

# US History Content Review List #1

Directions: Each term, item, person, thing, etc. listed below must be defined & fully explained. The identification that you create is to be placed on an index card. The term goes on one side and the definition/analysis is placed on the other.

- 1) 1<sup>st</sup> permanent European settlement: reasons for establishing settlement
- 2) New France
  - a) Quebec
  - b) Fur trading
  - c) Relationships with natives (impact on the French & Indian War)
- 3) Dutch Settlement patterns: New Amsterdam conquered by British
  - a) Dutch religious values & motivations for living in Dutch settlements
- 4) 1<sup>st</sup> permanent English settlement: reasons for establishing settlement
  - a) Virginia Company: private joint stock company vs. royal charter (what caused the switch)
  - b) John Rolfe & tobacco crop: how did it impact the economic stability of the colony
  - c) Tobacco & Jamestown: explain the impact on African slave labor
  - d) Bacon's Rebellion (explain the causes of the rebellion and its impact)
  - e) House of Burgesses
  - f) Causes of the struggles and conflicts with the Powhatan confederacy
- 5) Plymouth Colony:
  - a) Mayflower Compact
  - b) Reasons for leaving England and Holland
  - c) Relationships with native Americans
- 6) Massachusetts Bay Colony:
  - a) Salem Witch Trials
  - b) Half-Way Covenant
  - c) Reasons for loss of charter
  - d) King Phillip's War causes
  - e) Mass. Bay Colony & town hall meetings = democracy in action
- 7) Connecticut: John Hooker & Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (explain their connection to the early examples of democracy in colonial North America)
- 8) Proprietary colonies and their proprietors (identify the 13 original colonies and their founder(S) or groups responsible for establishing the colony)
- 9) Pennsylvania: William Penn & the Holy Experiment (explain political, economic, social, and religious characteristics of the colony)
  - a) Explain how Philadelphia became the largest and most prosperous city in the colonies
- 10) Triangle trade, legs of the trade and purpose, and Middle Passage

- 11) Mercantilism (define the economic concept)
  - a) British Mercantilist theory: explain why the British needed the North American colonies & how they implemented their mercantilist policies)
- 12) Navigation Acts (explain the Acts, identify the colonists response to the Acts, and explain the effectiveness of British enforcement of the acts and its link to “salutary neglect”)
- 13) 1<sup>st</sup> Great Awakening & Jonathan Edwards (explain how it represents American individualism & identity)
- 14) Benjamin Franklin & Accomplishments
  - a) Author of Poor Richard’s Almanac
  - b) Author of the Albany Plan of Union (what was the purpose of the plan & its outcome)
  - c) Franklin’s role in the American Revolution and securing French Aid
  - d) Inventor & Renaissance man (identify major inventions and scientific contributions)
- 15) French & Indian War (explain how the end of the war led to a change in British taxation and legislative policy towards the colonies)
  - a) Explain the evolution of colonial resistance to taxation from 1763 to 1775
- 16) Proclamation of 1763 (identify terms of the Proclamation & the impact it had on the colonists)
  - a) Pontiac’s Rebellion: explain the role it played in the creation of the Proclamation of 1763
- 17) Stamp Act (identify the terms of the Act & how the colonists responded to it)
  - a) Stamp Act Congress: what was the purpose of the Congress & how many colonies were present
- 18) Intolerable Acts (identify the individual acts and explain why the Acts were “intolerable”)
- 19) Committees of Correspondence (identify their purpose and their impact on colonial unity)
- 20) 1<sup>st</sup> Continental Congress (reasons for calling the Congress & accomplishments)
- 21) 2<sup>nd</sup> Continental Congress (reasons for calling the Congress & accomplishments)
- 22) Sons of Liberty (reasons for creating the organization and means by which they protested)
- 23) Daughters of Liberty (reasons for creating the organization and means by which they protested)
- 24) Thomas Paine & Common Sense (what was the purpose of the pamphlet and its outcome)
- 25) Declaration of Independence:
  - a) Role of Richard Lee
  - b) Role of Thomas Jefferson
- 26) Explain the influence of the Enlightenment and John Locke (natural rights)
- 27) Battle of Saratoga (explain why it was the turning point of the war and how it led to French assistance)
- 28) Role of Baron Friedrich Von Steuben in American Revolution
- 29) French aid in the American Revolution
  - a) Role of Benjamin Franklin
  - b) Role of the Marquis de Lafayette
  - c) Role of the French in the British surrender at Yorktown

