Colonial Must Know Dates

_______: __________________________
_______: _________________________

Reason for Exploration

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________

Mercantilism:

Navigation Acts:

Salutary Neglect:

Southern Colonies

Climate:

Cash Crops

What crop brought slaves to the Colonies?

French and Indian War

French and Indians verses ___________________ and ___________________

Fighting over land in the __________________________valley (past App Mountains)

Ends with the _____________________1763

King passed the Proclamation of 1763: _____________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

Southern Colonies

Climate:

Cash Crops

What crop brought slaves to the Colonies?
## Colonial People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: ____________________</td>
<td>Founded: Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Religion:</td>
<td>For:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>____________________</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Hutchinson</td>
<td>Got Kicked out of Massachusetts</td>
<td>Why:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>____________________</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Went to:</td>
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## Influences on Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magna Carta</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mayflower Compact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia House of Burgesses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. What would be the most appropriate cause of the effects listed below?

A. Religious persecution
B. Political differences
C. Persecution of Catholics
D. The need for more farmland

2. How did geography influence the early economic development of New York, Boston, and Charleston?

A. Long coastlines offered abundant natural resources
B. Proximity to flooding Rivers
C. Natural harbors provided access to markets
D. Extreme climates limited productive activity

3. Catholics immigrated to the colony of Maryland in the seventeenth century primarily to-

A. Profit from natural resources
B. Avoid crop failures and famine
C. Produce cash crops to pay off debts
D. Escape persecution

British colonists objected to the Proclamation of 1763 because they-

A. Feared it would provoke attacks from American Indians
B. Did not want to share control of the fur trade with France
C. Resented the limits it imposed on westward expansion
D. Wanted to be able to trade freely with foreign nation

Which of the following best replaces the question mark in the diagram above?

A. Created a general council to manage the colonies
B. Experienced strict control by Parliament
C. Establish their own representative institutions
D. Appointed governors who reported to the king
## Increasing Tension with Britain after the French and Indian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British Policy</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Colonists Reaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Act</td>
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<td>Stamp Act</td>
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<td>Townshend Acts</td>
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<td>Tea Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intolerable Acts</td>
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## American Revolution: Main Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lexington &amp; Concord</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle of Saratoga</td>
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<td>Yorktown</td>
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<td>Treaty of Paris 1783</td>
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### Unalienable Rights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rights</th>
<th>Description</th>
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- Listed ___________ against the King

### Thomas Paine

It's ___________ ___________ to want ___________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People of the American Revolution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Boston Patriot" /></td>
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<td>Boston Patriot</td>
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<td><img src="image3" alt="African American" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Former Slave" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Slave</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. What two events complete the timeline above?
   F. Treaty of Paris: Proclamation of 1763
   G. Battle of Valley Forge: Battle of Trenton
   H. Proclamation of 1763: Battle of Bunker Hill
   J. Declaration of Independence: Battle of Yorktown

2. "Control of the seas means security. Control of the seas means peace. Control of the seas can mean victory. The United States must control the sea if it is to protect our security."
   John F. Kennedy

   What revolutionary fighter would support the quote above?
   A. Patrick Henry
   B. George Washington
   C. John Paul Jones
   D. Wentworth Cheswell

3. Who negotiated the alliance that helped the colonial army win the battle pictured above?
   F. George Washington
   G. Benjamin Franklin
   H. Marquis de Lafayette
   J. Thomas Jefferson

4. Which economic policy was based on the idea that the American colonies existed primarily to provide economic benefits for Great Britain?
   a. Mercantilism
   b. Free Enterprise
   c. Socialism
   d. Laissez faire capitalism
Articles to Constitution

America’s 1st Constitution: _______________________________________

List 5 major weaknesses (remember the hand)

1. _______________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________

What was the 1 accomplishment of the Articles?

_________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________

Constitution Convention

Must know date: ________________

Which plan wins: ________________ Plan written by ___________________________

How many branches: ___________

Great compromise: Settled the _________________ issue

Senate ______ per state   House of Reps # based on _____________

3/5 Compromise: Settled how to ___________________________________

Ratify or Not to Ratify?

Federalists: supported a ___________ Federal Government

Anti-Federalists: wanted a ____________________________ added before ratifying

7 Principles of the Constitution

| Power (authority) of government comes from the people |
| People elect representatives that makes laws for the good of the people |
| Government power is shared between the federal and state government |
| Each branch of government has it’s own power |
| Each branch makes sure the others are doing their jobs legally |
| Powers of government are restricted |
| 1st 10 amendments of the Constitution |

Anti-Federalist  |  Federalists
Bill of Rights-1st 10 amendments are the Bill of Rights

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</table>

**What do these words mean?**

1. Amend: _______________________________________________________
2. Ratify: _______________________________________________________
3. Nullify: _____________________________________________________
4. Significant: ________________________________________________
5. Encounter: _________________________________________________
6. Objected to: ________________________________________________
7. Opposed: __________________________________________________
8. Priority: ___________________________________________________
9. Enabling: ___________________________________________________
The majority of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation dealt with—

F. the lack of a strong federalistic government.  
G. the confederation of states with equal voice in Congress.  
H. the absence of states' rights.  
J. Congress having power to sign treaties.

“Among the numerous advantages promised by a well constructed Union, none deserves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and the violence of faction.”

James Madison

In what document would you have seen this quote?

F. Anti-Federalist Papers  
G. Federalist Papers  
H. Declaration of Independence  
J. United States Constitution

Why did George Mason refuse to sign the Constitution and oppose its ratification?

