1. What is the Columbian Exchange?

**The Columbian Exchange refers to the exchange of people, plants, animals, goods and**

**diseases between the “Old World” and the “New World”**

1. Define “slavery.”

**Slavery is defined as forced labor that relies on intimidation and brutality.**

1. Describe the life of a slave traveling the Middle Passage.

**Slaves traveling the Middle Passage were subjected to harsh, cruel conditions where they**

**were beaten, chained to one another and poorly fed.**

1. Where was the first permanent settlement in the present United States located?

**Jamestown**

1. Who are the Pilgrims? Where did they settle?

**The Pilgrims were English settlers who migrated to America seeking religious freedom.**

**They settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts.**

1. Why did the Pilgrims choose to settle in North America?

**Religious freedom**

1. What are natural rights?

**Natural rights are the rights people are born with that cannot be taken away -- life, liberty**

**and property**

1. What are “unalienable rights”?

**“Unalienable rights” are defined as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness**

1. Define “taxes.”

**Taxes are mandatory financial contributions made by a citizen to their government**

1. Describe the following five British Acts (in as much detail as possible):
	1. Writs of Assistance - **gave British soldiers right to search and seize any**

**property for any reason**

* 1. Stamp Act **- forced Colonists to purchase a stamp on all printed materials**

**-- direct tax, “no taxation without representation”**

* 1. Quartering Act **- forced Colonists to house and provide for British soldiers**

**in their homes**

* 1. Tea Act **- placed a direct tax on tea, gave East India Tea Company a**

**monopoly on tea trade**

* 1. Intolerable Acts -  **passed in response to the Boston Tea Party, closes**

**Boston Harbor**

1. What occurred at the Boston Massacre?

**British troops fired on and killed 5 unarmed American Colonists in a confrontation**

1. What occurred at the Boston Tea Party?

**American colonists dumped tea in Boston Harbor in protest of the Tea Act**

1. How did Great Britain respond to the events in Boston?

**They sent armed troops, ships and closed the Harbor**

1. What is the significance of this image? 
**If colonies didn’t join together to rebel against the British, they would all perish**
2. Why wasn’t slavery outlawed in the Declaration of Independence?

**Many of the Founding Fathers owned slaves and they were afraid that the Southern states**

**would not join the United States if slavery was outlawed**

1. On what date did we formally declare our independence from Great Britain?

**July 4th, 1776**

1. At what location did the first battle of the American Revolution occur?

**Lexington and Concord**

1. List 3 strengths of the British army and 2 weaknesses.
	1. **STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES**

**\* Best military in the world \* Didn’t know the terrain
 \* Strong navy \* Didn’t have passion for fight
 \* Financial support**

1. List 3 strengths of the American/Continental army and 2 weaknesses.
	1. **STRENGTHS WEAKNESSES**

**\* Home field advantage \* Poor military training
 \* Passion for fight \* Lack of finances**

**\* Command of Washington, etc.**

1. What style of warfare did the American/Continental army use in battle?

**Guerilla warfare**

1. Describe the life of a soldier in the American/Continental army during the American Revolution.

**Soldiers were poorly trained and fed**

1. What is the Articles of Confederation?

**The Articles of Confederation was the first governing document of the United States**

1. How did Congress work under the Articles of Confederation?

**Congress had one house with equal representation (1 representative for each state)**

1. What is the “supreme law of the land”?

**The Constitution**

1. Who was the prime author of the Constitution?

**James Madison**

1. Where and when did the Constitutional Convention take place?

**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1787**

1. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey plans.

**Virginia Plan - favored larger states, two houses of government, population based**

**NJ Plan - favored smaller states, one house of government, equal representation among**

**all states**

1. What is a federalist?

**Federalists wanted a larger federal government**

1. What is an anti-federalist?

**Anti-federalists wanted a smaller federal government**

1. What does the preamble of the Constitution do?

**It establishes what the government of the United States is and how the constitution**

**is going to operate**

1. What branch of government does Article I of the Constitution establish?

**Legislative**

1. Compare and contrast the House of Representatives and the Senate.
	1. **How many Representatives are there? How long do they serve? How old must you be to be a Representative? 435 representatives, 2 year terms, 25 years’ old**
	2. **How many Senators are there? How long do they serve? How old must you be to be a Senator? 100 senators, 6 year terms, 30 years’ old**
2. What branch of government does Article II of the Constitution establish?

