Seventh Grade Review Sheets

Name ____________________________
Generalizations:

Native American groups had ____________

prior to the arrival of Europeans

Native peoples adapted their lifestyles to the ____________

Native people used their ____________ to their best advantage
Europeans Reach the Americas

_______ sailed from Spain in 1492. Cortes sailed from Spain in search of ___. He arrived in __________ in 1519. This led to __________’s defeat. The English, French, and Dutch looked for an all water route to Asia; a ____________.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Landed</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vikings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Marco Polo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cortes</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

General Impacts of Exploration:

▶ Indian groups were conquered; resulting in killing, _________, and loss of culture.
▶ Trade across the ocean ____________.
▶ Native people converted from native belief systems to _________.
▶ Exploration resulted in the mixing of cultures; a process known as _________.
## Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Colonies</th>
<th>Who Came</th>
<th>Geography and Economics</th>
<th>Political Systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Those fleeing religious persecution:</td>
<td>![Map of New England]</td>
<td>Mayflower Compact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bread-basket Colonies</td>
<td>Religious tolerance practiced in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Colonies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>House of Burgess:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st English settlement was in</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Long growing season</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Colonies**
  - French Colonies
  - Who Came: _____ traders
  - Where?: Settlements of New France were located along the __________ River
  - Why?: Trapping
  - Political Systems: No formal rules or government

- **Spanish Colonies**
  - Who Came: Fortune seekers
  - Where?: Settlements were in __________ and __________
  - Why?: Get Rich
  - Political Systems: Law of the Indies:
    - European
    - European Descent
    - Mestizos
    - Indians
The Revolutionary War Timeline

- Battle of Lexington and Concord - Shot Heard 'Round the World
  - Second Continental Congress

- Battle of Trenton - Washington crosses the
  - Declaration of Independence

- Battle of Saratoga – Turning point of the war
  - Washington’s troops camp at
  - ________ join the American troops

- Battle of Yorktown – British surrender
  - French Naval blockade helps trap ________

- Treaty of ________ – U.S. is recognized as independent
Events Leading to American Revolution

French and Indian War

Sugar Act (1764)

Stamp Act (1765)

Riots/Stamp Act Congress

Quartering Act (1766)

Townshend Acts (1767)

Tea Act (1773)

Intolerable Acts (1774)

Writs of Assistance

Non-Importation Agreements

Navigation Acts
The Revolutionary War

IDEAS

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

Declaration of Independence: Document stating that colonies were __________ and __________ from ____________________.

Common Sense: Written by ____________________.
Pamphlet urged colonies to declare ____________________.

Common Sense is an example of a _______________ source.

LEAD TO

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

Boston Massacre: Incident including the shooting of 5 _______________ by _______________ in 1770.

Boston Tea Party: Colonists protested the __________ _______________ by _______________ and forcing British tea ships to turn around.

1st Continental Congress: Meeting in _______________. Representatives from _____ colonies met to protest the _______________ Acts.

LEAD TO

"Shot heard around the world": Battle of _______________ and _______________. _______________ won.

George Washington: General of the ____________________.

Turning Point: Battle of ____________________;
British strategy to capture ___________________.
Convinced _______________ to support the Patriots.

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

Weaknesses:

No _______________  →  

No _______________  →  

No _______________  →  

No _______________  →  

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?

New Jersey Plan  Virginia Plan

The Great Compromise

Should enslaved persons count in the population?

Northern States  Southern States

The Three/Fifths Compromise
# Ratification of the Constitution

## The Ratification Struggle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>(supporters)</th>
<th>(opponents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why</td>
<td>merchants, shippers, plantation owners, upper classes</td>
<td>rural farmers, lower classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ratify is to _____________________________.
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: ____________________________

The only way to change the Constitution of the United States is to add an _____________________________.

To amend means to _____________________________.

