

## U.S. History Chronicle

标签解读:

时代特征      轴心级标志事件      二级标志事件（但要高分也最好记住）      人名

### Part A. Pre-U.S. era

#### Pro Columbian Era (c. 1492-1500)

Native Americans: Incas (Peru), Mayans (Central America), Aztecs (Mexico), Anasazi (southwest), Iroquois (northeastern)

Columbian exchange: change in flora and fauna between Europe and America: tobacco, maize, beans, tomatoes in America, animals, sugars, diseases in Europe.

**Treaty of Tordesillas**: Spain for America, Portugal for Africa

Battle of Acoma: fought between Spanish and Pueblo Indians; Spain took New Mexico

Pope's rebellion: Indian uprising to Spanish Catholic missionary b/c they suppress natives'

**Iroquois Confederacy**: a council of elders of 5-6 tribes of Iroquois nation that met peacefully for settling problems

#### English Settlements

**Roanoke Island & Newfoundland**: first colonies for England, but then failed b/c people vanished

Virginia: started by Virginia Company; mainly grows **tobacco** (but not spur slavery)

John Smith: the young adventurer in Virginia

Pocahontas: daughter of Powhatan that improved relations between colony and Indians

First & Second Anglo-Powhatan War: crushed Indians to get more land

**Bacon's rebellion**: small indentured servants rebelled against bad conditions (let southerners consider slaves instead)

Maryland (former Chesapeake): haven for **Catholics**, but later too much Protestants; also **tobacco**

Act of Toleration: let Protestants tolerate Catholics here

West Indies: way station to mainland America, growing **sugars** with many slaves

Barbados slave code: denying even fundamental rights of slaves

Carolinas: growing **rice** (also slavery)

North Carolina: newcomers to Carolina ("squatters") without legal right to SC soil

Georgia: buffer colony with Spain

**Plymouth**: established by Separatists / Pilgrims (most radical Puritans) from Mayflower

**Mayflower Compact**: establishing a crude government dominated by majorities; first precedent for written constitution

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**: largest English settlement with moderate Puritans

--Christian adults with properties had right to vote

**Anne Hutchinson**: proposing antinomianism against predestination

Connecticut & New Haven: expanded colonies from Mass. Bay

Fundamental Orders: in effect a modern constitution

Pequot War: the war to Indians after Thanksgiving when they started to use colonists' land

Rhode Island: **Baptist** Roger Williams established it; **free** of religion & friendly to Indians

--**Roger Williams** used to be a popular puritan minister, but later challenged authority for bad treatment to Indians and its regulation on religious behavior, so he was banished

New York & New Jersey: former **Dutch** colonies (New Netherland); later taken by English

Pennsylvania: established by **Quaker** William Penn; equal rights (even to Indians) and religion **freedom**

Blue laws: laws in Penn that forbid stage play, cards, etc

Delaware & New Jersey: also has Quakers

Colonial life

Royal African Company: selling slaves through middle passage

NW / SC slave revolt: last struggle for slaves before humiliation

Congregational Church: church for puritans

**Half-way Covenant**: granting half rights, including baptism, to some

**Salem Witch Trials**

**Great Awakening**: a series of Protestant religious revivals with Calvinism (led by: **Jonathan Edwards**, **George Whitefield**)

Paxton Boys & Regulator Movement: Scot-Irish insurrections to colonial governments

Zenger Trial: freedom of press as long as it's true

Colonial Conflicts before Independence

King William's & Queen Anne's war: British vs. French

War of Jenkins's Ear (King George's War): British vs. Spanish

**French and Indian War** (Seven Years' War): started by border issues; British beat French and took Canada & Ohio Valley; George Washington as lieutenant

Fort Duquesne: where Washington first loses

**Albany Congress**: first try to unite colonies for defense and Iroquois support; rejected by both colonies and Parliament; led by Thomas Jefferson but summoned by British gov

**Proclamation of 1763**: banning colonists' westward expansion for Indian settlement

**Navigation Laws**: lead American merchant ship to England first; later being "salutary neglected"

Other British acts: Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Acts (all three taxes), Quartering Act (feed British troops)

**Non-importation** Agreement: made by Stamp Act Congress to protest

Son of Liberty & Committees of correspondence: colonial groups to resist Parliament policies & to inform other colonies and public the British violations

