CHAPTER 13 & 14

NEW MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA

& A DIVIDED NATION

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMEN SUFFRAGE

date	Table of content	page
3-15-16	Many Rivers to cross Notes	1
3-15-16	Quickwrite on CNN	2
3-15-16	Input on CNN	3
3-16-16	Quickwrite on CNN	4
3-16-16	Input on CNN	5
3-17-16	Quickwrite on CNN	6
3-17-16	Input on CNN	7
		8
3-17-16	Sojourner Truth Notes	9
		10
3-17-16	Connections with chapter 11 & 12	11
		12
3-16-16	Wayback wednesday	13
3-16-16	Wayback wednesday	14
		15
3-18-16	Quickwrite on CNN	16
3-18-16	Input on CNN	17
		18
3-20-16	Ch.13 Picture Memory Lanes	19
		20
3-20-16	Ch. 14 Picture Memory Lanes	21
		22
3-20-16	Ch. 13 Timeline	23
		24
3-20-16	Ch. 14 Timeline	25
3-20-16	Ch. 13 sec. 1 Output	26
3-20-16	Ch. 13 Sec. 1 Notes	27
3-20-16	Ch. 14 Sec. 1 Output	28
3-20-16	Ch. 14 Sec. 1 Notes	29
3-20-16	Ch. 13 Sec. 2 Output	30
3-20-16	Ch. 13 Sec. 2 Notes	31
3-20-16	Ch. 14 Sec. 2 Output	32

There is EC!!

- Standards Review
- Multi Flow Chart ← I did 2!!
- don't know of other

date	Table of Content	page
3-23-16	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate	65
3-23-16	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate	66
3-23-16	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate	67
3-23-16	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate	68
3-23-16	Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate	69
4-4-16	Quickwrite on CNN	70
4-4-16	Input on CNN	71
4-4-16	Social Contract Output	72
4-4-16	Social contract Input	73
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	74
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	75
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	76
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	77
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	78
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	79
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	80
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	81
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	82
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	83
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	84
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	85
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review Output	86
4-4-16	Ch. 13 Standards Review	87
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review Output	88
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	89
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review Output	90
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	91
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review Output	92
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	93
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review Output	94
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	95
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review Output	96

date	Table of content	page
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	97
4-4-16	Ch 14 Standards Review output	98
4-4-16	Ch. 14 Standards Review	99
4-5-16	Quickwrite on CNN	100
4-5-16	Input on CNN	101
		102
4-5-16	Wayback Wednesday	103
4-5-16	Wayback Wednesday	104

Many Rivers to Cross Notes

- Federick Douglass / Betsy took care of Douglass 3-15-16
- she sent him out, someone told her to give him away / childhood trauma / next fourteen years in slavery / kept trying to escape
- 3rd time - succeed and escaped / highly planned / got to Massachusetts / anti slavery / spoke out against slavery / white abolitionists
- 1841 - Douglass talked at antislavery convention / just 23-years old / invited to join antislavery group / black people are equal to white people / South - slaves ran away / Underground Railroad
- helped more than 20,000 people / slavery was legal / man runs to womans house to hide from cops / she hides him / small door / Fugitive Slave Law / North was told to find slaves that may be runaways / blacks were in danger / some ran to Canada → canadian border
- Canada - no slavery / black could become citizens / over 10,000 went to Canada / Harriet Tubman / hid in church - runaways / "a lot at risk" / risky to runaway / only a fraction made it to freedom / 4 million slaves were trapped / 1856 / Jan - Margaret - lived on farm
- her family ran away day & night / Kentucky - slave, Ohio - free
- walked across river / arrived in Ohio / within hours - they captured them / issue / Margaret - killed her children than return to slavery
- hurt her children / unthinkable / "I did the best a mother could do"
- she said she sent her children free / became a legend across country
- woman who knows the issue of slavery / did not want for her children / Ohio states she was property and couldn't be charged for murder / Margarets last daughter - drowned / horrifying decision
- violence seemed like the only way to end it - slavery

Quickwrite on CNN

First of all, Russia has been involved with 3-16-16
all of Syria's conflicts. Russia has airstrikes in Syria right now. Putin has announced that he will pull out his army from Syria. They reached their goal in Syria. It has been very dangerous in Syria. Al-Jalway was a man who got injured by an airstrike, which damaged his arm. There are fire jets in the sky of Syria, and there is a lot of chaos. Russia claims that they only hit terrorist targets, but recently, they hit a busy fruit market, which angered the people. All the jets fire at areas they hit, twice. Eleven people were killed that way. Next, for the presidential nomination, Trump has 460 delegates right now. A thousand and thirty seven delegates are needed to win. On the democrat side, Hilary Clinton has a thousand two hundred delegates, and Bernie Sanders has five hundred and seventy four delegates. Two thousand and eighty three delegates are needed to win the Democrat party. Pollen season starts early this year. That is why everyone is sick and coughing and sneezing. When it rains, the air is much clearer. Finally, only five percent of the world is studied. Underwater searches are very expensive. The exosuit is built by Nuyett, a man who builds things to go underwater. The suit can go 1000 feet deep and no pressure will affect it. It is very flexible. It is hard to build and is very expensive.

Input on CNN

Syria 3-15-16

- Russia involved in conflict / have airstrikes / Putin will pull out troops from Syria / dangerous in Syria / Al-Jalway was hit by airstrike-arm
- fire jet in the sky / chaos / Russia only hit terrorist target but hit busy fruit market / many angry / jets strike twice / 11 killed
- ugly war

US nomination

- Trump-462 delegates / 1237 delegates needed / 1244-Clinton-574-Sanders / 2383 needed to win

Pollen

- Male plants to blame / pollen season start early this year
- cough, sneeze, sick / rain-air is clearer

Ocean

- 6% is studied / underwater search-expensive / exosuit
  to go undersea no pressure affects
- Nyutten builds things / 100ft deep-suit / flexible / hard to build
- expensive / hard to get things together

Quickwrite on CNN

First of all, people are still voting for the US presidential nomination. When the candidates win states, they win delegates. There is a possibility that no candidate on the republican side will win. That is called a brokered convention. 1,237 delegates are needed to win for the republicans. It gets even more complicated. The voting will keep on going until someone finally wins. This issue is very rare. The last brokered convention was in 1948. Next, the Obama Administration was on the side of drilling oil. People believed that it will create more job opportunities. The East Coast was against this idea, and the Obama Administration is too. Moving on, there was a discussion with a football representative about CTE. The football representative says that they believe CTE and football are linked. A lot of NFL players have CTE. The National Football League says that they will improve their football equipments to help with the issue. The thing about CTE is that there is no cure for it. Finally, Cherlotte Brown was CNN's character study. She developed cataracts in both of her eyes when she was a baby. In 6th grade her vision got worse. She then became legally blind. She wanted to pavalt when she was in 7th grade. When charlotte was a senior she won a bronze metal in the championship.

3-16-16

Input on CNN

US nominate 3-16-16

- people are voting/ win state, win delegates/ noone win? possibility / brokered convention / no candidate has enough delegate/1237 for republicans/ gets complicated/ voting keeps on going until someone wins/ very rare/ last brokeed convention was in 1948

Atlantic Coast

- obama administrative/ billions of crude oil on shell of AC/ drilling oil say can create jobs/ East coast - against it/ changed their mind

Football

- discussion/ CTE/ link to CTE and Football/ many NFL have CTE
- NFL improve equipment/ no cure

Character Study

- Charlotte Brown/ blind/ developed cataracts in eye/ 6th grade - vision got worse/ povalt - in 7th grade/ senior - won bronze metal in championship

Quickwrite on CNN

3-17-16

First of all, President Obama nominated Merrick Garland for the Supreme Court. The Senate will confirm whether or not Garland will win. Some people say that the next president should choose the nominee. Next, El Nino is the one to blame for messing up the weather. Water levels in reservoirs have gone up, but the drought is not gone yet. There have been upsides from the bad weather. More rain will come late in the season. It will take more than a decade to escape the drought. Marco Rubio has suspended his campaign. His hometown chose Trump. Trump has 662 delegates and 1237 delegates are needed to win. 2383 delegates are needed to win for the Democrats. Hilary Clinton has 1588 delegates right now. Moving on, happiness is much deeper. If you're happy, you will live a longer, healthier life. Telemeres measure how many friends we have. Age will slow down if people have friends. Meditating helps lower stress levels. Pessimists are people who are not happy and their health is not that good. Finally, drone racing is becoming popular. Drone can go as fast as 60 mph. Ben Hu has an obsession with drone racing.

Input on CNN

US Pres 3-17-16

- Merrick Garland/ Obama choose/ Supreme Court nomination
- Senate will confirm whether or not will win/ some say up to next pres/

El Nino

- blame for messing up weather/ water levels have gone up
- drought not yet gone/ some upsides/ new sealife/ fill up reservoirs/ more rain will come late in the season/ wont bust drought/ more than a decade to escape the drought

Pres Nom

- Marco Rubio/ suspend his campaign/ home town chose Trump 462 delegates - Trump/1237 needed/ 2863 - Demo/ 1568 delegates/ Hilary

Happiness

- much deeper/ live longer, healthier life/ telemeres - measure how many friends/ slow down age if have friends/ meditate - low stress
- pessimest - not happy/ health not good

Racing

- drone racing/ Top speed of 80 mph/ compete/ Ken Liu - obsession drone racing

Sojourner Truth Notes

- women / help into carriage and more / "ain't I a woman" - 3-17-16
an" / women can't have rights like a man / Kerry Washington
- 1851 - abolitionist - sojourner Truth / feminism / women
can do what men can / eat, work, more / important to
learn our history / speeches relate to the present
- Iraq war / health care / very similar thoughts to today's

Connections with Chapter 11 & 12

my thoughts

pg 417 - William Lloyd hired Federick to speak out against slavery... I would have been afraid to talk in a huge crowd 3-17-16

pg. 403 - New York City was growing and had jobs for people... In Ch. 11 & 12 the economy was growing... It looked tough

pg. 401 - There were immigrants coming to America... In Ch. 11 people from other countries also came... It seems like they came for jobs

pg. 404 - tenements - people lived in very poor conditions like slaves in Ch. 12 - It's terrible that they didn't have a nice place to live

pg. 416 - abolition - some people wanted to end slavery just like Nat Turner in Ch. 12... The Nat Turner Rebellion seemed very bloody

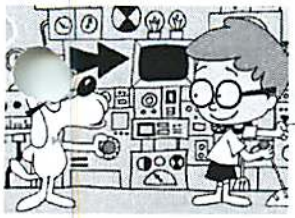
pg. 415 - There were some free African Americans who had opportunities... In Ch. 12 a free slave got to become a barber... It seems great that they got to live a free life

pg 419. railroads - In Ch. 11, it was the beginning of railroads... In Ch. 13, slaves used the Underground Railroad to escape... I think it was risky that they did that

pg. 420 - People were coming together to fight and escape slavery... In Ch. 12 there was Nat Turner, and in Ch. 13 there was Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass

pg. 442 - people were fighting against people who like slavery... In Ch 12 Nat Turner was targeting whites who were on the side of having slaves... Federick Douglass and Gerrit Smith and others talked about how it is bad to have slaves... I also agree that slavery is terrible

____ Name: _____ Per. ____ Date: 3-16-16



WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

pg. 426

Analyzing Primary Sources

DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:

SOURCING

Name of primary source: Declaration of Sentiments

Who created it? Elizabeth Cady Stanton

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

Paper, a pen, and ink were used to write the Declaration of sentiments

PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE

✓ historical object

____ artwork

____ document

CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? It was created in 1848 in New York

Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Luscretia Mott believed that women were not equal back then

_____ Name: _____ Per. ____ Date: 3-16-16

ANALYSIS

Wayback Wednesday

Evaluate the object, artwork or document. What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

What stood out to me in words was the word "woman" in the Declaration of Sentiments. This primary source would compare to similar documents from the sametime period because it shows women standing up for other women's rights

Consider the purpose. Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience?

The audience for this primary was everyone in that time. The purpose for that audience was to show that women have the same rights as men.