...
Principles of the United States Constitution

**Separation of Powers**
Power is divided between

**Checks and Balances**
Each branch has the power to “check” the others to prevent

**Federalism**
Federalists wanted a strong __________ government.

Anti-Federalists wanted a strong __________ government.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION</th>
<th>UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bill of Rights</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bill of Rights</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive branch:</td>
<td>Executive branch:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒lead by ___________________</td>
<td>⇒lead by ___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative branch: is made up by</td>
<td>Legislative branch: is made up by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___________________ + ___________________</td>
<td>___________________ + ___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judicial branch:</td>
<td>Judicial branch:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the highest court is _______</td>
<td>the highest court is _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"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

President, Vice President, Cabinet

EXECUTIVE

LEGISLATIVE

Congress
  *Senate
  *House of Representatives

The Federal Courts System
  *U.S. Supreme Court

JUDICIAL

THE 3 BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT
Marbury v. 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.

Judicial
- Interprets laws
- Can declare acts of the President

Legislative
- Makes laws
- Can reject appointment of judges
- Can declare laws

Executive
- Carries out laws
- Can refuse to approve legislation
- Can veto
- Can declare laws
Preindustrial Age: 1790-1860's

Causes

I. New technology reaches the U.S.
   Handwork done by machine
   A. Spinning mill
      *
   B. Power loom
      *

II. Eli Whitney
   A. Cotton gin
      *
   B. Interchangeable parts
      *

III. War of 1812 prompts Americans to make their own goods
   A. British invaded ___________________________ 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

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Effects

I. Economic development
   A. North
      *Factory systems powered by ___________________________
      * "Lowell Girls" were ___________________________
      * Working conditions included ___________________________
   B. South
      * Plantations grew _______ for _______ factories

II. Improvements in travel/transportation of goods included:
   A. ___________________________
   B. ___________________________
The belief that the US should control all of the land "from sea to shining sea" is known as "Manifest Destiny." It was the idea of settling the entire continent. Jefferson hoped that the new lands would open up to explore the new land. William Pitts sent an expedition west of the Mississippi. This purchase doubled the size of the United States. For a sum of $15 million dollars, in 1803 the US buys the Louisiana Territory from France.

War with Mexico (1846-1847)

Americans who lived here, the US now owned all of the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. After the US defeated Mexico they controlled all of Mexico was upset at the recent independence of Mexico.
Women’s Rights
Leaders:
⇒ Elizabeth
⇒ Susan
⇒ Lucretia
⇒ Amiela

Actions/Reforms:
⇒ Seneca
⇒ Declaration of
⇒ Education
⇒ Less Restrictive
⇒ Nineteenth Amendment

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

Actions/Reforms:
⇒ Abolitionist was a person
⇒ Underground
⇒ Newspapers like
⇒ Word of mouth

Early Social Movements

Other Efforts
Prisons and Asylums
⇒ Leader
⇒ Wanted
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 _______ men _________
⇒ No more _______ requirement
⇒ Fought the National Bank

⇒ Kitchen Cabinet

⇒ Spoils System

⇒ His inauguration reception was open to the public.

VILLAIN?
Time of Discrimination

⇒ Refused to enforce the Supreme Court decision that Georgia
⇒ Supported Indian Removal Act of 1830
⇒ 1838 Trail of Tears
Causes and Events of the American Civil War

Territorial Expansion West: when new states enter the

Define Popular Sovereignty

Executive Branch
President makes the laws

Legislative Branch
Congress makes laws

Emancipation Proclamation

Gettysburg Address

Missouri Compromise

Compromise of 1850

The Draft

Judicial Branch
Supreme Court interprets laws

Dred Scott Case
The American Civil War
1861-1865

The North
Makes $ from ________ and has many railroads
Has ______ citizens
Has a _________ Army & Navy
Believed government power should be with ________

Lincoln's main goal was __________________________

Some important people: __________________________

Define sectionalism: ___________________________

____________________

Fugitive Slave Laws __________________________

____________________

The South
Makes $ from: __________________________
Believed government power should be with ________

Has _________ military leadership
Are fighting to protect homes and family
Some important people: __________________________

Define secession: __________________________

____________________

Firing on Fort Sumpter: __________________________