Early Peoples
Define the following words:
sociology: the study of the origin, development and structure of human societies and the behavior of individuals and groups in society

archaeology: study of evidence left by early peoples

anthropology: the study of humankind in all its aspects, especially human culture or human development

geography: study of people, their environments, and their resources

history: account of what has happened in the lives of different people

economics: the study of the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services

political science: the study of political organizations, institution, especially governments

1. How do archaeologists study the past?
   Looking at artifacts

2. Give examples of primary sources. Why might a primary source be more "reliable" than a secondary source?
   Journal entry from a world war soldier—it is a first hand account. The story has not been "changed" by a second person

3. Explain the Land Bridge Theory of Migration.
   People came across the land bridge (currently the Bering Straight) from Asia into North and eventually South America

5. Where did the Maya live? The Aztec? The Incas?
   Maya- present day Mexico
   Aztec- present day Mexico
   Inca- Western coast of South America in Andes Mountains
6. Identify the Iroquois Confederacy.

   Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk

7. What was the “goal” of the Iroquois Confederacy?

   Create a centralized government for their tribes

11. Iroquois villages were located near __________ Water _______.

**Exploration**

Define:
Crusades-series of holy wars fought in the middle east. Europeans traveled out of Europe for the first time and ate new foods and saw different cultures (and markets to sell to).

Hernando Cortes: From Spain found Mexico and defeated Montezum and the Aztecs

printing press: machine used to mass produce print (newspapers, books, articles)

conquistadors -Spanish word for conqueror

coureurs de bois—French term meaning runner of the woods. Trapper or trader in new France

---

1. What was the instrument that was used to measure the position of the North Star above the horizon?
   Magnetic compass and astrolabe

2. Where did Christopher Columbus think he had found when he died?
   India

3. What were some goals of the Spanish during the 1500’s?
   Expand territory and increase their gold supply

4. What were some results of Columbus’ voyage?
   Columbian Exchange—mixing of cultures, foods, ideas, diseases

5. What did European explorers hope a northwest passage would lead to?
   Pacific Ocean

6. How did the French plan to gain wealth from colonies in the New World?
   Fur trade

7. What eventually guaranteed the success of the Jamestown Colony?
   Tobacco

8. What was the House of Burgesses?
   First REPRESENTATIVE government in North America

9. Why did the Pilgrims settle a colony in the New World?
   Religious Freedom

10. What was the main purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
    Document that stated the rules the Pilgrims agreed to follow.
11. Explain three reasons/motivations Europeans had to come to America?

   **Gold, Glory, God**

   **The English Colonies**
   Define: Church of England-(Anglican Church)-this church was persecuting people in Europe

   Pilgrims—group of English settlers who sought religious freedom in the Americas

   Puritans—group of English Protestants who settled in Massachusetts

   Quakers—Protestant reformers who settled in Pennsylvania

   Middle Passage—ocean trip from Africa to the Americas in which thousands of slaves died

   Mercantilism / Mercantile Theory—economic theory that a nation’s strength came from building up its gold supplies and expanding its trade

   indentured servants—person who signed a contract to work for a certain length of time in exchange for passage to the colonies

   cash crops—surplus of crops sold for money on the world market

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. Describe the culture and geography of the New England Colonies.
   
   **Rocky soil, short growing seasons, cold winters**

2. Describe the culture and geography of the Middle Colonies.
   
   **Rich wheat growing colonies**

3. Describe the culture and geography of the Southern Colonies.
   
   **Rich soil, long growing seasons**

4. **Mercantilism** was the idea that ___colonies__ are created by a mother country (like England) to benefit the ___economy___ of the mother country by increasing ___trade__. Colonies could provide a source of ___raw___ ___materials___ for the mother country and they could provide a ___market___ for the things made with those raw materials.

5. Explain the **Navigation Acts**: laws that governed trade between England and the colonies

6. **Triangular Trade Routes** were the trade routes taken by ships carrying cargo between ___Africa___, ___North America___, ___Europe___, ___South America___. There were many different routes.

7. What was transported on Triangular Trade Routes?
   
   **Gold, sugar, slaves, guns, many crops, rum, manufactured goods etc.**
The Road to Revolution

Define:
Boycott—to refuse to buy certain goods or services

writs of assistance—legal document that let a British customs officer inspect a ship’s cargo without giving any reason for the search

smuggling—to carry goods into a country secretly because they are illegal or in order to avoid paying duty on them—(Dutch—tea)

minuteman—volunteer who trained to fight the British in 1775

committees of correspondence—Group of colonists who wrote letters and pamphlets to inform and unite colonists against British rule

1. What was the main cause of the French and Indian War?

Conflict over land in the Ohio River Valley

2. What was the Albany Plan of Union?

Benjamin Franklin’s plan for a Grand Council to make laws, raise taxes, and set up defense of the colonies.

3. What was the meaning of this illustration from the 1750’s?

4. What were the results of the French and Indian War? Which one became an important cause of the Revolution?

France loses over half of its land in North America, Britain was in debt from helping the colonists defend themselves.

5. Why did colonists believe that British tax laws were unfair?

No taxation without representation

6. Why were colonial boycotts of British goods so effective?

British economy depended on colonists buying their goods.

7. Who were the Sons and Daughters of Liberty? What kinds of things did they do?

Patriots who protested against the British in the 1700s—worked toward independence—Sons were involved in the Boston Tea Party

8. What was the Boston Massacre?

Shooting of five Bostonians by British soldiers on March 5, 1770
9. What was the Boston Tea Party?

Protest in which Bostonians (Sons of Liberty) dressed as Indians dumped British tea into the harbor.

