**You Gotta Know These Native American Peoples**

* The Iroquois Confederacy originally consisted of five tribes native to **upstate New York**: the **Mohawk**, **Cayuga**, **Oneida**, **Seneca**, and **Onondaga**. The confederacy was founded based on the teachings of a prophet called the **Great Peacemaker**, whose followers included chief **Hiawatha**, the subject of a famous poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The confederacy gradually expanded to control much of the Great Lakes and Mid-Atlantic regions and also incorporated the **Tuscarora** people, who migrated from North Carolina after defeat in a colonial war. In the **Beaver Wars**, the Iroquois and their British allies came to dominate various **Algonquin** peoples allied with the French. The Iroquois Confederacy collapsed after the American Revolution, during which leaders like **Joseph Brant** stood by the British.
* The Powhatan are an **Algonquin**-speaking people who lived in **eastern Virginia** when the English colony of **Jamestown** was founded in 1607. Led by their namesake, **Chief Powhatan**, the tribe maintained a tenuous relationship with colonists at Jamestown. Legendarily, John Smith was captured by the Powhatan and was only spared by the intercession of his daughter, **Pocahontas**. The Powhatan were decimated by disease and enslavement by the mid-1600s; by the time Thomas Jefferson profiled the tribe in his ***Notes on the State of Virginia***, they numbered only 300.
* The Cherokee people lived as one of the so-called **“Five Civilized Tribes”** of the **southeastern United States**, along with the **Creek**, **Choctaw**, **Chickasaw**, and **Seminoles**. In the early 1800s, the Cherokee adopted many American cultural practices, from **settled agriculture** and **representative government** to an original **alphabet** created by **Sequoyah**. Though their sovereignty was acknowledged in the case ***Worcester v. Georgia***, the Cherokee were still driven west along the **Trail of Tears** after some members signed the **Treaty of New Echota**. Today, the Cherokee are the largest federally-recognized Native American tribe.
* The Seminole, another “civilized tribe,” lived in what is now **Florida** and fought multiple wars against the U.S. to resist attempts to force them to move west. In the **First Seminole War**, **Andrew Jackson** invaded Spanish-controlled Florida and pushed the Seminoles out of the state’s northern region. Twenty years later, Seminole leaders like **Osceola** resisted removal in the **Second Seminole War** but were eventually driven to Oklahoma under the terms of the **Treaty of Payne’s Landing**. In the 1850s, **Billy Bowlegs** led Seminoles who remained in Florida in yet another war against American expansion, but he too was defeated.
* The Shawnee people are native to the **Ohio Valley**. Their leader **Blue Jacket** allied with the **Miami** people to crush an American incursion into the region at the **Battle of the Wabash** in 1791. Later, the charismatic Shawnee leader **Tecumseh** and his visionary brother **Tenkswatawa**, also known as “the Prophet,” built a coalition of tribes to oppose U.S. expansion. After losing at **Tippecanoe** to **William Henry Harrison**, the Shawnee allied with the British in the **War of 1812** and helped them take Detroit. However, their coalition collapsed after the death of Tecumseh at the **Battle of the Thames**.
* The Lakota Sioux were the preeminent tribe of the **northern Great Plains** for most of the 19th century. They drove smaller tribes out of the Black Hills and had their territory recognized by the United States in two **Treaties of Fort Laramie**. When American prospectors invaded the Black Hills, the Sioux fought back. With their allies the **Cheyenne** and **Arapaho**, the Sioux—led by **Sitting Bull** and **Crazy Horse**—wiped out a U.S. cavalry force led by **George Custer** at the **Battle of the Little Bighorn**. Later, in the 1890s, a religious movement called the **Ghost Dance** spread among the Sioux. While trying to suppress it, U.S. forces slaughtered Sioux civilians in the **Wounded Knee massacre**.
* The Shoshone people also held lands on the **northern plains**, while their linguistic relatives the **Comanche** dominated the southern plains. **Sacagawea**, a member of the Shoshone, served as an interpreter and guide for **Lewis and Clark’s Corps of Discovery**. The tribe was later devastated by such attacks as the **Bear River massacre** and driven from their lands by white settlers. In an attempt to secure aid, the chief **Pocatello** led a mass conversion of Shoshone to **Mormonism** in 1875.
* The Nez Perce people lived along the Columbia River in the **Pacific Northwest**and maintained friendly relationships with Americans through most of the 19th century. When the U.S. attempted to remove them from their lands, however, the Nez Perce fought back, embarking on a 1,200-mile retreat that ended only when they were trapped just south of the Canadian border. In a speech, the Nez Perce leader **Chief Joseph** then declared **“I will fight no more forever.”** He and the Nez Perce were subsequently deported to Kansas.
* The Apache people live in the American **southwest** and contested land claims with both Mexican and American settlers, having earlier gained a reputation for ferocity by **raiding** other tribes in the southwest for generations. A federal attempt to seize the Apache chief **Cochise** in 1861 led to a series of decades-long clashes with the U.S. government. One Apache leader, **Geronimo**, repeatedly broke out of reservations and fought American forces until he was eventually captured by **Nelson Miles** and exiled to Florida.
* The Navajo people are also indigenous to the American **southwest**. After their homeland was devastated in a campaign led by **Kit Carson** (the namesake of Carson City, Nevada) the Navajo were driven from Arizona to New Mexico in the **Long Walk to Bosque Redondo**. During World War II, Navajo **“code-talkers”** used their native language to securely transmit messages across the Pacific theater of the war. Today, the Navajo are the second-largest federally-recognized tribe and administer the **Four Corners Monument**.

