS AND HUNTERS KILLED 9 MILLION BUFFALO BETWEEN 1872-1875.

TEPEE—A TENT LIKE HOME THAT COULD BE MOVED EASILY FOR THE NOMADIC PEOPLE OF THE GREAT PLAINS. WAS MADE OF TANNED BUFFALO HIDES.

FT. LARAMIE TREATY (1851)—SAID THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT PLAINS WOULD BE ABLE TO KEEP THEIR LANDS "FOR AS LONG AS THE GRASS GROWS".

SAND CREEK MASSACRE (1864)—COLONEL CHIVINGTON WILL MASSACRE 100 CHEYENNE INDIAN MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN NEAR SAND CREEK, COLORADO.

HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862—ENCOURAGED SETTLERS TO MOVE TO THE GREAT PLAINS. IF SETTLERS STAYED ON 160 ACRES FOR 5 YEARS THEY RECEIVED THE LAND FOR FREE.

RESERVATIONS—LAND SET ASIDE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES TO LIVE ON. THESE RESERVATION SYSTEMS WOULD CHANGE THEIR CULTURE AND RUIN THEIR WAY OF LIFE.

FETTERMAN'S MASSACRE (1866)—RED CLOUD, A SIOUX LEADER LAUNCHED A SERIES OF ATTACKS, AND KILLED 80 U.S. SOLDIERS IN THE FETTERMAN MASSACRE.

SITTING BULL—AN ELDERLY SIOUX CHIEF AND SPIRITUAL LEADER WHO GATHERED SIOUX AND CHEYENNE WARRIORS ALONG THE LITTLE BIGHORN RIVER IN MONTANA TERRITORY.

CRAZY HORSE—WAS A YOUNGER SIOUX WARRIOR WHO WILL LEAD THE ATTACK AGAINST GENERAL GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER AT THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIGHORN.

BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIGHORN (JUNE, 1876)—GENERAL CUSTER AND 250 OF HIS REGIMENT OF THE 7TH CALVARY ARE SURROUNDED BY CRAZY HORSE AND WARRIORS AND ARE MASSACRED. BY 1881 THE SIOUX AND CHEYENNE HAD BEEN FORCED ONTO RESERVATIONS.

NEZ PERCE—LIVED IN THE AREAS OF IDAHO, OREGON, WASHINGTON. THEIR LEADER, CHIEF JOSEPH REFUSED TO GO TO A RESERVATION AND MADE A RUN TO ESCAPE TO CANADA. THE U.S. ARMY STOPPED AND SURROUNDED THEM ONLY 30 MILES FROM CANADA. CHIEF JOSEPH SAID "I SHALL FIGHT NO MORE FOREVER".

APACHE—FIERCE WARRIORS OF THE SOUTHWEST. GERONIMO LED THE RESISTANCE AGAINST U.S. ARMY, BUT FINALLY SURRENDERED IN 1886.

DAWES ACT (1887)—ATTEMPTED TO GET NATIVE AMERICANS TO SETTLE DOWN AND BECOME FARMERS. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LANDS. THIS PLAN WAS A FAILURE.

GHOST DANCE (1889)—A DANCE CEREMONY HOPING FOR SETTLERS TO DISAPPEAR AND BUFFALO TO RETURN. SITTING BULL WAS KILLED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ARREST HIM, AND 200 SIOUX ARE SURROUNDED AT WOUNDED KNEE, SD AND MASSACRED. END OF INDIAN WARS.

CHAPTER 23 SECTION 3

WAR WITH SPAIN

PAGES 642-646

CUBA—A CUBAN REBELLION IN THE LATE 1800'S RESULTED IN HARSH TREATMENT BY THE SPANISH AND THOUSANDS OF CUBANS DYING OF STARVATION AND DISEASE.

YELLOW JOURNALISM—JOSEPH PULITZER'S NEW YORK WORLD AND WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S NEW YORK JOURNAL PRINTED EXAGGERATED STORIES AND EVENTS TO STIR UP PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST THE SPANISH. THIS WAS SENSATIONALISM, BIASED, FALSE REPORTING.

USS MAINE—RESPONDING TO PUBLIC PRESSURE; PRESIDENT WILLIAM MCKINLEY SENT THE U.S.S. BATTLESHIP MAINE TO HAVANA HARBOR IN CUBA TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS AND PROPERTY. ON FEB. 15, 1898, A HUGE EXPLOSION SINKS THE MAINE KILLING 260 AMERICANS. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ASKS CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR ON SPAIN APRIL 25, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO—A FREEDOM FIGHTER IN THE PHILIPPINES WILL JOIN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST SPAIN. COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY DESTROYED A SPANISH FLEET OF SHIPS IN MANILA BAY.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—FORMED A REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT IN CUBA. THIS REGIMENT WAS CALLED THE ROUGHRIDERS. ON JULY 1, 1898, TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND THE ROUGHRIDERS CHARGE UP SAN JUAN HILL. THE SPANISH FLEET IS DESTROYED IN CUBA.

ARMISTICE (AUGUST 12, 1898)—SPAIN SIGNS AN ARMISTICE (TRUCE), AND THE WAR IS OVER. THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN SIGN THE TREATY OF PARIS ON DEC. 10, 1898.

PROTECTORATE—IS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY UNDER THE CONTROL OF ANOTHER COUNTRY. CUBA BECAME A PROTECTORATE OF U.S. CUBA WAS GRANTED INDEPENDENCE IN 1901.

TERRITORY—IS AN AREA OF LAND COMPLETELY CONTROLLED BY ANOTHER COUNTRY. PUERTO RICO AND GUAM BECAME U.S. TERRITORIES.

PLATT AMENDMENT—GAVE THE U.S. THE RIGHT TO A MILITARY BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY.

PHILIPPINES—BECOME A U.S. TERRITORY WHICH CAUSED EMILIO AGUINALDO TO FIGHT AGAINST THE U.S. AGUINALDO WAS CAPTURED AND FINALLY IN 1946 THEY BECAME INDEPENDENT.

IMPERIALISM—IS THE POLICY OF EXTENDING THE RULE OR INFLUENCE OF A COUNTRY OVER OTHER COUNTRIES OR COLONIES. THE U.S. WAS ACCUSED OF THIS.