Define the following terms:
abolitionist: Person who wanted to end slavery in the United States
amend: To change or modify something
bill: A proposed law
bond: Certificate that promises to pay the holder money plus interest on a certain date
boycott: To refuse to buy certain goods or services as a means of protest
cabinet: Group of officials that advise the president and head government departments
compromise: Settlement of a disagreement in which both sides agree to give something up
constituent: A person who is represented by an elected official
constitution: Document that sets out the laws and principles of a government
emancipate: To set free
embargo: Ban on trade with another country
federal: A word meaning national
immigrant: A person who enters a country in order to settle there
impeach: To bring charges against a leader
laissez faire: Idea that government should not interfere in people’s lives
Loyalist: Colonist who supported Britain during the Revolutionary War
neutral: Choosing not to take a side during a conflict or war
Patriot: Colonist who supported independence during the Revolutionary War
precedent: Act or decision that sets an example for others to follow
ratify: To approve something, such as a law or Constitutional amendment
republic: A nation in which voters choose representatives to govern them
secede: To withdraw or break away
sectionalism: Strong sense of loyalty to a state or region instead of to the whole country
speculator: A person who makes high risk investments
suffrage: The right to vote
tariff: A tax on imported goods
tyranny: Cruel or unjust government
unconstitutional: Not permitted by the constitution of a nation

Know the following dates:
Christopher Columbus’s voyage to the new world: 1492
Settlement of Jamestown: 1607
Settlement of Pilgrims at Plymouth: 1620
Signing of the Declaration of Independence: 1776
American Revolution fought: 1775-1783
Constitutional Convention: 1787
Louisiana Purchase: 1803
Civil War fought: 1861-1865

Know the following information:
1. Who fought in the French and Indian War? British in North America against the French and Indians
2. What ineffective British law drew a line at the crest of the Appalachian Mountains as a means of restricting the westward expansion of colonists just after the French and Indian War? Proclamation of 1763
3. The Stamp Act placed taxes on 55 different types of printed material.
4. Why were the Battles of Lexington and Concord considered a turning point in the colonies? War now seemed inevitable to many colonists.
5. Describe the Boston Tea Party. A raid in which tea was dumped overboard by the Sons of Liberty from 3 ships that refused to leave Boston harbor.
6. What name did the colonists give to several very harsh laws imposed on Massachusetts by King George III after the Boston Tea Party? The Intolerable Acts.
7. What type of legal document gave customs officers the right to inspect ships without giving a reason? Writs of assistance.
8. What group of angry colonists would show their outrage over taxation by gathering around Liberty Trees, staging mock hangings, and threatening merchants who imported British goods? Sons of Liberty.
9. The objection to what act, requiring the boarding of British soldiers in civilian homes, led to the dismissal of the New York and Massachusetts Assemblies? Quartering Act.
10. What African American, who was killed during the Boston Massacre, is considered to be the first martyr of the American struggle for independence? Crispus Attucks.
11. Thomas Paine helped change American sentiment in favor of declaring independence by writing a pamphlet he called? Common Sense.
13. As a result of the Boston Massacre, Sam Adams set up an organization whose job it was to report events that took place in the Massachusetts colony. Later, each colony had one of these organizations in place. What was the name of these groups? Committees of correspondence.
14. Who was chosen to be the chief author of the Declaration of Independence? Thomas Jefferson.
15. Who were the Hessians? A group of German mercenaries (soldiers paid to fight for another country).
16. What was the name last major battle of the Revolutionary War which was fought on this peninsula that jets into the Chesapeake Bay? Yorktown.
17. What was the name of the general who surrendered to American and French troops at the end of the Revolutionary War? General Charles Cornwallis.
18. Which document, completed in 1777 and ratified in 1781, established a “firm league of friendship” between the states? Articles of Confederation.
19. Which document established that all men had certain “unalienable rights” including “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”? Declaration of Independence.
20. Which best summarizes the type of government created by the Articles of Confederation? A loose alliance of states with a weak national government.
21. Which laws created a system for settling land in the Northwest Territory? The Land Ordinance of 1785.
22. Which set up a policy for creating governments in the Northwest Territory? Northwest Ordinance.
23. What was the outcome of Shay’s Rebellion important to many Americans? It convinced many that the Articles of Confederation had failed.
24. Which delegate was 81 years old when he attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787? Benjamin Franklin.
25. Who was the commanding General of the American Army during the Revolutionary War, presided over the Constitutional Convention, and served as the first President of the United States? **George Washington**

