

Domain 1

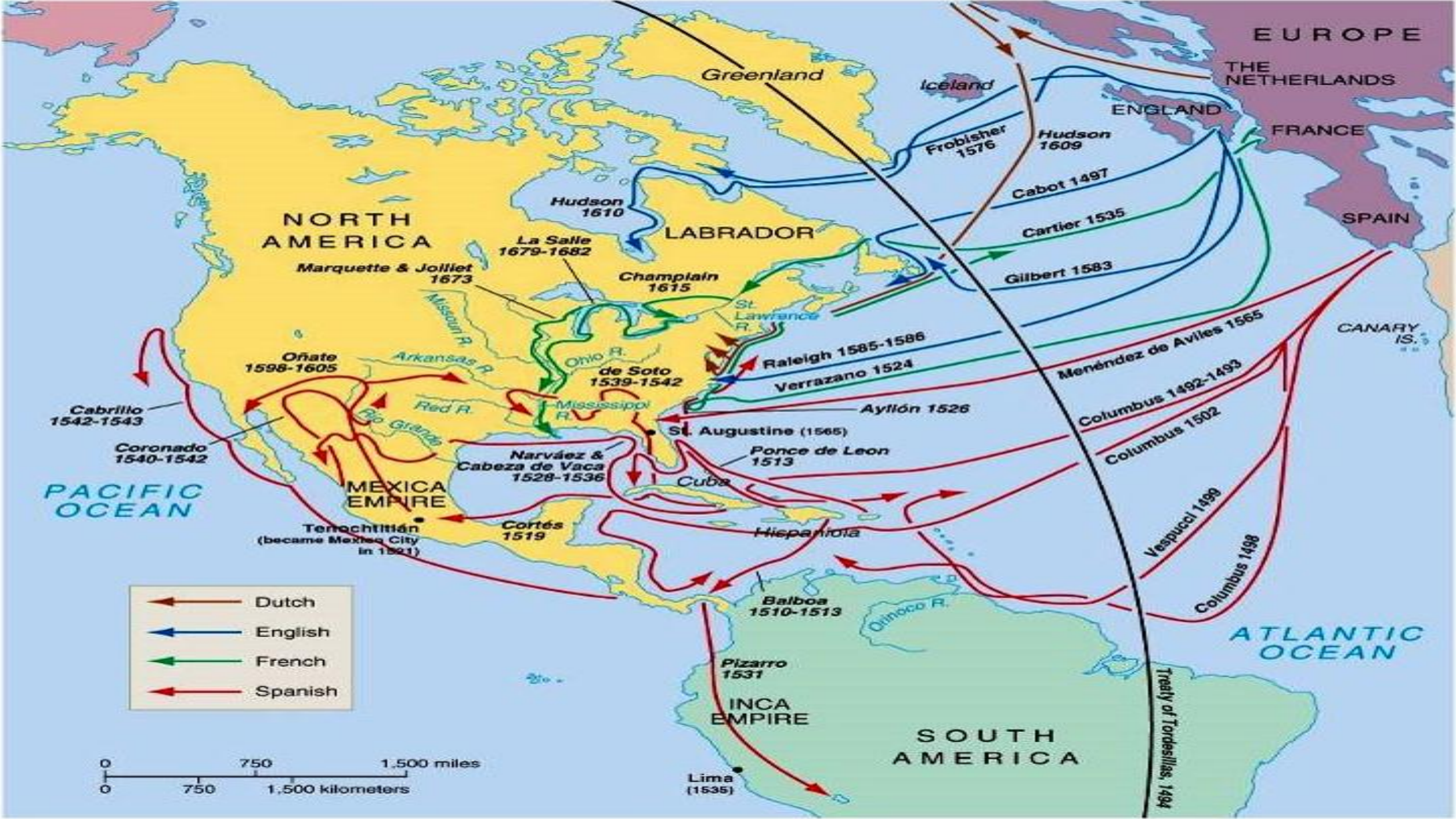
# Mastery

# Domain Test

- -3 or less Do Tier III
- -4 or More Do Tier II

THEN

- Take Schoology Domain I Quiz After



EUROPE

THE NETHERLANDS

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

CANARY IS.