Assess the significance. How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

This primary source helps us better understand the history of the time by showing that there were women who showed that they had rights too. We should care about this document because the whole thing expresses feminism. An "items" that serves a similar purpose today are women everywhere.

REFLECTION

How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

This primary source connects to history we are studying today by talking about women's rights.

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

Was Elizabeth Cady Stanton afraid that people would disagree with her?

14

Quickwrite on CNN

To begin with, ISIS has been committing genocide. The House of Representatives voted to label crimes that ISIS committed as genocide. Next, in North Korea, Warmbier was arrested for stealing. His punishment is fifteen years of hard labor. He was on a tour in North Korea. He will be interrogeted by agents. Kenneth Bay was someone who was also arrested. He had to work for two years in North Korea. Moving on, Nefertiti tomb has been found. There are holden doorways in her tomb. She was a pharaoh in the fourteenth century. Queen Nefertiti died in 1330 B.C. Next, Seaworld announced that the killer whales they have will be the last ones. People don't believe that it is right for killer whales to live under human care. Finally, a wearable airbag will be the next big thing. It is not cheap. The wearable airbag is a jacket with padding inside. It will make sports, safer. It takes 25 - 30 milliseconds to fully inflate. Hopefully, in the future a lot of people who ride motorcycles get these jackets.

3-16-16

Input on CNN

3-18-16

US gov.

- genocide/ ISIS committing/ House of Depre - label crimes as genocide - ISIS/

NK

- Warmbier/ arrested for stealing/ 15 years of hard labor
- NK relation US is bad/ he was on tour/ interrogated by agents/ Kenneth Bay - had to work for two years in NK

Nefertiti

- found tomb/ hidden doorways/ pharaoh in 14 th century
- died 1330 BC/

Seaworld

- last of the killer whales/ many believe whales don't work in human care

Wearable airbag

- Jacket/ not cheap/ making sports safer/ bag is molded in jacket/ 25-30 millisecond to become fully airbag/ motorcycle future - can all have airbag jacket/ just the beginning

---

27 -

nion of one area over another, - favoring the interest of one section or region over the interest of the entire country
- don't know, The Free-Soil Party were worried that slaves would mean less jobs for whites, - anti slavery northerners who supported the Wilmot Proviso

Free-Soil Party

- don't know, California became a free state because of the Compromise of 1850, - Henry Clay's proposed agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and divided the rest of the Mexican Cession into two territories where slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty

Compromise of 1850

- know, Because of the Fugitive Slave Act, it became a crime

Fugitive Slave Act

- Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote an abolitionist and author of the famous novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, daughter and author of Lyman Beecher

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Ch. 14 Sec. 1 Output
to word synthesis 3-20-16

Fugitive Slave Act came into place.

Interpretation: The Fugutive Slave Act is a law that states it is crime to help slaves run away. Even if the slaves made it to a free territory, they could still be arrested.

Ch. 13 Sec. 2 Output
to word synthesis 3-20-16

people were trying a utopian community

Interpretation: Transcendentalists put together a community and did some experiments. One of the experiments was creating a utopian community, a perfect community

Input on CNN

3-18-16

US gov.

- genocide/ ISIS committing/ House of Depre - label crimes as genocide - ISIS/

NK

- Warmbier/ arrested for stealing/ 15 years of hard labor
- NK relation US is bad/ he was on tour/ interrogated by agents/ Kenneth Bay - had to work for two years in NK

Nefertiti/

- found tomb/ hidden doorways/ pharaoh in 14 th century
- died 1330 BC/

Seaworld

- last of the killer whales/ many believe whales don't work in human care

Wearable airbag

- Jacket/ not cheap/ making sports safer/ bag is molded in jacket/ 25-30 millisecond to become fully airbag/ motorcycle future can all have airbag jacket/ just the beginning

Ch. 13 Picture Memory Lanes

pg 401 On page 401 is a picture of an Irish family who came to America to escape poverty 3-20-16

pg. 403 On page 403 is a picture of New York City in the mid-1800s

pg. 405 On page 405 is a picture of Walden Pond

pg. 406 On page 406 is a picture of The First Harvest in the Wilderness by Asher Durand

pg 411 On page 411 is a picture of a reform movement

pg. 413 On page 413 is a picture of Horace Mann

pg. 417 On page 417 is a picture of William Lloyd Garrison

pg. 418 On page 418 is a picture of Harriet Tubman, an African American who helped free slaves

pg. 421 On page 421 is a picture of Sojourner Truth, an abolitionist

pg. 423 On page 423 is a picture of Frederick Douglass, a freed slave and abolitionist

pg. 429 On page 429 is a picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Ch 14 Picture Memory Lanes

pg. 442 On page 442 is a picture of a fugitive slave convention 3-20-16

pg. 445 On page 445 is a picture of a cartoon... An African American is being shoved into the mouth of a free soiler

pg. 448 On page 448 is a picture of a group of abolitionists

pg. 449 On page 449 is a picture of Preston Brooks beating charles Sumner with a cane

pg. 453 On page 453 is a picture of Abraham Lincoln

pg. 454 On page 454 is a picture of Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln

pg. 456 On page 456 is a picture of John Brown

pg. 458 On page 458 is a picture of Jefferson Davis' inauguration

pg. 457 On page 457 is a map of which states voted for each presidential candidates

pg. 451 On page 451 is a picture of Dred Scott

Ch. 13 Timeline

US

1817
Thomas Gallaudet founds a school for people who have hearing impairment

1820

1824
British law making trade unions illegal are repealed

1830

1831
William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing the abolitionist newspaper the Liberator

1840

1848
A major meeting for women's rights - the Seneca Falls convention is held in New York

1850

1850
Nathaniel Hawthorne publishes the The Scarlet Letter

world

1829
French educator Louis Braille creates a writing system of raised dots for people who are blind

1845
A potato famine in Ireland increases Irish immigration to the United States

1848
Revolutionaries attempt to unify German-speaking peoples in central Europe

3-20-16

Ch. 11 Timeline

US

World

1848

1848
The Free-Soil Party is formed on August 9

1848
Revolutionary movements sweep across Europe

1850

1850
Congress passes the Fugitive Slave Act on september 18

1852

1852
Uncle Tom's Cabin is published by Harriet Beecher Stowe

1852
Louis-Napolean declares himself Emperor Napolean III of France

1855

1859
John Brown takes control of the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia

1860
British and French forces defeat Russia in the Crimean War

1860

1860
On December 20, south carolina votes to secede from the United states

1857
Indian soldiers in the British army begin the Sepoy Mutiny against British control of India

3-20-19

25

Ch. 13 Sec. 1 Output

6 Word Synthesis

3-20-16

Many immigrants lived in harsh conditions

Interpretation: There were immigrants coming to America, so the population began to grow. Some people were poor, so they couldn't afford fancy places to live.

Ch 13 sec. 1 Notes

Question:	Notes: 3-20-16
nativist	- don't know, Nativists did not like immigration, - american and others were opposed immigration
know-Nothing party	- don't know, Nativists created an organization called the know-Nothing party, - a political organization that supported measures making it difficult for foreigners to become citizens or hold office
middle class	- know, The middle class were people who are neither poor or wealthy, - a social and economic level between the wealthy and the poor
tenements	- know, Some people didn't live in fancy homes, so they lived in tenements, - poorly designed apartment buildings that housed large numbers of people
	- millions of immigrants, mostly German and Irish, arrived in the United States despite anti-immigrant movements, Industrialization led to the growth of cities, American cities experienced urban problems due to rapid growth
Fleeing the Irish Potato Famine	- there was a disease in potatoes, so the Irish did not have much to eat, some died of starvation or disease
A Failed German Revolution	- Germans also come to America, many Germans came with money, so they didn't live harsh lives like the Irish
Urban Problems	- there were challenges with the rapid growth, immigrants could only afford afford tenements which were "poorly designed apartment buildings," there was no clean water, and people lived in very bad conditions

Summary: The population of the United States grew rapidly in the early 1800s with the arrival of millions of immigrants

Ch. 14 Sec. 1 Output

to word synthesis

3-20-16

Fugitive Slave Act came into place.

Interpretation: The Fugutive Slave Act is a law that states it is crime to help slaves run away. Even if the slaves made it to a free territory, they could still be arrested.

Ch. 14 Sec 1 Notes

Questions:	Notes: 3-30-16
popular sovereignty	-don't know, Popular Sovereignity allowed the people to say and that political power belonged to them, - the idea that political power belongs to the people
Wilmot Proviso	-don't know, Wilmot Proviso was a document by David Wilmot, - a document stating that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of [the] territory
sectionalism	- don't know, Sectionalism is when someone likes the opinion of one area over another, -favoring the interest of one section or region over the interest of the entire country
Free-Soil Party	- don't know, The Free-Soil Party were worried that slaves would mean less jobs for whites, -anti slavery northerners who supported the Wilmot Proviso
Compromise of 1850	- don't know, California became a free state because of the Compromise of 1850, - Henry Clay's proposed agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and divided the rest of the Mexican Cession into two territories where slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty
Fugitive Slave Act	- know, Because of the Fugitive Slave Act, it became a crime to help slaves runaway, - a law that made it a crime to help runaway slaves
Anthony Burns	-don't know, Anthony Burns was a virginia fugitive slave, -American enslaved African, he ran away and was arrested in Boston. His arrest became the center of violents protests by northern opponents of the Fugitive Slave Act
Uncle Tom's Cabin	-don't know, Uncle Tom's Cabin was one of the stories that "informed" people about slavery, - an antislavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that showed northerners the violent reality of slavery and drew many people to the abolition 1st's cause

Harriet Beecher Stowe - don't know, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, - American author and daughter of Lyman Beecher, she was an abolitionist and author of the famous antislavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin

Summary: Anti slavery literature and the annexation of new lands intensified the debate over slavery

Ch. 13 Sec. 2 Output

10 word synthesis

3-20-10

people were trying a utopian community

Interpretation: Transcendentalists put together a community and did some experiments. One of the experiments was creating a utopian community, a perfect community

30

Ch. 13 Sec 2 Notes

3-20-16

Question	Notes:
	- Transcendentalists and utopian communities withdrew from American society, American Romantic painters and writers made important contributions to art and literature
transcendentalism	- don't know, some philosophers and writers believed in transcendentalism, - the belief that people could transcend, or rise above, material things in life
Ralph Waldo Emerson	- don't know, Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of the transcendentalists, - supporter of the transcendentalist philosophy of self-reliance
Utopian communities	- know, Utopian communities were created to make things perfect, - groups of people who tried to form a perfect society
Henry David Thoreau	- don't know, Henry David Thoreau was an American writer, - American writer and transcendentalism philosopher
Margaret Fuller	- don't know, Margaret Fuller was one of the three important transcendentalists, - transcendentalist
Nathaniel Hawthorne	- don't know, Nathaniel Hawthorne was a New England writer, - American writer, he is famous for his many stories and books, including "The Scarlet Letter"
Edgar Allan Poe	- don't know, Edgar Allan Poe is known for writing a poem called "The Raven," - American writer, he is famed for his haunting poem "The Raven" as well as many other chilling or romantic stories and poems
Emily Dickinson	- don't know, Emily Dickinson was an American poets, - American poet, she lived a reclusive life, and her poems were not widely acclaimed until after her death
Henry Wadsworth	- don't know, Henry Wadsworth was also an American poet, - a gifted American poet

Walt Whitman - don't know, Walt Whitman was one of the gifted American poets, - he gained recognition abroad and later at home for unrhymed works of poetry praising the United States, Americans, democracy, and individualism

Summary: New movements in art and literature influenced many Americans in the early 1800s

Ch 13 Sec. 3 Output

6 word Synthesis

3-20-16

Poor public education was an issue.

Interpretations: America had many challenges and public education was one of them. Some people liked the idea of school, but every kid works in farms or factories. Education began to grow for different reasons. For example, there were women's education and people with special need's education.

