American history I Exam 1 Outlines

Transatlantic Encounters Outline

I. Native Americans
II. West Africans
III. West Europeans

I. Native American Cultures

Matrilineal
  ■ Religions
  ■ Group mentality
  ■ Conservation

Maize

Cities
  Tenochtitlan

Population
Advanced Native Americans
   Maya
   Inca

USA Dwellings
   Mounds, Teepees

2. Native Americans living in US

   A. Adena “Mound-builders” Ohio Valley

   B. Anasazi
      Southwest, Pueblos

   C. Northwest Indians
      Eskimos

   D. Mississippian mound culture
      Cahokia

   E. Iroquois
      Mohawks, Senecas, Coyugas, Onondaga, Oneidas

II. West African Cultures

   Rice
   cities
      Timbuktu
Religion
Polytheistic
animism
shamans
Islam

Expansion of Islam

Patrilineal

Slavery in Africa

2. West African Empires

A. Ghana
B. Mali
C. Songhai Empire

---

III. West Europeans 16th, 17th Centuries

Political Trends
Absolutism

Constitutionalism
   England

Economic Trends–
   Feudalism to Capitalism

Social Trends-
   Patrilineal
   Population Growth

Religious Trends
   Reformation–
      Martin Luther

2.) European Powers at Discovery

Spain
   Reconquista
   Ferdinand
   Isabella

France

England
Habsburg Dynasty
Charles V

Events leading up to European Discovery

Vikings

Exploration

Portugal
Vasco de Gama

Technology

Spanish Conquest and Colonization
Columbus 1492

Conquistadores

Hernán Cortés
Francisco Pizzaro
Ponce de Léon
Coronado

Questions
Spanish imperialism motives?  
How did Spanish win?

“Discovery” Consequences

1. **Columbian Exchange**
   
   Old World to New World  
   small pox, measles  
   horses, cattle, pigs  
   wheat, rice, sugar, coffee

   New World to Old World  
   syphilis  
   turkeys  
   potato, corn tomato, tobacco

2. Indians

3. African slave trade

4. Conflicts
Treaty of Tordesillas

Conclusions:

European Colonization, England and France

Outline

I. England’s & Frances

1. England

Reformation
   Henry VI Anglican Church
   Elizabeth
       Ireland
       Spanish Armada 1588

2. France

II. Early Settlement Attempts

France
French Cartier

England

Roanoke

Purpose of Colonization:

France
- fur

England

English Colonization

Motivations

Methods of Settlement:
- Indentured Servant
- Head rights
- Prisoners
- Slavery

Trading Companies

Regional Diversity:
1. Chesapeake Bay
   Virginia
   Jamestown 1607
   John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas

   Maryland
   Lord Baltimore
   first proprietary colony

   Economy:
   tobacco
   slave labor
   economic reasons

   Anglican

   House of Burgesses

2. New England-
   Pilgrims 1620
   Mayflower Compact

   Puritans
   “City of God”
   Predestination
3. Middle Colonies

   New York & New Jersey
   Dutch
   Peter Stuyvesant

   Pennsylvania
   Quakers
   William Penn

4. South
   Carolina
   Rice

   Last Colonies
   Georgia
   A. Buffer
   B. Philanthropy; James Oglethorpe
      Protestants
   C. debtors

   Salzburger Immigrants in Colonial Georgia
Northern Colonies: Dissention, Expansion, and Indian Conflicts Outline

I. Dissention

- Ann Hutchinson
  Antinomianism

- Roger Williams

II. Expansion

III. Early Encounters between Puritans and Indians

- Pilgrims
- Initial Native American Response
  - Samoset
  - Squanto

- English attitudes to the Indian
  - Indian slavery
IV. Puritan & Indian Conflicts

Indian tribes, New England

Tensions between English and Indians

Pequot War, 1636-37
Narragansett
- Fort Mystic
- Sadqua Swamp

Edward Johnson
John Underhill
Pequot Massacre

King Phillips War
American Life During the 17th Century Outline

1. Slavery
   - Indians
   - Blacks
   - West Africa
   - Middle Passage
   - Slave codes

African Americans Culture

2. Representative Governments legislature

3. Colonial Culture and Family Life

4. Domestic Violence
   - Bacon’s Rebellion
   - Salem Witch Trials
House of the Seven Gables

Nathaniel Hawthorne

Half Way Convent

Colonial Society on the Eve of the Revolution

Outlines

I. Unifying Forces:

1. The Enlightenment

Deism

Enlightenment & Political Thought
Thomas Hobbes
John Locke

Enlightenment & Economics
- Adam Smith
2. Great Awakening

3. Education

4. Religions

II. immigrants

The Duel For North America, 1608-1763 OUTLINE

I. New France

■ Champlain

II. Queen Anne’s War 1702-13

III. Top European Powers, 18th Century

1. France

2. Great Britain

■ Act of Union
House of Hanover
- George I
- George II
- George III

IV. King George’s War

V. French and Indian War 1756-63
Washington
Austria & France & Russia v. Britain & Prussia

Native Americans

Battlefield in North America
   Fort Duquesne --
   Quebec
       Edward Braddock
       George Washington

French and Indian War & Revolution
Proclamation of 1763

Road to Revolution, 1763-1774 Outline

Rise of Antagonism
   1. Mercantilism

Navigation Laws
   ■ Currency Act
   ■ Sugar Act
   ■ Quartering Act
   ■ Stamp Act

Colonial Responses
   • Stamp Act Congress

British Response
   • 1. Revoked Stamp Act
   • 2. Declaratory Act
   • 3. Townshend Acts
1. Boston Massacre

Samuel Adams
King George III

2. Boston Tea Party

- Governor Hutchinson

3. Coercive Acts

American & British Strengths Weaknesses

Divisions among Americans
- Whigs
- Tories

Lexington and Concord, 1775
- “Minutemen”
- Gage
Paul Revere

Lafayette

Baron von Steuben

**American Revolutionary War, 1775-1783 Outline**

King George III

Second Continental Congress
  - Olive Branch Petition
  - Prohibitory Act

Independence Voices
  - Thomas Paine
  - *Common Sense*
  - Patrick Henry

Declaration of Independence
Colonial Support for the Revolution
- 1/3 pro-British
- 1/3 opposed to British rule

North v. South
- Tories vs. Whigs

Phases
- I. 1775-78
- II. 1778-81
- III. 1781-83

War in the North
Bunker Hill, 1775
Canada

War in the Middle Colonies
Trenton
Saratoga, 1777

- Benedict Arnold
War in the South
  • Savannah
  • Charleston

Yorktown, 1781
  • Cornwallis

How did the Americans win?

Treaty of Paris