

US History Study Guide Fall Semester Exam Key

Exploration – Chapter 3

Mayflower Compact written to establish laws for the good of the Plymouth Colony, it was an example of self-government

Northwest Passage an all water route believed to exist across North America that would prove to be a faster route to Asia, it was proven to not exist naturally

Effects of European Exploration European countries established colonies, goods and ideas were exchanged between the eastern and western hemispheres, slavers were introduced to the western hemisphere

Jamestown Challenges disease, spread by mosquitos, Native Americans, poor water supply, climate

Virginia House of Burgesses first elected legislature in North America, established in Virginia, an example of representative government

Protestant Reformation religious movement away from the Catholic Church led by followers of Martin Luther

1607 colony at Jamestown was founded

1620 colony at Plymouth was founded and the Mayflower Compact was written

Colonization – Chapter 4

Reason the Puritans came to establish new communities to practice their religion as they chose

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut first constitution in the colonies, is considered an example of the colonists determination to govern themselves

Town Meetings held in towns throughout the colonies to make laws for the community, an example of the colonies governing themselves

New England Colonies Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire

Geography rocky soil not good for farming, lumber

Climate cold harsh winters, short mild summers

Economy fishing, shipbuilding

Middle Colonies New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey

Geography fertile soil

Climate cold winters, hot summers

Economy "Breadbasket Colonies" because of the grain they grew, fishing, shipbuilding, minning

Southern Colonies Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland

Geography rich fertile soil

Climate long hot summers, mild winters

Economy grew tobacco, rice, and indigo

William Penn founded the colony Pennsylvania as a safe haven for Quakers

Navigation Acts laws passed by Great Britain to tighten its control over colonial trade, the laws only permitted the Colonies to trade with England and other English colonies and only using English Ships.

The Great Awakening Religious movement in the colonies that spread democratic ideas, brought people back to the church and led to the founding of many new denominations

Reasons the Colonies were founded

New England Colonies these colonies were founded as a place for religious freedom

Middle Colonies these colonies were founded for religious freedom and make money

Southern Colonies these colonies were founded for religious freedom, to make money, and as a safe haven for English Debtors.

Crisis in the Colonies – Chapter 5

Proclamation of 1763 law passed by Parliament that banned colonist from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Reasons for Parliament Issuing Taxes they felt the colonies should help pay for the French and Indian War

Taxation without Representation slogan used by the colonist because they felt they were being taxed by Parliament without a say in the taxes

Stamp Act tax on paper products that required a stamp be purchased to show that the tax had been paid

Boston Massacre incident in Boston where citizens were taunting British soldiers by throwing snowballs and calling the names. The soldiers fired upon the crowd and 5 Boston citizens were killed. The incident was used as propaganda by the Sons of Liberty.

Tea Act tax on tea that created a monopoly on tea for the British East India Company. Led to many protest throughout the colonies including the Boston Tea Party.

Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts) laws passed by Parliament to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party. They suspended town meetings and closed the port of Boston. They united the colonies in an effort to aide Massachusetts.

Albany Plan of Union a plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin to get the colonies to work together to defeat France during the French and Indian War

Lexington and Concord first battles of the American Revolution

American Revolution – Chapter 6

Olive Branch Petition one last attempt by the colonist to make peace with Great Britain before they declared independence. They appealed to the King by blaming Parliament, this outraged King George III

Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" a pamphlet written to convince the colonist that it was necessary to declare independence from Great Britain

1776 On July 4, the Declaration of Independence was signed

Declaration of Independence written in 1776 by Thomas Jefferson to declare the colonies independent from Great Britain

Main Ideas of the Declaration of Independence Natural Rights, British Wrongs, Independence

George Washington was appointed commander of the Continental Army by the Continental Congress

Patrick Henry a patriot who worked to gain support of the colonist cause, he is known for his give me liberty give me death speech

Valley Forge the winter camp of the Continental Army, where they lost many of their soldiers and were trained by the French to fight the British

Saratoga considered the turning point of the American Revolution, it was the victory that helped Benjamin Franklin convince France to ally with the Americans

John Paul Jones was in command of the Bonhome Richard when it fought the British warship Serapis. He defeated the Serapis despite his own ship sinking

Yorktown last battle of the American Revolution, where Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British Army after being trapped on the Yorktown Peninsula by the Continental Army and French Navy.

Creating the Republic – Chapter 7

Land Ordinance of 1785 established settlement laws for the Northwest Territory (land between the Ohio River, Mississippi River, and the Great Lakes)

Northwest Ordinance 1787 outlined how a territory would become a state, originally meant for the Northwest Territory but would apply to all future territories.

