

APUSH -1ST Semester Exam Review

Name: _____

TIME PERIODS: Identify the correct *time frame* for each.

_____ Age of Exploration	_____ Colonial America
_____ The Great Awakening	_____ French/Indian War
_____ American Revolution	_____ Articles of Confederation
_____ Early National/Federalist Era	_____ Republican Era
_____ War of 1812	_____ Era of Good Feelings
_____ Jacksonian Democracy/Common Man	_____ Manifest Destiny
_____ Reform Era	_____ Mexican War
_____ Pre-Civil War/Antebellum Era	_____ Civil War
_____ Reconstruction	

PRESIDENTS: Identify the correct President from the description or event given.

_____ Set the standard (precedent) by which all other presidents would be judged.
_____ Benefited from and supported the democratization of the 1820s and 30s.
_____ Author of the Declaration of Independence, Virginia Statue of Religious Freedom, and founder of University of Virginia
_____ Commander of the Continental Army and Chairman of Constitutional Convention.
_____ Only president to serve while not belonging to a political party.
_____ Purchased the Louisiana Territory from the French.
_____ Father of the Constitution
_____ Hated the National Bank and supported the Indian Removal Act.
_____ Served during the War of 1812.
_____ Had a Quasi War with France.
_____ Did nothing to bring the North and South together and avoid the Civil War. (Doughface)
_____ Enjoyed no political party opposition and no international threats. (Era of Good Feelings)
_____ His election resulted in the secession of the South and beginning of Civil War.
_____ Served during the Mexican War
_____ Supported the Lewis and Clark expedition.
_____ Established strong policy toward South American nations to prevent European influence and establish strong trade relations.
_____ His policies resulted in the Trail of Tears and removal of the five civilized tribes.
_____ Was close friend of Andrew Jackson and blamed for making the Depression of 1837 worse.
_____ Was pro expansion and slavery, and annexed Texas in 1845.
_____ Issued the Emancipation Proclamation
_____ Impeached over his (mis)use of the Tenure of Office Act.
_____ Union General and war hero, supported military Reconstruction.
_____ Scandal-filled administration, including the Whiskey Ring, and the Panic of '73.
_____ Achieved the presidency in the Comp of 1877, President during Great Railroad Strike.

KEY PEOPLE: Identify the correct person based on the description given.

- _____ Founder of the Rhode Island colony, separation of church and state, and religious toleration.
- _____ First to sign the Declaration of Independence, smuggler, and chairman of the 2nd Continental Congress.
- _____ Colonial inventor, printer, writer, statesman, and represented several colonies in England prior to the Revolution.
- _____ Leader of the Sons of Liberty
- _____ First Secretary of Treasury, and leader of the Federalist Party
- _____ Strongest Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and established the courts authority in constitutional matters.
- _____ Western member of the Great Triumvirate, War Hawk, Great Compromiser and key leader of the Whig Party.
- _____ Great American General during the early years of the American Revolution, key to American success in the War for Independence, greatest traitor to America.
- _____ Northern member of the Great Triumvirate, negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.
- _____ Commander of American Forces during the Mexican War.
- _____ Challenged the authority and religious restrictions of Puritan society in the Massachusetts colony, was banished to Rhode Island
- _____ Founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- _____ “Discovered” America in 1492 and set in motion the exchange of animals, plants and foods that had a large impact on Europe and the Americas.
- _____ Very outspoken abolitionist, wrote autobiography of his life as a slave and made very famous speech “I hear the mournful wail of millions”, greatest orator of the abolitionist movement.
- _____ Strong Anti-Federalist of Virginia, author of Virginia’s Bill of Rights, opposed the compromise on the slave trade in the Constitution, and insisted on a Bill of Rights .
- _____ First Lady, strong advocate of women’s rights in the Declaration of Independence, organized resources for Continental Army in Boston, and spied on British.
- _____ Leader and organized efforts to save Jamestown in 1608-09.
- _____ Southern member of the Great Triumvirate, Vice-President under Jackson, challenged Jackson and federal government on the issue of nullification and tariff of Abomin.
- _____ Famous leader of Native-American confederacy at the time of the Jamestown colony.
- _____ Famous Virginian, anti-federalist, strong advocate of adding Bill of Rights to the Constitution, and made the famous statement: “Give me Liberty or give me death!”
- _____ Inventor of the Cotton Gin in 1793.
- _____ First inventor to produce a commercially successful steamboat in 1807.
- _____ Author of America’s first novel *Last of the Mohicans*.
- _____ Author of America’s national anthem.
- _____ “Conductor” of the underground railroad to help slaves escape slavery in the South.
- _____ Known as the “traveler of truth” she advocated the abolition of slavery and fought for women’s rights, former slave and excellent orator.
- _____ Negotiated the Kansas-Nebraska Act and issued the Freeport Doctrine in 1858, participated in series of famous debates with Abraham Lincoln.
- _____ Strong abolitionist that staged a famous, but unsuccessful, raid on Harper’s Ferry in order to encourage a slave uprising in the South.

