

U.S. History Final Review: Fall 2014

Chapter 8: Government and the Constitution (pp. 246-268)

1. What is the function of the Articles, or main body, of the Constitution?

2. What part of the Constitution establishes it as "the supreme law of the land"?

3. Which Article of the Constitution is the longest?

4. What is the most important power of Congress?

5. Which elected officials are the only ones who represent all Americans?

6. Which is "the court of last resort," whose decisions are final?

7. Which group actually elects the President?

8. What is the main duty of the President of the United States?

9. How did the framers prevent the three branches from abusing their powers?

10. Amendments 13, 14, and 15 are known collectively as what?

11. What are the methods of amending the constitution?

12. Which three (3) key services are provided by both state and local governments?

Chapter 3: Exploration and Colonization / 1492-1675 (pp. 66-97)

13. Define Columbian Exchange:

14. Define Mayflower Compact:

15. Define House of Burgesses:

16. Define Protestant Reformation:

17. Define Magna Carta:

18. Which colony failed twice and had all of its settlers vanish without a trace?

19. What is the significance of the Virginia House of Burgesses?

20. Which 1492 event signaled a turning point for the Americas?

21. Name the four (4) European countries that established colonies in North America?

22. What did the signers of the Mayflower Compact agree to do?

23. Who helped the Jamestown settlers gain peace with the Indians?

Chapter 3 (and 4) Chronology: Please place the following events in chronological order (1-6):

____ 24. Mayflower Compact is signed

____ 27. House of Burgesses is formed

____ 25. Jamestown is founded

____ 28. Signing of the Magna Carta

____ 26. Pilgrims leave England

____ 29. Columbus' first voyage to the New World

30. What significant event happened in 1607?

Chapter 4: The Thirteen English Colonies / 1630-1750 (pp. 100-130)

31. Define proprietary colony:

32. Define royal colony:

33. Define English Bill of Rights:

34. Define mercantilism:

35. Define Triangular Trade:

36. Define Navigation Acts:

37. Which colonial region had the warmest weather and the longest growing seasons for cash crops such as rice, indigo, and tobacco?

38. Which colonial region was characterized by rocky soil that was poor for farming and yet had plentiful forests?

39. What is the primary reason that England passed the Navigation Acts?

40. Why did both the Pilgrims and the Puritans leave England for Massachusetts?

41. to 60. Complete the partial Chart of the Thirteen English Colonies:

COLONY	YEAR	FOUNDED BY	REASON FOUNDED	REGION
VIRGINIA (Jamestown)	41.	42.	43.	S
Plymouth (MA)	44.	45.	46.	NE
MASSACHUSETTS (Massachusetts Bay)	47.	48.	49.	NE
MARYLAND	1634	50.	Religious and political freedom	S
51. [<u>NOT</u> Connecticut]	1636	52.	53.	NE
54.	1664	55.	Trading and religious freedom	M
56.	1682	57.	Religious and political freedom	M
58.	1732	59.	60.	S

