Seventh Grade Review Sheets

Name ____________________________

Answers ____________________________
Native American groups had advanced civilizations prior to the arrival of Europeans. Native peoples adapted their lifestyles to the environment and used resources efficiently.
**Cultural Impact:**
- Exploration resulted in the mixing of cultures, a process known as cultural conversion from native belief systems to Christianity.
- Trade across the ocean increased.
- Loss of culture.
- Indigenous groups were conquered; resulting in killing, diseases, and displacement.

**General Impacts of Exploration:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Explorer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Cortés</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish (East Indies)</td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Asia (China)</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Polo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never reached China</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>Vikings</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Water Route to Asia:**
- A Northwest Passage was searched for.
- The English, French, and Dutch looked for an all-sea route.
- Columbus sailed from Spain in 1492. Cortés sailed from Spain in Mexico in 1519. This led to search of gold. He arrived in Mexico in 1543. This led to Europeans reaching the Americas.
Colonies

Spanish Colonies

Who Came

French Colonies

Who Came

English Colonies

Who Came

Political Systems

Who,

Where

Who,

Where

Political Systems

Where

Political Systems

Geography and Economics

Political Systems
The Revolutionary War Timeline

1775
- Battle of Lexington and Concord - Shot Heard 'Round the World

1776
- Second Continental Congress
- Declaration of Independence
- Battle of Trenton - Washington crosses the Delaware

1777
- Battle of Saratoga - Turning point of the war
- Washington's troops camp at Valley Forge
- French Naval blockade helps US

1781
- Battle of Yorktown - British surrender
- French Naval blockade helps US

1783
- Treaty of Paris - U.S. is recognized as independent
Events Leading to American Revolution

French and Indian War
Made Americans realize that they must unite to defend the French. Albany Plan of Union called for one government to collect tax, raise troops, and regulate trade.

Townshend Acts (1767)
Tax on imports; goods such as glass, tea, paper, and lead.

Sugar Act (1764)
Tax on Sugar and Molasses imported to colonies paid by merchants.

Tea Act (1773)
Allowed the British East India Company to sell tea directly to shop owners, made colonial tea merchants angry.

Stamp Act (1765)
Tax on legal docs, wills, diplomas, marriage papers, stamps placed on item when tax was paid.

Intolerable Acts (1774)
- Closed Boston Harbor
- Forced Britonians to provide shelter to British soldiers
- Violated colonists rights as English citizens

Riots/Stamp Act Congress
Fires attack for collectors' representatives from colonies not to be kept and payment to the King and also not beyond British goods.

Writs of Assistance
Allowed British officers to search any location for smuggled goods.

Quartering Act (1766)
Law that colonists must give room and board to British soldiers.

Non-Importation Agreements
Merchant raised to stop buying and using British goods.

Navigation Acts
Strict laws that told the colonists what they could and could not import or export.
**IDEAS**

No taxation without Representation: Colonists were angry because they had to pay British taxes, but they did not have representation in the British Parliament.

Declaration of Independence: Document stating that colonies were free and independent from Britain.

*Common Sense:* Written by Thomas Paine. Pamphlet urged colonies to declare their independence.

*Common Sense* is an example of a primary source.

**ACTIONS**

Sons of Liberty: Group of colonial men who organized protests against the taxes in every colony.

Boston Massacre: Incident including the shooting of 5 Bostonians by British soldiers in 1770.

Boston Tea Party: Colonists protested the Tea Act by dropping tea in the sea and forcing British tea ships to turn around.

1st Continental Congress: Meeting in Philadelphia. Representatives from 12 colonies met to protest the Intolerable Acts.

**WAR**

Shot heard around the world: Battle of Lexington and Concord. Patriots won.


Turning Point: Battle of Saratoga; British strategy to capture N.Y. Convinced France to support the Patriots.

British wave the white flag: British surrender at the Battle of Yorktown.
Articles of Confederation
The First Government of the United States

Weaknesses:

| No courts |  |
| No executive branch |
| No way to raise funds |
| No way to regulate trade |
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

The Need for Compromise while Writing the Constitution

The Constitutional Convention: Delegates from 12 states met in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787 and created the United States Constitution.

How many people should be counted in the population? Should enslaved persons count in the population?