NORTH AMERICA

LABRADOR

Hudson 1610

La Salle 1679-1682

Champlain 1615

Marquette & Jolliet 1673

Oñate 1598-1605

de Soto 1539-1642

Raleigh 1585-1586

Verrazano 1524

Menéndez de Aviles 1565

Columbus 1492-1493

Columbus 1502

Ayllón 1526

St. Augustine (1565)

Ponce de Leon 1513

Narváez & Cabeza de Vaca 1528-1536

Cortés 1519

Hispaniola

Balboa 1510-1513

Pizarro 1531

Lima (1535)

INCA EMPIRE

SOUTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

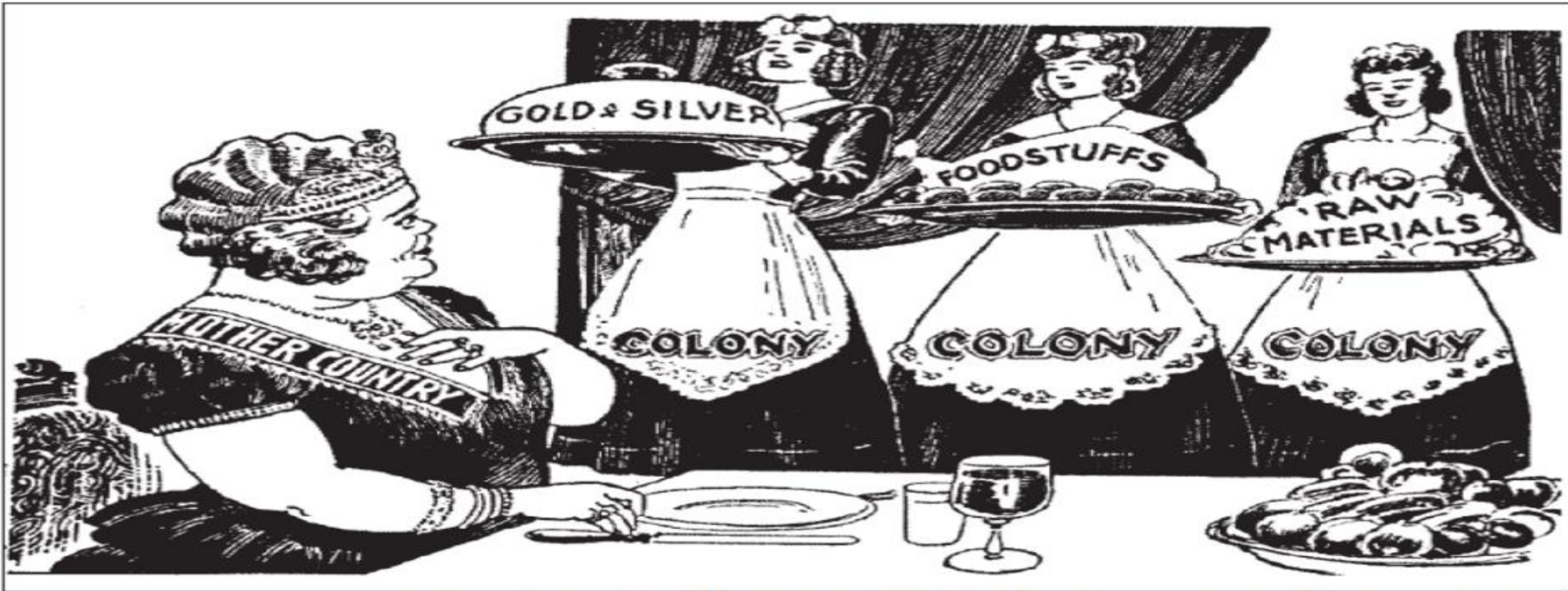
PACIFIC OCEAN

- ← Dutch
- ← English
- ← French
- ← Spanish

0 750 1,500 miles  
0 750 1,500 kilometers

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

# How did mercantilism impact the Colonist?



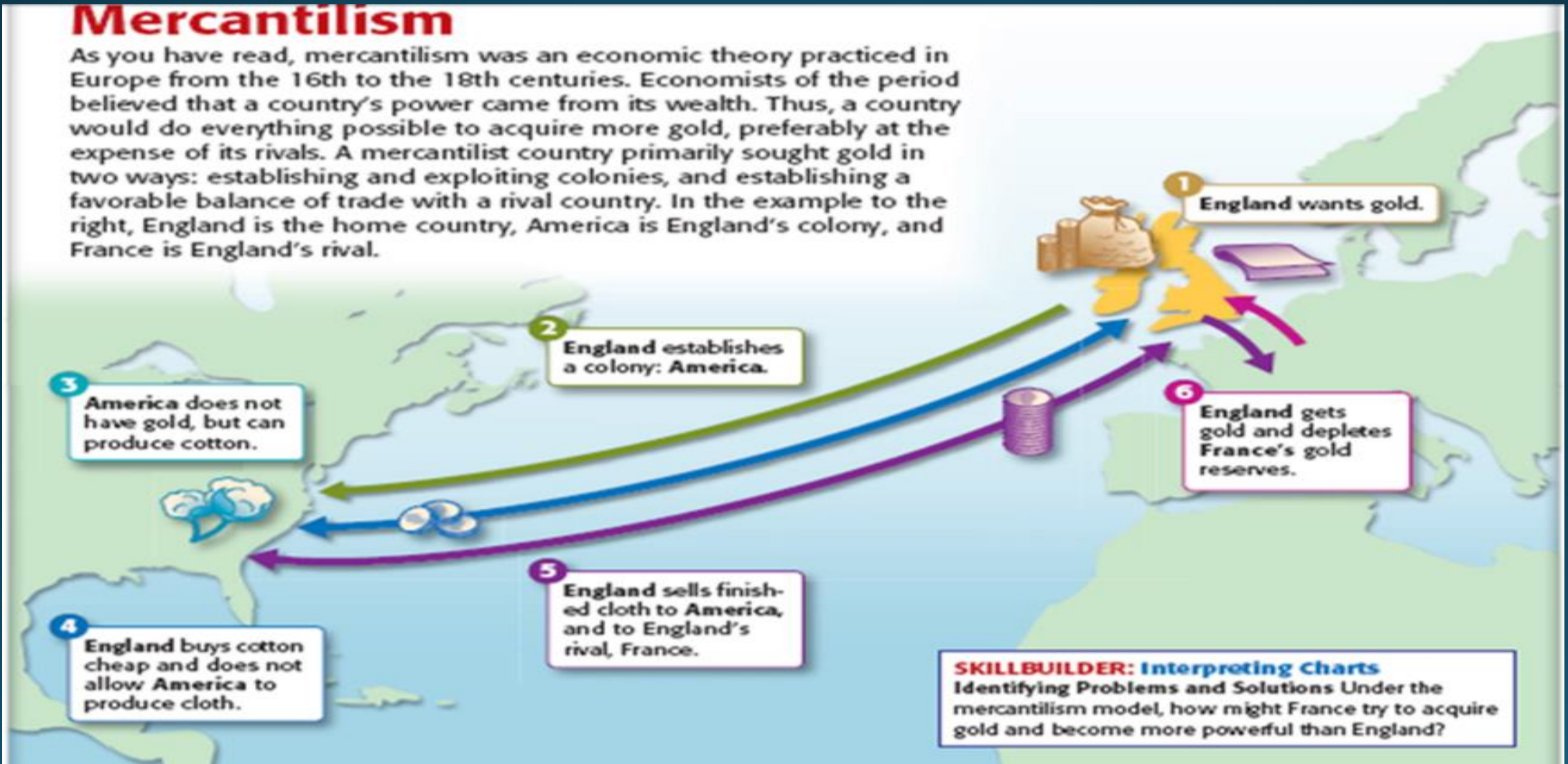
Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

Colonist provided raw materials to  
Britain in exchange for finished  
goods

# How did mercantilism impact the British?

## Mercantilism

As you have read, mercantilism was an economic theory practiced in Europe from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Economists of the period believed that a country's power came from its wealth. Thus, a country would do everything possible to acquire more gold, preferably at the expense of its rivals. A mercantilist country primarily sought gold in two ways: establishing and exploiting colonies, and establishing a favorable balance of trade with a rival country. In the example to the right, England is the home country, America is England's colony, and France is England's rival.

