## Exploration through the 13 Colonies

### Reasons for Exploration

1. Spain explored for ____________
2. ____________ explored for fur
3. England explored for ____________

1607 =

### Vocabulary

1. Self-government: ____________
2. Plantation: ____________
3. Wealthy: ____________
4. Exploration: ____________
5. Columbian Exchange: ____________

### Religions

1. Quakers: ___TOLERANT, wanted to treat native Americans and women equally pacifist ____________
2. Pilgrims: __PLYMOUTH
3. Catholics: ____________
4. Why did most people come to America: ____________

### Roots of Government

1. Mayflower Compact: ____________
2. House of Burgesses: ____________
3. Zenger Trial: ____________
4. Magna Carta: ____________
5. All these roots of gov. lead to what gov. in 1787? ____________

### Trade Systems

Triangle Trade: ____________
Geography of 13 Colonies
What were cities built next to? __________
__________________________________________________________________________
What Ocean is next to the Colonies?____
What barrier slowed westward expansion?
__________________________________________________________________________

Colonies
Why was each colony founded?
-Pennsylvania (think Quakers)
__________________________________________________________________________
-Rhode Island (think Puritans)
__________________________________________________________________________
-Georgia
__________________________________________________________________________
-Plymouth
__________________________________________________________________________
-Virginia
__________________________________________________________________________

Colony Leaders
Identify the leader or colony they founded.
- William Penn > _________________
- __________ > Rhode Island
- James Oglethorpe > _________________
- __________ > Jamestown, Virginia
- John Winthrop > _________________
- Lord Baltimore _________________
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Causes

1. What are four acts of King George and what did they do?
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 
   D. 

2. Explain what happened in these events
   A. Boston Massacre:
   B. Boston Tea Party:
   C. Proclamation of 1763:
   D. Common Sense (who wrote it? What was its purpose?):
   E. Join or Die (who created it?):
   F. Sons of Liberty (who led it):
   G. Stamp Act:
   H. Intolerable Acts:

3. Fill in Chart (cause and effect)

   French and Indian War -> England in Debt -> ?
4. Declaration of Independence

   A. Who wrote it:                      D. when:

   B. What did it do:                   E. What are unalienable rights:

   C. List 3 unalienable rights:

   **Grievances listed in Declaration of Ind.**

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

   5. What does “no taxation without representation” mean?

6. Battles and Events (put in order and explain why its important)

   1. 

   2. 

   Valley Forge =

   3. 

   4.
7. **Leader of the Revolution (Explain why each is important)**

   A. George Washington:
   B. Ben Franklin:
   C. Thomas Jefferson:
   D. Samuel Adams:
   E. King George:
   F. Thomas Paine:
   G. John Adams
   H. Wentworth Creswell
   I. Mercy Otis Warren
   J. James Armistead
   K. Bernardo de Galvez
   L. Haym Salomon
   M. Patrick Henry
   N. Marquis de Lafayette
   O. Crispus Attucks

8. Who was the colonies BFF or ally:
Articles of Confederation through the Constitution

1. Name the government and fill in any blanks.

? =
- No =
- No =
- No =
- No =
- Created the Northwest Ordinance
- Amendments must be unanimous = everyone must agree
- ONLY CONGRESS has the authority to govern

?=  
- Lead by president
- Supported by Federalists
- Has 3 Branches
  1. 
  2. 
  3. 
- People elect ______________________
- Amendments are created with a ____/____ vote and a ____/_____ vote

2. Which above is the weak gov’t? ________________________________

3. Which above is the strong gov’t? ________________________________

4. Why did the writers of the weak gov’t not want to have a president? ________________________________

5. What group of people were against the Constitution? What did they want to add to the Constitution? ________________________________

6. __________ Rebellion was when farmers attacked the government and there was no _____ to put down the rebellion. ________ Rebellion proved that the A of C was ______ and we needed to ______ (rewrite) the Articles of Confederation.

7. What did the Northwest Ordinance create out of territories? ________________________________

8. When was the Constitution written? __________

9. Where was it written? ________________________________

10. What type of gov’t was the Constitution? ________________________________
11. Who was the main writer of the Constitution? ______________________

Compromises (what are each one about?)
1. 3/5ths Compromise=

2. Great Compromise=
   -What did the Virginia Plan or Big state plan want? ______________________
   -What did the New Jersey plan or Small state plan want? ______________________
   -What did the Great Compromise create? ______________________

Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists
1. Who wanted a strong central gov't? ______________________
2. Who wanted to add a Bill of Rights? ______________________
3. Why did that group want to add the Bill of Rights? ______________________

4. What did the Federalist Papers do? ______________________
5. In the end what was added to the Constitution to get the Anti-Feds to ratify it? ______________________