Declaratory Act: Parliament to reaffirm its right to bind colonies in all cases

**Boston Massacre**: riot in Boston in Mar 5, 1770 between Bostonians and British soldiers

--John Adams as defenders of soldiers in court

Boston Tea Party: dumping teas from East India Company that is near bankruptcy and requires colonists to pay tax to rescue it

**Intolerable Acts**: punish Boston: no trades, no town meetings, no home privacy & security; soldiers can

use violence; was officially named Coercive Acts

**First Continental Congress**: led by John Adams

The Association: calling for complete boycott on British goods but not independence

Galloway Plan of Union: for a national assembly led by a royally appointed president to serve as American branch of Parliament; rejected in congress

Second Continental Congress:

Olive Branch Petition: professing loyalty to crown & begging for peace; rejected by King George III

**Declaration of Independence**: written by Jefferson

Model Treaty: declaring only commercial connection with foreign gov

**Common Sense**: written by **Thomas Paine**, for “governing from the consent of the governed”

Armed neutrality: the attitude of European countries to Britain

Treaty of Fort Stanwix: allying with Indians

Lexington and Concord: first few shots for War; near Boston

Bunker Hill: a place where Americans won at first (before Olive Branch Petition)

Battle of Long Island (where Washington retreats); Battle of **Trenton** (attack off-guard Hessians in Christmas); Brandywine (won);

Battle of **Saratoga**: key battle that bring France in to help Americans; also later Poland, Germany, Spain

Battle of Yorktown: the end of the war

Hessians: European mercenaries

**Treaty of Paris of 1783**: the end; granting Ohio Valley, fishing rights in New England, loyalists' right protected, still pay debts

Confederation years (1776-1790)

**Articles of Confederation**: essentially a loose attach between individual states

--states sovereignty: currency, armies and navies, tariff barriers & navigations; only pay required “share” for central use

--Congress: settle common problems & foreign affairs only; no regulating commerce & imposing taxes; only advise and advocate (no power); single vote for each state;

--results: anarchy, slow prosperity, threatened by neighbors

**Northwest Territory**:

Land Ordinance of 1785: land there to be sold to pay national debt

Northwest Ordinance of 1787: allowing states to be formed & admitted by Congress

**Shay's Rebellion**: Mass. small farmer against tax; readily suppressed by state authorities

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom: prohibit state support on religious institutions and recognize freedom of worship; proposed by Thomas Jefferson; helped theocracy segregation in other states

**Philadelphia Conference** (1789): to establish a new Federal Constitution

--was held secret to avoid outside pressure; prevent slavery discussion until 1808

--Congress can impeach a president/justice for “high crimes or misdemeanors”, can navigation

Virginia Plan: bicameral Congress based on population

New Jersey Plan: unicameral Congress that every state has equal vote

**Great Compromise**: Senate – each state two votes; House of Representatives – population-based

**Three-fifth Compromise**: blacks = 3/5 vote

Federalists: Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, **Benjamin Franklin**, James Madison (later Demo-Republic)

*The Federalist*: a book of essays written by them to persuade people support Constitution

Antifederalists: Thomas Jefferson, **Samuel Adams**, **Patrick Henry**, **Richard Henry Lee**

--fear big government; protect poorer people & debtors; want paper money

## Part B. Launching Era

George Washington (1789-1796)

--Office:

Secretary of State: Thomas Jefferson

Secretary of Treasury: Alexander Hamilton

--increase national debt; pay debts at face value; take state debts (assumption) (make Southern states angry, so capital's in Virginia); excise taxes and tariffs; Bank of United States

Judiciary Act of 1789: creating Supreme Court that Constitution defined

Bill of Rights: first ten Amendments, about the rights people can have

French Revolution: later French in war with Britain and Spain

Neutrality Proclamation: proclamation by Washington to remain neutral in the war

Jays' Treaty: with Britain; okay relationship, but cannot stop Britain's Indian support

Pinckney's Treaty: Spain's offer from fear of Anglo-American ally

Whiskey Rebellion: rebel against excise tax on whisky

Battle of Fallen Timbers: Miami confederacy battle with US and British refused to help Indians

Treaty of Greenville: Indians cede Ohio with US payments

Washington's Farewell Address: everyone two terms; reaffirmed the principle of neutrality

John Adams (1797-1800)

--not popular (forthright & honesty)

