Semester 1 Exam Study Guide

# Chapters 1 - 2

* What is the name of overland travel to Asia from Europe for trade?
	+ Silk Road
* What was the slave trade?
	+ Trading people used for forced labor
* What was Colonization?
	+ Establishing and controlling distant settlements
* What was the Columbian Exchange?
	+ The transportation of people, resources, plants, and livestock between hemispheres
* The densest areas of Native American populations tended to be around what?
	+ Large bodies of water such as oceans and lakes
* What issues did Native Americans have with European diseases?
	+ No natural immunity to diseases
* When demand for workers grows, the price for slaves does what?
	+ Rises

# Chapter 3

* What was the name of a religious movement that sought a return to the Puritan code?
	+ The Great Awakening
* What did Britain and France competed as during this time period?
	+ World powers
* What is the name of a period defined by the use of reason and the scientific method?
	+ The Enlightenment
* In what areas/trades did slaves work in the South?
	+ Fields, domestics, artisans
* What is an indentured servant?
	+ escaping debt or a prison sentence
* What did the South develop?
	+ A self-sufficient, rural society
* What did British troops send to the Native Americans in retaliation for their attacks on the forts west of the Appalachian Mountains?
	+ Small pox infested blankets

# Chapter 4

* What did not apply to Britain and taxed anything printed in the colonies?
	+ Stamp Act
* What was essentially the first battle of the Revolution and misnamed for the hill they were fighting for?
	+ Battle of Bunker Hill
* When was the Declaration of Independence adopted on?
	+ Adopted on July 4, 1776
* What officially ended the Revolutionary War in 1783?
	+ Treaty of Paris
* Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
	+ Thomas Jefferson
* Name the things the Patriots did when they declared Independence?
	+ Opened ports to non-British trade
* What is included in the Declaration of Independence:
	+ Preamble explaining why a separation is necessary
	+ Eloquent statement on human rights
	+ Formal statement of separation from Britain
* What group viewed the colonists as a bigger threat than Britain?
	+ Native Americans
* The 1782 peace talks included which countries?
	+ United States
	+ France
	+ Spain
	+ Britain

# Chapter 5

* What was considered weak national government & formed the first government in the new United States?
	+ Articles of Confederation
* What kind of government has the people rule through elected representatives?
	+ Republic
* What is the name of a group selected by the state to elect the president and the vice-president?
	+ Electoral college
* What is the name for provisions in the US Constitution that prevent one branch dominating another?
	+ Checks and balances
* From the time of the Declaration of Independence until the ratification of the Constitution, the United States functioned without what?
	+ A president
* What was an agreement about how to determine a state’s representation in Congress?
	+ Great Compromise
* What is the system that maintains the separation of powers among the branches of the federal government called?
	+ Checks and balances
* What was the number of states needed to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect?
	+ 9
* Adding a bill of rights to the Constitution was largely supported by which group?
	+ Anti-Federalists
* Who wrote letters in *The Federalist*?
	+ John Jay
	+ Patrick Henry
	+ Alexander Hamilton

# Constitution

* What was the name of the first document of national government / constitution for the United States?
	+ Articles of Confederation
* In what year was the current constitution written?
	+ 1787
* Who is considered the “Father of the Constitution” for his efforts in the writing of the current constitution?
	+ James Madison
* What is the more “common name” for the first ten amendments to the constitution?
	+ Bill of Rights
* What is the “official name” of the legislative branch of the federal government?
	+ Congress
* The U.S. Congress is “bicameral.” This means?
	+ Two branches or houses
* A bill must be introduced by whom?
	+ a member of congress
* A bill must do which of the following before being sent to the President for consideration?
	+ Pass both houses of Congress
* How many years in a president’s term?
	+ four
* How many full terms may one person serve as president?
	+ two
* What is the minimum age for voting in the US?
	+ eighteen
* What city is the state capitol of Illinois?
	+ Springfield

# Chapter 6

* Who got into a disagreement with Alexander Hamilton over his financial policies for the new nation?
	+ Thomas Jefferson
* Who led the expedition that more than doubled the size of the U.S.?
	+ Lewis & Clark
* What principle was affirmed in the Supreme Court case of *Marbury* v. *Madison*?
	+ the right of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional
* Who was president when the United States acquired and began to explore the Louisiana Territory?
	+ Thomas Jefferson
* Who attempted to unite Native Americans into a confederacy to protect their homeland against white intruders?
	+ Tecumseh

# Chapter 7

* What is the name of the routes along which the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from Georgia?
	+ Trail of Tears
* What is the US policy warning European nations not in interfere in the affairs of the Western hemisphere?
	+ Monroe Doctrine
* What is the production of goods in large quantities, made possible by the use of machinery and the division of labor?
	+ Mass production
* Which law that forced Native Americans from the East to move to lands in the West?
	+ Indian Removal Act
* What change in social and economic organization that resulted from the replacement of hand tools with machines?
	+ Industrial Revolution
* What series of laws enacted maintained the balance of slave and free states?
	+ Missouri Compromise
* Which area did the Monroe Doctrine aim to free from European influence?
	+ the Western Hemisphere
* Which development led to a sharp rise in the number of slaves imported to the southern United States?
	+ the cotton gin

