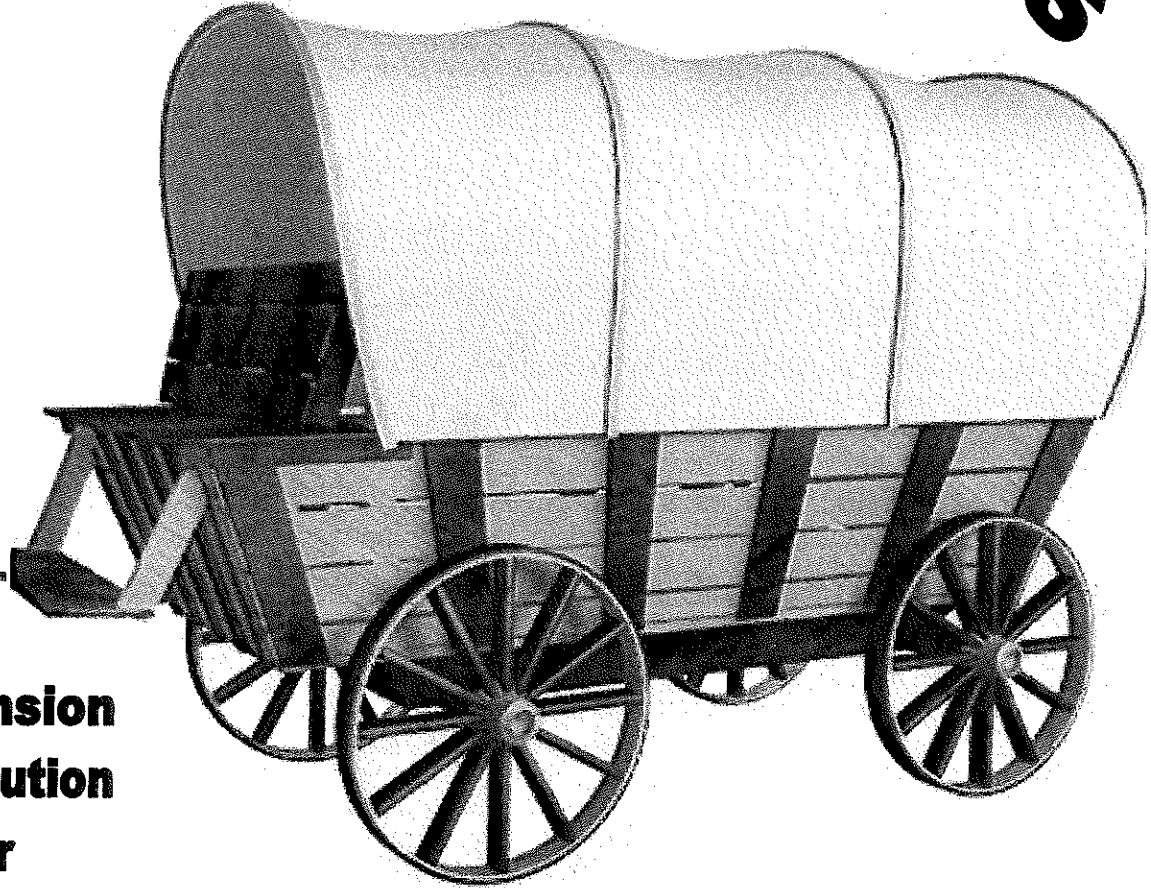
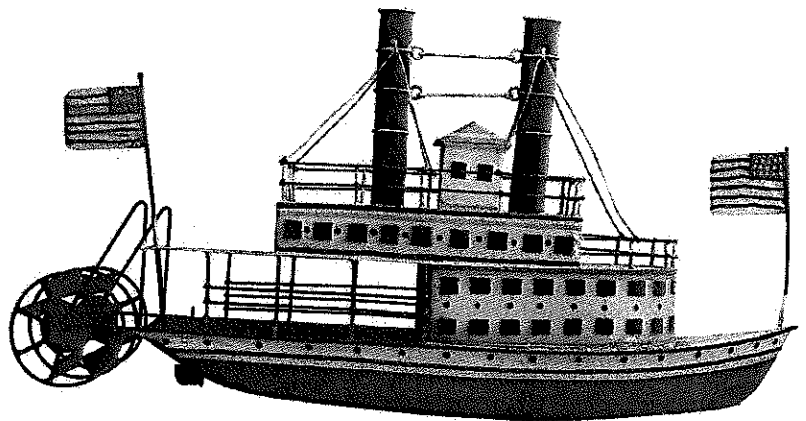
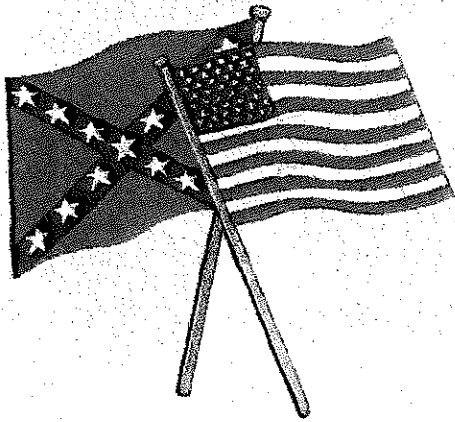


