

Pre-revolution

- Native Americans, Europeans and Africans all used their religious beliefs to inform the political system they lived in, the shape of their society and how they went to war. Through these ideas they also saw each other.
- The N.A with smaller and more decentralized politics were harder for the Europeans to exploit.
- Historians refer to the changes in the N.A society after the European colonization as the Columbian exchange. Plants, animals and people all traveled across the Atlantic and into the 'New world.' Wheat, barley, dandelions, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, horses, pigs and cattle were among the new things to arrive. But germs made the voyage too. Bringing smallpox, influenza and bubonic plague. However, it wasn't all one way. Europeans took gold and silver from the Americas and brought them back.
- If N.A society was organized, then the Europeans would target the ruling class and create a tribute system. If the setting was tropical or sub-tropical they would often create a plantation society...thus opening up slave trade...And in the mainland of North America, the colonists wanted to create familiar societies to the ones they had at home.
- Christopher Columbus bore the official title in Spain of Admiral of the the Ocean sea
- When europeans arrived 60 million lived in the Americas each with their own incredibly diverse culture
- "Archaeologists believe that migrants from Asia crossed a 100 mile wide land bridge that connected Siberia and Alaska during the ice age and became the first Americans."
- In mesoamerica and the Andes, the two main empires were the Incas and the Aztecs. The Aztec capital (Tenochtitlan) had a population of 250,000 at the time London only had 50,000
- Cuzco, the Incan capital had around 60,000 residents along with a defense network of roads, storehouses and government buildings. A king ruled the incas and he even claimed divine status!
- Warfare and environmental elements caused the downfall of Cahokia, which was a large city near the Mississippi river. It was abandoned by the time Europeans arrived.
- Women tended to farming and affairs of the community while men were often responsible for the things outside the community.
- Some native american groups were chiefdoms, but others could be a confederacy.
- N.A often burned the land in North America twice a year to help it to be more fertile (often burned in spring and fall) some scholars have suggested that when the settlers came and stopped this, it explains the little ice age that occurred in the same years.
- When horses arrived from the Europeans, it allowed the native americans to assert more dominance over their counterparts on foot and to also hunt easier.
- Sometimes Natives had extensive trade routes that allowed them to have a large amount of economic activity. Sadly, sometimes war captives would be sold or taken as slaves.
- Most N.A's were animists who believed the natural world was suffused with spiritual power.
- Wars were often a blood feud against families and not against other peoples.
- In europe, rich or poor, men had control of everything

- William Penn might have grown up lavishly, but he became a quaker and condemned extravagance and spent 2 years in jail in England for teaching his beliefs.
- Penn's Pennsylvania got on well with the Natives because he warned them of his intent to start a colony.
- Colonists could only import and export through England starting in 1651, making them unhappy. But many didn't adhere to it.
- When England was part of wars, the colonies had far more autonomy.
- England became known as Britain after 1707.
- The south Atlantic system center was in Brazil and the West Indies.
- Portuguese traders brought an average of 4,000 slaves per year to the Americas and by 1800 there was about 6.1 million enslaved people in the Americas
- The West Indies held the most English colonizers
- Sugar plantations helped to increase the slave population because planters wanted cheap labor
- Transatlantic voyages went from 500 a year in the 1680s to 1500 in the 1730s and port cities greatly grew
- Laboring men and women formed the lowest ranks of society and merchants needed hundreds of workers to load and reload ships--often the workers would be indentured servants or slaves
- As wealth began to become produced, British ministers ruled the colonies with more leniency
- In New England an uprising of ordinary people caused the closure of the Dominion, in Salem people with contagious diseases were run out of town and in New York mobs closed brothels all in 1689. And in NJ in the 1730s and 40s. This government simply responded to popular pressure.
- Salutary neglect is allowing the Americans to self govern as royal bureaucracies
- Britain's expansion into Georgia upset Spanish officials who were already irritated by more British manufacturers smuggled into New Spain
- Parliament passed acts to stop the Americans from manufacturing textiles, hats and iron products but the colonies continued to grow.
- Paper money was low in the Americas
- Internal unrest (Glorious Revolution)
- By 1750 shipments of American sugar and tobacco consisted of half of British exports
- English Traders in the West Indies could sell slaves for 3-5 times what they paid for them
- The slave trade changes economic and religious dynamics in Africa and fosters militaristic beliefs.
- Kings in Africa (Dahomey in particular) often ransacked enemy towns and seized people to capitalize on the slave trade. To atone the guilt of selling neighbors into slavery Africans would build hidden shrines.
- Benin, a powerful African kingdom, prohibited the export of all slaves.
- Expansion in Atlantic slave trade only helped to promote slavery in Africa
- Africans transported by the South Atlantic system had it the worst, they'd be taken from their villages in chains, forced into overcrowded ships and had little to eat or drink. Some jumped overboard because they would rather drown, others staged revolts .

