

US History: 1500 - 1680

1513: Juan Ponce De Leon, a Spanish explorer, arrived in Florida searching for the fountain of youth

1521: Ponce de Leon was killed by Native American Calusa

Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish Explorer, search current day Southwest US for gold

1597: Guale Indians destroyed various Spanish Missions set up in the Southwest

1610: Spain established their first permanent settlement in Santa Fe, New Mexico

1680: 2000 Native Americans, united under leader Pope, rebelled against Spanish settlers and killed 400 of them

US History: 17th cent. Colonization

Jamestown/ Chesapeake Colony	Massac- husetts Bay Colony
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1607: Jamestown, VA founded as 1st English colony; founded by Virginia Co. as money making project	1620: Massac- husetts Bay Colony founded
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1610: Harsh winter killed many colonists aka "The Starving Time"	Mass. Bay - comprised of uber- protes- tants AND pilgrims
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US History: 17th cent. Colonization (cont)

1612: Powhatan, Native Chief, est. trade with Jamestown and John Smith; trading food, crops and fur for guns, iron and tools	Pilgrims seeking asylum create and sign the Mayflower Compact
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1618: Virginia Co. offered Headright System: 50 acres of land for each person a settler paid to bring over (cue indentured servants)	Squanto, a Native American, gave the pilgrims food and resources to survive
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1619: 1st shipment of African slaves arrived in VA	1629: Cambridge Agreement - stated Mass Bay board Members would live in the US not Britain
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US History: 17th cent. Colonization (cont)

1622: Indian Rebellion against the English Settlers for encroaching on land	Mass. Colony began buying land, eventually RI, from Natives WITH strings attached; they needed to submit to English Authority
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1624: 200,000 pounds of tobacco produced each year	1637: The Pequot War - Conflict with English and Natives began in Mass.; massacred 500 pequot natives
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1632: Maryland founded as 2nd Chesapeake Colony granted to Cecilus Calvert	1640: the first slaves arrive in Massac- husetts
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1644: Another Native Uprising failed so remaining 2000 Natives signed treaty to consign themselves to reservations in West Virginia	1675: King Philips War/Me- tacom's War - Natives launched attack on New England (Natives lost)
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US History: 17th cent. Colonization (cont)

Virginia Company became the Royal Company	1691 - Pilgrims colony was absorbed by Mass. Bay colony
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US History: 17th Cent. Colonization Cont.

New Amsterdam	Pennsylvania
1624: Dutch bought Manhattan from Natives and established New Amsterdam	1681: Pennsylvania land was given to William Penn by Charles II

it was founded by busi- nessmen and was a commercial venture	Penn wanted a safe place for quakers to live; they strongly opposed slavery
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Jews and Quakers were welcomes, Natives were pushed out. Women could own property	1737: Pennsy- lvanian colonists got the "walking purchase"
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1664: English took over the colony from the Dutch; changing New Amsterdam to New York	Natives agreed to cede land bound by the distance a man could walk in 36 hours
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US History: 17th Cent. Colonization Cont. 2

1663: King Charles II gave 8 proprietors the right to colonize North of Florida (still held by Spanish)

1686: King James II consolidated CT, Plymouth, MA, NH, RI, NY and East/West Jersey into **The Dominion** ruled by NY Gov. Edmund Andros

1688: The Glorious Revolution - reversed The Dominion and colonies reasserted independence

1690: English Toleration Act - all protestants could worship freely in the colonies

1691: Salem Witch Trials began (killing 14 people)

US History: 7 Years War

1754- 1763: **AKA French and Indian War**

Began due to trade relations between french fur traders, colonists and native americans

British believed in **Mercantilism** - where govt regulates economy to increase national power

Britain was involved in the *triangular trade* - exchange of slaves, tobacco, raw sugar and finished goods between Britain, Colonies and Africa

1754: George Washington led Brits in attack on French Territory in W. Penn. and was a fail

US History: 7 Years War (cont)

1755: Another unsuccessful Brit attack on Fort Duquesne; French and Natives killed 2/3 of Brit forces

1755-57: Brits continued to lose but got control of part of Nova Scotia

1759: Brits captured Fort Duquesne, Ticonderoga, and Louisberg

1760: Brits beat French near Quebec and Montreal fell

1763: Treaty of Paris ended the war

Forms of Government

Monarchy single family rules for generations, sovereignty is embodied by 1 person; Absolute Monarchy means ruler has complete rule of government; Constitutional Monarchy where ruler has figurehead power with support of other govt

Oligarchy small group of individuals rule; characterized by tyrannical, authoritarian rule with little democratic say

Forms of Government (cont)

Democracy people are given direct role in choosing their leadership; fair representation with little to no unchecked power or authority

Anarchy absence of government; no regulations or central governing system

Totalitarianism authoritarian form of government; usually single ruler without limitations, backed by widespread propaganda; usually has surveillance, controls mass media, intimidating police force and suppressing subjects

US Gov. - Branches of Government

Executive Branch elected President; execute the laws; reelected every 4 years

Legislative Branch House of Representatives & Senate; makes the laws; 435 HoR reelected every 2 years; 100 Senators reelected every 6 years

US Gov. - Branches of Government (cont)

Judicial Branch Supreme Court; upholds the laws; nominated by President agreed on by Senate; serve life terms

Each were designed to check and balance one another; Legislative Branch has the most power of the 3

US Gov - Executive Branch

Lincoln (16th Pres) Lead during Civil War; abolished slavery with Emancipation Proclamation; saw division and reunion of USA

Washington (1st Pres) 1st unanimously elected president; great economic management,

