-Constitution ratified
-Philadelphia PA
-James Madison- father of Constitution
-Supreme law of the land

Articles of Confederation- (weaknesses and strengths)

Weak central govt
-no money
-boundary disputes
-blaming states
-no respect from other countries



Strength- Northwest ordinance- once the population of a territory reached 60,000, it could become a state

Comparison Charts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Issue | Federalist | Democratic-Republican |
| **Best Type of Government** | National | State-small government |
| **Leader** | Alexander Hamilton | Thomas Jefferson |
| **Ideal Economy** | Protective tariffsIndustry/factory | Farming/disliked protective tariffs |
| **Views on the Constitution** | Loose interpretation of Constitution | Strict interp of Constitution  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | North/Union | South/Confederacy |
| Reasons for fighting | Preserve the Union | Become independent from the United States- state sovereignty |
| Adv/Disadv.  | A-bigger population, strong navy, industriesD- few able leaders, no motivation to fight | A-superior leadership, knew the land, support from EnglandD- less of a population, no navy, few supplies |
| President | Lincoln | Jefferson Davis |
| Military Leader | Ulysses S Grant | Robert E Lee |
| Surrender: **Who surrendered to Whom and WHERE (name the place where the surrender took place)?** | Lee surrendered to Grant in 1895 at Appomattox Courthouse  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Significant People**  | **Contributions/Significance** |
| **James Madison** | **Father of the Constitution** |
| **Henry Clay** | **Great Compromiser- nullification crisis, Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850** |
| **Frederick Douglass** | **Abolitionist-author of the North Star** |
| **Sojourner Truth** | **Women’s suffrage, reformer- fought for equal rights for women of color** |
| **Dorothea Dix** | **Prison/mental ill reformer** |
| **Eli Whitney** | **Inventor of the cotton gin and interchangeable parts** |
| **Andrew Jackson** | **Trail of Tears, Indian removal act, founder of the Democratic Party, Nullification Crisis, destroyed national bank** |
| **Lowell Girls** | **Factory workers who moved to the north off of the farms** |
| **Frances Scott Key** | **Author of the Star Spangled banner during the War of 1812** |
| **Samuel Slater** | **Father of the Industrial revolution**  |

-Louisiana purchase
-doubled the size of the US
-Bought from France 15 million
-Thomas Jefferson

Civil War
Fought because of States Rights
United States (Union-North) vs Confederate States (South)
-Union victory



Manifest Destiny- Complete the map, include the date acquired, or any treaties.

**Chapters 8 – The U. S. Constitution:**

**1**. What was the second written government for the United States?
Constitution

**2.** Who wrote the first ten amendments to the Constitution? Anti-Federalists Why were they ratified to the Constitution? To protect individual rights

**3.** 7 Principles- define and describe each
 1. Federalism-establishes the division of power between the federal government and the states. Shared powers between states and federal government
 2. Republicanism-electing Senators and Representatives to make our laws

 3. Popular Sovereignty-elections, amendments, recalls PEOPLE VOTE- people have the power
 4. Separation of Powers- (explain each branch) there are 3 branches of government with their own functions and powers. (*Executive*-enforces laws, *Legislative*-makes laws, *Judicial*- interprets laws)
 5. Limited Government-the government cannot tell people where to live or what to do.

 6. Checks and Balances- President can veto laws, *Congress* can impeach the President; the *Supreme Court* determines if laws are constitutional.
 7. Individual Rights *Bill of Rights-*right to criticize the government, right to bear arms, right to a trial by jury.

**4.**Define

 1. Veto-to reject

 2. Amendment- to add, revise

 3. elastic clause- Congress has the ability to stretch the laws as they see fit. Anti-federalists disagreed with this

 4. Impeach- trial to put govt official out of office

**5.** What do we call the first 10 amendments to the Constitution? Bill of Rights

**6.**What is the Supreme Law of the Land? Constitution

**7.** Identify the first amendment Freedom of Religion, Assembly, Speech, Press, Petition (RASPP)

**Chapter 9- Washington and Adams:**

**1.** What three things did Washington say in his Farewell Address? Avoid political parties, sectionalism, foreign alliances

**2.** What is the significance of the Whiskey Rebellion? Showed that the federal government would not tolerate violence. There is a proper way to go about a law the people don’t like

**3.** Define precedent- tradition

**4.** What is the significance of Jay’s Treaty?

An agreement between Britain and the US that called for Britain to pay damages for seized American ships and to give up forts it still held in the west.
**5.**  Identify the following: Alien Act, Sedition Act, Naturalization Act
Alien Act- made it harder for immigrants to become citizens
Sedition Act- threw citizens in jail if they criticized the government