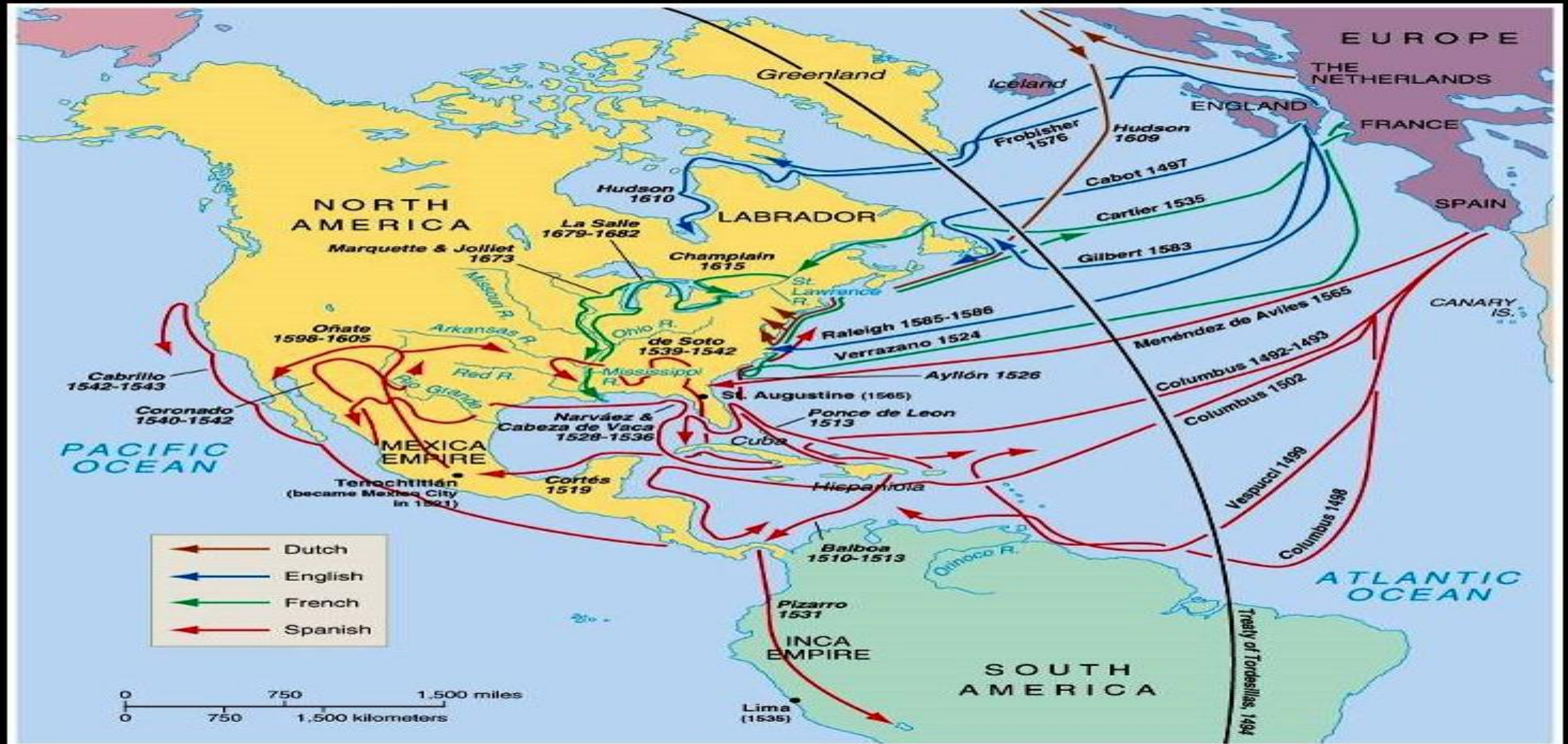


### SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

Identifying Problems and Solutions Under the mercantilism model, how might France try to acquire gold and become more powerful than England?