Ch 14 Sec 1 Notes

Questions:	Notes: 3-20-16
popular sovereignty	-don't know, Popular Sovereignity allowed the people to say and that political power belonged to them, - the idea that political power belongs to the people
Wilmot Proviso	-don't know, Wilmot Proviso was a document by David Wilmot, - a document stating that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of [the] territory
sectionalism	- don't know, Sectionalism is when someone likes the opinion of one area over another, -favoring the interest of one section or region over the interest of the entire country
Free-Soil Party	- don't know, The Free-Soil Party were worried that slaves would mean less jobs for whites, -anti slavery northerners who supported the Wilmot Proviso
Compromise of 1850	- don't know, California became a free state because of the Compromise of 1850, - Henry Clay's proposed agreement that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state and divided the rest of the Mexican Cession into two territories where slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty
Fugitive Slave Act	- know, Because of the Fugitive slave Act, it became a crime to help slaves runaway, - a law that made it a crime to help runaway slaves
Anthony Burns	- don't know, Anthony Burns was a virginia fugitive slave, - American enslaved African, he ran away and was arrested in Boston. His arrest became the center of violents protests by northern opponents of the Fugitive Slave Act
Uncle Tom's Cabin	- don't know, Uncle Tom's Cabin was one of the stories that "informed" people about slavery, - an antislavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that showed northerners the violent reality of slavery and drew many people to the abolition 1st's cause

Harriet Beecher Stowe - don't know, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, - American author and daughter of Lyman Beecher, she was an abolitionist and author of the famous antislavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin

Summary: Anti slavery literature and the annexation of new lands intensified the debate over slavery

Ch. 13 Sec. 2 Output

10 word synthesis

3-20-16

people were trying a utopian community

Interpretation: Transcendentalists put together a community and did some experiments. One of the experiments was creating a utopian community, a perfect community

Ch. 13 Sec 2 Notes

Question	Notes: 3-20-16
	- Transcendentalists and utopian communities withdrew from American society, American Romantic painters and writers made important contributions to art and literature
transcendentalism	- don't know, some philosophers and writers believed in transcendentalism, - the belief that people could transcend, or rise above, material things in life
Ralph Waldo Emerson	- don't know, Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of the transcendentalists, - supporter of the transcendentalist philosophy of self-reliance
utopian communities	- know, Utopian communities were created to make things perfect, - groups of people who tried to form a perfect society
Henry David Thoreau	- don't know, Henry David Thoreau was an American writer, - American writer and transcendentalism philosopher
Margaret Fuller	- don't know, Margaret Fuller was one of the three important transcendentalists, - transcendentalist
Nathaniel Hawthorne	- don't know, Nathaniel Hawthorne was a New England writer, - American writer, he is famous for his many stories and books, including "The Scarlet Letter"
Edgar Allan Poe	- don't know, Edgar Allan Poe is known for writing a poem called "The Raven," - American writer, he is famed for his haunting poem "The Raven" as well as many other chilling or romantic stories and poems
Emily Dickinson	- don't know, Emily Dickinson was an American poets, - American poet, she lived a reclusive life, and her poems were not widely acclaimed until after her death
Henry Wadsworth	- don't know, Henry Wadsworth was also an American poet, - a gifted American poet

Walt Whitman - don't know, Walt Whitman was one of the gifted American poets, - he gained recognition abroad and later at home for unhymed works of poetry praising the United States, Americans, democracy, and individualism

Summary: New movements in art and literature influenced many Americans in the early 1800s

Ch. 14 Sec. 2 Output

6 Word Synthesis 3-20-16

Douglas wanted to build a railroad

Interpretation: Douglas had the idea of building a railroad "...to the Pacific Ocean". Some people in the southern Congress disliked Douglas' plan on the railroad.

Ch. 14 Sec. 2 Notes

Questions:	Notes: 3-20-116
	- The debate over the expansion on slavery influenced the election of 1852/ The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed voters to allow or prohibit slavery/ Pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups clashed violently in what became known as "Bleeding Kansas
Franklin Pierce	-don't know, Franklin Pierce was "a little-known politician"; - Democratic candidate for president in 1852 and fourteenth president of the United States, he made the Gadsden Purchase which opened the Northwest for settlement, and passed the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska Act
Stephen Douglas	- don't know, Stephen Douglas had the idea of building a railroad that goes to the Pacific Ocean, - proposed the unpopular Kansas-Nebraska Act
Kansas-Nebraska Act	-don't know, Stephen Douglas came up with the idea of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, - a law that allowed voters in Kansas and Nebraska to choose whether to allow slavery
Pottawatomie Massacre	- don't know, The Pottawatome Massacre came into place after John Brown and others murdered "... five proslavery men in Kansas..."; - an incident in which abolitionist John Brown and seven others murdered proslavery Kansans
Charles Sumner	-don't know, Charles Sumner disliked some proslavery people, - Senator of Massachusetts who criticized proslavery people in Kansas
Preston Brooks	-don't know, Preston Brooks attacked Charles Sumner with a cane until he went unconscious., - American Congressman, reassoulted and beat Charles Sumner for his antislavery speeches and for insulting a proslavery relative

Summary: The Kansas-Nebraska Act heightened tensions in the conflict over slavery

Ch 13 Sec. 3 Output

6 Word Synthesis

3-20-16

Poor public education was an issue.

Interpretations: America had many challenges and public education was one of them. Some people liked the idea of school, but every kid works in farms or factories. Education began to grow for different reasons. For example, there were women's education and people with special need's education.

Ch. 13 Sec. 3 Notes

3-20-16

Question	Notes:
Second Great Awakening	- don't know, The Second Great Awakening spread religion, - a christian renewal movement
Charles Grandison Finney	- don't know, Charles Grandison Finney quit being a lawyer to preach, - American clergyman and educator, he became influential in the Second Great Awakening after a dramatic religious experience and conversion. He led long revivals that annoyed conventional ministers
Lyman Beecher	- don't know, Charles Grandison Finney's preaching angered Lyman Beecher, - American clergyman, he disapproved of the style of preaching of the Great Awakening ministers. He served as president of the Lane Theological Seminary and supported higher education
temperance movement	- don't know, The temperance movement came into place after Americans worried about the effects of alcohol, - a social reform effort begun in the mid-1800s to encourage people to drink less alcohol
Dorothea Dix	- don't know, Dorothea Dix went to many jails in Massachusetts and saw what happened to the prisoners in jail, - American philanthropist and social reformer, she helped change the prison system nationwide by advocating the development of state hospitals for treatment for the mentally ill instead of imprisonment
common school movement	- don't know, The common school movement wanted all kids to be educated in a "...common place..." - a social reform effort that began in the mid 1800s and promoted the idea of having all children educated in a common place regardless of social class or background
Horace Mann	- don't know, Horace Mann was one of the leaders of the common school movement, - American educator, he is considered the father of American education. He was a leader of the common school movement, advocating education for all children

Summary: Reform movements in the early 1800s affected religion, education, and society

Thomas Gallaudet - don't know, Thomas Gallaudet helped those with hearing impairments, - American educator, he created techniques for instructing hearing impaired and established the first American school for the hearing impaired

Catharine Beecher - don't know, Catharine Beecher began an academy for females in Connecticut, - American educator and daughter of Lyman Beecher, she promoted education for women in such writing

Ch 4 sec. 3 Output

6 word Synthesis 3-00-46

There was the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Interpretation: Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas were nominated for US Senate. They had to compete against one another. That is how the Lincoln-Douglas debates came into place

Ch. 14, Sec. 3 Notes

Question:	Notes:
Republican Party	-don't know, The Republican Party disliked the idea of slavery spreading, - a political party united against the spread of slavery in the West 2-20-16
James Buchanan	- don't know, - The Democrats nominated James Buchanan as their supporter, - American politician and fifteenth president of the United States, he was chosen as the Democratic nominee for president in 1854 for being politically experienced and not offensive to slave states
John C. Frémont	-don't know, Republicans chose John C Frémont to be their candidate, - American explorer, army officer, and politician, he was chosen as the first Republican candidate for president. He was against the spread of slavery and he was rejected by all but the free states as a "single issue" candidates in the election 1856
Dred Scott	-don't know, Dred Scott believed that if he was in an area where there is no slavery, then he should be a free man, - enslaved African who filed suit for his freedom stating that his time living in a free state made him a free man; the Supreme Court ruling known as the Dred Scott decision upheld slavery and found the Missouri compromise unconstitutional
Roger B. Taney	- don't know, Roger B Taney believed that African Americans had "... no rights which a white man was bound to respect."; - US Supreme court Chief Justice, he wrote the majority opinion in the Dred Scott decision, stating that African Americans were not citizens and that the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional
Lincoln-Douglas debates	-don't know, The Lincoln-Douglas debates came into place after Lincoln challenged Douglas, - a series of debates between Republican Abraham Lincoln and Democrat Stephen Douglass during the 1858 US Senate campaign in Illinois
Abraham Lincoln	-know, Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president, - sixteenth president of the United States, he promoted equal rights for African Americans in the famed Lincoln-Douglas debate

Freeport Doctrine - don't know, The Freeport Doctrine helped Stephen Douglas win, - a statement made by Stephen Douglas during the Lincoln-Douglas debates that pointed out how people could use popular sovereignty to determine if their state or territory should permit slavery

Summary: The split over the issue slavery intensified due to political division and judicial decisions

Ch. 13 Sec. 4 Output

to Word Synthesis

320-16

Abolitionists want an end to slavery.

Interpretation: Abolitionists wanted a complete end in slavery. There were groups formed that were against slavery and wanted to end it.

Ch 13 Sec 4 Notes

Question	Notes: 3-20-16
abolition	-know, People took action to support abolition, - a complete end to slavery
William Lloyd Garrison	- don't know, William Lloyd Garrison helped with the American Anti-Slavery Society, - American journalist and reformer, he published the famous antislavery newspaper, the Liberator, and helped found the American Anti-Slavery Society, promoting immediate emancipation and racial equality
American Anti-Slavery Society	- don't know, William Lloyd Garrison became the president of the American Anti-Slavery Society, - an organization started by William Lloyd Garrison whose members wanted immediate emancipation and racial equality for African Americans
Angelina and Sarah Grimké	-don't know, Angelina and Sarah Grimké were against slavery activists, - American sisters and reformers, they were the daughters of a slaveholding family from South Carolina who became antislavery supporters and lecturers for the American Anti-Slavery Society. They also took up the women's rights campaign.
Frederick Douglass	-know, Frederick Douglass was a slave who escaped slavery and became a free man, - American abolitionist and writer, he escaped slavery and became a leading African American spokesman and writer, He published his biography, The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, and founded the abolitionist newspaper, the North Star
Sojourner Truth	- don't know, Sojourner Truth supported abolition, - American evangelist and reformer, she was born an enslaved African but was later freed and became a speaker for abolition and women's suffrage
Underground Railroad	- know, The Underground Railroad help Africans escape slavery, - a network of people who helped thousands of enslaved people escape to the North by providing transportation and hiding places.

Harriet Tubman - know, Harriet Tubman helped Africans escape by using the Underground Railroad, - American abolitionist who escaped slavery and assisted other enslaved Africans to escape, she is the most famous Underground Railroad conductors and is known as the Moses of her people

Summary: In the mid-1800s, debate over slavery increased increased as abolitionists organized to challenge slavery in the United States

Ch 14 Sec. 4 Output

10 word synthesis

3-20-10

Brown and others began a raid.

Interpretation: John Brown wanted to begin a uprising. He tried to get white people and slaves to join, but he only got a handful of people after two years. His plan failed and he was sentenced to death.

