

	Date	Cause	Events	Significance
Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion	1676	Virginia frontiersmen seeking land clashed with Indians Frontiersmen demanded help from government Jamestown refused aid, fearing Indian War	Bacon and his men lived on frontier Bacon and his men stormed Jamestown Burned Jamestown Bacon died of fever Rebellion collapsed	Colonial rebellion against government authority Clash between east/west, rich/poor Tidewater's discrimination against frontiersmen Revision of indentured servant system, greater reliance on slave labor
Daniel Shays's Rebellion	1786–1787	Unfair taxes in Massachusetts Farms foreclosed Farmers imprisoned as debtors	Shays/1200 men attacked courts in western Massachusetts State militia put down rebellion	Uprising was a general threat to property Threat that rebellion could spread to other states Articles of Confederation viewed as too weak to maintain law and order Bolstered call for revisions of Articles (Constitutional Convention, 1787)
Whiskey Rebellion	1794–1795	Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay federal excise tax on whiskey Attacked tax collectors Farmers compared tax to Stamp Act of 1765	Washington called for 13,000 troops to suppress the rebels Rebels dispersed, ceased rebellion	Put the force of the government behind the Constitution Government could enforce the law Constitution protected law/order Hamilton's idea of an energetic national government prevailed
Nat Turner's (slave) Rebellion	1831	Slaves wanted freedom Nat Turner saw "vision" and attacked whites in Southampton County, Virginia	Turner, 70 slaves, and 55 whites killed Turner caught; he was executed, and hundreds of slaves were punished	Frightened South Tightened slave codes Restricted freedom for all blacks in South South began to aggressively defend slavery as a "positive good"

	Congregational Church (Puritans)	Anglican Church	Society of Friends (Quakers)	Catholic Church	Presbyterian Church
Leaders	John Cotton John Winthrop Cotton Mather	King or queen of England Bishop of London	George Fox William Penn	Pope in Rome Bishops Priests	Francis Makemie William Tennent
Areas of Influence	New England	Virginia Maryland	Pennsylvania Scattered in New England, New Jersey	Maryland (early) Scattered in parts of Pennsylvania	Frontier and backcountry; Pennsylvania, New Jersey
Beliefs	Man is depraved/sinful One is saved or damned at birth Wicked life was a sign of damnation Only “visible saints” were saved Intolerant of all other religions Coerced nonbelievers with force or banishment	King/queen headed church King’s power came from God Used Book of Common Prayer Some Catholic liturgy and doctrine maintained	“Inner light” a guide to salvation Minimal church structure All people equal in God’s eyes Pacifism Refused to take oaths Tolerant of other religions	Strict hierarchy with Pope at head Salvation earned by good works, faith, loyalty to church Priests were path to God No divorce allowed	Calvinism Split from Puritans over church governance Power lay with church elders Like other Protestants, accepted Jesus as savior Tolerant of other religions
Comment	By 1740 church represented largest denomination in colonies Lost much of their political influence in New England after 1700 Intolerance cost its support Hoped to create a religious “City Upon a Hill”	By 1740 had second-largest membership in colonies Much less influence in colonies than in England Being a member carried great status in colonies	Grew from Puritanism Clashed often with Puritans “Holy Experiment” in Pennsylvania	Maryland originally a Catholic haven Catholics very unpopular in other colonies, where they could not vote or hold office	By 1740 had third-largest membership in colonies Scotch/Irish immigrants changed church in early 1700s Split between New/Old Lights

Act or Action	Purpose	Provisions of Act	Colonial Reaction	British Reaction
Proclamation Line of 1763	British hoped to pacify Indians in West Pacification would reduce need for troops to battle Indians on frontier	Forbade settlement west of Appalachian Mountains Everyone in the western region must return to the East	Anger; colonists had fought French and Indian War to gain access to western region Colonists continued to settle in the area	British repealed law with Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1768 Moved line of permitted settlement farther to west
Sugar Act 1764	Act passed to raise money for colonial defense	Duty on foreign molasses had been reduced but now would be enforced	Anger Smuggling	Attempted to enforce tax
Stamp Act 1765	Passed to raise money Same tax existed in Great Britain	Taxed dice, playing cards, newspapers, marriage licenses Total of 50 items taxed	Convened Stamp Act Congress Petitioned the King Urban riots Boycotted goods Viewed as an internal tax	Repealed law Little money raised
Declaratory Act 1766	When Stamp Act repealed, British needed to save face	England could pass any laws for the colonies	Ignored it	British attempt to assert their dwindling authority
Townshend Act 1767	Passed to raise money and regulate trade External tax	Taxed imports: glass, paint, lead, paper, tea	Boycott of British goods Urban riots	Repealed taxes on everything but tea in 1770
Boston Massacre 1770	British troops in city to enforce laws	N.A.	Confronted soldiers	Opened fire on mob, five colonists killed
Boston Tea Party 1773	Colonists wanted to protest tea tax	Tax on tea from 1770 remained	Sons of Liberty threw 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor	Intolerable or Coercive Acts passed
First Continental Congress 1774	Met to decide how to help Massachusetts resist Intolerable Acts	N.A.	Pled to King to repeal the Intolerable Acts Boycotted taxed goods Called another Congress in 1775	Put troops in cities Decided to hold firm