The British made finished goods and sold them to the colonist in exchange for profit

# What was the significance of the trans-Atlantic trade on the Colonies?

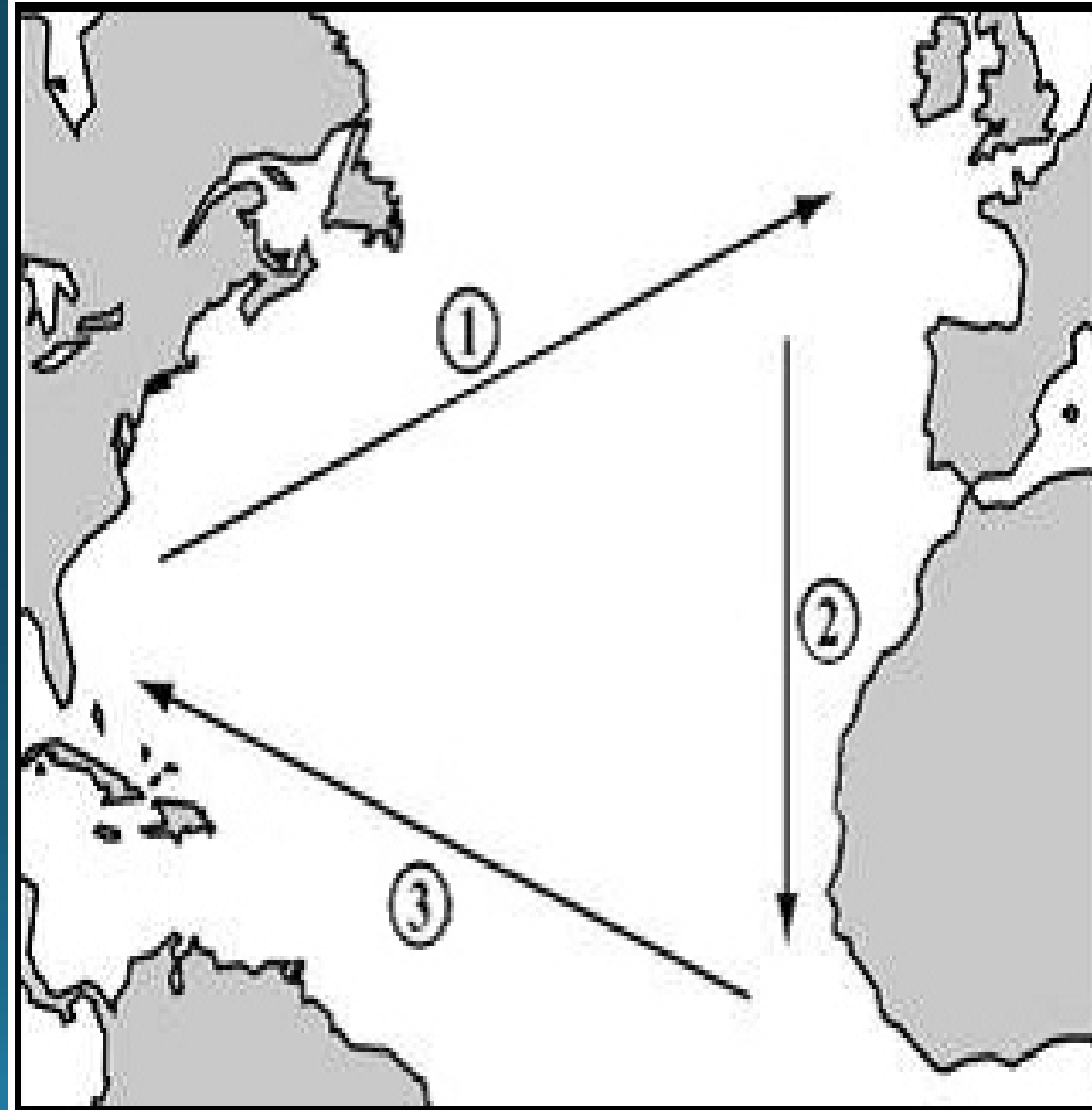