**Executive**

1. What are the qualifications to become President of the United States?

**35 years old, natural born citizen**

1. How long is a Presidential term?

**4 year terms**

1. How many terms can a President serve?

**2 terms (doesn’t have to be consecutive)**

1. If the President of the United States dies or becomes incapacitated, who takes over the office?

**The Vice-President**

1. What is a veto?

**A veto is the way that a President can stop a bill from becoming a law**

1. What branch of government does Article III of the Constitution establish?

**Judicial**

1. How many Supreme Court justices are there?

**There are 9 Supreme Court Justices**

1. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?

**They serve for life**

1. What was the 3/5 Compromise? What did it do?

**The 3/5 Compromise counted slaves as 3/5 of one person under the Constitution**

1. Define the following Amendments:
	1. **1st Amendment - freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion**
	2. **2nd Amendment - right to bear arms**
	3. **5th Amendment - prevents “double jeopardy” and self-incrimination**
	4. **8th Amendment - freedom from “cruel and unusual punishment”**
	5. **18th Amendment - prohibition of alcohol**
	6. **19th Amendment - women’s suffrage (right to vote)**
	7. **26th Amendment - lowers voting age to 18**
2. What are the 4 positions in Washington's Cabinet?
	1. **Secretary of State**
	2. **Secretary of War**
	3. **Secretary of Treasury**
	4. **Attorney General**
3. Define "unanimous."

**To do something 100% -- Washington was elected unanimously**

1. Identify the Whiskey Rebellion and the Residence Act of 1790.
	1. **Whiskey Rebellion: insurrection over taxation of whiskey**
	2. **Residence Act: moved the US capitol permanently to Washington D.C.**
2. What does Washington warn against in his Farewell Address?

**Washington warns against creating political parties and entering into “entangling**

**alliances” with other nations**

1. Who becomes President in 1796?

**John Adams**

1. Describe the Alien and Sedition Acts.
	1. **Alien Acts: gives the President the right to imprison or expel any alien he**

**deems dangerous to the “peace and safety of the United States”**

* 1. **Sedition Acts: gives the President the right to imprison or fine anyone**

**Who says or writes anything false, scandalous or malicious about the**

**government, including the President**

1. What is the outcome of the election of 1800?

**John Adams loses to Thomas Jefferson**

1. What does the 12th Amendment do?

**12th Amendment establishes a “separate ticket” for President and Vice President**

1. Define “judicial review.”

**“Judicial review” gives the Supreme Court the right to declare a law/act unconstitutional**

1. What is the name of the court case that creates judicial review?

***Marbury v. Madison***

1. Define “manifest destiny.”

**The idea that Americans were destined by God to settle the North American continent**

**from coast to coast**

1. From whom do we buy the Louisiana Territory? For how much?

**We purchase Louisiana from France for $15 million**

1. What was Thomas Jefferson’s relationship with Sally Hemings?

**Sally Hemings was Thomas Jefferson’s slave and also the mother of several of his**

**children**

1. What were Lewis & Clark trying to find on their expedition?

**Lewis & Clark were trying to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean**

1. Identify the Native American woman who assisted Lewis & Clark on their journey?

**Sacajawea**

1. Who was President of the United States during the War of 1812?

**James Madison**

1. Describe what happened to the White House during the War of 1812.

**It was burnt and had to be partially rebuilt**

1. What was the outcome of the War of 1812?

**Nothing really changed! America won, Great Britain lost (again)**

1. What “era” do historians refer to James Monroe’s presidency as?

**The “Era of Good Feelings”**

1. Define “nationalism.”

**A sense of pride in one’s country**

1. What is the Monroe Doctrine?

**The Monroe Doctrine establishes the Western Hemisphere (aka North and South America) as being free from “future colonization by any European Powers.”**