Complete Printed Notes - E-COPY

Social Studies Notes



The Preamble
Westward Expansion
Industrial Revolution
The Civil War
Immigration



Name _____ Period _____ HRT _____

Social Studies Notes

The Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

- The first part of the Constitution is called the Preamble. It tells what the government's responsibilities are to its Citizens.
- Responsibilities of a citizen are to:

1. VOTE
 2. pay taxes
 3. Serve on a jury
- also - obey laws, etc.

What Does the Preamble Mean?

- WE THE PEOPLE Citizens, not a king!
-

- in Order to form a more perfect Union make our country better than it already is

>>>Examples: First Amendment, Bill of Rights
Freedom of Speech, Religion, Press, Petition and Assembly

①

▪ establish Justice Make sure everyone is treated fairly

>>>Examples: courts, trials, 19th Amendment (women's vote)
13th Amendment - end to slavery

▪ insure domestic Tranquility keep peace in our country - homes, towns, etc.

>>>Examples: laws, police officers

▪ provide for the common defense make sure there is a military to protect our country/ people

>>>Examples: Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, National Guard

▪ promote the general Welfare Create ways all people are/stay healthy and safe

>>>Examples: fire fighters, Ems - paramedics, police, DARE Program, School lunches

▪ secure the Blessings of Liberty lock in / protect the gift of freedom

>>>Examples: Vote in elections, participate in democracy

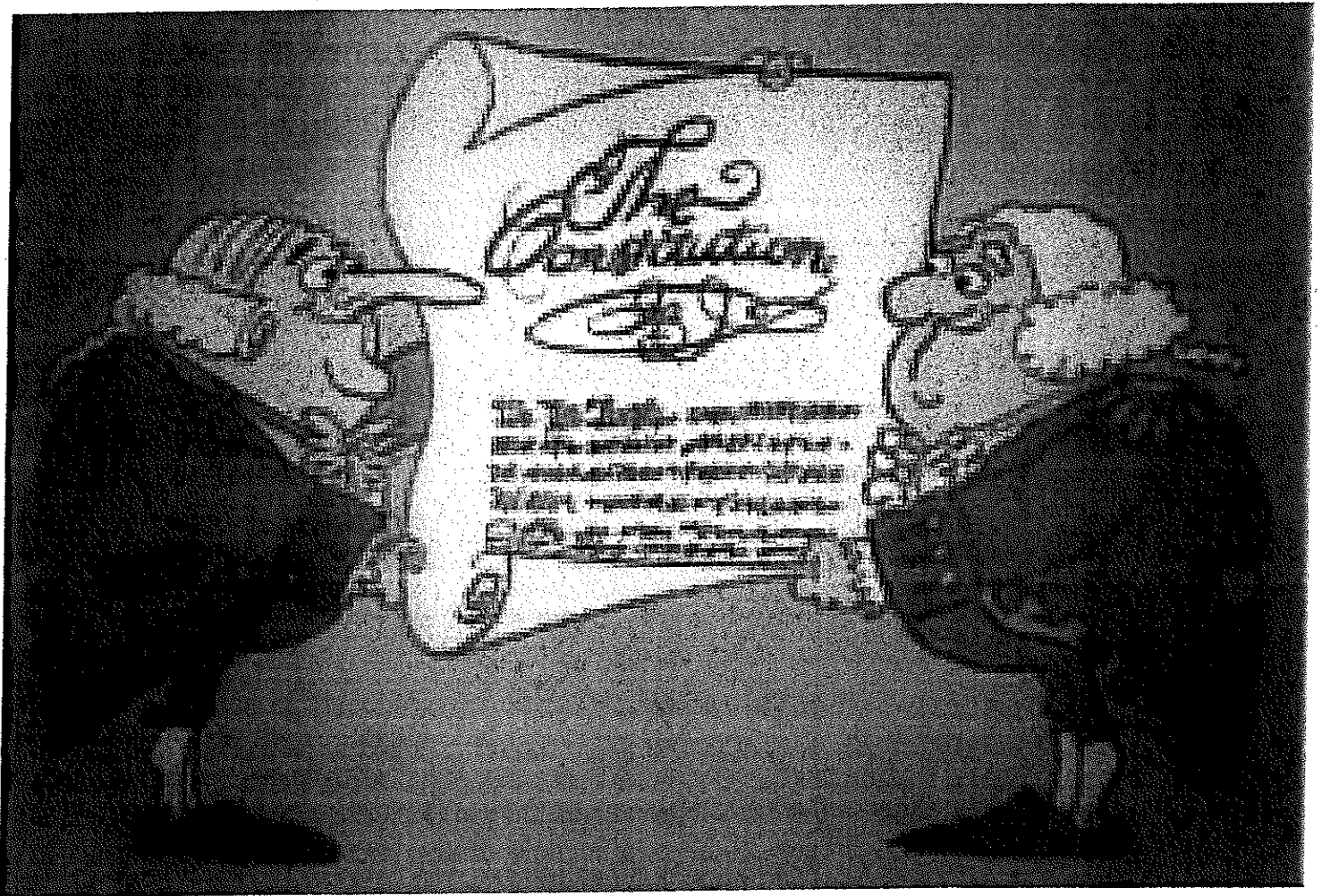
▪ to ourselves and our Posterity people in our country now and in the future

>>>Examples: you and your children / grandchildren

②

▪ do ordain and establish make official and
follow as law

▪ this Constitution for the United States of America our
plan of government for the country



Social Studies Notes

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution changed the way goods were made.