Ch. 14 Sec. 4 Input

Question:	Notes: 3-20-16
John Brown's raid	- know, John Brown wanted to plan an uprising, and it became the John Brown's raid, - an incident in which abolitionist, John Brown and 21 other men captured a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, in hope of starting a slave rebellion
John C. Breckinridge	- don't know, John C. Breckinridge supported slavery, - vice president of Kentucky who supported slavery in the territories.
Constitutional Union Party	- don't know, John Bell was a candidate of the Constitutional Union Party, - a political party formed in 1860 by a group of northerners and southerners who supported the Union, its laws, and the constitution
John Bell	- don't know, John Bell owned slaves and lived in Tennessee, - a slave holder who opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act
secession	- don't know, south carolina considered secession, - formally withdrawing from the union
confederate states of America	- don't know, The confederate states of America guaranteed slaves for the citizens, - the nation formed by the southern states when they seceded from the union; also known as the confederacy
Jefferson Davis	- don't know, Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederacy, - first and only president of the confederate states of American after the election of President Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led to the secession of many southern states
John C. Critterden	- don't know, John C Critterden promised the southern states that he would protect slavery, - Kentucky senator, reattempted to save the Union by reconciling differences between northern and southern states in the Senate proposal know as Critterden's compromise.

Summary: The United States broke apart due to the growing conflict over slavery

Ch. 13 Sec. 5 Output

6 word Synthesis

3-20-16

Women were struggling for equal rights.

Interpretation: Women who were fighting for the rights of Africans, were also fighting for the rights of women. Many stood up for others. Women were very determined to earn their rights.

Ch 13 Sec 5 Notes

Questions:	Notes: 3-20-16
	- Influenced by the abolition movement, many women struggled to gain equal rights for themselves / Calls for women's rights met opposition from men and women / The Seneca Falls Convention launched the first organized women's rights movement in the United States
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	- don't know, Elizabeth Cady Stanton realized she cannot do much as a woman, - American women suffrage leader, she organized the Seneca Falls convention with Lucretia Mott. The convention was the first organized meeting for women's rights in the United States, which launched the suffrage movement
Lucretia Mott	- don't know, Lucretia Mott was a friend a Elizabeth Cady Stanton, - American Reformer, she planned the Seneca Falls convention with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the first organized meeting for women's rights the United States
Seneca Falls convention	- don't know, The Seneca Falls convention was held for women's rights, - the first national women's right convention at which the Declaration of Sentiments was written
Declaration of Sentiments	- know, The Declaration of Sentiments was written for women, - document that detailed beliefs about social injustice toward women
Lucy Stone	- don't know, Lucy Stone was the "... gifted speaker ..." of the women, - American women suffragist, she was a well known and accomplished speaker who supported the women's rights movement.
Susan B. Anthony	- know, Susan B. Anthony was also one of the women in the women's right movement, - American social reformer, she was active in the temperance, abolitionist, and women's suffrage movements and was co-organizer and president of the National Women Suffrage Association.

Summary: Reformers sought to improve women's rights in American society.

Lincoln "Quiz"

Video segment	What you learned about Lincoln & slavery	Summarize thing segment in 1-2 complete sentences 3-21-16
1. Early Views - Abe Lincoln freed the slaves. The South slaves told each other. Federick did not like Lincoln. August 14, 1862 - Lincoln invited black men	Lincoln helped free the slaves by signing the Emancipation Proclomation. Some people did not really like Abraham Lincoln	Lincoln was able to give slaves freedom by signing the Emancipation Proclamation
2. White Supremacist? - oprah singer sang at Lincoln Memorial. Abe just "another white man." 1968 - was Abe a supremacist. - man found book of Lincoln v. Douglass. Lincoln was	Lincoln was on the side that was against slaves. He wanted to free them and then send them to Liberia.	Abraham Lincoln is not the man we all know. He was just like any other white man.
3. The Road to Emancipation - 1862 - war going bad. Need a game changer. Freeing slave would make the South collapse. Abe thought what he could do to free slaves. some	Abraham Lincoln needed a game changer, so he weakened the opponents of the war. He did that by freeing slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation.	The war was not going well, so Abraham Lincoln needed a way to weaken the South.
4. Growth and Change - Federick Douglass - Abe went from slave catcher to close friend. changed dramatically. Wonder what happen if Abe wasn't present? Lincoln's legacy.	Abe Lincoln changed his character. Federick hated him, but after they became friends.	Abraham Lincoln's character changed dramatically. Federick Douglass called him one of his friends.

my quick notes

cont.

Federick called him a slave-hound

against the black. Everything was a lie. Lincoln said to free and send the blacks back to home. Lincoln did nothing. What to believe?

people tried to stop him. Jan 1, 1863 - sense of anticipation. He felt certain that he did the right thing. Signed the Emancipation Proclamation

"we are not enemies, but friends"

The North (Abraham Lincoln) set the slaves of the South free

slaves make up the South's economy

States argued about their rights

dispute

The North and South battled each other

the two of the sides fighting

The Civil War

no slaves

The South was beginning to lose the battle

The North won the battle against the South

South become weak

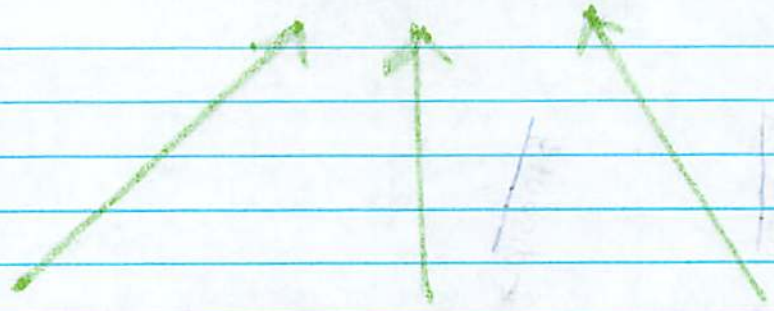
The South lost and slavery ended

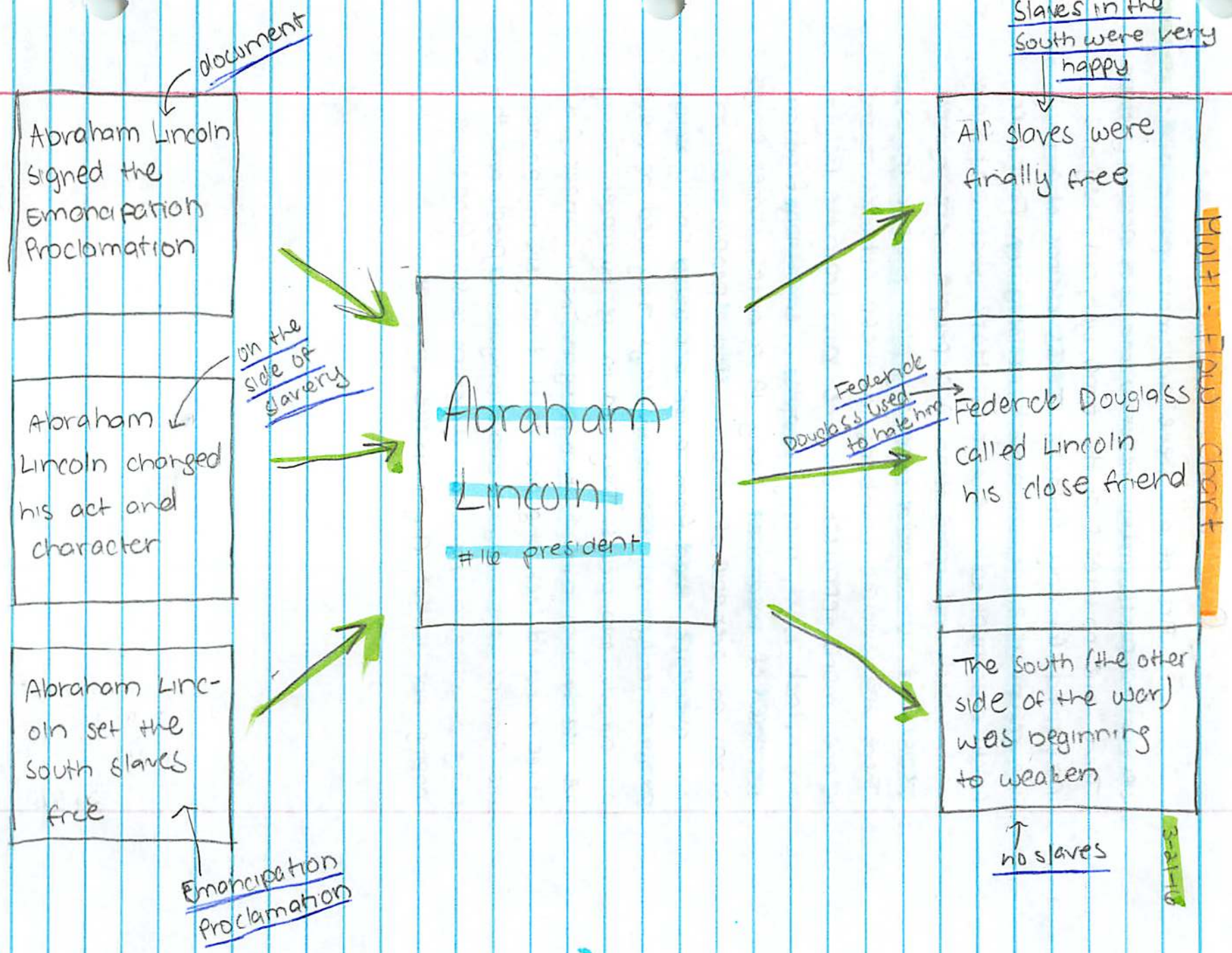
North side won

Multi-flow chart

3-21-16

* extra credit




document
Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation
on the side of slavery
Abraham Lincoln changed his act and character
Abraham Lincoln set the south slaves free
Emancipation Proclamation
Abraham Lincoln
#16 president
Slaves in the South were very happy
All slaves were finally free
Federick Douglass used to help him
Federick Douglass called Lincoln his close friend
The South (the other side of the war) was beginning to weaken
no slaves
Holt - Flow chart
9-24-18

Quickwrite on CNN

First of all, there are more police officers at airports and wherever a mass of people gather. There are no threats at the time, yet, but they are prepared for any attacks. ISIS claims that they are responsible for the attack at Belgium. Four terrorists are involved in the attack. More than 30 people were killed, and more than 200 people were injured. ISIS and Al-Queda carefully plan their attacks. There are suicide bombers in these attacks. There is one more terrorist on the run from the Belgium attack. Next, many people are dying from an overdose of medicine. Every 19 minutes, someone dies from an overdose of medicine. More people die from an overdose than from a car accident. Finally, airships were really risky back in the days. They used to crash or explode into pieces. They used to use hydrogen. Today, we use helium instead of hydrogen. The Airlander 10 is three hundred feet long and costs thirty six million dollars. Airships can land just about anywhere. People are thinking of using airships for different causes. People are hoping for a test flight in the summer.

