

COURSE OUTLINE:

All reading assignments are from the above-named text.

Week	Chapter and Assignment
1	Teacher's Introductory Lecture*
2	First half of Chapter 2: First Foundations
3	Second half of Chapter 2: First Foundations
4	First half of Chapter 3: The Empire Comes of Age
5	Second half of Chapter 3: The Empire Comes of Age
6	First half of Chapter 4: The Revolution Precipitated
7	Second half of Chapter 4: The Revolution Precipitated
8	First half of Chapter 5: The War of Independence
9	Second half of Chapter 5: The War of Independence
10	First trimester review and Test One
11	Chapter 6: From Colonies to Confederation
12	Chapter 7: The Federal Convention and Constitution
13	First half of Chapter 8: The Federalist Era
14	Second half of Chapter 8: The Federalist Era
15	Chapter 9: Jeffersonian Democracy
16	Chapter 10: The Second War With Great Britain
17	Chapter 11: Good Feelings and Bad
18	First half of Chapter 12: The Jacksonian Era
19	Second half of Chapter 12: The Jacksonian Era
20	First half of Chapter 13: The Two Sections
21	Second trimester review and Test Two
22	Second half of Chapter 13: The Two Sections
23	Chapter 14: Western Empire
24	Chapter 15: Peaceful Interlude
25	First half of Chapter 16: The Irrepressible Conflict
26	Second half of Chapter 16: The Irrepressible Conflict
27	First half of Chapter 17: The Civil War - An Overview
28	Second half of Chapter 17: The Civil War - An Overview
29	First half of Chapter 18: The Civil War - The Test of Arms
30	Second half of Chapter 18: The Civil War - The Test of Arms
31	First half of Chapter 19: Reconstruction
32	Second half of Chapter 19: Reconstruction
33	Third trimester review and Test Three

***Week 1 Note:** Chapter 1 ("The New World") should be briefly covered by the teacher giving a lecture on the main explorers and adventurers in the New World. The students should understand how their explorations and discoveries set the stage for new nations in North America.

CHAPTERS 1-2

READING NOTES:

- **House of Burgesses** – The earliest example of a representative democratic body in colonial North America (VA).
- **Mayflower Compact** – Signed by Pilgrim passengers of the Mayflower in 1620, it indicated their desire to be governed by the will of the majority. As well, it became one of the foundation stones of American democratic institutions.
- **Squanto** – The lone Indian who taught the Pilgrims how to catch fish and plant corn during their first year at Plymouth.
- **New Netherland** – The Dutch colony in northeast colonial America, later to become New York under the British.
- **Vasco Núñez de Balboa** - Discovered the Pacific Ocean.
- **Ferdinand Magellan** - Explorer whose expedition was the first to sail around the world.
- **John Smith** - Leader of Jamestown credited with saving the colony through his peacemaking skills with the natives and planting corn.
- **Plymouth** - Original landing place of the Puritans in 1620; named by John Smith.
- **Sir Walter Raleigh** - Founded the colony of Virginia and named it after Elizabeth I.
- **John Williams** - Founded Rhode Island as a haven for people in favor of freedom of worship.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy. Why did he sail from Spain?

2. What four expectations did the London Company have for the Jamestown colony?

3. What types of people were the first colonists of Jamestown?

4. What saved the Virginia Colony? Who was responsible for bringing tobacco to the colony of Virginia?

5. Government of the people and the rule of law became fundamental principles of the English colonies with the establishment of what representative body?

6. Describe the farms and plantations of seventeenth-century Virginia.

7. Who was responsible for the creation of the Maryland Colony? Why did he want it?

8. What did the pilgrim Puritans hope to create in the New World?

9. How did the Puritans differ from the Separatist Pilgrims?

10. When was the Mayflower Compact signed, and why was it significant?
