

U.S. History I  
3<sup>rd</sup> marking period Benchmark Test  
REVIEW SHEET

(KEY)

The following items will be on the test. I've listed them along with the page number in the textbook where you can identify them. Use this to study for the benchmark.

1. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall (p. 76) Most of Marshall's decisions were based on a loose belief in the Constitution that strengthened the federal government.
2. Monroe Doctrine (p.79) A declaration saying that any attempt by a foreign power to colonize would be seen as an aggressive action.
3. Andrew Jackson (p.80-81) established the spoils system which was the idea of elected officials rewarding their supporters with jobs.
4. Kentucky-Virginia Resolutions/Nullification (p. 75) claimed that individual states have the right to interpret federal laws.
5. Louisiana Purchase (p.76-77) was the largest land deal in U.S. history and focused our country on westward expansion. The U.S. also gained control of the Mississippi River.
6. Popular Sovereignty (p.90) prior to the Civil War was used to determine the legalization of slavery in a new state.
7. Lincoln (p.90-91) believed the secession of the southern states wasn't permitted because the government is a union of people and not of states. His goal was to preserve the Union.
8. Sectional differences (p.81-82) developed in the U.S. due to the various economic conditions and interests in each region. Political parties also developed due to sectional difference.
9. Fugitive Slave Act (p.89) resulted in fugitive slaves being recaptured in free states and being brought back to the south. This forced many slaves to flee to Canada.
10. Seneca Falls Convention (p.85) primarily dealt with the idea of expanding women's rights.
11. Alien-Sedition Act (p.75) "Bleeding Kansas" - conflict between proslavery and antislavery forces.
12. Marbury v. Madison (p.76) resulted in the U.S. supreme court having the final say regarding the constitutionality of a federal law.

13. War of 1812 (p.78) fought between the U.S. and Great Britain. Ended in a stalemate. A. Jackson becomes a national hero.
14. Indian Removal Act (p.81) The removal of Native Americans by force by the Federal government off their lands in order to allow white settlement.
15. Texas independence (p.86-87) The United States won and received the territory of Texas from Mexico.
16. War with Mexico (p.87) didn't result in a debate over slavery in the U.S.
17. Immigration/Labor (p.81-82) Immigrants avoided denouncing their religions in order to settle in America.
18. Missouri Compromise (p.80) Missouri was entered as a slave state and Maine as a free state.
19. Washington's Farewell Address wanted to remain neutral in foreign affairs and avoid alliances
20. Manifest Destiny (p.86) a belief that the expansion of the U.S. throughout the American continent was both justified and inevitable.
21. How was "manifest destiny" achieved?
  - Annexation of Texas and Oregon
  - Indian Removal
  - Mexican - American War
  - California
22. How did Andrew Jackson step outside the boundaries of the Constitution in dealing with the National Bank and removal of the Cherokee Indians?

(See A.J. Web-Quest)