Led to cultural and economic  
diversity

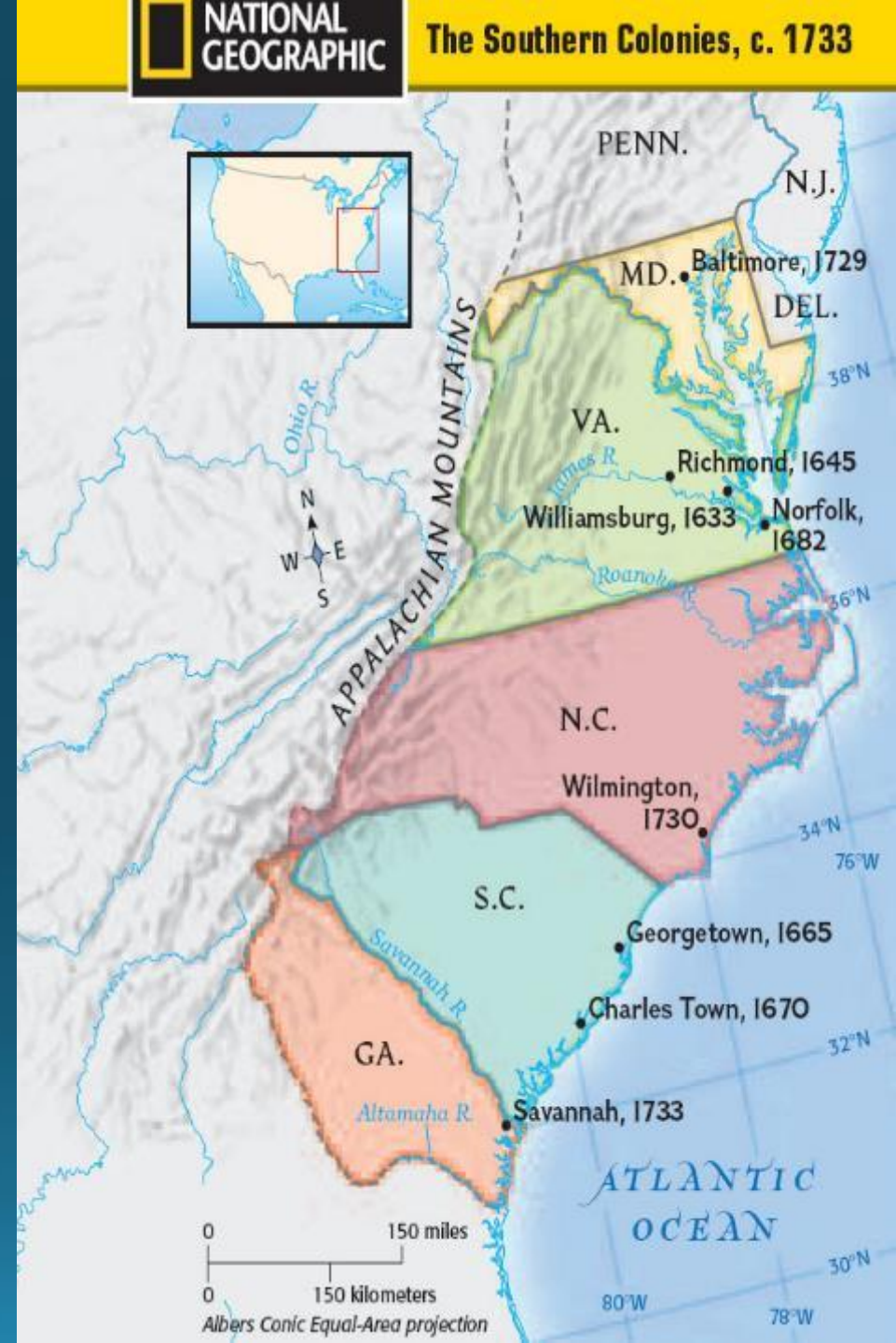
## Trade Patterns, late 1600s – 1700s

What three continents were included in Trans-Atlantic trade?