**New Jersey Plan**
- Equal representation in each state
- Makes each state equal
- Small states like it

**Virginia Plan**
- State representation is based on state population
- Favors large states

**The Great Compromise**

**Northern States**
- Did not want slaves counted in the population for the purpose of deciding state representation

**Southern States**
- Wanted slaves counted in pop. for the purpose of deciding state representation

**The Three/Fifths Compromise**
- Three fifths of all slaves in any state would be counted in the population
## Ratification of the Constitution

### The Ratification Struggle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Federalists</strong> (supporters)</th>
<th><strong>Antifederalists</strong> (opponents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Who</strong></td>
<td>merchants, shippers, plantation owners, upper classes</td>
<td>rural farmers, lower classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Why</strong></td>
<td>wanted stability and order</td>
<td>Feared too much power; no guarantee of individual rights; thought power would go to small aristocratic group</td>
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To ratify is to **approve**.
Bill of Rights
The First Ten Amendments to the United States Constitution
Many Americans insisted that the Constitution needed a bill of rights to make the nation's citizens truly free. The Bill of Rights includes the principles in the Declaration of Independence that claim the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

1st Amendment: Freedom of:  
- speech
- religion
- press
- assembly
- petition

The only way to change the Constitution of the United States is to add an amendment. To amend means to change or alter.
Principles of the United States Constitution

**Federalism**

- Federalists wanted a strong national government.
- Anti-Federalists wanted a strong state/local government.

**Checks and Balances**

- Each branch has the power to "check" the others to prevent one branch from becoming more powerful than the others.

**Separation of Powers**

- Power is divided between the three branches of the US government equally.

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**Judicial**

**Legislative**

**Executive**
### NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION

- **Bill of Rights**
- **Executive branch:** lead by **governor**
- **Legislative branch:** is made up by **Senate** + **Assembly**
- **Judicial branch:** the highest court is **Court of Appeals**

### UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

- **Bill of Rights**
- **Executive branch:** lead by **President**
- **Legislative branch:** is made up by **Senate** + **House of Representatives**
- **Judicial branch:** the highest court is **Supreme Court**
"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

*Preamble to the Constitution*

**EXECUTIVE**
- President, Vice President, Cabinet
- Enforces treaties
- Federal laws
- Commands military

**LEGISLATIVE**
- Makes laws
- Declares war
- Congress
  * Senate
  * House of Representatives

**JUDICIAL**
- Interprets laws
- Sentences convicted people after trials
- The Federal Courts System
  * U.S. Supreme Court

**THE 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT**
Marbury vs. Madison – Supreme Court assumed the power of judicial review. This allows the Court to examine laws and actions of local, state, and national governments and cancel them if they violate the Constitution.
Preindustrial Age: 1790-1860's

Causes

I. New technology reaches the U.S.
   Handwork done by machine
   A. Spinning mill
      * turned cotton into thread
   B. Power loom
      * turned thread into cloth

II. Eli Whitney
   A. Cotton gin
      * cleaned seeds out of cotton
   B. Interchangeable parts
      * all parts are exactly the same

III. War of 1812 prompts Americans to make their own goods
   A. British invaded Washington, D.C. and burned down parts of the city
   B. The War of 1812 was a turning point for the U.S., establishing its strength and independence

Effects

I. Economic development
   A. North
      * Factory systems powered by water
      * "Lowell Girls" were young girls in textile mills—long hours, little education, poor conditions
      * Working conditions included 10-12 hr. days, 6 days/week, low pay, hazardous conditions
   B. South
      * Plantations grew cotton for Northern factories

II. Improvements in travel/transportation of goods included:
   A. Railroads
   B. Canals
**Westward Expansion**

**Louisiana Purchase**
- In 1803 the US buys the Louisiana Territory from **FRANCE** for a sum of **15** million dollars. This purchase doubled the size of the United States.
- President Jefferson sends Meriwether **LEWIS** and William **CLARK** to explore the new land.
- Jefferson hoped that the new lands would open up trade with the **NATIVE** Americans who lived there.

