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Review Guide: US History Mid-Term 2013

Colonialism

Mayflower Compact, Mercantilism, Virginia House of Burgesses, New England Town Meetings, Triangle Trade, Salutory Neglect, Proclamation Line of 1763

1. How did colonists illustrate their ability to govern themselves?

Create their own governments/laws- Mayflower Compact, New England Town Meetings, Virginia House of Burgesses

2. Why were the Navigation Acts an example of mercantilism?

Navigation Acts restricted colonial trade- could only trade with England. Mercantilism is economic system where colonies are used to benefit the mother country. Navigation Acts benefited the mother country of England.

Revolution

Natural Rights, Enlightenment, *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine

3. Explain the phrase “no taxation without representation”.

Belief that citizens should be democratically represented by their government and thus have a voice as to how taxes are levied upon them. (Electing the representatives who will be doing the taxing)

4. What was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

State reasons for independence from England

5. What influenced the ideas presented in the Declaration of Independence?

Enlightenment- natural rights, consent of the governed, right to rebel

Constitution

Constitutional Convention, Preamble, Great Compromise, Three-Fifths Compromise, House of Representatives, Senate, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Checks and Balances, Veto, Override, Federalism, Separation of Powers, Reserved Powers, Implied Powers, Concurrent Powers, Delegated Powers, Electoral College, Powers of the President, Impeachment, Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Necessary and Proper, Unwritten Constitution, Elastic Clause, Antifederalists, Federalists, Bill of Rights, Federalist Papers, Ratification, Census

6. Who had the power under the Articles of Confederation?

States had the power (weak national government)

7. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?

No single currency, lack of national executive, national government could not tax, difficulty raising an army

8. How were the Anti-Federalists convinced to ratify the Constitution?

Adding a bill of rights

9. What compromises were involved in the creation and ratification of the Constitution?

Great Compromise- Created a bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate)

3/5th Compromise- Slaves counted as 3/5th of a person for representation in the House

Electoral College- electing the president

10. What are the roles/powers of each branch of government?

Executive- Enforce the laws, President, commander-in-chief, veto

Legislative- Make the laws, Congress, override veto, approve appointments, ratify treaties

Judicial- Interpret the laws, courts, judicial review

11. What is the system of checks and balances?

Prevent one branch from overpowering the other two branches

12. How does one change the Constitution?

Amendment

13. What is federalism, how does it work?

Division of power between the state and national government

14. What is the Elastic Clause?

Elastic clause=necessary and proper clause=implied powers----ability to stretch the power of the constitution (loose and strict interpretation)

15. How do the terms reserved, concurrent, and delegated apply to federalism?

Reserved- State powers- license, marriage

Concurrent- shared powers- tax, make laws

Delegated- National government- declare war, coin money

16. What 5 items are guaranteed by the 1st Amendment of the Constitution?

Freedom of speech, press, religion, assembly, petition

17. What is the “unwritten constitution”?

Items not specifically written in the constitution but came about by precedent- 2 term presidency, cabinet, political parties, congressional committees

New Nation (1790-1820)

George Washington, Farewell Address, Neutrality, Cabinet, Precedent, Judicial Review, John Marshall, Alexander Hamilton, National Bank, Thomas Jefferson, Political Party, Strict vs. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution, Louisiana Purchase, Embargo Act of 1807, War of 1812

18. What was President Washington's rationale for remaining neutral during his presidency?

Nation was young and did not have a large military or money to fight war

19. What led to the creation of political parties in the United States?

Disagreement between Jefferson and Hamilton over interpretation of the constitution (specifically the Bank of the United States)

20. After the Revolutionary War, the United States expanded its boundary to which major river?

Mississippi River

21. What allowed the size of the nation to double in 1803?

Louisiana Purchase

22. Why was the purchase of the Louisiana Territory controversial?

Congress did not grant permission to purchase entire territory, only New Orleans, Jefferson had to use loose interpretation of the constitution to make purchase (ability to make treaties)

Sectionalism (1820-1860)

Erie Canal, Monroe Doctrine, Plantation, Abolition, Sectionalism, Manifest Destiny, Spoils System, Trail of Tears, Mexican-American War, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, Kansas Nebraska Act, Popular Sovereignty, Dred Scot v. Sanford

23. Explain why the plantation system was used in the south rather than the north.

South had the climate and topography (flat land) to grow a large quantity of crops, north had a shorter growing season and was more mountainous thus not best for plantations

24. How was Texas added to the United States?

Americans moved to Texas to start plantations and brought their slaves with them, eventually they wanted their independence from Mexico, within 10 years Texas was annexed into the US

25. What lands were gained during the Mexican-American War?

Mexican Cession- California, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado

26. Define: Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scot v. Sandford, Election of Lincoln (1860)

- Missouri Compromise- Maine entered as a free state, Missouri entered as a slave state, dividing line at 36' 30"
- Compromise of 1850- California entered as a free state, fugitive slave act, popular sovereignty
- Kansas-Nebraska Act- Popular sovereignty would be used for Kansas and Nebraska to determine their slave status
- Dred Scot vs. Sandford- ruled that blacks were not citizens, slaves were property and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
- Election of Lincoln- Lincoln, a republican, won the presidency and was the immediate cause of the secession of southern states

Civil War

Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, Secession, Confederate States of America, Advantages and Disadvantages of the North vs. the South, Emancipation Proclamation, 13th Amendment

27. What was Lincoln's position on slavery when he ran for president in 1860?

He believed that the nation could not exist half slave and half free---but ran on the platform of not expanding slavery into new territories

28. What advantages and disadvantages did each side have during the Civil War?

North

- Advantages- men, money, factories, trains, telegraph lines, supplies, Lincoln, navy
- Disadvantages- generals, fighting on the offense, morale

South

- Advantages- generals, fighting on the defense, morale, knowledge of the land
- Disadvantages- political leadership, men, supplies, money

29. What was the Emancipation Proclamation?

War measure which freed the slaves in the states of rebellion (not the border states), changed the purpose of the war

30. Explain Lincoln's use of "war powers" during the Civil War.

- Suspended the Writs of Habeas Corpus- people who protested against the draft were sent to prison without an attorney or trial- this power is denied according to the constitution, said he could do so because of war time powers.
- Emancipation Proclamation- freed slaves but gave reason as military to destabilize the south