**6.** Explain the XYZ affair? Who were involved? Slogan?

John Adams sent diplomats to negotiate with France to keep them from attacking American ships. France bribed the US, and the US refused. Many other countries respected U.S. for this. John Adams avoided war with France

“Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute”

**Chapter 10 – Jefferson and Madison:**

**1.** How much did Thomas Jefferson offer to pay for New Orleans and West Florida? 10 million What did Napoleon offer to sell to the U. S. and for what price? 15 million, to pay for war Why was Jefferson hesitant to purchase this vast amount of land? It was unprecedented, no president has bought land before.

**2.** What were the results of the U. S. purchasing this land area? Doubled the size of the United States

**3.** What is the significance of Marbury v Madison?

Established judicial review

**4.** Define judicial review- gave the judicial branch the right to declare laws unconstitutional

**5.** What were the causes of the War of 1812? British impressments on American Sailors, British encouraging Indian Attacks

**6.** Who led the Americans in the Battle of New
Orleans? Andrew Jackson, became war hero

**7.** What ended the War of 1812? What were the terms? Treaty of Ghent-recognized US as independent from Britain
**8.** What is the significance of the War Hawks? **Advocated for the War of 1812 in congress**

**Chapter 11 – Monroe and the Industrial Revolution:**

1. Define Industrial Revolution. A long process that completely changed the way in which goods were produced. Goods could be made faster and easier

2. Define interchangeable parts. Who was the inventor of interchangeable parts? Identical pieces placed in machines or products without having to start over and remake the product. Eli Whitney

3. What was the Clermont? 1st steamboat Who invented it? Robert Fulton

4. In what industry were the first factories used? North

5. Define Era of Good Feelings.During Monroe’s presidency- strong sense of pride and nationalism in America

6. What is the significance of the Monroe Doctrine?
No more European colonization in the western hemisphere
7. What is the significance of the Adams-Onis treaty? Purchased from spain for 5 million (Florida)

**Chapter 12 – The Jacksonian Era:**

1. Define spoils system- a system where government officials would reward supporters with government jobs
2. Why did Jackson want to destroy the Bank of the U. S.? (4 reasons)

He thought the bank was too powerful
he wanted state banks
favored the rich only

3. Define states' rights.
defined in the 10th amendment. States have the right to nullify a law.
4. What was the significance of the Nullification Crisis? Increased protective tariffs in the North and South

5. Why did South Carolina threaten to secede during Jackson's term as president?

Felt that protective tariffs were unfair and violated states’ rights

6. What was the Indian Removal Act? Define Trail of Tears. Forced removal of Native Americans west of the Mississippi River to the Indian territory

**Chapter 13 – Westward Expansion:**

1. How was Texas added as a state? Annexed in 1845
2. Define manifest destiny.**idea that it was America’s God given right to expand west (Atlantic to pacific coast)**
3. What was the immediate cause of the Mexican War? **Texas annexation and the deaths on the disputed territory**

4. What were the parts of the Treaty of Guadalupe- Hidalgo? What war was ended by this treaty?

**Texas border was east of Rio Grande**
5. Who discovered gold in California? **Gold discovered at Sutters Mill**

6. Define Forty-Niners- **individuals who rushed to California in 1849 to find gold**.

7. What was the Gadsden Purchase? **Land (new mexico) purchased from Mexico for 10 million**

**Chapter 15 – Reform Movements and the New American Culture:**

1. Define the following:
 1. Temperance Movement- **banning of alcohol in hopes to stop family abuse and violence**

 2. Abolitionist Movement- **a cause to end slavery** 3. Suffrage- **women’s right to vote**

 4. Civil disobedience- **by Henry David Thoreau, belief that it’s ok to disobey the government if what they are doing is morally wrong (slavery)**

 5. 2nd Great Awakening- **Charles Finney- revival**

2. Identify
 1. Henry David Thoreau- **believed in civil disobedience**
 2. William Lloyd Garrison- **abolitionist who published the Liberator**
 3. Susan B Anthony- **fought for women’s rights- equal pay and voting**
 4. Harriet Tubman-**conductor of the underground railroad. Abolitionist**

