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.