- The Stamp Act Met the opposition in the form of boycotts and violent protests as well as non-violent protest.
- Mobs included apprentices, day laborers and unemployed Sailors who often were quick to violence due to the influence of drink.
- The writs of assistance case of 1761 a Boston lawyer James Otis invoked English legal precedents to challenge open-ended search warrants.
- The Commonwealth era was from 1649 to 1660. The Glorious Revolution was from 1688 to 1689.
- John Dickinson's letters from A farmer in Pennsylvania of 1768 orange colonists to remember your ancestors and your posterity quotes and a pose parlor parliamentary taxes
- By being taxed without consent Dixon believed that we were slaves.
- The colonists struggled with the ability to retain natural rights to only white people.
- Grenville's allies insisted that Imperial reform needed to continue even if it happened to be at gunpoint.
- The majority of parliament believed that the Stamp Act was cutting into British exports and doing more harm than good. Grenville's Success Center Rockingham, Earl of, decided that it would be best to repeal it
- The Townshend Act of 1767 imposed duties on Colonial Imports of paper Paint and Glass and was expected to find about 40,000 euros a year Townshend allocated some of this Revenue to American Military expense but most went to pay the salaries of Royal Governors judges and other Imperial officials.
- In February of 1768 Massachusetts assembly condemned the Townshend act and Boston New York and New York Merchants began a new boycott. Ministers and public officials also discouraged the purchase of foreign goods and promoted domestic manufacturer of cloth and other necessities
- Women became increasingly important in the nonimportation movement because they reduced their household consumption of imported goods and produced the quantities of Homespun cloth that was needed.
- Before the Homespun nonimportation movement 10 million yards on average arrived annually from Britain.
- In 1765 American resistance to the Stamp Act sparked a parliamentary debate however in 1768 it provoked a plan for military coercion.
- The Treaty of Paris and 1763 helped acquire half a billion Acres. The Proclamation line had drawn a boundary between the colonies in Indian countries.
- Gentleman who invested in speculation companies are petitioning the crown for large land grants in Ohio officers who served in the Seven Years War were paid and land warrants up to 5,000 acres for field officers and some led by George Washington wear and explore possible sites on the Appalachians. Indian traders who receive large grants from Ohio lands hope to sell land tiles.
- London thought that the idea of the Proclamation line was only temporary and gave away the view that it should be permanent. Hillsborough who became the colonial secretary in 1768 adamantly opposed westward expansion.

religious belief. Historians estimate that some 15 to 20% of the white population, perhaps as many as 400,000 colonists, remain loyal to the crown.