3-24-16

Input on CNN

3-24-16

Security

= more police in planes or mass of people gather / no threats yet

- ready for any attack / ISIS - 4 people - Belgium - 30 killed, more than 200 more kill / ISIS - Al-Queda - plan / suicide bombing / terrorist on the run / on a look out

Black Box

- medication / many are killed by drugs - a lot / opiates - chemical
- key ingredient in heroin / pain relief throughout body / overdose
- addiction / slow down body / every 19 minutes - someone dies from overdose - more than car accidents - people die

Aircraft

- Spruce Goose? / airships - risky / explosion, crash / helium now - instead of hydrogen / Airlander 10 / 300 ft long / $86. million
- can land almost anywhere / can use for mix purposes / hope to fly in summer

Looking for Lincoln Notes

- hero- Abraham Lincoln/ sparked controversy/ over- 3-21-16
came difficulties/ born in Illinois/ freed slaves/ Emancipation Proc-
lamation/ 150 years since death/ shot by John Wilk (don't know spell ???)/ museum - shows
Lincoln's life/ mother died when he was nine years old/ has been
written about many, many people/ there are myths about Lincoln
- know little about early life/ Herndon - Friend of Lincoln/ letters
- Lincoln and Rutledge/ died at age 22/ Herndon told the public about
Abraham and Rutledge/ public turned on Herndon/ died 1891/ New Salem
- people in New Salem- people keep their character/ Mary Todd - Herndon
ruined her reputation/ Lincoln-depression - collapsed - alone in the woods
- suicide watch/ 1837/ met Mary Todd/ aspect of character/ strength of
emotional strength/ many biographies written about Lincoln/ in movies
- most written American figure/ each generation had myths about
Abe Lincoln/ movie - Steven Spielberg/ Young Mr. Lincoln/ 1939/ Father
of 2/ developed close friendships/ involved in more than 5,000 court cases
- 1841 - argued for black woman who was threatened to be slave/ Lentucky
man - took side - slaves ran away/ hated slavery/ Lincoln's notebook
- Lincoln threw himself into the question - which slave and which free state?
- ~~Abraham~~ Lincoln vs. Douglas/ ← pres candidates/ supremacist/ Lincoln - racist jokes
- not abolitionist/ goal was to win election/ hated slavery - economic reasons
- Martin - calls Lincoln symbolic/ 1968 - Lerone - Lincoln supremist/ send to
Liberia - after free slaves - Lincoln/ everything about Lincoln is a lie/ some
said Lerone just chose facts to prove/ which stories are children being told/
- went to a high school to see what children know/ changed way of Lincoln myths
- "savior"/ still a hero/ visited peers/ Abraham knew that if went to be pres. he
had to prove himself/ Feb 1860 NY/ invited/ job was to persuade republican
- 2 hour speech/ many saw it/ protect his ~~character~~ image/ portrait - ~~[illegible]~~ Grady/ seward, che-
se, Bates - Lincoln beat them w/ campaign/ defeated Douglass/ ran against were
in cabinet/ greatness/ seward - treated him badly/ challenging/ Clinton - Lincoln's hero
(liked Lincoln & caused issue)
- learned things

home work

Lincoln wanted to win so he agreed w/ slavery

from Lincoln papers

T

Quickwrite on CNN

3-23-16

First of all, ISIS may be responsible for bombing an airport and a train. They may have came from the same network of the Paris attack in November. 33 people were killed and more than 200 people were injured. Most terrorists are hidden in Belgium, and will recruit teen gang members. Many teens will join gang groups. There is a recruitment network going on. Next, there is a conflict between Apple and the US government. In the San Bernardino attack, an iPhone of the attackers was found. If the passcode is inputed wrong after numerous times, everything will be erased. A judge told Apple to help the US government, but Apple did not want to risk anything. Apple also said they shouldn't be forced. Next, cans of tuna fish are being recalled. There was a malfunction in the machine that cooks the tuna. The tuna could have been undercooked, and have bacteria. People can either throw it out or get a refund from the store they bought the can of tuna from. Food is mostly recalled just because of precautionary measures. Finally, balloons are the oldest form of flight. People are trying to use balloons for space travel. They are trying to make space as accessible as planes. It is expensive, though. The balloon is the size of a football stadium.

Input on CNN

Belgium 3-23-16

- IS IS responsible for bomb at airport and train / came from same net-
- 33 killed / more than 200 are injured / work of Paris attack
- most terrorists / high unemployment / kids are joining gangs
- kids are most targeted / recruitment network

US

- apple and US government / san Bernardino / found iphone of terrorist / if passcode wrong everything erased // found another way to hack into iPhone / no help of Apple / Judge told apple to help but Apple said they shouldn't be forced

Tuna Fish can

- recalled / malfunction in machine that cooks tuna / could have bacteria / can just throw out or get refund / mostly because of precautionary measures

Balloons

- oldest form of flight / could use to go in space? / try to make space as accessible as planes / expensive / balloon is size of football field / open up big parafoil if want to go back to Earth

Quickwrite on CNN

First of all, Europe most wanted terrorist 3-21-16
is finally captured. He participated in the Paris att-
ack. He is still alive. ISIS said that they are responsible
for the Paris attack. The most wanted man of Europe
drove terrorists around. His apartment had fingerprints.
Next, The US president, Obama, visited Cuba. Cuba is one
of US' rivals and is a communist country. Obama is
trying to tell people to give their people more freedom,
but they are not ready for major changes. Raul Castro
is the leader of Cuba. He is the brother of Fidel Castro, and
is one of Fidel's most trusted people. Raul Castro is called
"a tyrant." He is beginning to emerge as his own man,
and away from Fidel's shadow. His gool is to stay in
power. Raul is in his eighties, so it is not known how
much longer he will rule. Cuba is not a very wealthy
country. In 1990 they had a very major shock. The
population is 11.3 million. A license is needed to spend
money, and a visa is needed to go to Cuba. Finally,
North Korea just fired ballistic missiles. North Korea is a ri-
val of South Korea and the US. North Korea feels like there
will be invasions. They only show strength. Those who are weak
are bullied. North Korea only respects power. They are going to
try out nuclear weapons. The US and their allies will practice
to prepare for any issues North Korea causes.

Input on CNN

Europe 3-21-16

- most wanted terrorist/ participate in Paris attack/ still alive/ IS IS responsible/ drove terrorist/ apartment ~~=~~ fingerprints of the man

US Pres

- Obama visited cuba/ US rival since cold war/ tell Cuba give people more freedom/ not ready for major changes/ brother of Fidel Castro/ Raul castro/ most trusted/ communist country/ "a tyrant"/ emerging as his own man/ goal is to stay in power/ Cuba is not a wealthy country/ 1990 - major shock/ Population 11.3 million/ need license to spend money

North Korea

- fired ballistic missiles/ rival of US and South Korea/ feel like there will be invasions/ show strength/ weak - only respect power
- are going to try out nuclear weapons/ US and allies will team up to fight scenarios of North Korea using more weapons

Quickwrite on CNN

First of all, it is the third time Raul Castro and Barack Obama met in person. Obama hoped to change castro's mind on some things. US and Cuba's relationship is chilly over 50 years. The CIA hatched plots to assasinate Fidel castro, and there was a failed US attack. There was also a cuban missiles crisis. In 2006, Fidel Castro became ill after saying he was going to die in power, so Raul Castro, Fidel Castro's brother, became the next leader. Another thing about Cuba is that they use old, vintage cars. There are sixty thousand of them left in Cuba. Only some people can afford an old, vintage car. It is a neccessity to some people. Most cars are sixty to seventy years old. People keep finding ways to keep the cars running. They do all that because it is difficult to import cars. Cuba is home to many creative mechanics. Next, health inspectors are worried about Rios hosting the Olympics. The economy is bad and people want to impeach their leader. Also, the Zika virus is still spreading. Finally, NFL professional players went to Egypt to teach people how to play football. They explained that they had to eat right and be healthy. The players had a three day campout. Football is not unknown in Egypt. Soccer is still a big thing, but football may change that.

3-22-16

Input on CNN

Cuba 3-22-16

- 3rd Time - Obama and Castro met face to face / Obama hope to change Castro mind about his ideas / 50 years and US and cuba relation ship - chilly / CIA hatched plots to ~~attacks~~ assasinate on Fidel Castro - failed US attacks / Cuban missile crisis / 2006 - Fidel was ill so brother, Raul Castro became leader / old cars - vintage / 60,000 left in Cuba / only some can afford / a neccessity / 60-70 yrs old - vintage cars / find way to keep the cars running
- difficult to import cars / Cuba - home to creative mechanics

Brazil

- Rios - concern / health inspectors - Olympics / economy is bad
- impeach - people want of leader / zika is still spreading

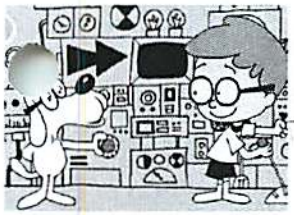
Sport

- NFL - NBA - more / NFL - Pro football went to Egypt
- 3 Day camp / not unknown in Egypt / Learn from pro players
- eat right, be healthy / football may be bigger than soccer

Dred Scott Notes

- Missouri Compromise / slave and free states / more went tow- 8-2-2-46 ards free states / 1850s desperate time, desperate measure / Dred Scott - slave / free soil → free man / - africans were never supposed to be w/ American - free soil - unconstitutional / slavery was an issue / states above free, states below - slave states / - nea so hard to deal w/ slavery / Dredd Scott v. Stanford - Missouri states - Scott / Missouri Compromise - unconstitutional /

____ Name: Varuni Vittayavongvanich Per. ____ Date: 3-23-16

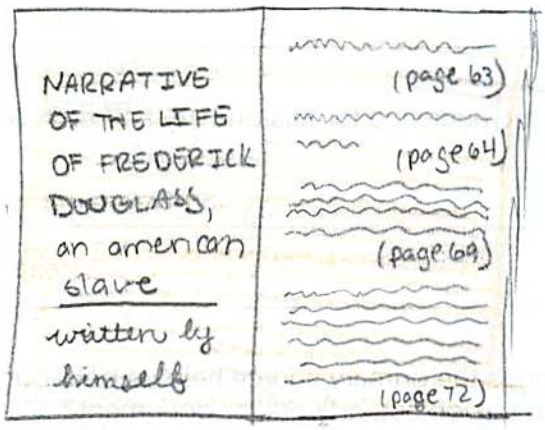


WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

Analyzing Primary Sources

DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:



SOURCING

PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE

✓ historical object

____ artwork

✓ document

Name of primary source: Narrative of the Life of Federick Douglass, an American slave

Who created it? Federick Douglass

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

a journal, ink, a pen were used to write this book

CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? It was created in Boston, Massachusetts in 1845

ENGL

Boston, Massachussetts

Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

Frederick Douglass was a slave who escaped the clutch of his master when he was a slave.

_____ Name: _____ Per. ____ Date: 3-23-10

ANALYSIS

Wayback Wednesday

Evaluate the object, artwork or document. What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

What stood out to me in terms of words was his vocabulary. This primary source would compare to similar documents from the time period by showing the life of important American history figures.

Consider the purpose. Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience?

The audience for this primary source is everyone. The purpose for that audience is to show the toughness of being an African American.

Assess the significance. How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

This primary source helps us better understand the history of the time by showing us the life of someone who had a rough life in that time period. We should care about this document because it is a huge part of our American past, and teaches us about life and how unfair it is. An item that serves a similar purpose today is life itself.

REFLECTION

How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

This primary source connects to the history we are studying by teaching us about slave life.

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

How did Frederick Douglass feel about writing this book?

64

3-23-16

47

Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate

BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) was the sixteenth president of the United States (1861–65). His views on slavery have understandably been minutely analyzed, as he was the central figure in its abolition in this country. As early as 1837, when he was serving in the Illinois state legislature, he asserted that slavery is "founded in both injustice and bad policy," but he maintained his distance from abolitionists. This moderate course persisted throughout his political career. In 1849, as a U.S. Representative, he proposed the abolition of slavery in Washington, D.C., but with several modifying conditions. In 1856 he joined the newly formed Republican Party and quickly rose to prominence in it. He won the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate in 1858, and in that year he engaged in seven celebrated debates with his Democratic rival, Stephen Douglas. In the following excerpt from the fourth of these debates, Lincoln makes clear his stance: he does not believe in social equality between African Americans and whites and maintains that the white race is superior; he also asserts that slavery should be kept out of any states that subsequently join the nation but that it remain "forever" in the southern states.

As president, Lincoln would adhere to all these policies except the last. He continued to seek accommodation with the South until war became inevitable. Lincoln is now celebrated for the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863; but in July 1862, Congress had already passed most of the measures in the proclamation, and in any event the proclamation was largely empty of practical effect, since its decree freeing African-American slaves applied only to those "rebellious" southern states where it could not be enforced.

Documents of American Prejudice
S.T. Joshi

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3-23-16

Lincoln was reelected president in the wartime election of 1864. Confederate general Robert E. Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, ending the Civil War. On April 14, Lincoln was shot in Washington by John Wilkes Booth, dying the next day. The Thirteenth Amendment, declaring slavery illegal, was ratified on December 18, 1865, under the presidency of Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson.

WHILE I WAS AT THE HOTEL TO-DAY an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. [Great laughter.] While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the negro should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. [Cheers and laughter.] My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen to my knowledge a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas' old friend Col. Richard M. Johnson. [Laughter.] I will also add to the remarks I have made, (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it, [laughter] but as Judge Douglas and his friends

– what Africans shouldn't do according to Lincoln

will never get along

3-23-16

Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate

seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, [roars of laughter] I give him the most solemn pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of this State, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. [Continued laughter and applause.] I will add one further word, which is this, that I do not understand there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such thing myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, I propose as the best means to prevent it that the Judge be kept at home and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] I do not propose dwelling longer at this time on this subject. . . .

telling a speech - ???

Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro-citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me the question before. [Applause.] He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship. [Renewed applause.] This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge Douglas has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. [Laughter and applause.] If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge Douglas tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. [Loud applause and laughter.] Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power I should be opposed to the exercise of it. [Cries of "good," "good," and applause.] That is all I have to say about it.

Judge Douglas has told me that he heard my speeches north and my speeches south—that he had heard me at Ottawa and at Freeport in the north, and recently at Jonesboro in the south, and there was a very different cast of sentiment in the speeches made at the different points. I

3-23-16

will not charge upon Judge Douglas that he wilfully misrepresents me, but I call upon every fair-minded man to take these speeches and read them, *and I dare him to point out any difference between my printed speeches north and south.* [Great cheering.] While I am here perhaps I ought to say a word, if I have the time, in regard to the latter portion of the Judge's speech, which was a sort of declamation in reference to my having said I entertained the belief that this government would not endure, half slave and half free. I have said so and I did not say it without what seemed to me to be good reasons. It perhaps would require more time than I have now to set forth these reasons in detail; but let me ask you a few questions. Have we ever had any peace on this slavery question? [No, no.] When are we to have peace upon it if it is kept in the position it now occupies? [Never.] How are we ever to have peace upon it? That is an important question. To be sure if we will all stop and allow Judge Douglas and his friends to march on in their present career until they plant the institution all over the nation, here and wherever else our flag waves, and we acquiesce in it, there will be peace. But let me ask Judge Douglas how he is going to get the people to do that? [Applause.] They have been wrangling over this question for at least forty years. This was the cause of the agitation resulting in the Missouri Compromise—this produced the troubles at the annexation of Texas, in the acquisition of the territory acquired in the Mexican war. Again, this was the trouble which was quieted by the Compromise of 1850, when it was settled "*forever*," as both the great political parties declared in their National Conventions. That "forever" turned out to be just four years, [laughter] *when Judge Douglas himself re-opened it.* [Immense applause, cries of "hit him again," &c.] When is it likely to come to an end? He introduced the Nebraska bill in 1854 to put *another end* to the slavery agitation. He promised that it would finish it all up immediately, and he has never made a speech since until he got into a quarrel with the President about the Lecompton Constitution, in which he has not declared that we are *just at the end* of the slavery agitation. But in one speech, I think last winter, he did say that he didn't quite see when the end of the slavery agitation would come. [Laughter and cheers.] Now he tells us again that it is all over, and the people of Kansas have voted down the Lecompton Constitution. How is it over? That was only one of the attempts at putting an end to the slavery agitation—one of these "final settlements." [Renewed laughter.] Is Kansas in the Union? Has she formed a Constitution that she is likely to come in under? Is not the slavery agitation still an open question in that Territory? Has the voting down of that Constitution put an end to all the trouble? Is that more likely to settle it

← Lincoln is talking about Douglas

new word

3-23-16

Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate

than every one of these previous attempts to settle the slavery agitation? [Cries of "No," "No."] Now, at this day in the history of the world we can no more foretell where the end of this slavery agitation will be than we can see the end of the world itself. The Nebraska-Kansas bill was introduced four years and a half ago, and if the agitation is ever to come to an end, we may say we are four years and a half nearer the end. So, too, we can say we are four years and a half nearer the end of the world; and we can just as clearly see the end of the world as we can see the end of this agitation. [Applause.] The Kansas settlement did not conclude it. If Kansas should sink to-day, and leave a great vacant space in the earth's surface, this vexed question would still be among us. I say, then, there is no way of putting an end to the slavery agitation amongst us but to put it back upon the basis where our fathers placed it, [applause] no way but to keep it out of our new Territories [renewed applause]—to restrict it forever to the old States where it now exists. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering; cries of "That's the doctrine," "Good," "Good," &c.] Then the public mind *will* rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction. That is one way of putting an end to the slavery agitation. [Applause.]

Source:
Abraham Lincoln, "Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate, Charleston, Illinois" (September 18, 1858), in *Speeches and Writings 1832–1858* (New York: Library of America, 1989), pp. 636–37, 675–77.

Quickwrite on CNN

4-4-16

First of all, there was a moment of silence for the Brussel airport attack. A jet went to Portegul. It was the first plane to leave Belgium since the attack. ISIS claimed that IT was responsible for the attack. Thirty two people were killed and more than two hundred were injured. Rallies were held, but they did not go according as planned. There were protests and many people were arrested. Those who protested or arrested, will have to face charges. Another thing is that people there can only ride bikes now. Next, an ancient slab was found dating back to the sixth century BC. Inscriptions, words and markings, were found on the ancient slab. It was found in a temple in Italy. Right now, it is being examined. Moving on, only one candidate can be on the presidential ballot. Hilary is in the lead for Democrates from each party while Donald Trump is in the lead for the Republicans. Wisconsin still has their primary vote. They hope to stop Trump from being in the lead and hope to help Bernie Sanders. The election will be on November 8. Finally, at the University of Cambridge, they are doing experiments and placing people in categories. They tested people's taste in music. Music reflects how we are thinking. There are two categories, systemizer and empathizer. Empathizers show deep emotion while systemizers interpret the world in a pattern.

Input on CNN

4-4-16

Belgium

- Brussel airport / jet went to Portugal / first plane to leave since attack
- ISIS claims responsible / 32 killed / more than 200 injured
- rallies / can only ride bikes / rally didn't go as planned / protests
- arrests / big crowd / charges faced - protests, arrested

Slab

- 6 century BC / inscription - letters & marks / temple in Italy
- being examined

Pres

- candidates / only one cand each party can be on president ballot
- Clinton - in the lead / Trump in the lead for Republicans side
- Wisconsin - primary vote / hope to stop Trump in the lead
- hope to help Bernie Sander / presidential election on November 8

Categories

- based on music genre / music reflects how were thinking
- University of Cambridge / systemizer, empathizer / empathizer - deep emotion / systemizer - interpret world in a pattern

Social Contract Output

Thoughts of my 5 choices:

4-4-16

I believe all students should follow the rules, to make their life and their teachers' life easier. Things would go smoother and there would be less trouble. It will also make the classroom a friendly environment. I don't understand why students would follow the social contract.

Social Contract Input

4-4-16

1) 2. Use class supplies responsibly

Thought: I believe that students should take care of the school supplies that the teachers supply them with

2) 14. Be curious

Thought: Students should always be curious and ask questions

3) 21. Try our best

Thought: I believe kids should not give up and keep trying and not give up

4) 52. Ask for permission to leave class

Thought: I don't understand why students wouldn't ask to leave the classroom because it is disrespectful if they don't

5) 32. Come prepared

Thought: I don't understand why students wouldn't bring their needed supplies. They need it to do well in school

Ch. 13 Standards Review Output

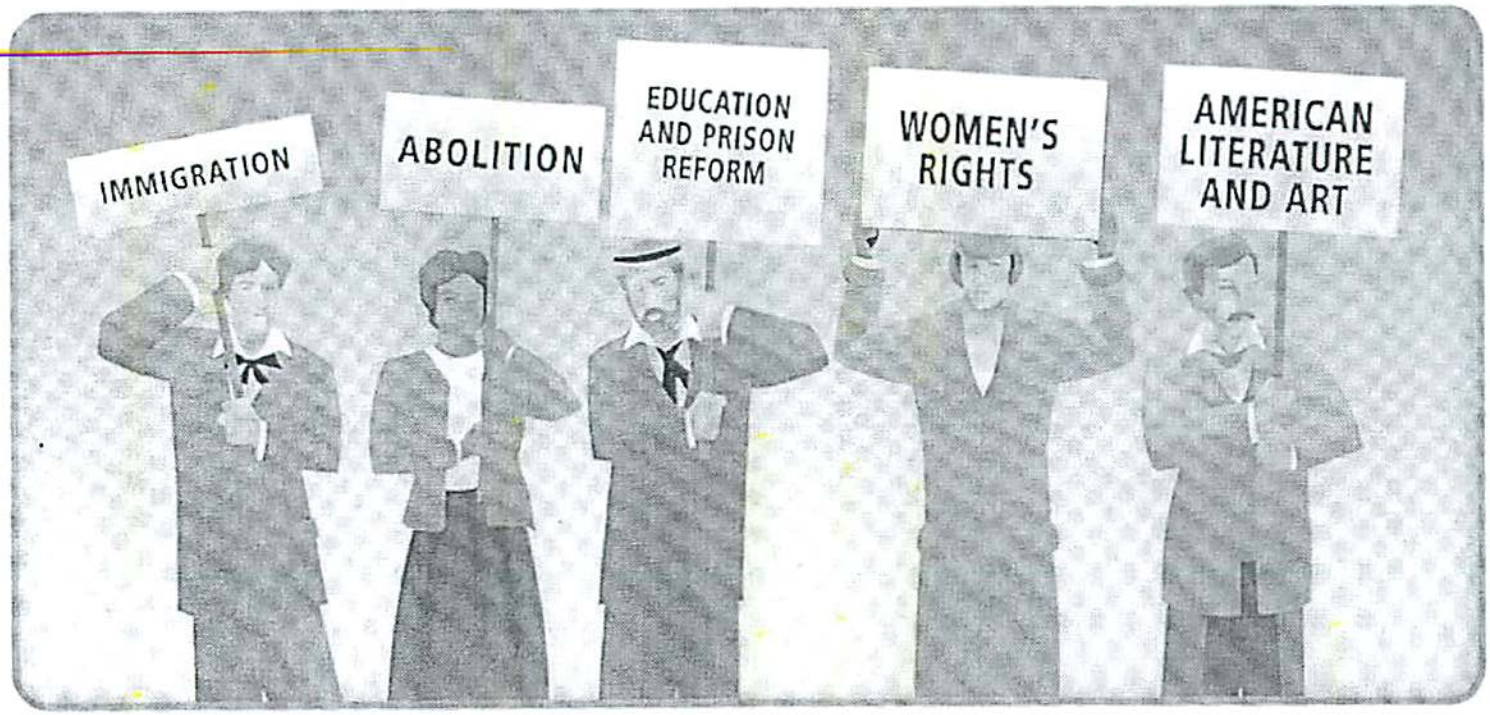
1) Which of the following wrote about Puritan life in the *The Scarlet Letter*? 4-11-16

D) Nathaniel Hawthorne

Standards Review

Visual Summary QUICK FACTS

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

1. Which of the following authors wrote about Puritan life in *The Scarlet Letter*?
   - a. Emily Dickinson
   - b. Herman Melville
   - c. Thomas Gallaudet
   - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne pg. 406 - "one of the greatest classics of Romantic literature..."

Ch. 13 Standards Review

4-11-16

Ch 13 Standards Review Output 4-4-16

2) Which document expressed the complaints of supporters of women's rights?

B) Declaration of Sentiments

3) As leader of the common-school movement, who worked to improve free public education?

Section 1 B) Horace Mann

4a) What political party was founded by nativists, and what policies did it support?

The political party was founded by nativist is the Know-Nothing Party, and the policies it supported were "Its members wanted to keep Catholics and immigrants out of public office, require immigrants to live in the United States for 21 years before becoming citizens."

4b) What factors caused US cities to grow so fast?

Factors that caused US cities to grow so fast were the immigrants, new jobs, and people being able to roam freely

4c) Do you think that the benefits of city life outweighed its drawbacks? Explain

Yes, because the benefits made life easier for the people, and things were beginning to improve.

Check Answer

2. Which document expressed the complaints of supporters of women's rights?
   - a. Declaration of the Rights of Women
   - b. Declaration of Sentiments pg. 426 - There was a "social injustice toward women."
   - c. Letters on Women's Rights
   - d. Seneca Falls Convention

Check Answer

3. As leader of the common-school movement, who worked to improve free public education?
   - a. Walt Whitman
   - b. Horace Mann pg. 412 - He was successful in helping education be more improved
   - c. Lyman Beecher
   - d. Sojourner Truth

Check Answer

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 HSS 8.6.1, 8.6.3

4. a. Identify What political party was founded by nativists, and what policies did it support?

pg 402 - it made it hard for foreigners to hold office or become citizens

b. Analyze What factors caused U.S. cities to grow so fast?

pg. 402 - immigrants came, new jobs, people had freedom

c. Evaluate Do you think that the benefits of city life outweighed its drawbacks? Explain.

good things exceeded disadvantage

pg. 402 - people got to roam freely and it made life for the people simpler.