- Before the Industrial Revolution, goods were made by hand. After the Industrial Revolution, goods were made by Machines.
- Machines helped businesses manufacture goods cheaper and faster.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. At first Britain wanted to keep its technology a secret. Britain did not want others to know about the new ideas to make tools.
- The Industrial Revolution came to the United States in the late 1700s. An immigrant from Great Britain named Samuel Slater brought the plans for the first Spinning machine to the United States.
- The spinning machine Wove cotton fibers into cloth. - called textiles
- The first Cotton spinning machine was built in New England in 1790. New England factories used rivers to power their machines.
- Many people from nearby farms moved to towns and cities to work at these factories.

- Also, many Children worked in these factories. They did not have a Quality of life or education.
- Later, labor unions would fight to improve the quality of life for people working in factories in the Industrial Revolution.
- The role of Women in the culture of America began to change. Women began to work outside the home for the first time.

Women's Rights

- Women had few rights in the early 1800s. They were not allowed to vote. Married women could not own property. They could not go to most colleges.
- Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott worked for women's rights.
- In 1848 they put together the Seneca Falls Convention. At this meeting, people talked about the rights women should have.

Inventions Change Factories and Farms

- Machines that helped businesses make more goods were invented. This meant more products for Americans and for trade.
- For example, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. This machine could clean 50 times as much cotton a day as workers could by hand.
- More cotton could be harvested. This meant that more cloth could be made.

