

U. S. History Review Guide

QUARTER ONE

1. What saved the Jamestown colony from failure?
2. The differences in the economic development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies mainly resulted from
3. The most important cash crop of the Southern colonies was
4. Which group of documents best demonstrates the desire among colonists for self government?
5. How did the Puritans treat other groups who settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony?
6. The religious group which was against war and slavery was the
7. Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams helped establish the principle of
8. The jury decision in the John Peter Zenger case led to
9. The early colonists who worked for a specified number of years in exchange for their passage to America were called
10. Following the economic theory of mercantilism, England believed its colonies existed to
11. The exchange of rum, molasses, and slaves for manufactured products between the colonies, the West Indies, and Africa became known as
12. The French and Indian War resulted from a conflict over
13. With British and American victory in the French and Indian War,
14. The American colonists objected to Parliament's taxes
15. During the 1760's and 1770's the most effective American tactic in gaining the repeal of the Stamp and Townshend Acts was
16. In the pamphlet titled Common Sense, Thomas Paine urges Americans to
17. The Declaration of Independence is based on the idea that
18. What were the inalienable rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?
19. The Declaration of Independence declares that to secure their inalienable rights people institute governments whose powers are derived from
20. The Enlightenment philosopher who most influenced the colonial leaders was
21. If the Battle of Lexington and Concord was the immediate cause of the beginning of the American Revolution, what was the long term cause?
22. The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point for the patriot forces because it
23. What was the closing battle of the American Revolution?
24. Mercenaries who were paid by England to fight the colonials were called

25. The American Revolution resulted in
26. In the government provided by the Articles of Confederation
27. In the Constitution, the power is divided between the states and the central government. This is called
28. The ideas of checks and balances and the separation of powers suggest that the framers of the Constitution feared
29. The Great Compromise settled the conflict of
30. The counting of slaves as population is known as the
31. The part of the Constitution which allows Congress to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out its powers is known as
32. The power of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional is known as
33. Several states refused to ratify the Constitution unless
34. The Bill of Rights was designed to protect individual liberties against potential tyranny from
35. The Federalist Papers were published
36. Thomas Jefferson is to the Declaration of Independence as
37. In most of the original 13 states, the right to vote was restricted to
38. The first two political parties were formed as a result of the controversy between what two leaders?
39. The purpose of American diplomacy during the Washington and Adams administrations was to
40. According to the doctrine of nullification, the right to determine the constitutionality of an act of Congress resides in
41. The Louisiana Territory was important to the U. S. because
42. The purpose of the Lewis and Clark scientific expedition was to
43. What was the *most significant* result of the Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)?
44. The case of *McCullough v. Maryland* declared that _____ was constitutional.
45. What is the *main* reason the United States declared war on Great Britain during the War of 1812?
46. A group of young Congressmen called the War Hawks wanted to
47. Francis Scott Key was inspired to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the
48. The irony of the fact that the Battle of New Orleans was the only really decisive land victory of the entire war, was that
49. The period during which pride and national unity swept the country after the War of 1812 and the nation was at peace, prosperous, and growing rapidly is known as the
50. The Mayflower Compact was an important precedent for later colonial government in what way?

1st Quarter EOC Studyguide for U.S. History

1. What event showed America that the Articles of Confederation was not an effective government and would have to be changed?
2. How did the French government insult America during the XYZ Affair?
3. What were the first two political parties in America and who led each?
4. Who was Washington's Secretary of Treasury?
5. Who was against the National Bank and why?
6. What did the Whiskey Rebellion prove?
7. What were the two biggest warnings from Washington's Farewell Address?
8. What country helped Indians in their raids on Americans? How did they help?
9. What political party were the Alien and Sedition Acts supposed to weaken?
10. Identify John Marshall.
11. What dilemma did Jefferson personally face when deciding to purchase the Louisiana Territory?
12. Define impressment.
13. Define embargo.
14. Which president established the policy of embargo?
15. What territory did America receive through the Adams-Onis Treaty?
16. What does the cotton gin do?
17. What impact did the cotton gin have on the need for slavery?
18. What linked the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes?
19. What group settled the territory of Utah?
20. What are the three parts of the American System?
21. What region of America specialized in manufacturing such as textiles?
22. What region of the country was hurt the most by tariffs?
23. Identify the Monroe Doctrine.
24. What two politicians cheated Andrew Jackson out of the presidency in 1824 with the Corrupt Bargain?
25. What people did Andrew Jackson always try to look out for during his presidency?
26. What is the spoils system?

AP US History – Questions

Beginnings to Constitution

1. Even though the Albany Plan of Union was not successful, why was it an important precedent?
2. For what three reasons did Native Americans side with France during the French and Indian War?
3. In what three ways did the Seven Years' War directly affect the colonists' growing discontent toward the British?
4. How did the Sugar Act differ from the preceding Navigation Acts?
5. How did colonial protest evolve? What steps were initially ineffective and what later steps proved successful?
6. What poor choices made by the British eventually heightened the pre-Revolutionary era conflict?
7. In what ways did the colonies attempt to unite and/or share information?
8. Why could many colonists rightly claim that the conflict was primarily a Boston issue?
9. What were the three main results of the First Continental Congress?
10. What was the significance of the "shot heard 'round the world"?
11. John Adams once claimed that 1/3 of the colonists were for revolution, 1/3 were against, and 1/3 didn't really care. What types of people fell into each category?
12. What documents were most influential during the Revolutionary Era? What was the purpose of each?
13. What factors contributed to America being able to win the Revolutionary War?
14. What were the faults and the strengths of the Articles of Confederation?
15. What were the main events of the Critical Era?
16. What compromises needed to be made for the Constitution to be successful?
17. What were the positions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?