_____ Author of the best-selling novel in 1852 that described the horrors of slavery in the South, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

_____ Author and editor of the most famous abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*

_____ Shoshoni native-American woman that served as an interpreter to Lewis and Clark on their expedition

_____ Became commander of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862

_____ Became the President of the Confederacy in 1861.

_____ Led a famous slave rebellion in 1831 that caused Virginia's *Final Debate on Slavery*

_____ Became commanding general of the Army of the Potomac in 1864 and led the North to victory in the Civil War.

_____ Became a war hero because of his great victory at the battle of New Orleans

_____ Nicknamed "Little Mac" he commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular Campaign and at Antietam. Was responsible for really training the Army of the Potomac.

_____ Union general at the battle of Gettysburg.

_____ Union general at the battle of Vicksburg.

_____ Prominent Radical Republican and antagonist of Andrew Johnson

ACTS, TREATIES, TARIFFS, DOCTRINES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

_____ Established the boundary of Texas at the Rio Grande river, acquired California and the Mexican Cession for \$15 and settled American debt claims on the Mexican government.

_____ Passed by the English Parliament in 1651 to limit colonial trade to only Great Britain.

_____ Signed two weeks before the battle of New Orleans ending the War of 1812, and established *Status Quo Ante Bellum* regarding the outcome of the war.

_____ Officially ended the War for Independence and gave the United States the land from the Ohio River Valley to the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River.

_____ Also known as the Coercive Acts they were passed following the Boston Tea Party, imposed martial law on Boston, and closed Boston Harbor stopping all trade.

_____ Ended long standing boundary disputes between Great Britain and United States, settled border dispute in main known as the Aroostok war, and established joint occupation of the Oregon country, signed in 1842.

_____ Passed by the Federalists in 1798, lengthened the period of time for immigrants to become US citizens and imposed fines and prison terms for speech or acts opposing the government.

_____ Signed with the Spanish in 1795, secured American use of the Mississippi river and right of deposit in New Orleans for western farmers.

_____ Policy established in 1823 that the United States would not allow European interference in South American affairs, gave recognition and initiated trade relations with the newly independent nations of South America

_____ Agreement reached between North and South that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state, established a harsh fugitive slave law, and allowed the question of slavery in the New Mexico territories to be decided by popular sovereignty.

_____ Agreement with Spain in 1819 that gave control of Florida to the United States for \$5 million.

_____ Act in 1763 of the British Parliament that prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

_____ Established the process by which territories could become states. Requirements to

become a state were a population of 60,000 and no slavery

Signed in 1763 between Great Britain and France. Officially ended the French/Indian War and removed France as a contender for control of North America.

Passed by the British Parliament in 1765 it laid a tax on all printed materials and encouraged the colonists to unite against the crown for the first time.

Argued that a state could nullify a federal government law it determined that law to be unconstitutional. Passed in 1798 in opposition of the Alien and Sedition Acts and with the strong support of Jefferson and Madison.

Agreement of 1820 that admitted that established the 36th parallel line prohibiting slavery to the north and admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.

Repealed the 36°30' compromise line, led to the formation of the Republican party and approved the construction of the transcontinental railroad using the northern route.

Agreement with the British regarding compensation of US seized ships and improving trade relations. Provided valuable time for development and directly led to resolution of disputes with Spain regarding Florida boundary and access to the Mississippi.

Act in 1764 by the British Parliament requiring the colonists to provide food and lodging for British troops.

Act in 1862 that promised 160 acres of land to anyone who agreed to farm and improve it for five years.

1774 act by British Parliament toward Quebec that Americans saw as a blueprint for British intentions toward them. The boundaries of Quebec were extended to the Ohio River Valley denying American colonists further opportunity to expand, the Catholic religion was formally recognized and protected in Quebec and elected assemblies were denied.

Treaty that ended longstanding dispute over who controlled Oregon by giving the United States all Oregon territory below the 49th parallel.

First official law passed by the United States Congress. Established the federal court system with Circuit and Federal District courts.

Act in 1649 that guaranteed freedom of worship in Maryland for all Christians.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

First elected legislative assembly in America

First government of the United States that established a loose confederation of states with the states retaining most decision making powers.

The document that established a federal system of government for the United States with powers balanced between the states and national levels.

The compromise that established our current bicameral legislature with representation based equally among the states as well as on population.

Guarantee the protection of basic rights and are the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Laid the basis for participatory government in New England and, subsequently, the United States. Written in 1620 by the Pilgrim Separatists.

First colony to establish separation of church and state and allow religious freedom.

Relaxed religious qualifications on who could vote and hold elected office in the colony of Connecticut. Established the practice of writing a constitution.

Practice in New England of direct democracy which involved the citizens in the decision making process of government.

Important pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 that explained in very simple

terms the reason for separation of the colonies from Great Britain.

Series of essays written 1787 and 1788 by prominent Federalists like Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison defending and dealing with objections to the US Constitution.

Written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 that embodied the enlightenment values and principles of the colonists, identified the atrocities committed by Great Britain against the colonies, and that the colonies would henceforth be free and independent.