- The Mechanical reaper was invented in 1831 by Cyrus McCormick. It helped workers harvest wheat more easily. John Deere came up with a steel plow. It made plowing fields much easier.

Moving Goods and People-The Steamboat

- People needed better ways to get their products to market. Settlers going west also needed better methods of transportation. The Mississippi River was the main artery of transportation.
- The Mississippi River makes up the far western border of Kentucky. The Ohio River was also used for trade and transportation. The Ohio River makes up the northern border of Kentucky. The Kentucky River flows through the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky.
- In 1807 Robert Fulton invented a riverboat powered by a steam engine. It, too, was used for trade and transportation. It made traveling against a river's current much easier.

The Erie Canal

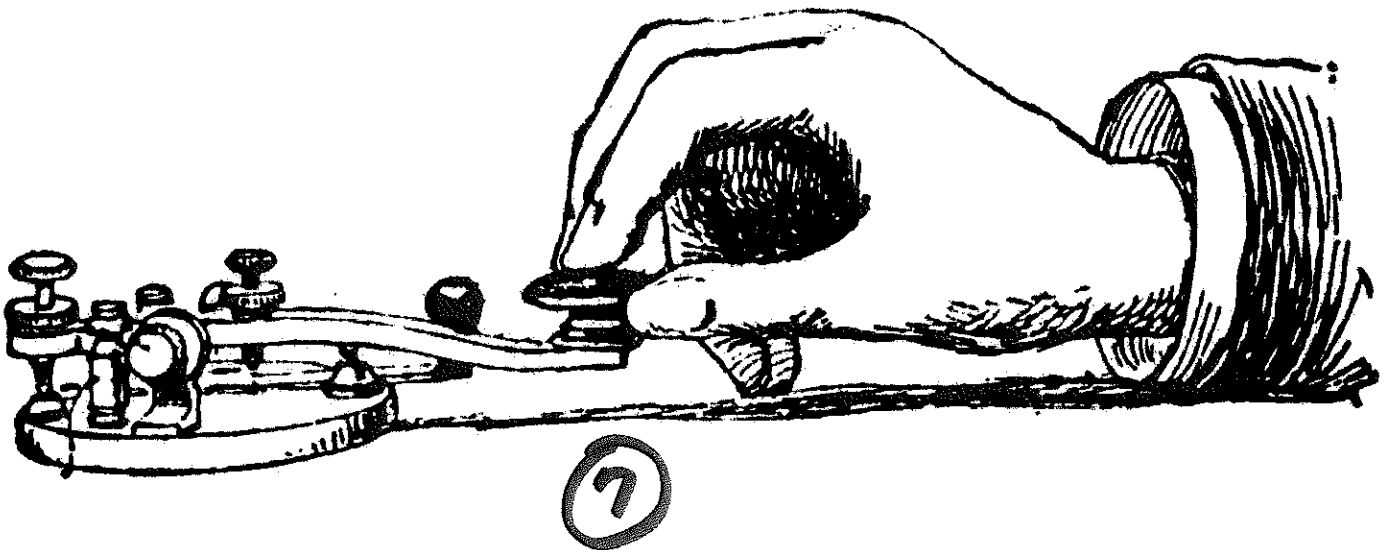
- Canals were built in areas where there were no rivers.
- The Erie Canal linked the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. People and goods could travel on the canal to and from the East and the western frontier.

Early Railroads

- On the earliest railroads, horses pulled carts over the rails. The rails were made of wood and covered with iron.
- In 1830 a steam engine, or locomotive, was built to pull carts over rails. It could pull heavier loads faster than horses could. Railroads became the cheapest and easiest way to travel.

The Telegraph

- Samuel Morse invented the telegraph and Morse Code in 1844. It was used to send messages over great distances.
- The telegraph was the first method of transcontinental communication.
- This new invention could send messages along wires using electricity. The telegraph sent messages across the country in minutes.
- In October 1861 the first telegraph line across the United States was finished.
- Later, the telegraph would contribute to the Union Army winning the Civil War.