- 30) Impact and significance of Valley Forge: explain the significance of the Continental Army making it through Valley Forge and the role of Baron Von Steuben in training the Army
- 31) Battle of Yorktown
  - a) Cornwallis surrender and beginning of British peace negotiations
- 32) Land Ordinance of 1785
- 33) NW Ordinance of 1787
- 34) Identify and explain the weaknesses of Articles of Confederation
- 35) Shay's Rebellion
  - a) Identify the causes of the rebellion
  - b) Explain the impact of the rebellion in the formation of the Constitutional Convention
- 36) Great Compromise: representation of states & appropriations bills
  - a) Virginia Plan (identify and explain the terms)
  - b) New Jersey Plan (identify and explain the terms)
  - c) Connecticut or the "Great Compromise" (identify and explain the terms)
- 37) Montesquieu (explain the connection between his philosophy and the creation of "separation of powers" in the US Constitution)
- 38) 3/5 Compromise
  - a) Identify the southern reasons for the compromise
  - b) Identify Northern objections to the compromise
  - c) Identify the terms of the compromise
- 39) Whiskey Rebellion
  - a) Identify the causes of the rebellion (link to Hamilton's economic plan)
  - b) Explain the impact of the rebellion and how it led to a growth in power of the federal gov't
- 40) Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists: beliefs and political view points
- 41) Federalist Papers
  - a) Identify the key authors and concepts of the Federalist Papers (what was their goal?)
  - b) Federalist: implied and broad powers for Federal government
  - c) Anti-Federalist: limited powers of central government & strong state's rights
- 42) Bill of Rights
  - a) Identify the individual Amendments and the authors of the Bill of Rights
  - b) Explain the role of the Bill of Rights in gaining the support of the Anti-Federalists
- 43) Fugitive slave law of 1793: required to return escaped slaves (no penalty)
- 44) Alexander Hamilton
  - a) Explain his Federalist philosophies on government
  - b) Identify the components of Hamilton's economic plan in 1790
  - c) Identify the structure and purpose of the Bank of the United States

- 45) Constitution: strict constructionist vs. loose construction interpretation of the Constitution in Supreme Court cases
  - a) Early 1800s: Federalist loose constructionists and Republicans: strict interpretation of the Constitution & limited federal powers
- 46) Washington & leadership skills (explain and provide examples throughout history)
- 47) Foreign Policy Issues 1790 to 1812:
  - a) Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality: explain why Washington claimed that the US was "neutral" and explain what American neutrality was in regards to trade with Britain and France
  - b) John Adams: neutrality b/w France and Great Britain John Adams foreign policy issues
  - c) Jay's Treaty: explain the terms of the treaty and the impact that it had on the Federalists and Republicans
  - d) X, Y, Z Affair: explain the circumstances surrounding the controversy
  - e) Alien & Sedition Acts: explain why the Federalists passed the laws and their impact
  - f) Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions: who wrote them and why they wrote them
- 48) John Marshall Supreme Court decisions: strengthening of the federalist approach to government
  - a) Gibbons vs. Ogden; McCulloch vs. Maryland; Fletcher vs. Peck; Woodward vs. Dartmouth – explain the ruling on each case and how it strengthened national government powers
- 49) pre-Revolutionary War crops (identify the major crops that existed in North America prior to 1800)
- 50) Eli Whitney
  - a) invention of the cotton gin: explain the impact that it had on the extension of slavery
  - b) invention of "interchangeable parts": explain how it contributed to the American Industrial Rev.
- 51) Louisiana Purchase & constitutionality of the purchase
  - a) Explain the reasons for the purchase
  - b) Lewis & Clark Expedition: explain why, how, and where
  - c) Constitutionality: explain the controversy surrounding the purchase of the land and the extension of citizenship to the citizens of the newly acquired territory
- 52) War of 1812
  - a) Explain the causes: British impressment of US sailors, British sale of weapons to Native Americans in the US Northwest Territory, and presence of British forts and naval forces on the Great Lakes
  - b) Identify the major battles: US invasion of Canada, Baltimore, burning of D.C., and New Orleans
- 53) American System: explain the purpose for the creation of the system and identify its components
  - a) Define a "tariff" and "internal improvements"
  - b) Early 1800's westward expansion and land opportunities
  - c) Erie Canal: where, when, why, and how (who finally paid for it); impact on NYC and West
- 54) Era of Good Feelings: explain why the period of 1816 to 1824 had this nickname
- 55) 1819: Treaty of Onis (a.k.a Adams-Onis Treaty): identify terms of the treaty; link to Manifest Destiny
  - a) Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi from Spain