F. It did not adequately protect individuals from potential government abuse.  
G. It did not give the executive branch enough power to oversee the military.  
H. It prevented the legislative branch from effectively governing the states.  
J. It prevented the judicial branch from using judicial review.

“I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”  
- Evelyn Beatrice Hall

How is the idea expressed represented in a constitutional republic?

F. The people having the ability to bear arms.  
G. The people having protection against search and seizure.  
H. The people having the right to speedy trial.  
J. The people having the ability to express their ideas.

“. . . it is the opinion of this committee that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme Legislature, Judiciary, and Executive. . .  

— Resolution submitted by Edmund Randolph, Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1787

In adopting this resolution, the framers of the Constitution showed their belief in the—

A. judicial review  
B. elastic clause  
C. states' rights  
D. separation of powers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Federalists</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>John Marshall: Chief Justice Supreme Court</td>
<td>Marbury v Madison (1803)</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Est:</td>
<td>Gibbons v Ogden</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Stated:</td>
<td>Stated:</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>McCullough v Maryland</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Stated:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Worcester v Georgia</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>N.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I.</td>
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<td>B.</td>
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</table>
“Acts of Congress in conflict with the Constitution are not law and therefore are non-binding to the courts, and that the judiciary’s first responsibility is always to uphold the Constitution.”

John Marshall

In what year did Justice John Marshall make this precedent setting decision on the role of the Supreme Court?

f. 1800

g. 1803

h. 1812

i. 1810

The national bank was established using the “necessary and proper” clause in the U.S. Constitution. Who would be opposed to using implied powers to establish a national bank?

f. Alexander Hamilton

g. James Madison

h. George Washington

j. John Adams

“Of all the dangers which encompass the liberties of a republican state, the intrusion of a foreign influence into the administration of their affairs, is the most alarming.”

John Q. Adams

Which President’s foreign policy is best supported by the quote?

a. Andrew Jackson

b. Thomas Jefferson

c. James Madison

d. George Washington

What do the Supreme Court cases of McCulloch vs. Maryland and Gibbons vs. Ogden have in common?

f. They both give states more power over the national government.

g. They both give the national government power over the states.

h. They both increased the power of the judicial branch.

j. They both regulate interstate trade.
"It is America's right to stretch from sea to shining sea. Not only do we have a responsibility to our citizens to gain valuable natural resources, we also have a responsibility to civilize this beautiful land."

The idea expressed in the quote above led to the following:

F Treaty of Versailles
G Treaty of Paris of 1783
H Treaty of Ghent
J Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

What quote best reflects the main idea of the Westward Expansion era?

A "Go West young man, and grow up with the country."
B "The Constitution shall never be construed... to prevent the people of the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms."
C "Reform is not pleasant, but grievous; no person can reform themselves without suffering and hard work, how much less a nation."
D "It is impossible to rightly govern a nation without God and the bible."

The phrase "by military conquest, treaty, and purchase" could be used to describe the

a. causes of the War of 1812.
b. reasons the United States entered into the Civil War.
c. land obtained in the Convention of 1818.
d. ways in which the territory of the United States expanded.

One of the causes of the U.S.-Mexican War was a dispute over:

f. slavery in Texas.
g. the border between Texas and Mexico.
h. population growth in Texas.
j. removal of American Indians in Texas.

Where was most of the territory the United States acquired during the era of Manifest Destiny?

F Most acquisitions were west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Mississippi River.
G Most acquisitions were along the Canadian border with the United States.
H Most acquisitions were in the southeastern portion of the United States.
J Most acquisitions were west of the Mississippi River.
### Social Reform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Reform</th>
<th>What did they want?</th>
<th>Who was involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abolition</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Temperance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s Rights</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Writers</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Invention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invention</th>
<th>Inventor</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Gin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interchangeable Parts</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Telegraph</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Plow</td>
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**Erie Canal**

The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, enabled the water transportation of goods from the Great Lakes to New York City.

**Frederick Douglas** | **William Lloyd Garrison**
Sectionalism: ________________________________________________________________

Missouri Compromise: _______________________________________________________________________________________________

Compromise of 1850: ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Included Fugitive Slave Act: ________________________________________________________________________________________

Kansas-Nebraska Act: ________________________________________________________________________________________________

Led to Bleeding Kansas: _______________________________________________________________________________________________
Civil War: _____________ to ________________

Election of 1860
Republican: ________________________________
Stance on Slavery: ________________________________
3 Other Candidates
__________________________ wins
__________________________ secedes

Major Battles of the Civil War

Lincoln’s Thoughts Throughout the War

Lincoln’s 1st Inaugural Address:

Emancipation Proclamation:

Gettysburg Address:

Lincoln’s 2nd Inaugural Address:

-------------: 1st Major Battle

-------------: Turning Point-Union
Confidence

High

-------------: Union gets Mississippi River

-------------: used “Total War” –devastated the south

-------------: Lee surrendered to Grant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Confederate</th>
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<td><img src="image1" alt="Image" /></td>
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Reconstruction: Post Civil War

Reconstruction Amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amendment</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thirteenth (Dec. 18, 1865)</td>
<td>Abolished slavery in the United States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Fourteenth (July 28, 1868)  | • Granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.  
                               | • Provided that no state could make laws to deprive citizens of life, liberty, property, or equal protection of the law.  
                               | • Specified that any state that denied male citizens the right to vote would lose representation in Congress. |
| Fifteenth (March 30, 1870)  | Prohibited the denial of voting rights based on race, color, or previous condition of servitude. |

Lincoln is Assassinated- Vice President Andrew Johnson Takes Over

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