Social Studies Notes

Moving Westward

Indian Removal

- In the 1820s and 1830s, many Americans moved onto Native American land in the Southeast. President Andrew Jackson wanted settlers to move to this land.
- In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act. The act gave the President power to move Native Americans to Indian Territory. Indian Territory was in present-day Oklahoma.
- The Cherokee were one of these Native American groups. They tried to keep their land by going to court. They won.
- The Supreme Court said that the Cherokee had the right to keep their land.
- President Jackson did not support the Court's decision and made the native people move anyway.

The Trail of Tears

- In 1838 the Cherokee were forced to leave their land. The route they took to Indian Territory was known as the Trail of Tears.
- The 800-mile journey was terribly hard. Thousands of Cherokee died along the way.

The California Gold Rush

- In 1848 James Marshall discovered gold in a stream bed. This discovery started a time in history known as the Gold Rush.

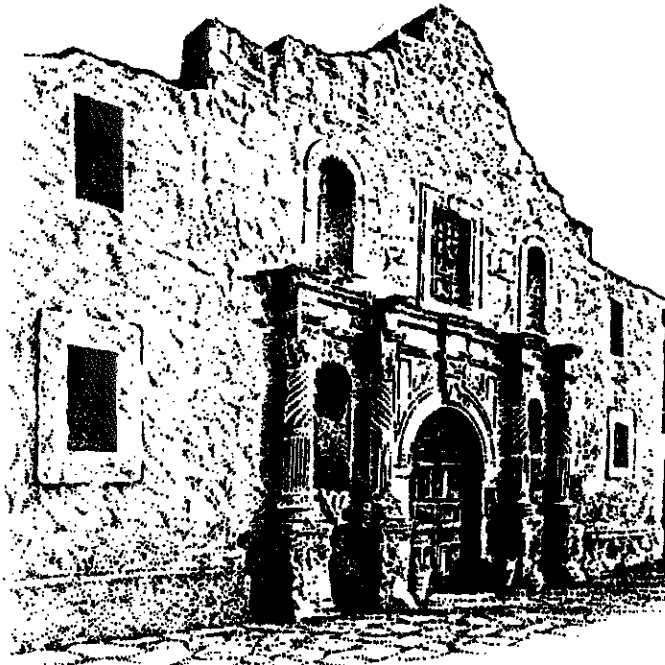
- The gold rush was a time when people left their homes and jobs. They came to California to find riches.
- In 1849 over 80,000 people came to California. These people were called forty-niners (49ers) because of the year they arrived.
- Many came from the east by wagon on the California Trail. This trail stretched over the Sierra Nevada mountain range.
- Others traveled by ship to San Francisco. San Francisco was a small town before the gold rush. In 1847 about 800 people lived there. The gold rush turned San Francisco into a large city. By 1860 the population was about 57,000.
- Most forty-niners found little or no gold. Searching for gold was hard work. Food and supplies cost a lot of money. Many miners left. Some people made a lot of money selling supplies to miners.

The Story of Texas

- During the 1820s Stephen F. Austin brought American settlers to Texas then part of Mexico.
- By 1830 Mexico stopped allowing American settlers into Texas for several reasons. Slavery was not allowed in Mexico, yet many settlers brought slaves. Many settlers would not practice the Catholic religion and wanted more say in the government.

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- The Mexicans were afraid that the settlers would revolt. In 1835 the settlers began to fight for independence of Texas from Mexico.
- Some American settlers made a last stand at an old Spanish mission called the Alamo.
- Although the brave defenders of the Alamo were defeated, Sam Houston led Texans to defeat the Mexicans. They forced Mexican President Santa Anna to move his troops south of the Rio Grande which is now our modern-day border with Mexico.
- Some Americans believed in manifest destiny. Texas became a State in 1845.
- The Mexican War broke out between the United States and Mexico in 1846 soon after the defeat of the settlers at the Alamo.
- The United States won the war. The states of Texas, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming were added to the United States as a result of the Mexican War.



Social Studies Notes

The Civil War

Two Regions

- The Southern and Northern parts of the United States became very different from each other.
- In the South most people lived and worked on farms. Southern towns were usually small. In the North many people moved to big cities to work in factories after the Industrial Revolution.