61. Which colony saw the colonists come originally for gold but eventually find success in growing tobacco?

62. The trial of John Peter Zenger recognized which freedom as a basic American right?

63. Which colony was founded by a Quaker as a model of religious freedom and peace?

64. Name the New England Colonies:

65. Name the Middle Colonies: (What was this region's nickname? _____)

66. Name the Southern Colonies:

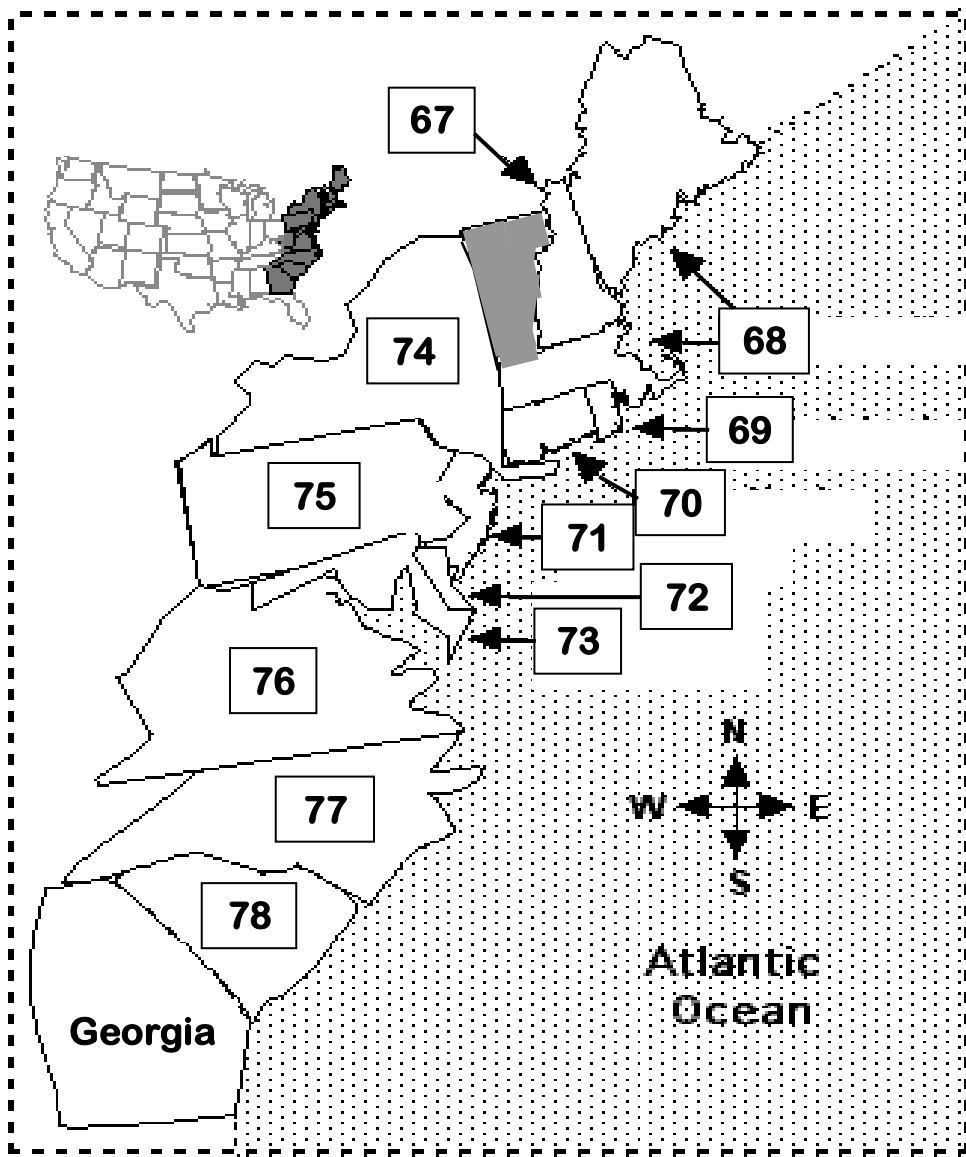
67. to 78. Identify the Map of the Thirteen English Colonies: (Refer to map on next page.)

67. _____ 71. _____ 75. _____

68. _____ 72. _____ 76. _____

69. _____ 73. _____ 77. _____

70. _____ 74. _____ 78. _____



Chapter 5: Crisis in the Colonies / 1745-1775 (pp. 138-160)

79. Define French and Indian War:

80. Define Proclamation of 1763:

81. Define Battles of Lexington and Concord:

82. Define Boston Massacre:

83. Define Boston Tea Party:

84. Define First Continental Congress:

85. Define Intolerable Acts:

86. Define Townshend Acts:

87. Define Stamp Act:

88. In 1750, which country posed the most serious threat to the English colonies in North America?

89. What was the primary reason for conflict in the Ohio River Valley between Britain and France in the 1750s?

90. Why did the colonists say that the Stamp Act was "taxation without representation"?

91. After the Treaty of Paris (1763), (A.) which two (2) European countries controlled most of North America and (B.) which European country was kicked out of the continent?