**You Gotta Know These Massacres**

* The St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre (August 23, 1572) was a series of murders carried out by **Catholic mobs** and the **Swiss Guard** against French **Huguenots**, an ethnic group of **Protestants**. It occurred a few days after the wedding of **Margaret of Valois** to the future **King Henry IV**. **Catherine de’ Medici**, the mother of then-king **Charles IX**, allegedly ordered the murders two days after an **assassination attempt** on Huguenot leader **Gaspard de Coligny**. It is likely that the signal to begin the attacks was given by the ringing of **matins bells** at the church of **Saint-Germain l’Auxerrois** in Paris. The name of the massacre comes from the day on which it occurred, the night before the feast day of Bartholomew the Apostle.
* The Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770) occurred when **British troops** stationed in Boston under **Captain Thomas Preston** opened fire on a crowd of civilians. Five men in the crowd were killed, including former slave **Crispus Attucks**. The crowd was originally upset that British private **Hugh White** had struck a **wigmaker’s apprentice** in the head earlier that day. Massachusetts governor **Thomas Hutchinson** ordered an inquiry into the event, which led to the arrest of thirteen people. Eight soldiers were defended at their trial by **John Adams**, and six were acquitted of murder charges. A notable **engraving** of the Boston Massacre was made by Boston silversmith **Paul Revere**. British sources often refer to the massacre as **“The Incident on King Street.”**
* The Peterloo Massacre (August 16, 1819) was a massacre in **St. Peter’s Field** in **Manchester**, England during a protest led by **Henry Hunt** against the **Corn Laws**. Fourteen people were killed when British **cavalry** charged the crowd of tens of thousands. In the aftermath of the massacre, the government of Prime Minister Robert Jenkinson, the 2nd **Earl of Liverpool**, passed the **Six Acts** to curtail radical gatherings. The name given to the massacre alluded to Napoleon’s final defeat at the **Battle of Waterloo** four years earlier. The events in Manchester inspired the founding of the newspaper ***The Manchester Guardian***, the predecessor to *The Guardian*, which is still widely read today. Plotters angry over the Peterloo Massacre and the Six Acts formed the **Cato Street Conspiracy** in 1820 in the hope of murdering Liverpool and his entire cabinet.
* The Wounded Knee Massacre (December 29, 1890) was the killing of 200 to 300 **Lakota Sioux** on the **Lakota Pine Ridge Indian Reservation** near Wounded Knee Creek in **South Dakota**. The massacre began when, during an observation of the **Ghost Dance** ritual, a deaf Lakota named **Black Coyote** refused to surrender his rifle to **James Forsyth**’s **7th U.S. Cavalry**. After the rifle discharged, the cavalrymen opened fire. Miniconjou chief **Spotted Elk** was among those killed in the massacre, for which twenty soldiers were controversially awarded the **Medal of Honor**; despite frequent protests, those awards have not been rescinded by Congress. The day after the Wounded Knee Massacre, surviving Lakota confronted the soldiers in the **Drexel Mission Fight**. The historian **Dee Brown** titled his 1970 history of Native Americans in the West ***Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee***.
* Bloody Sunday (January 22, 1905) is usually considered the first event of the **Revolution of 1905** in Russia. The sequence of events leading up to the massacre began with the **Putilov Incident**, in which four ironworkers in St. Petersburg were fired because they were members of a **labor movement**. The resulting strike left St. Petersburg iwthout electricity. On January 22, Father **Georgy Gapon** of the Russian Orthodox Church led protestors on a march to the Winter Palace to petition **Tsar Nicholas II** for better working conditions and higher wages. The **Imperial Guard** fired on the protestors near the **Narva Gate**. The Revolution of 1905 ultimately led to the establishment of the Russian **Duma** (parliament) and the adoption of a new constitution. The term “Bloody Sunday” is also used for several other incidents, including several events in Ireland and Northern Ireland.