10. What were the Intolerable Acts?

Laws passed in 1774 by Britain as a punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

The American Revolution
Define:
Loyalists-Colonists who stayed loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution

Patriots-Colonist who supported the American Revolution

Traitors-people how betray his/her country

Blockade-shutting off a port by ships to keep people of supplies from moving in or out

Thomas Jefferson-Patriot, author of the Declaration of Independence

George Washington-Patriot-Commander of the Continental Army

1. Why did Thomas Paine, the author of Common Sense, support American independence?

Believed all people had natural rights and that Great Britain was abusing that right

2. According to the Declaration of Independence, what does everyone have a right to have?

Natural rights

3. What was the main purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

Announce to the world that the colonies were a free and independent country

4. What were some strengths and weaknesses of the American army at the start of the Revolution?

Strengths—home field advantage, motivation
Weaknesses—Money, men, training

5. What were some of the hardships faced by Americans at the start of the war?

Lack of training, men with experience and supplies

6. What plan did the British devise to split the colonies in two?

Take over the Hudson River Valley to divide New England Colonies from Middle Colonies

7. Describe the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. What was it like for the American soldiers?

Bitter cold weather, lack of food and supplies, diseases spread quickly

8. What battle was a turning point in the war for the Americans? Why?

Battle of Saratoga—French support after the victory
9. Why did Americans want an alliance with France?
   Money, training to be seen as an independent country

10. What was Washington’s strategy for winning the Revolution?
    Don’t give up…wear out the British

11. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?
    US recognized as an independent country from Britain, boarders of USA went from Atlantic Ocean to Mississippi River, US asked state legislatures to pay Loyalists for property they lost in the war.
    British for debt

American Government
Define:
Constitution—document that sets out the laws and principles of a government

Federalism—division of power between the states and national government

separation of powers—system in which the power of a government is divided among separate branches

checks and balances—system set up by the Constitution in which each branch of the federal government has the power to check, or control, the actions of the other branches.

| legislative branch—part of government that passes laws (Senate, House of Representatives) |
| executive branch—part of government that carries out the laws—(President, governor) |
| judicial branch—part of government that decides if laws are carried out fairly (Supreme Court, Court of Appeals) |

bill—proposed law

veto—reject

override—overrule. Congress can override a President’s veto if two thirds of both houses vote to do so.

1. What were some problems with the Articles of Confederation?
   No national leader, no taxes, no way to regulate interstate trade, no system of courts

2. Why did delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 write a new constitution?
   Too many issues with the Articles of Confederation

3. What was the Great Compromise? The Three-Fifths Compromise?
   Great Comp: took the New Jersey Plan and the Virginia Plan and turned them into the Senate and House of Representatives
   3/5 Comp: counted slaves 3/5 when determining a states population.
4. According to the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, the power to govern comes from whom?

The People

5. What was the main issue that Federalists and Anti-Federalist argued over? What did the Anti-Federalists want?

To approve the constitution. Anti-federalists wanted a Bill of Rights

6. List the steps a bill must take before it becomes a law.

- Introduced in Senate/House of Reps,
- Referred to House/Senate committee
- Senate/House each debate and pass its own form of the bill
- Senate/House discuss and reach a compromise on a single form of the bill
- Senate/House approve compromise
- Signed by the President

7. How can the Constitution be changed?

Amendment

8. List some rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Freedoms of speech, press, assembly, rights of accused, right to bear arms

9. What is judicial review? How did the Supreme Court get this power?

Judicial review is the power of the supreme court to decide if laws passed by congress are legal according to the constitution. They got this power through the court case Marbury v Madison (1803).

10. What is the electoral college? How does it elect our president?

Electoral college-system used to elect our president. Candidate with the most electoral college votes wins

The New Nation

Define:
Precedent—example set for others to follow

Tariff—tax on imported goods

Industrial Revolution—Change in way we make products. Hand made → Machine made

suffrage—gaining the right to vote

spoils system—rewarding political supporters with government jobs

Underground Railroad—used to help enslaved African Americans escape slavery and get to the north where they would be free. Consisted of peoples homes, churches etc where runaways would hide during the day and travel at night using the north star as their guide.

1. What were four of Washington’s precedents? What precedents do we still have today?

   No political parties + Neutrality in Foreign Affairs
   Two-term limit + Presidential Cabinet

2. What did Washington’s response to the Whiskey Rebellion say about the new government?

   Washington would respond quickly to problems that occurred.
17. How was Horace Mann involved in the reform movements in the United States?

**Education Reform—public schools**

**Civil War Era**

**Missouri Compromise:**

- Missouri enters as a slave state, Maine enters as a free state, 36° 30' line—everything south of that line open to slavery

**Compromise of 1850:**

- California enters as a free state, Fugitive Slave Law created, Slave trade ends in Washington, DC.
- Mexican cession open to slavery

**Fugitive Slave Act:**

- Required everyone to try to find fugitive slaves.

**Kansas Nebraska Act:**

- Allows popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska territories.

**Dred Scott Case:**

- Supreme Court says that slaves are not citizens and can not bring cases to court. Also states that slaves are property

**Election of 1860:**

- Four people ran for president. The democrats split over two candidates. Abe Lincoln started the republican party and was elected president.

**Secession:**

- Withdrawing from an organization or an alliance.

**Strengths of the North:**

- More money, machinery, men

**Strengths of the South:**

- Motivation and fighting on home land

**Emancipation Proclamation:**

- Abe Lincoln freed all slaves in the “rebelling states” or the Confederacy

**Battle of Gettysburg:**

- Turning point of war. 51,000 people die. Things improve for north after this battle.

**54th Massachusetts:**

- All black military unit who fought with the union during the Civil War

**Total War:**

- Military strategy where you destroy everything that could be of use to an opponent. Food supplies, homes, cities, railroads etc