Weaknesses of the Articles of Convention no court system, no executive branch, no taxes, and couldn't regulate trade

Federalist a person who supported the ratification of the US Constitution. They used the Federalist Papers to help gain support for ratification of the US Constitution.

Anti-Federalist a person who was against ratification of the US Constitution.

Ratification of the Constitution in order for the Constitution to become the law of the land 9 of the 13 states had to ratify (approve) it.

Great Compromise a compromise between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans. It created a two house legislature, the Senate would have two members from every state and the House of Representatives membership would be based on the states' population.

Purpose of the Constitutional Convention The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to revise the Articles of Confederation.

Bill of Rights The first ten amendments to the US Constitution, they were added to ensure protection of our basic rights.

Shay's Rebellion A rebellion by farmers in Massachusetts that made people throughout the United States realize that the Articles of Confederation needed to be revised

Three-Fifths Compromise a compromise reached to solve the representation in the legislature issues where slaves were concerned. This said that every five slaves would be counted as three people for representation purposes. They also decided to put the slave trade issue on hold for twenty years.

Patrick Henry an Anti-Federalist who felt the US Constitution didn't protect basic rights and pushed for the Bill of Rights to be added to the US Constitution.

1787 during the summer of this year the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation but they wrote the US Constitution

Government, Citizenship, and the Constitution – Chapter 8

Seven Principles of the US Constitution

Individual Rights basic rights granted to citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the right to a trial by jury

Federalism division of power between the federal government and state governments

Republicanism a system of government where citizens elect representatives to carry out their will

Checks and Balances designed to safeguard against any one branch gaining too much power, each branch has the power to check or limit the actions of the other two branches.

Separation of Powers to limit the power of the government, the powers of the government are divided among the three branches.

Limited Government the government only has the power the constitution, everyone (even the president) must obey the laws

Popular Sovereignty government gets its authority from the people, the people have the right to alter or abolish the government.

Amendment Process proposed by 2/3 of Congress or a national convention and ratified by 3/4 of the state legislatures or state conventions

Jobs of the Three Branches

Legislative Branch makes the laws.

Executive Branch enforces or carries out the laws.

Judicial Branch interprets the laws.

Powers of the local Government are given to them by the state governments

Supreme Court is the top court in the land – the court of last resort

Responsibility for Education belongs to the state governments

Electoral College casts the official vote for President of the United States

Infrastructure is a system of roads, bridges, and tunnels.

Function of the Articles of the Constitution They set up the US Government and outlines how the government works

Launching the New Government – Chapter 9

Alexander Hamilton and the Federalists Hamilton was appointed as Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, in the cabinet he did not always get along with Jefferson, his supporters formed one of the first political parties in the US called the Federalists. They believed that the wealthy and well educated should lead the nation, favored a strong central government, emphasized an economy based on manufacturing, shipping and trade, favored a loose interpretation of the Constitution, favored allying with the British, favored a national bank, and favored a tariff.

Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans Jefferson was appointed as Secretary of State under George Washington, in the cabinet he did not always get along with Hamilton, his supporters formed one of the first political parties in the US called the Democratic Republicans or simply the Republicans. They believed that the people should have the power, favored a strong state governments, emphasized an economy based on agriculture, favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution, favored allying with the French, they were against both a national bank and a tariff.

Problems faced by George Washington as President new government, large debt from the American Revolution, and foreign relations with Britain and France

Political Parties were formed against warnings from Washington out of arguments in his cabinet between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. The first two parties were the Federalist and the Democratic Republicans more commonly called the Republicans.

Whiskey Rebellion a rebellion over a tax issued on Whisky by farmers in Western Pennsylvania. It was quickly put down by the government. It sent a message to the people in the United States that this new government would be able to put down rebellions.

Tariff is a tax on imported goods. Its purpose was to encourage the purchase of American made products.

Election of 1800 In this election none of the candidates won a clear majority of the votes in the electoral college. According to the constitution when this happens the House of Representatives decide the election. After several votes the House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson to be the third president of the United States.

John Adams and France despite a call for war after the XYZ Affair Adams managed to keep the US out of war with France and strengthen the US Navy.

XYZ Affair After France began capturing US Merchant ships Adams sent three representatives to France to negotiate a solution. The US Representatives were turned away several times before being asked to give a bribe to meet with French officials. This made people in the US angry and started an outcry for war with France.