- 56) Missouri Compromise of 1820: identify terms of the treaty and explain its role in contributing to the escalation of tensions between abolition and pro-slavery forces and eventually the Civil War
- 57) Monroe Doctrine
- 58) Election of 1824: The Corrupt Bargain – explain role of Adams, Henry Clay, and Andrew Jackson and why it ended the “Era of Good Feelings”
- 59) Andrew Jackson: Tariff of 1828, Nullification Crisis, and the “Force Bill”: identify each piece of legislation and explain how the conflict was a prelude to the Civil War and the “state’s rights” issue
- 60) 1830: Andrew Jackson and the Indian Removal Act/Trail of Tears (link to Manifest Destiny)
  - a) Cherokee vs. Georgia: explain the impact of the decision and Jackson’s decision to ignore the ruling
- 61) Jacksonian Democracy: identify policies of Andrew Jackson that led to the phrase (expanded suffrage for white males, increased voter participation, and attack on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Bank of the United States)
- 62) Jackson, Calhoun, Tariff of 1828 and nullification crisis, and the Congressional Force Bill
- 63) Creation of the Whig Party: identify who created it and why; identify policies re: westward expansion, slavery, railroads, and Industry from 1830 to 1860
- 64) Panic of 1837: identify the causes of the Panic and impact on the Presidency of Van Buren
- 65) Manifest Destiny (values, beliefs, and goals)
- 66) Erie Canal, NYC, and Northeast economic growth
- 67) Nat Turner
- 68) 2<sup>nd</sup> Great Awakening: identify what the movement was and its impact on reform movements
  - a) Charles Finney, Hiram Revels
  - b) Identify Key Abolitionists: Grimke, Garrison, Douglass (end slavery w/o compensation)
  - c) Frederick Douglass and the North Star
  - d) Transcendentalism: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau & Walden
  - e) Catherine Beecher Stowe and moral guidance of society
  - f) Seneca Falls Convention: Declaration of Sentiments
  - g) Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott
  - h) Horace Mann: abolition, education reform, women’s rights, and mental health reform (not slavery)
- 69) Manifest Destiny & Westward expansion
  - a) Extension of slavery into the Western Territories: identify all laws (compromises included) that addressed the issue of the expansion of slavery; explain the link to Nativism and the rise of the Free Soilers and the Know Nothings; link to popular sovereignty and causes of the Civil War
  - b) Gold Rush: explain the link to the expansion of the railroads west and the shift in population from East to West in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; link to immigration (Chinese and Irish) and the establishment of the “Bear Republic”
  - c) Railroads: explain the connection of the railroad industry and steel in the evolution of the American Industrial Revolution (Gilded Age); identify the date and location of the linking of the transcontinental railroad; explain the connection to the “People’s Party” - Populism

- d) Explain the impact on native Americans:
  - e) Identify the significance of Treaties & Battles: – Fort Laramie, Battle of Little Big Horn, Battle of Wounded Knee
  - f) Identify key Native American leaders: Chief Joseph, Sitting Bull, and Crazy Horse
- 70) War With Mexico: identify and explain the causes & effects
- a) Explain the link to the Mexican Revolution and the est. of the “Lone Star Republic”
  - b) Explain the differences between Whigs and Democrats re: annexation of Texas
  - c) Identify the date and the means by which Texas was annexed by the USA
  - d) Identify the chain of events that led to actual warfare between the US and Mexico over the disputed Texas territory
  - e) Identify the terms Wilmot Proviso and the impact on North vs. South relations
  - f) Identify the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
  - g) Explain the connection to the Compromise of 1850
- 71) Compromise of 1850: identify the terms of the agreement and the connection to the Civil War
- a) Fugitive Slave Act: explain the impact on increased abolitionism
- 72) Kansas-Nebraska Act: popular sovereignty & Stephen A. Douglas
- 73) Lincoln vs. Douglas debates: explain the impact on Lincoln’s political career and the explanation of the Freeport Doctrine
- 74) John Brown & Bleeding Kansas = increased north vs. south tensions
- 75) John Brown and the Raid on Harper’s Ferry: explain the connection to the secession of the South
- 76) Dred Scott decision
- a) Identify the rulings handed down by Chief Justice Taney and explain the outcomes: African-Americans were not citizens (free or slave) and the link to the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- 77) Harriet Beecher Stowe & Uncle Tom’s Cabin: explain how this escalated tensions b/w North and South
- 78) Election of 1860:
- a) Republican party vs. Northern Democrats vs. Southern Democrats: election of
  - b) Election of Abraham Lincoln: explain its link to the secession of the first southern states
- 79) Attack on Fort Sumter
- 80) Union vs. Confederate Civil War strategies and leaders