1. Explain the “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine.

**HEY GUESS WHAT THIS ONE ISN’T ON THE FINAL :)**

1. What year did Congress ban the import of slaves?

**1807**

1. What does the Missouri Compromise do?

**The Missouri Compromise prohibited Slavery above the 36th parallel**

1. Who wins the Election of 1824?

**Andrew Jackson wins the popular vote, but loses the Electoral College to John Quincy**

**Adams**

1. Define a “corrupt bargain.”

**John Quincy Adams appoints Henry Clay Secretary of State in exchange for the electoral**

**vote to become the President**

1. Describe Andrew Jackson’s personality, including his nickname.

**Andrew Jackson was a tough man of the people, referred to by his nickname of**

**Old Hickory**

1. What is the “spoils system”?

**The Spoils System refers to the practice of offering government jobs to your friends and**

**supporters, even if they are unqualified for the job**

1. Who were the 5 Tribes affected by the Indian Removal Act?

**Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Seminole**

1. Define “genocide.”

**Extermination of a race, religion or ethnicity**

1. Describe the treatment of Native Americans as a result of the Trail of Tears.

**Native Americans were reeducated, forced to take on “Christian names,” give up their**

**tribal customs and learn to read and write in English**

1. On average, how much less do women make than men?

**80 cents on the dollar (20% less than men)**

1. What was the goal of the Women’s Suffrage Movement? Where did it begin?

**The goal of the Women’s Suffrage movement was to get women the right to vote. It began**

**in Seneca Falls, New York**

1. What was the goal of the Temperance Movement? What does it lead to?

**The goal of the Temperance Movement was to prohibit the consumption of alcohol. It leads to Prohibition and the 18th Amendment**

1. What was the goal of the Abolitionist Movement? List 2 abolitionists who were involved.

**The goal of the Abolitionist Movement was to abolish slavery throughout the entire United States. Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, William Lloyd Garrison, and Harriet Beecher Stowe were all abolitionists.**

1. Define “secession.”

**Secession is the withdrawal of one (or more) states from the Union**

1. Who is elected President of the United States in 1860?

**Abraham Lincoln**

1. Does Abraham Lincoln win a majority of the vote?

**No, does not win a majority -- he only wins 40% of the vote**

1. Who is President of the Confederate States of America?

**Jefferson Davis**

1. Who is the General-in-Chief of the Confederacy?

**Robert E. Lee**

1. How many people died as a result of the Civil War? Were more of these deaths due to wounds or disease?

**617,528 people died as a result of the Civil War. More of these deaths were due to disease than wounds**

1. What does the Emancipation Proclamation do?

**The Emancipation Proclamation frees slaves in all areas “in rebellion” against the Union, aka the Confederacy / South.**

1. On what date does the Emancipation Proclamation go into effect?

**January 1st, 1863**

1. As a result of the Emancipation Proclamation what two (2) things can former slaves now do?

 **1. Work for wages**

 **2. Serve in the Union military**

1. When and where does the Battle of Gettysburg take place?

**July 1st-3rd, 1863 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania**

1. How many people died at the Battle of Gettysburg?

**Roughly 51,000 people died at the Battle of Gettysburg**

1. Which side wins the Battle of Gettysburg?

**Union**

1. What was the reason/occasion for Lincoln giving the Gettysburg Address?

**To dedicate Soldiers’ National Cemetery**

1. Define “four score.”

**Four score = 80 years**

1. What happens “four score and seven years ago” before the Gettysburg Address?

**The signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776**

1. Describe, in detail, 13th Amendment:
	1. **What does it do? Ends slavery in the United States foreverAbraham Lincoln was assassinated on April 14th, 1865 at Ford’s Theatre by John Wilkes Booth**
2. Describe the conspiracy surrounding the assassination of President Lincoln.

**It was one part of a larger plot to kill the Secretary of State (William Seward), the Vice-President (An**

* 1. **Who does it apply to? All current and former slaves**
	2. **In what circumstances is servitude legal? When used as punishment for a crime**
1. Describe, in detail, 14th Amendment:
	1. **What does it do? Guarantees all former slaves citizenship**
	2. **Define “due process of law” Right to a fair trial**
	3. **Define “equal protection” All people are afforded the same rights under federal law**
	4. **Identify two violations of the “equal protection” clause: Segregation, Jim Crow Laws**
2. Describe, in detail, 15th Amendment:
	1. **What does it do? Gives all African American males the right to vote**
	2. **Who does it exclude? Women and felons**
3. What is the “scorched earth policy”?