A. _____ and _____ B. _____

92. Why was the Proclamation of 1763 imposed upon the English colonists?

93. What reason did Parliament give for raising taxes in the colonies after 1763?

94. List the ways that Britain punished Massachusetts after the Boston Tea Party with the Intolerable Acts?

95. Which battles in April 1775 marked the beginning of the American Revolution?

Chapter 5 Chronology: Please place the following events in chronological order (1-6):

___ 96. Boston Tea Party

___ 99. Boston Massacre

___ 97. Battles of Lexington and Concord

___ 100. First Continental Congress meets

___ 98. Stamp Act

___ 101. Intolerable Acts

Chapter 6: The American Revolution / 1775-1783 (pp. 166-195)

102. Define Loyalist:

103. Define Patriot:

104. Define Battle of Yorktown:

105. Define Valley Forge:

106. Define Bunker Hill:

107. Define Battle of Saratoga:

108. Define Declaration of Independence:

109. Define Olive Branch Petition:

110. Define Common Sense:

111. Who is the author of the Declaration of Independence?

112. Which battle during the American Revolution was the turning point of the war? Why?

113. What was the breakdown of support (in fractions) among the colonists prior to the American Revolution?

114. What are the three main parts of the Declaration of Independence?

115. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?

116. Which American general became a traitor and began leading British troops in 1780?

117. According to the Declaration of Independence, what were our "unalienable rights"?

Chapter 6 Chronology: Please place the following events in chronological order (1-6):

___ 118. American victory at Saratoga

___ 121. Declaration of Independence

___ 119. French entry into the war as ally

___ 122. Signing of the Treaty of Paris

___ 120. British defeat at Yorktown

___ 123. Battle of Bunker Hill

124. What significant event happened in 1776?

Chapter 7: Creating a Republic / 1776-1790 (pp. 198-218)

125. Define Articles of Confederation:

126. Define Northwest Ordinance:

127. Define Constitutional Convention:

128. Define Three-Fifths Compromise:

129. Define legislative branch:

130. Define executive branch:

131. Define judicial branch:

132. Define Federalists:

133. Define The Federalist Papers:

134. Define Antifederalists:

135. What were the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation? (Please list all seven [7] items.)

136. What event prompted many people to call for changes to the Articles of Confederation?

137. List the four (4) major influences in the development of the U.S. Constitution?

138. How many states had to ratify the Constitution before it could become law?

139. What was the finest achievement of the Articles of Confederation?

140. Which Enlightenment writer stated that all people had natural rights and that government is an agreement between the ruler and the ruled?

141. Which Enlightenment writer stressed the importance of the rule of law and that government powers should be clearly defined and divided up (separation of powers)?

142. Which group argued that a strong national government could be effective and protect states' rights?

143. Which group argued that the Constitution must protect people's basic rights in a Bill of Rights?

144. List the main parts of the New Jersey Plan—supported by the (LARGE) (SMALL) states:

145. List the main parts of the Virginia Plan—supported by the (LARGE) (SMALL) states:

146. List the main parts of the Great Compromise:

147. Who was known as the "Father of the Constitution" and wrote the Bill of Rights?

148. What are the Bill of Rights and how did they become part of the Constitution?

149. **What significant event happened in 1787?**

Chapter 8: Government and the Constitution (pp. 246-268)

150. What are the six (6) goals of the Constitution as stated in the Preamble?

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2.

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6.

151. What are the seven (7) Articles of the Constitution that establish the framework of our government? (See p. 222)

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II.

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III.

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IV.

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V.

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VI.

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VII.

152. The Constitution rests on seven (7) basic Principles—define each in the spaces below:

Popular Sovereignty:

Limited Government:

Separation of Powers:

Checks and Balances:

Federalism:

Republicanism:

Individual Rights:

IMPORTANT: When is your FINAL EXAM for this class? (Period: ____)

Day: _____ **Date:** _____ **Time:** _____