Slavery in the South

- By 1850 slavery was illegal in most Northern states. But slavery was allowed in the South. Slavery was very important to the economy of the South.
- Cotton was a main crop in the South. Most slaves worked in the cotton fields. Slaves worked on plantations and on small farms.
- As the demand for cotton grew, so did the number of slaves in the South. In 1860 there were almost four million enslaved African Americans in the United States. The number of free African Americans was much lower.
- Most free African Americans lived in the North. They did not have the same rights as whites.

Different Views on Slavery

- Many people were against slavery. Those who fought against slavery were called abolitionists. They wanted to abolish, or end forever, the

practice of slavery. They felt that one person should not be allowed to own another.

- Slave owners in the South felt differently. They argued that factory workers in the North were treated worse than slaves were.

African Americans Resist Slavery

- Enslaved people were treated badly. They were beaten. Their families were broken apart.
- Slave codes made life hard for slaves. They could not own property. They could not leave plantations without permission.
- Many slaves resisted, or acted against slave owners. Some slaves resisted by not obeying their masters. Other slaves ran away. Some refused to work. They also worked slowly or pretended to be sick.
- Still others broke work tools. Many slaves were not allowed to learn to read or write. Some resisted by learning in secret. - Frederick Douglass

Underground Railroad

- The Underground Railroad helped thousands of slaves escape. It was a secret system that helped slaves escape from the South to the North.
- Certain people helped slaves escape. They were called "conductors". Conductors hid enslaved people on the journey north. They led enslaved people from one hiding place to another.
- Harriet Tubman was the most famous conductor. Tubman had escaped from slavery

in about 1849. She helped free more than 300 people.

Lincoln Is Elected President

- Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. Southerners were afraid that Lincoln would end slavery and that their opinions would not matter to the new government.

Southern States Secede

- By February 1861 seven Southern states decided to break away, or secede, from the United States.
- States that remained loyal to the United States government were called the Union.
- South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas seceded. These states formed their own government called the Confederacy.
- The Confederacy created its own constitution, flag, and money. It supported states' rights and slavery.
- The Confederacy elected Jefferson Davis as its president. Davis was a former U.S. senator from Mississippi.
- When Lincoln became President on March 4, 1861, the Confederacy had taken control of most of the military property in the South. One of the forts still under Union control was Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina.

The War Begins

- In April, 1861, the Confederacy demanded that the Union Surrender Fort Sumter. When the fort's Commander, Major Robert Anderson, did not immediately surrender, Jefferson Davis ordered Confederate soldiers to attack the fort, starting the Civil War.
- A Civil war is a war between people of the same country.
- Lincoln responded to the attack by sending 75,000 Union soldiers to put down the Confederate rebellion. Lincoln thought it would take about 90 days. It took 4 years.
- General Ulysses S. Grant was chosen to lead the Union Army. General Robert E. Lee was chosen to lead the Confederate Army.
- Lincoln's call for troops angered people in Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These four states then joined the Confederacy. There were now 11 states in the Confederacy and 23 in the Union.
- Four of the Union states—Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky—were slave states. They weren't sure if they wanted to stay in the Union or join the Confederacy. These were called the border states because they were located between the Union and the Confederacy.

- Some Southerners referred to the conflict as the War for Southern Independence. The war was also called the War Between the States.
- The Civil War lasted longer and was bloodier than anyone had expected.

The Emancipation Proclamation

- On January 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. This statement called for freedom for slaves.
- Lincoln believed that he could save the Union by ending slavery.

The Battle of Gettysburg

- In 1863 the Battle of Gettysburg was fought in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- On the first day, Union soldiers were forced back. On the second day, Union soldiers held their ground on hills. On the third day, both sides exchanged cannon fire.
- "Pickett's Charge" followed, a mass attack by Confederates across open ground toward well-protected Union troops.
- The attack was a disaster for the Southern troops and they retreated back into Virginia.