**A policy of total warfare which DOES NOT allow for the killing of civilians, but does allow for the destruction of homes, farms, rail lines and infrastructure**

1. On what date and where does the Civil War end? Who surrenders to whom?

**The Civil War ends on April 9th, 1865 in Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia
General Robert E. Lee surrenders to General Ulysses S. Grant**

1. On what date, where and by whom was President Lincoln assassinated?

**drew Johnson) and General Grant**

1. Define “Reconstruction.”

**Rebuilding the “rebel” states after the Civil War and reuniting the nation**

1. What are Jim Crow Laws?

**Jim Crow laws were designed to unfairly discriminate against African-Americans on the basis of race**

1. Explain “poll taxes” and how these were used against African Americans.

**Poll taxes require poor African-Americans to pay a “tax” in order to vote, which discouraged voting rights**

1. Define “segregation” and give two examples of its effects.

**“Separate but equal” -- Legal separation of services for blacks and whites, including public restrooms, restaurants, water fountains, etc.**

1. What is the difference between a “carpetbagger” and a “scalawag”?

**Carpetbaggers were Northerners who moved South during Reconstruction to make quick money. Scalawags were Southerners who sympathized with Radical Republicans and African Americans.**

1. Define “impeachment.”

**The constitutional process for removing a President from office for “high crimes and misdemeanors”**

1. What act does President Andrew Johnson violate to be impeached?

**The Tenure of Office Act**

1. Describe, in your own words, the Compromise of 1877.

**Officially ends Reconstruction in the South in exchange for Rutherford B. Hayes becoming President**

1. What does the Homestead Act do? What did people who participated receive?

**The Homestead Act gives a 160 acre homestead farm to any citizen willing to move West, cultivate the land, and live there for 5 years**

1. What was the end result of the Battle of Little Bighorn?

**Native American tribes, led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, defeated the US Army, led by General George Armstrong Custer**

1. Define “assimilation”

**Assimilation is the process of becoming similar (in thoughts, ideas and customs) to another person and/or group**

1. When was the Chinese Exclusion Act passed and what did it do?

**The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882. It prohibited Chinese people from immigrating to the United States**

1. When does the Spanish-American War begin?

**April 1898**

1. Define “imperialism.”

**Imperialism is the policy of extending a country’s power and influence through diplomacy or force.**

1. Who is the President of the United States during the Spanish-American War? How did he die?

**William McKinley was President during the Spanish-American War. He was assassinated by an anarchist named Leon Czolgosz.**

1. As a result of the Spanish-American War, what four territories does the United States claim as its colonies?

**The United States claims Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines as a result of the Spanish American War**

1. What other territory did the United States annex in 1898?

**Hawaii**

1. Define “muckraker.”

**A journalist who sets out to expose problems, corruption, crimes or dangers which existed in major cities during the 1800’s.**

1. Who is Jacob Riis? What was the name of his book and why is it important?

**Jacob Riis was a Danish photojournalist who wrote *How the Other Half Lives*, which exposed the extreme poverty of the lower class in New York City**

1. Who was the leader of the Tammany Hall gang?

**Boss Tweed**

1. Define the following “big business”:
	1. **Monopoly - a trust that gains EXCLUSIVE control over an industry**
	2. **Trust - a group of corporations who join together to form an even more powerful organization**
	3. **Dividends - percentages of a corporation’s profits that its stockholders receive – “the amount of money you get when you cash out your stock”**
	4. **Stocks - certificates of ownership in a company which allow corporations to raise money**
	5. **“Laissez-faire” Capitalism - calls for no government regulation or interference of economic matters**
2. Name the most significant invention/industry of the following people:
	1. **Andrew Carnegie - Steel**
	2. **Cornelius Vanderbilt - Steamships / Railroads**
	3. **J.P. Morgan - Finance / Banking**
	4. **John D. Rockefeller - Oil**
3. When did World War I begin and end? When did the United States enter the War?

**World War I began in 1914 and ended in 1918. The United States entered the war in 1917.**

1. List the two major 2 reasons why the United States entered into World War I.

**The United States entered World War I due to the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the Zimmermann Note.**

1. Who was the President of the United States during World War I?

**Woodrow Wilson**