Ch 13 Standards Review

Ch. 13 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

Section 2

5a) Who were some important transcendentalists, and what ideas did they promote?

- Some important transcendolists were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, and Henry David Thoreau. Ideas they promoted were that "... people could transcend, or rise above, material things in life... people should depend on themselves and their own insights..."

5b) In what ways were transcendentalists and Romantics similar and different?

Transcendentalists and Romantics were similar because they both believed that people should think about their own beliefs and not others. Transcendentalists and Romantics were different because Romantics were more on the nature side, while Transcendentalists had a more general idea.

5c) Which movement appeals to you more — American Transcendentalist or Romantics? Why?

The movement that appeals to me more is American Transcendentalist because they had a more general idea of listening to our own belief.

SECTION 2 HSS 8.6.7

5. **a. Describe** Who were some important transcendentalists, and what ideas did they promote?

B I U

pg. 405 - believe should follow own instinct and not others and 3 people

b. Compare and Contrast In what ways were transcendentalists and Romantics similar and different?

B I U

pg. 405 - 406 - own belief, more into nature

c. Elaborate Which movement appeals to you more—American Transcendentalism or Romanticism? Why?

B I U

pg. 405 - "rise above" and not bother what others think

Ch. 13 Standards Review

Ch 13 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

Section 3

6a) What important reform movements became popular in the early 1800s?

Important reform movements that became popular in the early 1800s were the temperance movement and common school movement, which also helped women's education.

6b) Why did education become an important topic for reformers in the 1800s?

Education became an important topic for reformers in the 1800s because they "...thought that education made children responsible citizens."

6c) Which reform movement do you think had the greatest effect on the United States? Why?

The reform movement I think had the greatest effect on the United States is the common-school movement because no matter the background, children could still get educated.

Section 4

7a) What are the different reasons why people supported abolition?

The different reasons why people supported abolition are because of "... social equality ... prevent conflicts ..."

7b) How did northerners and southerners differ in their opposition to abolition?

Northerners don't support slavery but they don't want African Americans to have equality, while southerners support slavery

SECTION 3 HSS 8.6.4, 8.6.5

oops (not suppose to highlight)

6. **a. Identify** What important reform movements became popular in the early 1800s?

pg. 411, 412 - alcohol and Horace Mann's positive effect on education

b. Analyze Why did education become an important topic for reformers in the 1800s?

pg 412 - make children responsible

c. Evaluate Which reform movement do you think had the greatest effect on the United States? Why?

pg 412 - no matter background, children can get education

SECTION 4 HSS 8.9.1

7. **a. Recall** What are the different reasons why people supported abolition?

pg. 417 - "social equality", "prevent conflicts"

b. Make Inferences How did northerners and southerners differ in their opposition to abolition?

pg. 420 - South - "support slavery", North - don't support but don't want African Americans to have equality

Ch 13 Standards Review

Section 4 cont...

7c) Which of the methods used by abolitionists to oppose slavery do you think was most successful? Why?

The method used by abolitionists to oppose slavery that was most successful were the books and newspapers because they were less harmful and showed how rough and cruel slavery was

Section 5

8a) What led many women to question their place in American society?

What led many women question their place in American society was when they were involved in abolition and reform

8b) Why did female factory workers like Charlotte Woodward support the women's rights movement?

Female factory workers like Charlotte Woodward supported the women's rights movement because she had to work hard but did not earn a lot. Everything she gets, she has to give to her father.

8c) By 1860 do you think the women's movement had been successful? Explain your answer.

By 1860 I think the women's movement had been successful because life was beginning to improve for women

c. **Evaluate** Which of the methods used by abolitionists to oppose slavery do you think was most successful? Why?

pg 418 - showed how wrong slavery was

SECTION 5 HSS 8.6.6

8. a. **Recall** What led many women to question their place in American society?

pg. 425 - they had abolition and reform.

b. **Make Inferences** Why did female factory workers like Charlotte Woodward support the women's rights movement?

pg. 426 - she had to work long, hard hours

c. **Evaluate** By 1860 do you think the women's movement had been successful? Explain your answer.

pg. 426 - life was better for women and improving

Using the Internet go.hrw.com

9. **Activity: Creating Visuals** The *Liberator* and *North Star* were two newspapers that encouraged the end of slavery. Click on the go.hrw.com button and research the influence of abolitionist newspapers, such as those written by William Lloyd

CH 13 Standards Review

Ch 13 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

10) Which of the following is NOT an example of propaganda?

d) a list of camping rules from a park

11) What social and cultural changes took place from 1800 to the mid-1800s?

Social and cultural changes that took place from the 1800 to the mid-1800s were that religion was a relevent part of the slave life, people from Ireland were coming to the US, transcendentalism came into place, the Second Great Awakening came into place, education was improving, and women had more rights after fighting for it.

Garrison and Frederick Douglass. Then create a visual display that illustrates how each newspaper represented the abolitionist point of view.

Reading Skills

Understanding Propaganda *Use the Reading Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question below.*

10. Which of the following is NOT an example of propaganda?
    - a. a flyer protesting new tax laws
    - b. an ad about a political candidate
    - c. a radio announcement sponsored by an interest group
    - d. a list of camping rules from a park

info but not for publicity

Check Answer

Reviewing Themes

11. **Society and Culture** What social and cultural changes took place from 1800 to the mid-1800s?

pg. 389 - 427 - slave and culture, women's rights, education, and more

B I U

Ch. 13 Standards Review

Ch. 13 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

12) What role did religion play in the reform movement that took place in the early 1800s?

The role that religion played in the reform movement that took place in the early 1800s was that it spread and people were interested in religion.

13)

Action	Is it socially responsible?	Why or Why Not?
Removing liter from a park	yes	It helps us keep a clean world.
Voting	yes	It determines our future
Reading a political magazine	yes	It informs what is going on in the world (not celebrities and gossip)
Running a red light	no	It is against the rules

12. **Religion** What role did religion play in the reform movement that took place in the early 1800s?

B I U

pg 410 - people became interested in religion

Social Studies Skills

13. **Accepting Social Responsibility** *Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this chapter to fill in the chart below.*

Action	Is it socially responsible?	Why or Why not?
Removing litter from a park	yes	keeping a clean environment
Voting	yes	choose our future
Reading a political magazine	yes	learn about what's going on in the world
Running a red light	no	not follow rules

Focus On Writing

14. **Writing Your Persuasive Letter** You've described a number of important events and political, religious, and artistic movements in your notebook. Now, it's time to choose the one you consider most important. Think about how it changed life for people in the United States. Then write a two-paragraph persuasive letter to the newspaper, arguing for the event or movement you chose. In the first paragraph, identify the event or movement you chose as well as a thesis explaining why it is important. In the second paragraph, include details about the event or movement that support your thesis. Close with one or two sentences that sum up your points.

Gr 3 Standards Review

Ch. 14 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

1) belief that voters should be given the right to decide if slavery would be permitted or banned

- popular sovereignty

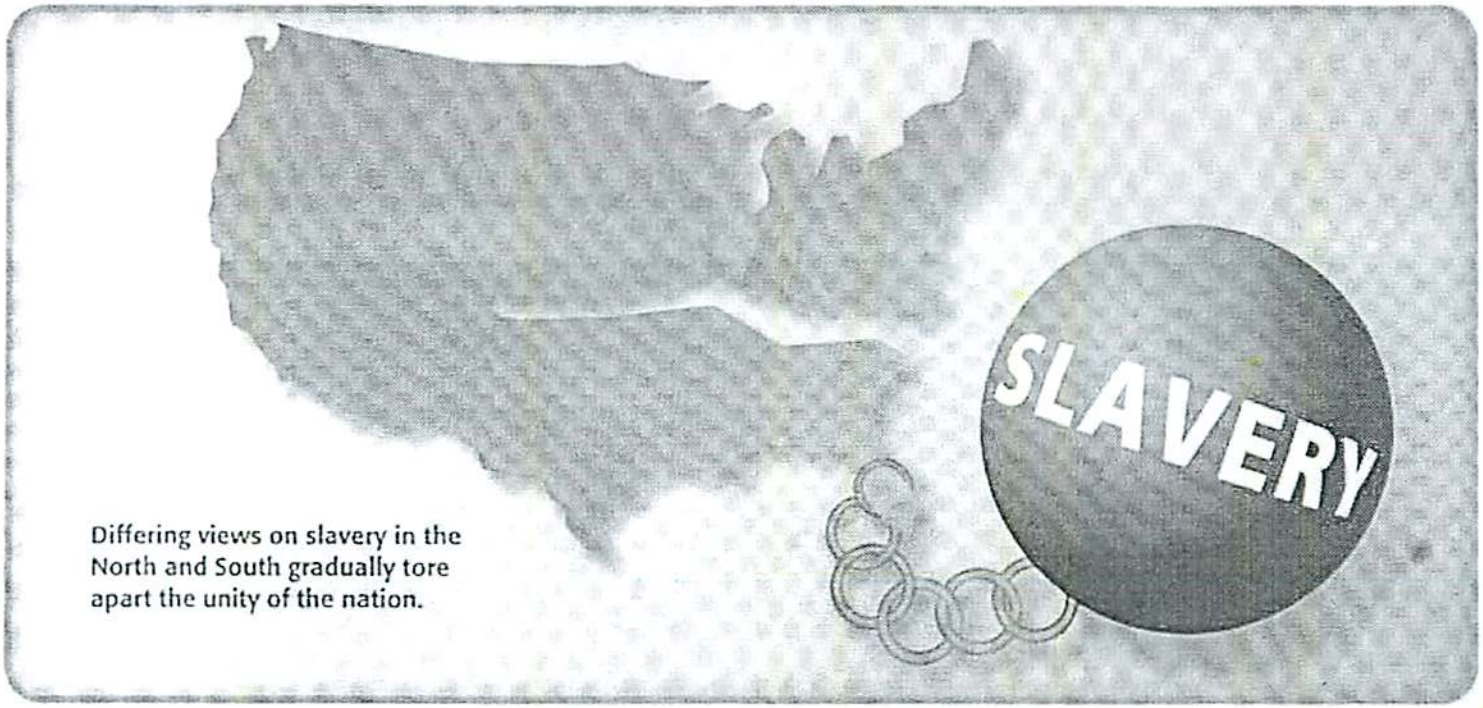
2) chief justice of the Supreme Court who wrote the majority opinion for the Dred Scott decision

- Roger B. Taney

Standards Review

Visual Summary QUICK FACTS

Use the visual summary below to help you review the main ideas of the chapter.



Differing views on slavery in the North and South gradually tore apart the unity of the nation.

Reviewing Vocabulary, Terms, and People

Identify the correct term or person from the chapter that best fits each of the following descriptions.

1. belief that voters should be given the right to decide if slavery would be permitted or banned

pg 438 - power of the people

Check Answer

2. chief justice of the Supreme Court who wrote the majority opinion for the *Dred Scott* decision

pg 452 - said that Africans will not be respected by whites

Ch 14 Standards Review

89

11-16

Ch. 14 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

3) democratic candidate for president in 1852 who promised to enforce the compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act

- Franklin Pierce

4) a fugitive slave whose arrest led to violence between government officials and abolitionists

- Anthony Burns

5) Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856 who opposed the spread of slavery in the west

- John C. Frémont

6) slave who sued for his freedom, claiming that by living in free territory, he had earned his freedom

- Dred Scott

7) Stephen Douglas's claim that states and territories should determine the issue of slavery through popular sovereignty

- Freeport Doctrine

Section 1

8a) How did literature aid the antislavery movement?

Literature aided the antislavery movement by explaining the "... hardships..." and it spoke out to others.