* The St. Valentine’s Day Massacre (February 14, 1929) was the murder of seven members of **Bugs Moran**’s **North Side Gang** in **Chicago**. The murders were carried out by gangsters under the command of **Al Capone**. It is widely believed that former members of a gang known as **Egan’s Rats**, including **Fred Burke**, were the gunmen. The victims were lured to a **warehouse in Lincoln Park** with the promise of crates of stolen **whiskey**, which was especially valuable during **Prohibition**. The only survivor was a dog named **Highball**. **Jack McGurn**, one of the gunmen, avoided charges in the massacre thanks to the so-called **“Blond Alibi”** after taking the chief witness against him across state lines and marrying her. The St. Valentine’s Day Massacre turned public opinion against Capone and led to him being named **“Public Enemy No. 1.”**
* The Rape of Nanking (beginning December 13, 1937 and lasting six weeks) was a period of mass murder committed in Nanking (today generally spelled “Nanjing”) by the **Japanese army** early in the **Second Sino–Japanese War**. At the time, Nanjing was the capital of the **Republic of China**. The Japanese troops were commanded by **Prince Yasuhiko Asaka** and **Iwane Matsui**. One famous anecdote from the massacre concerns a **contest** between two Japanese soldiers to kill 100 Chinese civilians with a sword. Since Japan was not yet at war with the various Western nations, Chinese civilians who were able to make their way into the **“Nanking Safety Zone”** around the foreign embassies were safe from harm. Episcopalian missionary **John Magee** extensively photographed the massacre. In 1997, the American-born Chinese author **Iris Chang** wrote a bestselling account of the massacre titled ***The Rape of Nanking***.
* The My Lai Massacre (March 16, 1968) was a mass murder of at least 300 **unarmed Vietnamese civilians** in a hamlet codenamed **“Pinkville”** in Vietnam’s **Quang Nai Province** by **U.S. troops** during the Vietnam War. The only man convicted for his role in the massacre was **William Calley**, who defended himself by saying he was **“just following orders”** given by **Ernest Medina**. Helicopter pilot **Hugh Thompson Jr.** attempted to radio for help and later rescued a four-year-old girl, for which he was awarded the **Distinguished Flying Cross**. Photographs of the massacre were taken by **Ronald Haeberle**. **Seymour Hersh** won a Pulitzer Prize for uncovering the events of the My Lai Massacre through extensive interviews with Calley. Hersh later broke the story of the mistreatment of detainees at Abu Ghraib Prison during the Iraq War.
* The Kent State Shootings (May 4, 1970) took place during a **nonviolent anti-war demonstration** by students at **Ohio**’s Kent State University. The students were protesting the **Nixon administration**’s bombing of **Cambodia** during the Vietnam War. Ohio governor Jim Rhodes called in the **National Guard**, which fired into the crowd and killed four students: **Jeffrey Miller**, **Allison Krause**, **William Schroeder**, and **Sandra Lee Scheur**. A photograph taken by **John Filo** of **Mary Ann Vecchio** kneeling over the body of Jeffrey Miller won the Pulitzer Prize. Ten days later, two students at the historically black **Jackson State University** in Mississippi were killed under similar circumstances, but those shootings received far less press attention. The protest song “Ohio” by Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young was written shortly after the massacre.
* The Tiananmen Square Protests (June 4, 1989) were a series of **student-led pro-democracy protests** in Beijing’s Tiananmen Square during the spring of 1989. One day after the death of former Politburo member **Hu Yaobang**, students gathered in the public square to demonstrate for greater **political freedom**. The students camped out in the square for over a month, and similar movements took place throughout China. One famous symbol of the protests was the **Goddess of Democracy statue** erected in the square. Within the Chinese government, **Zhao Ziyang** was sympathetic to the students’ demands, but the paramount leader **Deng Xiaoping** viewed the protests as a challenge to his authority. **Martial law** was declared on May 20, and the **People’s Liberation Army** began clearing the square late at night on June 3. The resulting massacre is sometimes known as the **June 4 Incident**. In an effort to circumvent Chinese censorship, some people also refer to the massacre using terms such as **“May 35th”** or **“VIIV”** (the Roman numerals for 6 and 4). A famous photograph, known as **“Tank Man,”** shows an anonymous protestor standing in front of a row of tanks.
* A few U.S. Supreme Court Cases