**Manifest Destiny**
The belief that the US should control all of the land “from sea to shining sea”

**War with Mexico (1846-1847)**
- Mexico was upset at the recent independence of **TEXAS**
- After the US defeated Mexico they controlled all of **California** and **New Mexico Territory**
- US paid Mexico $10 million for present day **New Mexico** and **California**. The US now owned all of the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the **PACIFIC** Ocean
Women's Rights
Leaders:
⇒ Elizabeth  
⇒ Susan  
⇒ Lucretia 
⇒ Amiela 

Actions/Reforms:
⇒ Seneca Falls Convention  
⇒ Declaration of Sentiments  
⇒ Education for women  
⇒ Less Restrictive clothing  
⇒ Nineteenth Amendment

Abolition of Slavery
Leaders:
⇒ Harriet 
⇒ Frederick 
⇒ William 
⇒ John  
⇒ Sojourner 

Actions/Reforms:
⇒ Abolitionist was a person who wanted slavery to end. 
⇒ Underground Railroad  
⇒ Newspapers like The North Star, The Liberator  
⇒ Word of mouth

Early Social Movements

Other Efforts
Prisons and Asylums
⇒ Leader Dorothea Dix
⇒ Wanted better conditions for the mentally ill
Andrew Jackson
Jackson, the seventh president of the United States served from 1829 – 1837.
Was he a hero or a villain?

HERO?
Age of the “Common Man”

There were many new voters!
⇒ All **WHITE** men **VOTED**
⇒ No more **PROPERTY** requirement
⇒ Fought the National Bank

⇒ Kitchen Cabinet *GROUP OF UNOFFICIAL ADVISORS TO HIM ACT IN KITCHEN INSTEAD OF REGULAR CABINET*
⇒ Spoils System *HE STARTED THE PRACTICE OF REWARDING POLITICAL SUPPORTERS WITH GOVERNMENT JOBS*
⇒ His inauguration reception was open to the public.

VILLAIN?
Time of Discrimination

⇒ Refused to enforce the Supreme Court decision that Georgia COULD NOT FORCE CHEROKEES OFF OF THEIR LAND

⇒ Supported Indian Removal Act of 1830 *FORCED NATIVE AMERICANS TO SIGN TREATIES AGREING TO MOVE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI R.*
⇒ 1838 Trail of Tears *U.S. Army FORCED CHEROKEES WEST AT GUNPOINT. THOUSANDS DIED*
Causes and Events of the American Civil War

Territorial Expansion West: when new states enter the union they need to decide to be a slave state or a free state.

Define Popular Sovereignty: Control by the people, allowing each territory to decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery.

Happening in Washington, D.C.

Executive Branch: President makes the laws

Legislative Branch: Congress makes laws

Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln's declaration that freed slaves in Confederacy

Gettysburg Address: Lincoln's speech declaring all men are created equal.

Missouri Compromise: Missouri is slave/Missouri is free. Makes 36°30' N line the slave barrier.

Compromise of 1850: California free state, Kansas slave.

The Draft: Used for the first time in North and South, caused rioting.

Judicial Branch: Supreme Court interprets laws

Dred Scott Case: Slaves are property; Congress can not outlaw slavery in any territory.

Unconstitutional
The American Civil War
1861-1865

The North
Makes $ from factories, mills and has many railroads
Has more citizens
Has a stronger Army & Navy (more powerful)
Believed government power should be with federal (or national) government. (Federal Govt can outlaw slavery)
Lincoln's main goal was to keep the Union together

Some important people: Lincoln (president), Harriet Beecher Stowe (author of Uncle Tom's Cabin), Generals Grant, McClellan

Define sectionalism: loyalty to a state or section rather than to the whole country.

Fugitive Slave Laws (1850) law required all citizens to help catch runaway slaves. (p. 434) People who let fugitives escape could be fined $1,000 and jailed for 6 months. Many free blacks move to Canada in fear of being captured & enslaved.

The South
Makes $ from: exporting cotton (selling it to North)
Believed government power should be with state government.
States right - states can choose on slave issue (right of property)
Has better military leadership

Are fighting to protect homes and family
Some important people: President Jefferson Davis, Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, JEB Stuart

Define secession: Southern states secede (or withdraw) from the Union forming the Confederate States

Firing on Fort Sumter: Confederates attack US government fort in Charleston, SC harbor. This begins Civil War.