Bill of Rights: First 10 Amendments
1. What is an amendment? ______________________
2. 2/____ of Congress + ___/4 of the states = ______________________
3. What group wanted to add the Bill of Rights? ______________________

List the freedoms of the FIRST AMENDMENT

R
A
P
P
S

5. What established Freedom of the Press? ______________________
6. What is the 2nd Amendment? ______________________
7. What is the 3rd Amendment? ______________________
8. The Constitution addresses the ______________________ listed in the Declaration of Independence
Principles of Government:

1. Explain limited government and give example =

2. Popular Sovereignty = example and who has the power?????

3. Republicanism = type of government and how it works

4. Federalism = (define and make Venn diagram showing how it works)

5. Separation of Powers and checks and balances: define, explain how they work together, and create a diagram of it.

6. Individual Rights = (where are they found...example...how have they developed over time)
Presidents of U.S.

Problems With New Republic

1.

2.

3.

Alexander Hamilton’s Financial Plan

1.

2.

3.

4.

Washington’s Farewell Address
- List and explain his 3 warnings

1.

2.

3.

What is and are some of Washington’s precedents =

John Adams Presidency
- xyz affair =

-Alien and Sedition Acts =

Thomas Jefferson and court cases

- Louisiana Purchase =
- Marbury vs. Madison =
- McCulloch v. Maryland =
- Gibbons v. Ogden =
- Worcester v. Georgia =

War Hawk =
Star Spangled Banner =
Battle New Orleans =

Label map above

James Madison & War 1812

Causes:

1.

2.

3.

Effects:

1.

2.

3.
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<th>Federalist</th>
<th>Democratic-Republicans</th>
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<td>Leaders:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who should control government?</td>
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<td>What part of government should have more power?</td>
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<td>Economy U.S. should have?</td>
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<td>Constitution Interpretation?</td>
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<td>Goal of Party:</td>
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Presidents of U.S.

**James Monroe**
- Monroe Doctrine (who wrote it?) =

- Purpose =

- Who does the Monroe Doctrine protect? =

**Andrew Jackson**
- Indian Removal Act =

- Trail of Tears =

- Nullification Crisis =

- War on Bank =

Explain message of cartoon =

1. What is a tariff?

2. What does the tariff protect?

3. What is the effect of the tariff on the North?

4. What is the effect of the tariff on the South?

5. Circle one: Tariff’s increase/decrease the price of American goods/Foreign goods
## Reform Movements

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<th>Movement</th>
<th>Leaders-what did they do?</th>
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<td>Lips that touch liquor shall not touch ours</td>
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**Election Day!**
Causes of the Civil War

1. List the 3 major causes of the Civil War

2. What type of economy did the North have?

3. What type of economy did the South have?

4. Missouri Compromise 1820:

5. Compromise of 1850:

6. ___________ states believed they had the right to declare the ___________ unconstitutional. They believed they should have stronger ___________.

7. Who wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin? What was the book about?

Describe the following events and their EFFECTS:

1. Harper’s Ferry (include leader)

2. Dred Scott v Sanford:

7. Fugitive Slave Act:

8. Election of 1860:
Battles and Events of the Civil War

1. When did the Civil War occur?

2. List 3 strengths of the North

3. Explain the strategy of the North

4. List 3 weaknesses of the South

5. List the 2 strategies of the South

LEADERS

1. Who was the president of the Union?

2. Ulysses S. Grant was the __________

3. Jefferson Davis was the __________

4. Who was the Commander/General of the Confederate Army? __________

5. Who was the Commander of the Continental Army? __________

SPEECHES

First Inaugural Address: Lincoln was not against __________. He was against the __________ of __________. His goal was to keep the Union __________

Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln ______ all the __________ in every single state of the U.S.

Define Emancipation:

LIST the battles and events of the Civil War in order AND EXPLAIN WHY THEY ARE IMPORTANT

1. __________

2. __________

3. __________

Gettysburg Address: Lincoln says that America was founded on 2 ideas—liberty and that all ______ are created ______. He explains that the new goal of the Civil War is to ______ all the ______.

What type of government is Lincoln describing when he says, “a government of the people, by the people, for the people”? (also list 2 synonyms)

Second Inaugural Address: Interpret the following quote: "With malice toward none, with charity for all...a just and lasting peace among ourselves" (HINT: what is his plan for the country after the Civil War?)

4. __________

5. __________
Post-Civil War Reconstruction

List the three amendments that were added to the Constitution after the Civil War, include what each did

1.

2.

3.

In general, the _____th, _____th, and _____th amendments gave _______ _______ to _______ _______.

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law...

--14th Amendments, 1868

Interpret the 14th Amendment

1. What are states not allowed to do?

2. The 14th Amendment gave ______________ rights to ___________ ________________

Reconstruction Acts:

Homestead Act =

Morrill Act =

Dawes Act =

Freedman's Bureau =