8b) How did the issue of slavery promote sectionalism?

The issue of slavery promoted sectionalism by favoring one area's opinion on slavery than the other.

Check Answer

3. Democratic candidate for president in 1852 who promised to enforce the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Act

pg. 445-446- little known politician from New Hampshire

Check Answer

4. a fugitive slave whose arrest led to violence between government officials and abolitionists

pg. 442 - violent, others tried to get him (save him)

Check Answer

5. Republican candidate for the presidency in 1856 who opposed the spread of slavery in the West

pg. 451 - "little political experience"

Check Answer

6. slave who sued for freedom, claiming that by living in free territory, he had earned his freedom

pg. 451 - 1846 - "Missouri Supreme court overturned"

Check Answer

7. Stephen Douglas's claim that states and territories should determine the issue of slavery through popular sovereignty

pg. 454 - put the question of slavery back

Check Answer

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 HSS 8.9.4, 8.10.1

8. a. Describe How did literature aid the antislavery movement?

B I U

pg. 443 - hardships, spoke out to others by book

b. Draw Conclusions How did the issue of slavery promote sectionalism?

B I U

pg. 439 - one had more control than the other

Cm. 14 Standards Review

4-4-16

8c) Do you think the Compromise of 1850 was a good solution? Explain your answer.

I do not think the compromise of 1850 was a good solution because although there is another free state, the slavery issue is getting worse by having the Fugitive Slave Act which states those who runaway to any place, can still be arrested.

Section 2

9a) Who were the candidates in the presidential election of 1852, and what issues did each support?

The candidates in the presidential election of 1852 were Franklin Pierce, William Henry Garrison, Zachary Taylor, and Winfield Scott.

9b) How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act lead to growing hostility between pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters?

The Kansas-Nebraska Act lead to growing hostility between pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters by making the people choose and the two sides had to gather people on who to vote for

9c) Why do you think "Bleeding Kansas" produced intense controversy between many Americans?

I think "Bleeding Kansas" produced intense controversy between many Americans because the disagreement was going as far as killing others and no one came to an agreement

c. Evaluate Do you think the Compromise of 1850 was a good solution? Explain your answer.

B I U

pg. 441 - free state → new law

SECTION 2 HSS 8.9.5, 8.10.2

9. a. Identify Who were the candidates in the presidential election of 1852, and what issues did each support?

B I U

pg. 446 - were not sure who to nominate

b. Analyze How did the Kansas-Nebraska Act lead to growing hostility between pro-slavery and antislavery supporters?

B I U

pg 448 - each side had to gather sides on what to vote for

c. Elaborate Why do you think "Bleeding Kansas" produced intense controversy between many Americans?

B I U

pg. 448 - 449 - war and angry

Ch. 14 standards Review

Ch. 14 Standards Review Output

4-4-16

Section 3

10a) Who was Dred Scott, and why was his case important?

Dred Scott was an enslaved African American who sued for his freedom. His case was important because he stated that if he were on free land, he's a free man.

10b) How were political parties affected by the debate over slavey?

The political parties were affected by the debate over savery by splitting up, and joining other groups

10c) Why do you think Republicans challenged Stephen Douglas's run for the Senate?

I think the Republicans challenged Stephen Douglas's run for Senate because he has been representing the are in Illinois since 1847

Section 4

11a) Why did the Southern states secede, and what was the North's response?

The Southern states seceded because there was no slavery, and the North's response was that they can not secede.

11b) Why did the results of the election of 1860 anger southerrers?

The results of the election of 1860 angered southerrers because they felt like they were losing national power and Lincoln was doing better than them

SECTION 3 HSS 8.10.4

10. **a. Identify** Who was Dred Scott, and why was his case important?

B I U

pg. 451 - enslaved man, sued for freedom, believed free soil, free man

b. Analyze How were political parties affected by the debate over slavery?

B I U

pg. 450 - separating, refuse to work together,

c. Elaborate Why do you think Republicans challenged Stephen Douglas's run for the Senate?

B I U

pg. 453 - 454 - represent since 1847

SECTION 4 HSS 8.9.1, 8.10.3

11. **a. Recall** Why did the southern states secede, and what was the North's response?

B I U

pg. 458 want slavery, can not secede.

b. Draw Conclusions Why did the results of the election of 1860 anger southerners?

B I U

pg 457. lose national power, Lincoln was doing better

Ch. 14 standards Review

4-4-16

*accidentally put page in wrong place... blue highlight from CNN Quickwrite!

Ch. 14 Standards Review Output 4-4-16

11c) Do you think John Brown was right to use violence to protest slavery? Explain.

I do not think John Brown was right to use violence to protest slavery because it involved taking people's life, even if they were bad people.

12) How did sectionalism affect American politics?

sectionalism affected American politics by causing violence and causing disagreements

13) What effect did Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have on the debate over slavery?

Outrage and informed people about the evil of slavery were the effect of Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* on the debate over slavery

c. **Evaluate** Do you think John Brown was right to use violence to protest slavery? Explain.

pg. 456 - Lincoln - no excuse for death

Reviewing Themes

12. **Politics** How did sectionalism affect American politics?

pg. 439 - like one over another, violence

13. **Society and Culture** What effect did Harriet Beecher Stowe's book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have on the debate over slavery?

pg. 443 - informed of evil, powerful, outrage south

Using the Internet

14. **Activity: Creating a Newspaper** Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel and John Brown's raids were two important events that created more debate over slavery and heightened tension between sides. Click on the go.hrw.com button and learn more about antislavery actions. Then create a newspaper with which to display your research. Remember to write from the point of view of someone from the mid-1800s.

Reading Skills

Understanding Fact and Opinion *Use the Reading Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question about the reading selection below.*

In 1858 John Brown tried to start an uprising. He wanted to attack the

Ch 14 standards review

Ch. 14 Standards Review Output

11-4-16

1) Based on the reading above, which of the following statements is an opinion?

b) John Brown hated all slareholders ← John Brown's opinion

2) Which of the following is NOT an example of a primary source used in this chapter?

a) A People's History of the United States by Howard Zinn

98

federal arsenal in Virginia and seize weapons there. He planned to arm local slaves. Brown expected to kill or take hostage white southerners who stood in his way.

1. Based on the reading above, which of the following statements is an opinion?
   - a. John Brown's raid was in 1858.
   - b. John Brown hated all slaveholders. John Brown's opinion
   - c. John Brown's raid took place in Virginia.
   - d. Local slaves helped John Brown.

Check Answer

Social Studies Skills

Assessing Primary and Secondary Sources *Use the Social Studies Skills taught in this chapter to answer the question below.*

2. Which of the following is *not* an example of a primary source used in this chapter?
   - a. *A People's History of the United States* by Howard Zinn
   - b. The Seventh of March speech by Daniel Webster
   - c. A House Divided speech by Abraham Lincoln
   - d. John Brown's last speech

Check Answer

Focus On Writing

17. Writing Your Autobiography Review your notes. Then write your autobiography, being sure to mention each of the events from your notes. Tell how your character heard about each event, what he or she was doing at the time, how he or she felt about the event, and how it affected him or her. What are your character's hopes and fears for the future?

Ch 14 Standards Review

4-4-16

Quickwrite on CNN

4-5-16

First of all, there is a deal between the EU and Turkey. Migrants have been sent to Turkey and they are allowed to stay there. Someone accused Turkey for sending people back to Syria, but Turkey denies it. Some migrants have risked their life for a new start by swimming to Greece. They have all been deported and are not welcome if they swim to a new place. Over two hundred people have been deported. Next, for the 2016 Summer Olympics in Brazil, only half of the tickets have been sold. One person working in the Olympics was thinking about giving the tickets away to people. Besides the 2016 Summer Olympics, Brazil is dealing with the Zika virus and their president who is wanted impeached. Moving on, the airport of Atlanta is the busiest airport. It is the most traveled airport. More than a hundred million used the Atlanta airport in 2015. China's airport is the second largest airport. CNN Student News showed the life of working in a plane. People up there are always busy and working. Finally, a police was chasing a dog who ran away. The dog was caught and put in the shelter to wait for his owner

Input on CNN

EU Deal 4-5-16

- people sent to Turkey/ Turkey is breaking law by sending people back to Syria/migrants have risked life- swim ~~%~~/ deported to Turkey/ migrants are not welcome to swim/ they'll be sent back/ go to Greece
- over 200 - deported/

2016 Summer Olympic & Brazil

- half tickets sold/ new leader think about give away to children in Brazil/ impeach president?/ Zika virus/ issues

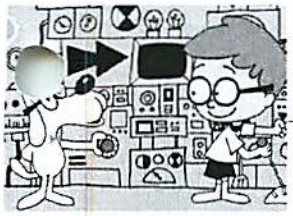
Airport

- Atlanta/ busy/ most traveled/ more than 100 million go in 2015
- China is 2nd largest/ work life on plane/ working the whole time/ always busy/ get things ready for next crew

Police Chase

- puppy/ caught him/ ran away

____ Name: _____ Per. ____ Date: 4-5-16



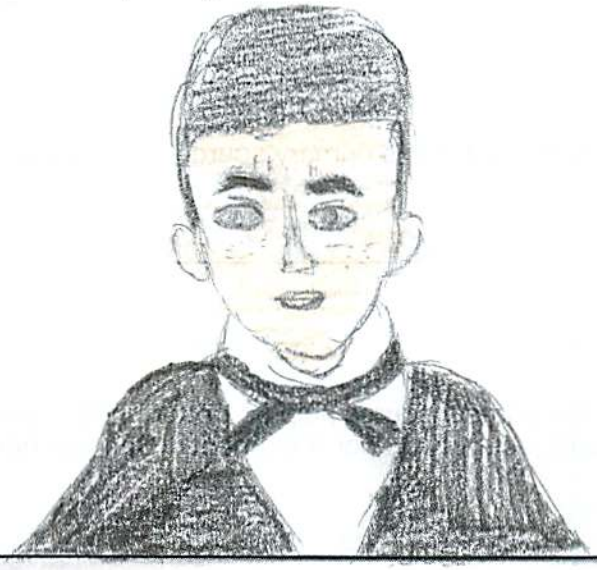
WAYBACK WEDNESDAY

pg. 456

Analyzing Primary Sources

DESCRIPTION

Make a quick sketch of the primary source:



SOURCING

Name of primary source: John Brown's Last Speech

Who created it? John Brown

What materials were used to make the primary source? How was it made?

Paper, a pen, and ink were used to make the primary source.

John Brown wrote down his speech.

PRIMARY SOURCE TYPE

____historical object

____artwork

✓ document/speech

CONTEXTUALIZE

Where and when was it created? It was on November 2, 1859 at Charlestown, West Virginia

Summarize any background information about what events were going on when the primary source was made:

John Brown started an uprising and it killed people in the process. It took place at the Harper's Ferry. He was saying a speech as an apology.

_____ Name: _____ Per. ____ Date: 4-5-16

ANALYSIS Wayback Wednesday

Evaluate the object, artwork or document. What stands out to you in terms of style, design, symbols, words, technique, etc. How do you think this primary source would compare to similar objects, artworks, or documents from the same time period?

What stood out to me was that John Brown said he never meant to start a rebellion when it states he was gathering people. This primary source would compare to similar documents from the same time period by showing a sign of apology to the people.

Consider the purpose. Who is the audience for this primary source? What was its purpose for that audience?

His audience for the speech were the people at his trial. The purpose for that audience is to tell them he didnt mean to murder people and that he was sorry.

Assess the significance. How does the primary source help us better understand the history of the time? Why should we care about this object, artwork, or document? Can you name an item that serves a similar purpose today?

This primary source helps us better understand the history of the time by showing that there were those who wanted to help free slaves. We should care about this document because it teaches us that not everyone is bad and it teaches us about our past. An item that serves a similar purpose today is our history textbook

REFLECTION

How does this primary source connect to the history we are studying, other history you have studied before, or to today?

This primary source connects to the history we are studying by showing us another person who wanted to help slaves.

Come up with a question that could potentially be used to begin a research project:

why was John Brown guilty?

104