The Gettysburg Address

- President Lincoln gave a speech called the Gettysburg Address. He gave it to honor the soldiers who had died in the battle and the war so far. Most of the land the

Battle of Gettysburg was fought upon was turned into a Cemetery.

- Lincoln wanted to inspire Americans to keep their country together. He said that a United country and an end to slavery were worth fighting for.
- The Battle of Gettysburg helped turn the tide of the war in favor of the Union.

The War Ends

- Union General William Tecumseh Sherman helped wear down the Confederate army. He used total war to destroy the Confederate soldiers' will to fight.
- First, Sherman and his troops took Atlanta, Georgia an important industrial and railway center. Sherman's army marched to take over Savannah Georgia. They destroyed everything in their path that the South could use to keep fighting. This is called Sherman's "March to the Sea."
- The Confederacy surrendered in Virginia on April 9, 1865. General Lee and General Grant met in a farmhouse in Appomattox, Virginia, to discuss the terms of surrender.
- The Civil War was the most destructive war in American history. President Lincoln wanted the country to join together and rebuild itself. He would never get the chance to help it try.
- On April 15, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated.

- Later, the Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery across the nation on December 18, 1865.

Linking East and West

- After the Civil War, the country began a period called Reconstruction. Advancements in transportation and communication helped the country heal.
- In the 1850s it took months for news, mail, and people to travel across the country.
- In 1858 the Stagecoach was introduced. Stagecoaches were horse-drawn wagons that traveled in stages, or short sections. They made travel faster.
- In 1860 the Pony Express carried mail from Missouri to California in 10 days. Each express rider rode about 75 miles. Then he handed his mail bags to another rider.
- After time, however, the telegraph put the Pony Express out of business.

The Transcontinental Railroad

- In 1862 the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific companies began building a transcontinental railroad, or a railroad across the continent.
- Both railroad companies ran into difficulties. They needed workers. They hired former Civil War soldiers and slaves, as well as immigrants from Germany, Ireland, and China.

- Central Pacific workers had a difficult time building tracks over the Sierra Nevada mountain range.
- Chinese workers did much of the dangerous work. They blasted tunnels through the mountains.
- Native Americans did not want Union Pacific workers building tracks on their hunting grounds. Their pleas were ignored.
- Buffalo, the center of the Great Plains Indian culture nearly went extinct. Many Native Americans starved. Most had no choice but to move to reservations (previously called Ind

The Golden Spike

- On May 10, 1869, the tracks of the two railroads met at Promontory Point, Utah. A golden spike was hammered into the track to show the success of the project.
- People could now travel from coast to coast in less than 10 days. Several other railroad lines soon crossed the West.



Social Studies Notes

A New America

New Immigrants

- Between 1880 and 1920, millions of immigrants came to the United States. Immigrants came to find jobs and freedom.
- Many were escaping poverty and hunger. Some were escaping religious and political persecution.
- Most European immigrants entered the United States at Ellis Island in New York Harbor. Most Asian immigrants entered at Angel Island in San Francisco Bay.

Life in the Cities

- Most immigrants moved to large cities to work in factories. There was a shortage of housing. New immigrants crowded into tenements.
- Living was difficult because the apartments in the buildings were very small and many had no heat.
- Immigrants often faced prejudice when looking for work.

Workers and Unions

- Many people worked in factories and mines. Many workers put in 12-hour days days, 7 days a week. Many earned just enough money to survive.
- Sweatshops like the Triangle Shirtwaist Company in New York paid women even less. Sweatshops were hot, cramped workshops.
- In 1911, a fire started at the Triangle Shirtwaist Company. Because of unsafe conditions

in the factory, 146 workers were killed in the fire.

- Workers formed labor unions to fight ^{for} better money and safer conditions.
- Labor unions also fought for an 8-hour work day, a safer workplace, and an end to child labor
- Unions helped workers strike to get what they wanted. Some strikes ended in fights and deaths
- Many labor unions were successful.
Working hours were shortened. Workplaces were made safer.
- Immigrants continued to come to the United States in search of work and a better life.
- A new holiday was created to honor American workers and the work they do. It was called Labor Day. Congress made it a national holiday in 1894.

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