FDR (32nd Pres) Served more than 2 terms; Created New Deal to end the Great Depression; Intn'l relations in WWII

T. Roosevelt (26th Pres) Promoted Conservation; Saw Panama Canal built; Created Food Safety laws, Square Deal; Monroe Doctrine upheld

US Gov - Executive Branch (cont)

Eisenhower (34th Pres) founded NASA; created Interstate Highway program

Truman (33rd Pres) took over when FDR died in office; led Country through end of WWII

Jefferson (3rd Pres) Anti-Federalist; believed in power of the people; expanded US with Louisiana Purchase

JFK (35th Pres) youngest President; led country out of recession; Cuban Missle Crisis; New Frontier Project; Initiated Civil Rights Acts

Reagan (40th Pres) Reaganomics; Tax cuts and Tax Revision acts; Cold War

Johnson (36th Pres) passed Medicare and Medicaid programs, passed Civil Right Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act in 1965

Most Notable Presidents and associated accomplishments

US Gov. - Court Cases

Marbury vs. Madison (1803) established that Supreme Court has right to declare laws unconstitutional (judicial review); defined boundary between executive and judicial branches

McCulloch vs. Maryland (1819) established implied power that the Fed. gov. has over the states gov.

Brown vs. Board of Ed (1954) separate but equal deemed unconstitutional; desegregated schools

Gideon vs. Wainwright (1963) all have a right to an attorney even if they cant afford one;

Miranda vs. Arizona (1966) police need to advise people of their rights before questioning

Loving vs. Virginia (1967) invalidated laws outlawing interracial marriage

Roe vs. Wade (1973) right to privacy under 14th amendment to have an abortion

US Gov. - Important Terms

cloture motion to end a debate in Senate; 60 votes needed

ex post facto law that decrees something illegal that happened before the law was passed;

filibuster senate tactic; a senator in the minority on a bill talks excessively on the floor until majority backs down and bill is killed

gerrymandering redistricting neighborhoods to benefit the political party in charge; used by both political parties

habeas corpus the right to be brought before a judge;cant be unlawfully detained

horizontal federalism how state governments relate to one another

interest group organization of people with common interest working together to influence the government

US Gov. - Important Terms (cont)

iron triangle alliance of groups with interest in a policy area; Bureau-crats from an agency; interest groups affected; legislatures from appropriate committees

logrolling where 2 or more members in congress agree to support each others bills

Ancient Civs Indus River Valley

3000 BCE - 1750 BCE

Near Modern Day India; along the Indus River which flooded predictably 2x a year

Floods made river banks farmable land with silt deposits; major cities:Harappa and Mohenjo Daro

centralized drainage systems in the cities, using gravity to pull waste away

public baths were central features, traded seals (with emblems), cotton cloth, and bronze

peaceful with no weapons recovered, declined possibly due to conquests, disaster, or earthquake



Ancient Civs Mesopotamia

5500 BCE - 2000 BCE

Along the Tigrus and Euphrates Rivers; fertile crescent

territorial kingdom, Main cities: Uruk, Sumer, Babylon; built on and used slave labor

built Ziggurats (temples) and wrote in cuneiform; over time focus shift from temples to palaces and from gods to people

Around 2000 BCE Mesopotamia declined into a set of city-states

Hammurabi ruled Babylon from 1792 BCE- 1750 BCE; instituted strict laws under Hammurabi's code

Babylon eventually was conquered by the Kassites and then the Assyrians (notably violent)

911 BCE: Neo-Assyrian Empire grew from main cities of Ashur and Nineveh; spread to all of Mesopotamia, E. Coast of Mediterranean and Egypt (680 BCE)

612 BCE: Nineveh conquered and fell

Ancient Civis Egypt

3000 BCE - 332 BCE

Along the Nile River, regular and predictable flooding patterns with a calm current; able to use basin irrigation systems; traded timber and gold

Ancient Civis Egypt (cont)

2649-2152: Old Kingdom Egypt; pyramids built by slaves and poor (2575-2465 BCE); Ra the sun god worshipped, Pharaohs ruled as demigods; 2 types of writing: Hieroglyphics and demotic

2040-1640: Middle Kingdom; Pharaohs from Nubia, Ammun was god eventually merged with Ra to become Ammun-Ra; Egypt conquered by many during this time including Hyksos (eventually expelled)

1550-1070: New Kingdom; military expansion like empire; expanded with military feats and trade; conflicts with Assyrians, Persians, Romans and Alex the Great

Economics - Economic Activities

Primary Economic Activities type of operation extracting or refining natural resources; mining, agriculture, forestry, or fishing

Secondary Economic Activities processing raw materials; timber into furniture, iron-ore into steel, factories with input and output

Economics - Economic Activities (cont)

Tertiary Economic Activities service industry or retail sector; tourism, media, clerical services, insurance, banking, law, and health care

Economics - Terminology

marginal utility used to determine how much of an item consumers are willing to purchase; buying a candy bar to satisfy a sweet tooth and having a second candy bar but not enjoying it as much as the 1st shows decreased marginal utility

total utility the total amount of satisfaction or fulfillment a consumer gets from consuming a product or service

Economics - Terminology (cont)

supply curve how products and prices relate to one another in the amount they cost, the amount they are needed (demand) and the amount available (supply)

shift right in supply curves more sellers = more supply, technology that increases production efficiency

shift left in supply curves cost of resources increases = lower supply; expectation of increased prices = temporary decrease in supply to increase demand

equilibrium price where supply and demand curves intersect; prices are stable; if 1000 tops are manufactured and sold at 2 dollars and 1000 people are willing to buy at the \$2 price it is the equilibrium price