# Chapter 8

* For which action is Nat Turner well known?
	+ leading a violent slave revolt
* What did the abolition movement promote?
	+ ending the institution of slavery
	+ work as an urban slave
	+ lecture on the evils of slavery
* What are journeymen?
	+ skilled artisans who are employed by master artisans

# Chapter 9

* A trail used by pioneers who traveled by Conestoga wagons or walked on foot.
	+ Oregon trail
* What river did President James K. Polk want to be the southern boundary of Texas?
	+ Rio Grande
* What inventor created a way to enable farmers to replace their oxen with horses?
	+ John Deere
* Which now-current state declared independence from another country?
	+ Texas
* List all the ways industrialization changed the early 19th century
	+ specialization
	+ lower prices for manufactured products
	+ widened differences between North and South
* What advantage did canals have over the railroads during the 1840s?
	+ shiping by canal was cheaper
* What was the main appeal Texas held for American settlers when it was under Mexican rule?
	+ The land was cheap

# Chapter 10

* Who’s actions at Pottawatomie Creek triggered dozens of violent incidents and led to Bleeding Kansas?
	+ John Brown
* Why could Congress not forbid slavery in any territory because it would interfere with a slaveholder’s right to own property?
	+ Dred Scott Decision
* What is the name for open fighting in Kansas between pro & anti-slavery supporters?
	+ Bleeding Kansas
* Name the causes of the Civil War:
	+ Abraham Lincoln’s election
	+ Dred Scott case
	+ States wanted to nullify laws and acts from the federal government
	+ admitting new states into the union
	+ Northern sentiment changed towards slavery
* What is the name for formal withdrawal of a state from the Union?
	+ secession
* What did the Dred Scott decssion do? List all of the concequences
	+ please Southerners
	+ Rule slaves didn’t have rights
	+ guarantee that slavery would not be allowed in future states

# Chapter 11

* Who was the Republican who won the presidency in 1860?
	+ Abraham Lincoln
* Who was the Southern sympathizer and actor who assassinated President Lincoln?
	+ John Wilkes Booth
* Who was the hero at Vicksburg who became commander of all Union armies in1864?
	+ Ulysses S. Grant
* Who was the president of the Confederacy?
	+ Jefferson Davis
* Who was the Confederate commander who opposed secession but sided with his beloved state of Virginia?
	+ Robert E. Lee
* List the battles of the Civil War
	+ Gettysburg
	+ Fort Sumter
	+ Bull Run
	+ Antietam
	+ Fredericksburg
* When the Civil War began, what was Abraham Lincoln’s main goal?
	+ to restore the Union
* Which of the following abolished slavery in the North?
	+ 13th amendment
* What was the stated aim of the Emancipation Proclamation?
	+ free slaves behind Confederate lines

# Chapter 12

* Who was the president who favored the lenient Ten-Percent Plan for Reconstruction?
	+ Abraham Lincoln
* What are the laws that could deny entry of African Americans to towns, and strip them of rights in towns?
	+ black codes
* Who was the system of sharecropping was least beneficial to during Reconstruction?
	+ Sharecroppers
* What increased in the South during Reconstruction (list multiple)?
	+ taxes.
	+ public works programs.
	+ populations of towns and cities.
* What is a system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crop produced on the land?
	+ sharecropping
* Who did President Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction aim to punish?
	+ Confederate Leaders
* What is this an example of? “No public meetings of negroes or freedmen shall be allowed within the town.”
	+ black codes
* “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude,…shall exist within the United States”, according to the…
	+ 13th Amendment
* No one can be kept from voting because of race, color, or former enslavement, according to the…
	+ 15th Amendment

# Chapter 13

* Why did the policy of treating the Great Plains as a huge reservation change?
	+ White settlers began wanting the land on the Plains.
* Which of the following was **most** responsible for bringing an end to the era of the wide-open western frontier?
	+ the railroad
* Which of the following did **not** intensify the debts that Plains farmers had during the late 1800s?
	+ a shrinking supply of farm land

# Chapter 14

* Which of the following **most** allowed manufacturers to build their factories away from rivers?
	+ electricity
* Why were scabs unpopular with striking workers during the late 1800s?
	+ They were workers used to break strikes.
* What made it possible to construct skyscrapers in the 1800s?
	+ new methods of making steel

# Chapter 15

* The main goal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was to
	+ decrease Chinese immigration.

# Chapter 16

* What factor prevented the greatest number of children from attending public high schools?
	+ racism.
* What did Southern states sometimes use a grandfather clause to allow them to do?
	+ keep African Americans from voting while allowing whites to do so.
* Skyscrapers were made possible by the invention of what?
	+ the elevator and a steel framework.
* What did the Supreme Court rule in the case of *Plessy* v. *Ferguson*?
	+ racial segregation in public facilities was legal.