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| **Question** | **Answer** |
| Court upheld "seperate but equal | Plessy v. Ferguson |
| established the principle of judicial review, the power of the court to nullify unconstitutional laws | Marbury v. Madison |
| legalized abortion in the first trimester | Roe v. Wade |
| overturned "seperate but equal" | Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas |
| the federal government had the right to establish the bank of the United States | McCulloch v. Maryland |
| (not actually a Supreme Court case) only Congress can suspend a writ of habeas corpus(Latin for " you have the body" ) (interepreted legally as "you shall or you may have the body" | Ex Parte Merryman |
| required appointed counsel in all trials | Gideon v. Wainwright |
| First time Supreme Court struck down a state law; state legistlature did not have the powere to repeal a sale | Fletcher v. Peck |
| Federal Government could intervene in state's reapportionment issues | Baker v. Carr |
| Federal Government did NOT have the right to regulate child labor | Hammer v. Dagenhart |

Elements of Literature

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| plot | the events in a story from start to finish |
| theme | the breaking point in the stroy in the story |
| climax | highest or most exciting point in the story |
| resolution | how the story wraps up and ends |
| point of view | the angle from which the story is told |
| setting | the time and place of the story |
| dialogue | words spoken by characters |
| personification | an inanimate object given human qualities |
| simile | comparisons using "like" or "as" |
| metaphor | comparison NOT using "like" or "as" |
| alliteration | when two or more words next to each other start with the same letter |
| hyperbole | an exaggeration |
| synonyms | words that mean the same thing |
| antonyms | words with opposite meanings |
| homonyms | words that sound alike but have different meanings |

Poetic Terms

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| poetic form | The type of poem it is categorized under. |
| meter | It's the rhythm of the poem through syllables or accents. |
| rhythm | A strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound. |
| imagery | The formation of images when you read. It is a figurative description. |
| onomatopoeia | The naming of a thing or action by a vocal of the sound associated with it. |
| setting | When and where the story takes place. |
| speaker | Speaker is the voice behind the poem or the character we imagine is in the poem. |
| theme | Central idea or ideas explored by a literary work, the message from the reading of the poem. |
| alliteration | The repetition of the same sounds or the same kinds of sounds at the beginning of the words. |
| allusion | The act of making a casual or indirect reference to something. |
| personification | The attribution of human nature or character to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract notions, especially as a rhetorical figure. |
| assonance | In poetry, the repetition of the sound of a vowel or diphthong in non rhyming stressed syllables near enough to each other for the echo to be dissemble. |
| consonance | When you repeat a consonant sounds with verses or phrases. |
| simile | Comparing two unlike things using like or as. |
| metaphor | Comparing two things without using like or as. |
| caesura | A pause for dramatic affect in poem, or breaks up monotonous rhythm and is shown by two two lines separating the sentence. It is also used in music for pauses, usually one beat or as long as conductor would want. |
| couplet | A couplet consists of two lines that make up a verse. A couplet is basically to lines that rhyme. |
| end rhyme | A rhyme that occurs in the last syllables of verses. |
| internal rhyme | Rhyme of the terminal syllables of lines of poetry. |
| enjambment | The continuation of a sentence without a pause. |
| hyperbole | An exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally. |
| mood | Used to make an audience feel an emotion from text, sound or visuals. |
| tone | The attitude that is being expressed by the poem. |
| symbolism | Use of symbols to represent qualities or ideas. A person, place, word, or object have symbolic meaning. |
| antithesis | The exact opposite of something or someone. |
| point of view | The narrator's view or the person who is talking view. |
| stanza | Arrangement of certain lines, usually four or more, forming a division of a poem. |