26. What Founding Father, and first Secretary of Treasury, wanted a very strong central government? **Alexander Hamilton**

27. What was the Three-Fifths Compromise? A plan in which only 3/5 of the slave population would be counted during a census

28. The powers of the Judicial Branch are spelled out in which Article of the Constitution? **Article 3**

29. The powers of the Legislative Branch are spelled out in which Article of the Constitution? **Article 1**

30. The powers of the Executive Branch are spelled out in which Article of the Constitution? **Article 2**

31. Which offices is a lifetime appointment? **Supreme Court Justice**

32. Why did the Framers of the Constitution want an Electoral College? They wanted educated, informed citizens to wisely select the President

33. Under the system of checks and balances no branch of government can get too powerful.

34. Which Amendments to the Constitution are considered the Bill of Rights? **Amendments 1-10**

35. Which is a complete list of the goals of the Constitution, as stated in the Preamble. 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

36. Which of the following is a list of 7 Principles of the Constitution? **Republicanism, Limited Government, Separation of Powers, Popular Sovereignty, Checks and Balances, Federalism, Individual Rights**

37. Which court has 9 justices, and often hears cases regarding issues dealing with the Constitution, federal law, treaties? **Supreme Court**

38. How many members are there in the House of Representatives? **435**

39. How many members are there in the United States Senate? **100**

40. How long is the term of a member of the United States House of Representatives? **2 years**

41. How long is the term of the President of the United States? **4 years**

42. How long is the term of a member of the Senate? **6 years**

43. The right of the Supreme Court to review acts of the President and laws passed by Congress and declare them unconstitutional is referred to as Judicial Review; this is a result of the Marbury v. Madison case.

44. Popular sovereignty means **the people rule**

45. You must be at least **35 years old** to be the President of the United States.

46. John Adams sent ambassadors to France to discuss the capture of US ships by the French. French Foreign Minister Talleyrand told them that in order to prevent future acts of aggression, the US would need to pay him $250,000 and give France a $10 million loan. This event was known as **The XYZ Affair**

47. How would you best describe Thomas Jefferson? informal, a believer in smaller government, a believer in the expansion of democracy

48. From which nation did the United States purchase the Louisiana Territory? **France**

49. What Indian helped guide Lewis and Clark during their expedition of the Louisiana Territory? **Sacagawea**

50. Which nation did the United States battle during the War of 1812? **Britain**

51. Who invented the cotton gin and interchangeable parts? **Eli Whitney**
52. What was a result of the invention of the cotton gin? **An increase in slavery in the South**
53. Sum up what was stated in the Monroe Doctrine. **The U.S. should stay out of the affairs of Europe, and European nations should stay out of the affairs of American nations**
54. Native Americans were forced to leave their homes and relocate hundreds of miles away during the 1830’s and 1840’s along which route? **The Trail of Tears**
55. What was Manifest Destiny? **The idea that United States should spread from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean**
56. What was the greatest impact of the Gold Rush of 1848 on California? **The population of California grew tremendously**
57. Which abolitionist wrote *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*? **Harriet Beecher Stowe**
58. What slave filed a lawsuit for his freedom and had his case heard by the Supreme Court in 1857? **Dred Scott**
59. What abolitionist led an ill fated raid on an arsenal at Harper’s Ferry in 1859? **John Brown**
60. Which state was first to secede from the Union in December of 1860? **South Carolina**
61. The Civil War began after the Confederate attack on which fort? **Fort Sumter**
62. Who was the President of the Confederate States of America? **Jefferson Davis**
63. Which were advantages for the South? Their culture taught skills necessary to be a good soldier, like hunting and horseback riding, strong military leaders, defending way of life
64. Which were Union strategies for the Civil War? **blockade southern ports, capture Richmond, VA, capture the Mississippi River**
65. What executive order freed all slaves living in states that were fighting for the Confederacy, but allowed slavery to continue in slave states loyal to the Union? **The Emancipation Proclamation**
66. What famous speech did Abraham Lincoln give in November of 1863? **The Gettysburg Address**
67. Where did General Robert E. Lee surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant? **Appomattox Courthouse**
68. Who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln? **John Wilkes Booth**