**Chapter 16 – Causes of the Civil War:**

*Identify the following Compromises:*

**1.** What were the three parts of the Missouri Compromise?

**1.Maine admitted as a free state
2. Missouri admitted as a slave state
3. Banned slavery north of 36 30 line**

**2.** What were the 5 parts of the Compromise of 1850?
**1. California admitted as a free state.
2. Texas would give western boarder to New Mexico
3. Banned slave trade in Washington DC
4. Fugitive Slave law passed
5. Utah and New Mexico could vote in regards to slavery**

**3.** Who was considered the Great Compromiser?
Henry Clay

*Define the significance of the Causes:*
**4.** Kansas-Nebraska Act- **popular sovereignty to vote on the issue of slavery
5.** Secede- **to officially withdraw or break away from**
**6.** Election of 1860- **Abraham Lincoln elected President, south Carolina seceded because they thought he would immediately abolish slavery
7.** Uncle Tom’s Cabin- **written by Harriet Beecher Stowe to open the eyes of the treatment of slaves. Angered many southerners because it gave a negative view on slavery.
8.** John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry- **abolitionist who tried to lead a raid (gathered slaves to attack slave owners) and escape to freedom**
**9.** Fort Sumter- **1st shot of the Civil War- South Carolina- 1st conflict**

**10.** Fugitive Slave Act- **required northerners to return slaves to their southern owners**

**11.** What country was formed by the seceding states? **Confederate states of America**
**12.** Who were the President and Vice-President of the Union? Abraham Lincoln  **and Andrew Johnson**

**13.** Who were the President and Vice-President of the Confederacy? Jefferson Davis and VP-Alexander Stephens

**Chapter 17 – the Civil War:**

**1.** What was Lincoln's declared purpose for the war? Preserve the Union

**2.** Goal of Lincoln’s 1st Inaugural address vs Goal of Davis’ 1st Inaugural address?
**Lincoln- preserve the union, keep the states together
Davis- become independent from the United States. Form the Confederate states of America where all the states are sovereign.**

**3.** Identify the significance of the following battles:1. Bull Run-**1st battle of the Civil War- Confederate victory/realized this would be a long and bloody war**

 2. Antietam – **bloodiest battle of the Civil War**

 3. Gettysburg –**deadliest battle of the Civil War, turning point for the Union**

 4. Vicksburg **turning point battle for the union. Union troops took control of the Mississippi and split the Confederacy in two.**

**4.** What was the name of the Union war strategy? What were the goals of the plan?
**gain control of Mississippi River
Total War
seize Richmond**

**5.** What were the goals of the Confederate war strategy?
**fight defensive war
remain independent**

**6.** Who led the famous "March to the Sea"?
**General Sherman**
**7.** Define Total War.
**Complete destruction/cut off life supply of south. Burn businesses, homes, plantations.**
**8.** What did Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation do?
**Freed all slaves in rebellion with the US.**
**9.** Identify the goals of the Gettysburg Address.
**Written to inspire the soldiers to keep fighting. Dedication to all of those who died.**
**10.** Identify the significance of Appomattox Courthouse
**Lee surrendered to Grant**

**Chapter 18 – Reconstruction:**

1. Identify the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.
13th- FREE (abolished slavery)
14th- CITIZENS (all individuals regardless of race, born in America are citizens)
15th VOTE- (all males regardless of race have the right to vote)
2. What were the parts of the harsh Reconstruction Act passed by the Radical Republicans?

-hang Jefferson Davis for treason
-states must write new Constitutions
-must disband state governments in the south
-former Confederate soldiers were banned from voting

3. What President was put on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors? Was he found guilty and removed from office?

-Andrew Johnson- he fired many military commanders who supported Radical Reconstruction and Republicans decided to impeach him for treason, bribery, and other high crimes.

He was found not guilty of high crimes. Only shy of 1 vote from being impeached.

4. Define impeach- formal charge against a president or public official

5. Define Freedmens Bureau. US government agency founded during reconstruction to help former slaves find jobs, education and shelter.

6. Define Carpetbaggers.-**uncomplimentary nickname for a northerner who went to the South after the Civil War to start a business and make money**

7. Define Scalawags.**white southerner who supported the Republicans during reconstruction**

8. Define Ku Klux Klan.**secret society organized in the South after the Civil War to reassert white supremacy by means of violence**

9. Who assassinated Abraham Lincoln?
**John Wilkes Booth**

10. What was the purpose of the Freedman’s Bureau? **to provide jobs, education, and shelter for free men**

**My final U.S. History semester exam is on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I will complete my review and study to prepare myself for the exam.**

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**Student Signature**

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**Parent Signature**