- By 1774 British Authority was wavering. In Massachusetts the attempt to isolate and punish Boston and the surrounding Countryside backfired
- Fort Pitt was one of Britain's most important Frontier outposts. But their revenue crisis Force general Gage to cut expenses and in October 1772 the Army pulled down the fourth log walls and left the site to the local population
- Pennsylvania organized County governments establish courts and collect taxes there but staying with the pacifist Quaker Roots it did not organize a militia
- In London the colonial secretary Lord and Dartmouth proclaimed Massachusetts in open rebellion and ordered General Thomas Gage to March against the rude Ravel on the 9th of April 18th 1775. However Paul Revere and many other Riders warns Patriots in town towns
- By the end of the first two skirmishes at Lexington and then conquered the British had lost 73 soldiers 174 were wounded and 26 were missing. 49 Massachusetts militiamen were dead and 39 were wounded.
- The Second Continental Congress took place in May of 1775. Here John Adams exhorted the Congress to rise to the defense of Liberty by creating an army he nominated George Washington to lead it.
- In August of 1775 George the Third made a shade of proclamation for suppressing rebellion and sedation.
- In Virginia Patriots got rid of Governor Dunmore and forced him to take refuge on a British warship in Chesapeake Bay. Dunmore issued a controversial Proclamation promising freedom to black slaves and white indentured servants to join the Loyalists cause
- People began to settle in Kentucky much to the Chagrin of the Shawnee and other Ohio Indians that opposed the settlers. Colonists built their towns in the form of stations to protect themselves - a group of cabins connected by Palisades to form small forwards.
- In July of 1775 John Dickinson persuaded Congress to send George the third the Olive Branch Petition pleading the king to negotiate.
- Many of Philadelphia's Quaker and Anglican Merchants were neutrals or loyalists
- When in January of 1776 Thomas Paine published Common Sense the balance tipped in favor of a revolution. Within six months Common Sense had gone through 25 editions and reached hundreds of thousands of people
- On July 4th 1776 Congress approved the Declaration of Independence. The main author Thomas Jefferson had mobilized resistance to the course of Acts with a pamphlet called a summary view of the rights of British America in 1774. In the Declaration he justified Independence and republicanism to Americans and the World by vilifying George the Third.
- Popular sovereignty is the principle that ultimate power lies in the hands of the electorate.
- Washington and Adams are unanimously elected

- Lincon argued an uprising had taken over the south at the start
- West Virginia is very white and poor. They seceded from Virginia and rejoined the union.
- Both sides thought they would win and it would be over in two weeks
- The north loses the first string of battles and does badly; shocked by the ferocity of the southerners. In the middle and end the south is on offense and the north defends well.
- July 1861 is the 1st battle of bull run (ralization the war will be long). Sept. 1862 Antietam, emancipation proclamation stops Europe from entering. July 1863 gettysburg, north stops lee's invasion followed by gettysburg address. May-july 1863 vicksburg, N controlled the MS and the grant was promoted. Nov-dec 1864 Sherman's march to the sea (scorched earth and the crippled S industry.) April 1865 surrendered at appomattox court house (Lee surrenders and brings war to a close.)
- Puickett's charge is a reference to the battle of gettysburg

Important facts and notes

| Dates | Details |
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| 1823 | Monroe doctrine |
| 1893 | Overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy. The island was discovered by James Cook in 1778 and was ruled by the monarchy from 1795-1893. Becomes a sugar island. Pearl harbour is here in the U.S, this is where Japan bombed us in 1941. In 1993 the US apologized...but Hawaii is still part of America. |
| 1858 | Teddy Roosevelt is born. 1884 Wife dies four days after child birth, his mother dies the same day. Hands baby off to sister. Moves west. In 1886 moved back and remarried. Assistant secretary of the navy in 1897; strongly influenced by Alfred mahn. Orders attack on manilla harbour which is a large victory. As VP of Mckinley, Mckinley is shot and he becomes president--runs again for a term after that. Very against antitrust, regulate big business. Starts national forests. Champions Panama canal |
| 1906 | Meat inspection act , pure food and drug act |
| 1913 | Federal reserve act |
| 1914 | Clayton antitrust act, federal trade commission |
| 1921 | The Emergency quota act of 1921 limited immigration to 3% based on a 1910 census. |
| 1933 | FDR took office. New deal starts. The 21st amendment is ratified for the end of |