	First Bank	Second Bank
Years	1791–1811	1816–1836
Reasons for Creation	Hamilton modeled it after Bank of England Paid dividends and interest to government, which was the source of revenue	1811–1816 country in economic chaos following War of 1812 Explosion in number of unstable state banks
Function	Provided flexible currency Created adequate credit for business Generated revenue for national government	Controlled state banks Provided flexible currency Controlled inflation Restrained land speculation
Supporters	Alexander Hamilton’s supporters Members of the Federalist Party Mercantile, eastern groups Friends of strong central government	Madison signed recharter National Republicans/Whigs Henry Clay/Nicholas Biddle Mercantile, eastern groups
Opponents	Thomas Jefferson’s supporters (Democratic) Republicans Backcountry farmers States’ rights supporters	Old Jeffersonians Andrew Jackson—Democrats Western farmers Small banking interests Land speculators
Reasons for Demise	Republicans gain political power and, by 1811, control Washington Madison’s government did not renew charter	Andrew Jackson’s veto Became a cause celebre for opponents of Jackson Appeared undemocratic/elitist in the egalitarian 1830s
Constitutional Issue	Federalists: Bank was “necessary and proper” under “elastic clause” in Constitution Republicans: Bank violated the Constitution—establishing Bank was not enumerated as a power of Congress in Article 1, Section 8 Great struggle of loose v. strict interpretation of the Constitution	1819 <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> declared the Bank constitutional 1832 Jackson declared the Bank unconstitutional in his veto message Part of an ongoing debate between the loose/strict interpretations of Constitution and the strong/weak views of federal government

Dates	Liberal	Conservative
1790–1824	<p>Thomas Jefferson spokesman</p> <p>Favored farmers</p> <p>Best government is the least government</p> <p>Advocated states' rights</p> <p>Opposed National Bank</p> <p>Supported low taxes/tariffs</p> <p>Supported reduced army and navy</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p>	<p>Alexander Hamilton spokesman</p> <p>Favored commercial, mercantile groups</p> <p>Government should be strong</p> <p>Wanted centralized government power</p> <p>Favored National Bank</p> <p>Believed that tariffs were necessary</p> <p>Strong national defense</p>
1824–1840	<p>Personal liberty, weak government</p> <p>Free competition, egalitarian opportunity</p> <p>Anti-National Bank, anti-tariffs</p> <p>States should fund roads, canals</p> <p>Supported Andrew Jackson</p>	<p>Supported compact theory of government</p> <p>Weak presidents</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>National government should fund roads, canals</p> <p>Whigs—opponents of Andrew Jackson</p> <p>Supported Henry Clay</p>
1840–1865	<p>Pro-union</p> <p>Antislavery</p> <p>Favored national program of roads/canals</p> <p>Opposed westward expansion</p> <p>Opposed extending slavery into territories</p> <p>Opposed secession</p>	<p>States' rights</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Opposed national program of roads/canals</p> <p>Favored westward expansion</p> <p>Favored extending slavery into territories</p> <p>Supported secession</p>
1865–1900	<p>Supported Radical Reconstruction</p> <p>Wanted honesty in government</p> <p>Supported Reform Darwinism</p> <p>Anti-imperialist</p> <p>Expanded money supply (paper, silver)</p> <p>Supported government regulation of business</p> <p>Wanted low tariffs</p>	<p>Resisted Radical Reconstruction</p> <p>Tolerated spoils system</p> <p>Supported Social Darwinism</p> <p>Expansionist</p> <p>Supported gold standard</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p> <p>High tariffs</p> <p>Gospel of Wealth</p>
1900–1940	<p>Government intervention in society</p> <p>Progressive social and labor reforms</p> <p>Regulations and limitations of trusts</p> <p>Collective security (League of Nations)</p> <p>Promoted consumer protection</p> <p>Presidents: T. Roosevelt, W. Wilson, and FDR</p> <p>Direct government relief/welfare in 1930s</p> <p>Square Deal, New Deal</p> <p>Low tariffs</p>	<p>Old Guard Republicans</p> <p>Extremely favorable to business interests</p> <p>Isolationism</p> <p>Leaders: Taft, Lodge, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover</p> <p>Rugged Individualism</p> <p>Normalcy in 1920s</p> <p>Best government is least government</p> <p>No direct relief or welfare</p> <p>High tariffs</p>

Democratic Republicans (1790–1810)	Federalists (1790–1810)
<p>Leader: Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Weak central government</p> <p>Protect states' rights</p> <p>Strict view of Constitution</p> <p>Agrarian oriented (pro-farmer)</p> <p>Low taxes</p> <p>Weak military</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-French</p>	<p>Leader: Alexander Hamilton</p> <p>Strong central government</p> <p>Reduce states' rights</p> <p>Loose view of Constitution</p> <p>Business and commerce oriented</p> <p>High taxes</p> <p>Strong military</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-British</p>
Jacksonian Democrats (1828–1848)	Whigs (1832–1852)
<p>Jeffersonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Supporters: small farmers and mechanics</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>States control/building of roads and canals</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Pro-Mexican War</p> <p>Strong executive</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p>	<p>Hamiltonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Mercantile/business interests</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>National government control/building of roads and canals (American System)</p> <p>Opposed spread of slavery</p> <p>Anti-Mexican War</p> <p>Weak executive</p> <p>Energetic national government</p>
Democrats (1850–1900)	Republicans (1854–1900)
<p>Proslavery</p> <p>Favored secession from Union</p> <p>Blamed for Civil War (Bloody Shirt Issue)</p> <p>States' rights (especially on civil rights)</p> <p>Agrarian oriented</p> <p>Feared strong central government</p> <p>Opposed gold standard (usually)</p> <p>Used Spoils System</p> <p>Supported lowering tariff (1887)</p> <p>Reduced government role in railroad building</p> <p>In 1890s opposed imperialism</p>	<p>Opposed the spread of slavery</p> <p>Opposed secession</p> <p>Whig influence/pro-business</p> <p>Briefly championed civil rights</p> <p>Business oriented</p> <p>Supported active national government</p> <p>Supported gold standard</p> <p>Used Spoils System but made some reforms</p> <p>Supported high tariffs</p> <p>Government support in building railroads</p> <p>In 1890s favored imperialism</p>