



Syllabus

HIS 110 - Early United States History

General Information

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Department Social Science

Course Prefix HIS

Course Number 110

Course Title Early United States History

Course Information

Catalog Description This course begins the exploration of the social, political, economic, intellectual and cultural development of the United States, from the pre-Columbian era to 1865. Topics include: the first European settlements, the American Revolution, the Age of Jefferson, Westward Expansion, Slavery and the Old South, and the Civil War. This course fulfills the SUNY General Education knowledge and skills area for U.S. History and Civic Engagement.

Credit Hours 3

Lecture Contact Hours 3

Lab Contact Hours 0

Other Contact Hours 0

Grading Scheme Letter

Prerequisites

None

Co-requisites

None

First Year Experience/Capstone Designation

This course **DOES NOT** satisfy the outcomes applicable for status as a FYE or Capstone.

SUNY General Education

This course is designated as satisfying a requirement in the following SUNY Gen Ed category

US History and Civic Engagement

FLCC Values

Institutional Learning Outcomes Addressed by the Course

Inquiry and Interconnectedness

Course Learning Outcomes

Course Learning Outcomes

1. Students will identify the major issues, events, and themes of American history from the pre-Columbian era to 1865.
2. Students will trace the historical evolution of key American institutions, traditions and structures (Constitution, Bill of Rights, Congress, Supreme Court, presidency etc.), and will describe the role of individual participation and collective action (in community-based and governmental bodies) in shaping early American history.
3. Students will apply historical evidence to draw, support, or verify conclusions about the early American past.
4. Students will describe America's evolving relationship with the wider world prior to 1865.
5. Students will describe the role of unity and diversity in shaping the early American past.

Outline of Topics Covered

The First Americans (America on the Eve of European Contact)

The First European Settlements, 1500-1625

- Columbus and the Spanish Empire in the Americas
- The “Columbian Exchange”
- Britain in the New World: Jamestown, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay
- New Netherlands and New France

The Emergence of the Colonial Societies, 1625-1750

- Colonial Life
- “Middle Passage:” The Triangular Trade and Slavery in Colonial America
- The “Great Awakening” and the Enlightenment

The Road to Revolution, 1750-1775

- French and Indian War, 1754-63
- Stirrings of Revolt: Anglo-American Relations from the Sugar Act to the Intolerable Acts, 1763-74

American Revolution, 1775-1787

- Declaration of Independence, 1776
- Campaigns and Battles: Lexington Green to Yorktown
- Washington as Commander-in-Chief
- Patriots and Loyalists
- From Colonies to States
- Articles of Confederation

Defining Nationhood and Launching the New Republic, 1787-1800

- Constitutional Convention, the Constitution of 1787 and the *Bill of Rights*
- Federalists and Anti-Federalists
- The Washington Presidency, 1789-96
- John Adams Presidency and American Foreign Policy

The Early Republic: Age of Jefferson, 1800-15

- Jeffersonian Democracy
- Jefferson Presidency, 1800-08
- Louisiana Purchase
- Exploring the West: Lewis and Clark Expedition
- Burr Conspiracy
- War of 1812

Sectionalism and Nationalism, 1815-1850

- Monroe Presidency and the “Monroe Doctrine”
- Missouri Compromise
- John Quincy Adams Presidency
- Westward Expansion, Manifest Destiny and Native American Relations

- The Marshall Court, 1801-35
- Market Revolution

Age of Jackson, 1829-37

- Jacksonian Democracy and the Rise of Mass Politics
- Nullification Crisis, 1832-3
- Indian Removals, 1830-5
- Jackson and the “Bank War”
- The Taney Court
- Emergence of the Second Party System
- Van Buren and the Panic of 1837

Slavery and the Old South, 1800-60

- “King Cotton” and the Planter Class
- The “Peculiar Institution”
- Slave Life: Culture, Religion, and Family
- Nat Turner’s Rebellion

Antebellum America

- Immigration and Urban Growth
- Transport and Communication Revolution: Erie Canal, Railroad and Telegraph
- Industrialization
- Romanticism, Transcendentalism and American Literature
- Remaking Society: Temperance, Educational, Health and Penal Reform
- Birth of Women’s Rights Movement: Seneca Falls Convention, 1848
- Antislavery Movement: W.L. Garrison, Frederick Douglass, H.B. Stowe and the Abolitionist Movement

The Looming Crisis, 1838-60

- “Manifest Destiny:” Westward Migration and the Oregon Trail
- California Gold Rush
- Mexican War, 1846-8
- Slavery and the Western Territories
- Compromise of 1850
- Fugitive Slave Act
- Rise of the Republican Party
- “Bleeding Kansas”
- John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry
- Election of Abraham Lincoln, 1860

Civil War, 1861-1865

- Secession Crisis of 1860 and the Failure of Compromise
- Causes of the Civil War
- Mobilization of the North
- Lincoln as Wartime President
- Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy
- Campaigns and Battles: Fort Sumter to Appomattox
- Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment
- Sherman's March to the Sea and the Fall of the Confederacy
- Hampton Roads and Efforts to Make Peace
- Assassination of Lincoln