XYZ Affair: French diplomat ask for huge bribery; angered Americans

Convention of 1800: restoring relationship; end war alliance since Revolution war

Alien and Sedition Acts: send back "troublesome" foreigners; silence the anti-gov words

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions: Jefferson & Madison's; "states can refuse unconstitutional laws"

Thomas Jefferson (1800-1808)

--Revolution of 1800 (Anti-federalists); many labor men get vote

--reversing Alien & Sedition Acts & Hamilton's exercise tax & expansion in national debt

Judiciary Act of 1801: Adams adding "midnight judges" to Supreme Court

John Marshall (the longest-living Federalist in gov) court:

Marbury v. Madison: establish the principle of "judicial review"; Supreme Court has the final authority to determine constitutionality

McCulloch v. Maryland: US Bank constitutional and state cannot tax it

Cohens v. Virginia: Supreme Court can review state courts' decision about gov power;

Gibbons v. Ogden: only Congress regulates interstate commerce;

Fletcher v. Peck & Dartmouth College v. Woodward: property rights & business independence

Louisiana Purchase: Napoleon wants focus on Europe

Louis and Clark Expedition: find water route, friendship with Indians, making maps

War with Tripoli (1801-1805): against pirates in North Africa

Burr Treason trial

--the one impeded by Hamilton in 1800 election and killed Hamilton in a duel; also a Democratic Republican

Orders in Council & Impressment: British's law that closes French Seaports & forcing sailors to enlist

**Chesapeake Affair**: British navy fire on this American ship; caused Embargo

**Embargo Act** (1807): no foreign trade at all; hurt Americans more than British

West Africa Squadron: British navy attacked slavery trade ships after it abolished slavery in 1807

James Madison (1808-1816)

**Non-Intercourse Act**: repealed Embargo Act, remaining only British and French

**Macon's Bill No. 2**: either Britain or France trade restored if it repeals its attack on American ships

--Napoleon (falsely) followed, but US must go

War Hawks: those who want a war with Indians and British, including Henry Clay, John Calhoun

**Battle of Tippecanoe**: last try of Iroquois Confederacy, by **Tecumseh**'s attempt to unite tribes; made

Harrison war hero

**War of 1812** with Britain

Battle of New Orleans: one large victory; made Andrew Jackson war hero

"The Star-Spangled Banner": composed for the survival of **Fort McHenry** in Maryland by **Francis Key**

Treaty of Ghent: the ending treaty that remains status quo for the two; signed in Belgium

**Hartford Convention**: New England Federalists' last grasp

--financial assistance; against embargo & war; no three-fifths; single term president

Tariff of 1816: first protective tariff

**American System**: strong banking, protective tariff & transportation network; proposed by Henry Clay

Slave trade outlawed by Congress

James Monroe (1816-1824)

--the **Era of Good Feelings**: one party era (Democratic-Republican)

Rush-Bagot agreement: limiting navy force on the lakes; fixing border to 49<sup>th</sup> parallel

Anglo-American Convention: share fishing resource in Newfoundland

Panic of 1819

Land Act of 1820: allow cheap purchase in west

Tallmadge Amendment: passed by House to ban more slaves in Missouri and free new-born blacks

**Missouri Compromise**: Northern to the line, only Missouri has slavery; in exchange Maine was free

**American Colonization Society**: a society worked to turn African slaves back to Africa

Republic of Liberia: the country they established and sent freed slaves to; called Monrovia then

**Florida Purchase**: Andrew Jackson went in and killed revolting Indians (supported by Americans), staying there until Congress officially took it over

Russo-American treaty: fixing northern borders with Alaska

**Monroe Doctrine**: Noncolonization & Nonintervention to conservative Europe (protecting existed independent Latin countries); supported by British

John Quincy Adams (1824-1828) (National Republican)

--party camp: **National vs. Democratic Republicans**; also unpopular; good diplomat

Corrupt Bargain: (it is said) Henry Clay helped Adams on presidency b/c dislike Jackson

Tariff of 1828 ("Tariff of Abominations"): a high tariff

Andrew Jackson (1828-1836)

--war hero in New Orleans & Florida; "common touch" (in fact large plantation owner)

**Spoil System**: Jackson's granting much office to supporters

**Nullification Crisis**: SC rejected the Tariff of 1832 (not much lowered than 1828); Jackson threatened to