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Vice** | **President** |
| 1 | 1789-1797 | John Adams | George Washington |
| 2 | 1797-1801 | Thomas Jefferson | John Adams |
| 3 | 1801-1809 | Aaron Burr (1801-1805) George Clinton (1805-1809) | Thomas Jefferson |
| 4 | 1809-1817 | George Clinton (1809-1812) Elbridge Gerry (1813-1814) | James Madison |
| 5 | 1817-1825 | Daniel D. Tompkins | James Monroe |
| 6 | 1825-1829 | John C. Calhoun | John Quincy Adams |
| 7 | 1829-1837 | John C. Calhoun (1829-1832) Martin Van Buren (1833-1837) | Andrew Jackson |
| 8 | 1837-1841 | Richard M. Johnson | Martin Van Buren |
| 9 | 1841 | John Tyler | William Henry Harrison |
| 10 | 1841-1845 | None | John Tyler |
| 11 | 1845-1849 | George M. Dallas | James K. Polk |
| 12 | 1849-1850 | Millard Fillmore | Zachary Taylor |
| 13 | 1850-1853 | None | Millard Fillmore |
| 14 | 1853-1857 | William King (1853) | Franklin Pierce |
| 15 | 1857-1861 | John C. Breckinridge | James Buchanan |
| 16 | 1861-1865 | Hannibal Hamlin (1861-1865) Andrew Johnson (1865) | Abraham Lincoln |
| 17 | 1865-1869 | None | Andrew Johnson |
| 18 | 1869-1877 | Schuyler Colfax (1869-1873) Henry Wilson (a873-1875) | Ulysses S. Grant |
| 19 | !877-1881 | William Wheeler | Rutherford B. Hayes |
| 20 | 1881 | Chester Arthur | James A. Garfield |
| 21 | 1881-1885 | None | Chester Arthur |
| 22 | 1885-1889 | Thomas Hendricks (1885) | Grover Cleveland |
| 23 | 1889-1893 | Levi P. Morton | Benjamin Harrison |
| 24 | 1893-1897 | Adlai E.Stevenson | Grover Cleveland |
| 25 | 1897-1901 | Garret Hobart (1897-1899) Theodore Roosevelt (1901) | William McKinley |
| 26 | 1901-1909 | Charles Fairbanks (1905-1909) | Theodore Roosevelt |
| 27 | 1909-1913 | James S. Sherman | William Howard Taft |
| 28 | 1913-1921 | Thomas R. Marshal | Woodrow Wilson |
| 29 | 1921-1923 | Calvin Coolidge | Warren G. Harding |
| 30 | 1923-1929 | Charles Dawes (1925-1929) | Calvin Coolidge |
| 31 | 1929-1933 | Charles Curtis | Herbert Hoover |
| 32 | 1933-1945 | John Nance Garner (1933-1941) Henry A. Wallace (1941-1945) Harry S. Truman (1945) | Franklin D. Roosevelt |
| 33 | 1945-1953 | Alben Barkley (1949-1953) | Harry S Truman |
| 34 | 1953-1961 | Richard Nixon | Dwight D. Eisenhower |
| 35 | 1961-1963 | Lyndon B. Johnson | John F. Kennedy |
| 36 | 1963-1969 | Hubert Humphrey (1965-1969) | Lyndon B. Johnson |
| 37 | 1969-1974 | Spiro Agnew (1969-1973) Gerald Ford (1973-1974) | Richard Nixon |
| 38 | 1974-1977 | Nelson Rockefeller | Gerald Ford |
| 39 | 1977-1981 | Walter Mondale | Jimmy Carter |
| 40 | 1981-1989 | George Bush | Ronald Reagan |
| 41 | 1989-1993 | Dan Quayle | George Bush |
| 42 | 1993-2001 | Al Gore | Bill Clinton |
| 43 | 2001-2009 | Dick Cheney | George W. Bush |
| 44 | 2009-2016 | Joe Biden | Barack Obama |
| 45 | 2016-present | Mike Pence | Donald Trump |