Era in the early to mid 1800s characterized by more opportunity for common Americans (white males) to vote, participate, hold elected office, and gain economically.

Religious movement of the 1730s and 1740s that served as the first real common bonding experience of the colonies, emphasized the equality of all individuals in the eyes of God, and sensitized the public to the corruption of those in authority. Was a contributing factor to the Revolution.

Belief that a state has the right to nullify a federal law if it determines that law to be in violation of the Constitution.

Power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality federal and state laws.

The first two political parties that developed in the United States

Belief among southern states that because they had voluntarily joined the Union in 1787 they, therefore could leave the Union when they chose.

Dispute between South Carolina and federal government in 1833 over complying to the tariff of 1828 and 1832. Required that President Jackson threaten the use of force to make South Carolina to obey.

The only governmental body that the colonists believed had the right to tax them.

The most important power possessed by any legislature.

The most controversial and key issue at the Constitutional Convention.

What rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786 demonstrated the inadequacy and weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

What rebellion in 1794 by western farmers demonstrated the improved powers and strength of the federal government. George Washington and Alexander Hamilton led the national army to put down the rebellion.

What trial in 1734 established the protection of freedom of speech and the right of the press not to be held liable for what it prints as long as it is truthful.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Federalist Party

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Jeffersonian (Democratic-Republicans) Party

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Jacksonian Democrats (Democrat Party)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Whig Party (eventual Republican Party)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

CAUSES

Identify and explain three main reasons for the American Revolution.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three main reasons for the War of 1812.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three main reasons for the Mexican War in 1846.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three major reasons for the Civil War.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

IMPACT

Explain two major impacts of the War for Independence

- 1.
- 2.

Explain three major impacts of the War of 1812.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of the Civil War.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of Westward Expansion on the Native Americans:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Strong national government with significant power over the states and control over the direction and development of the economy.

Doing and advocating what is in the best interest of a section or region of the nation.

Putting sectional interests above national interests i.e. slavery expansion, tariffs, etc..

Practice of the British navy of abducting sailors from a foreign navy and requiring them to serve in the British navy.

Economic theory practice by colonial powers in the 1600 and 1700s whereby a nation's economy can be strengthened by establishing colonies and exploiting them to maximize exports and minimize imports for the mother country.

Intellectual and philosophical movement of the mid 1800s asserting that the nature of reality can be learned only by intuition rather than through experience.

Religious faith that believed in original sin and that man is inherently evil and that only a select few will achieve salvation.

Religious faith that held the following values: work, thrift, education, property.

Southern reference for the institution of slavery.

Individuals and movement that wished to end all slavery.

System brought to Washington under Jackson which replaced entrenched bureaucrats with supporters in the hopes of making government more simple and democratic.

Theory of society that applied biological concepts of natural selection and survival of the fittest to sociology and politics.

Religious reform movement popular among liberal Protestant groups dedicated to the betterment of industrialized society through application of the biblical principles of charity and justice.

Guiding idea that the wealthy should redistribute their wealth in a responsible and thoughtful manner.

Organization in which an authoritative leader or small group commands the support of a corps of supporters and businesses who receive rewards for their efforts. Often powerful and corrupt.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Established the power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of all federal and state laws. (1803)

Established that once a state had chartered a college or business, it surrendered both its power to alter the charter or business. This restricted the ability of states to control corporations and further established the authority of the Supreme Court to rule over state legislatures. (1819)

Established that states could not tax a federal institution because the power to tax is also the power to destroy. (1819)

Established the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and Supreme court in regulating interstate commerce. (1824)

Established that the Cherokees were a "domestic dependent nation" entitled to federal protection from molestation by Congress. Therefore, the federal government could not remove them from their land as intended in the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

Established that slaves were property and that such property was protected by the Constitution and thus, could not be restricted in federally controlled territories.

LAND ACQUISITIONS AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

_____ The belief that it was pre-ordained by God that the United States would expand westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

_____ Reporter that coined this term in 1841.

BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THESE ON A MAP!!

_____ Area of land acquired from the Spanish in 1819 for \$5 million.

_____ Area of land acquired as a result of the American Revolution and Treaty of Paris in 1783.

_____ Area of land acquired as result of the Mexican War and Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo in 1848.

_____ Area of land acquired in 1853 in order to construct a southern route for the transcontinental railroad.

_____ River followed for a major portion of Lewis and Clark's expedition in 1804.

_____ The two states that entered the Union as a result of the Missouri Compromise.

_____ Area of land purchased from the French in 1803 for \$15 million.

_____ Area of land annexed to the United States in 1845 and as a result of the impact of the election of 1844.

_____ Area of land colonized by the British in the 17th and 18th centuries.

_____ River that western farmers gained access to as a result of Pinckney's Treaty in 1795.

_____ Mountain range colonists were not allowed to cross because of the Proclamation of 1763.

_____ The lakes that the United States surprisingly controlled during the War of 1812.

_____ River established as the boundary of Texas in the Treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo.

_____ Valley where most settlers in Oregon settled from 1841 to 1843.

_____ Mountain range settlers on their way to California and Oregon would have to cross before winter.