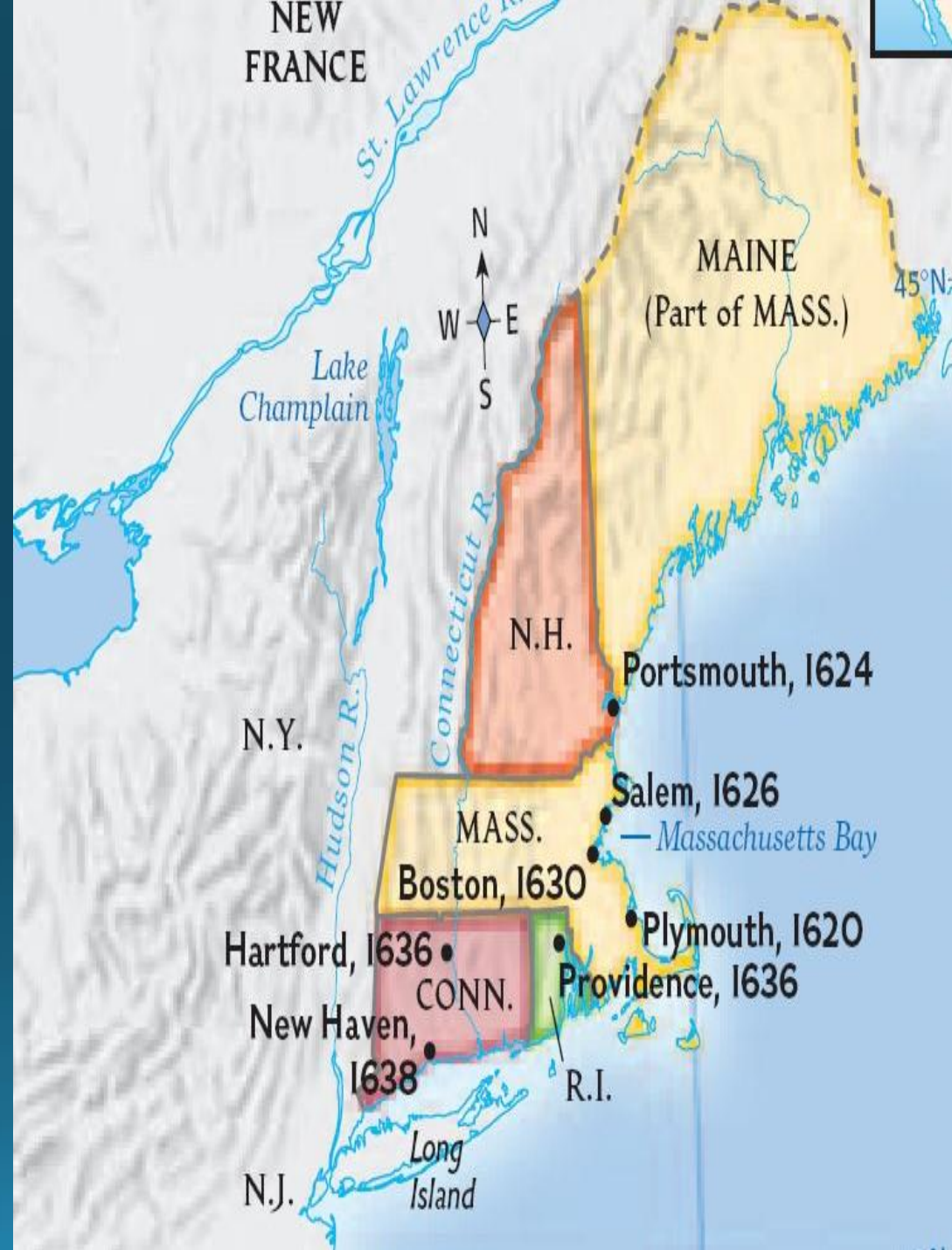
Europe, North America, Africa

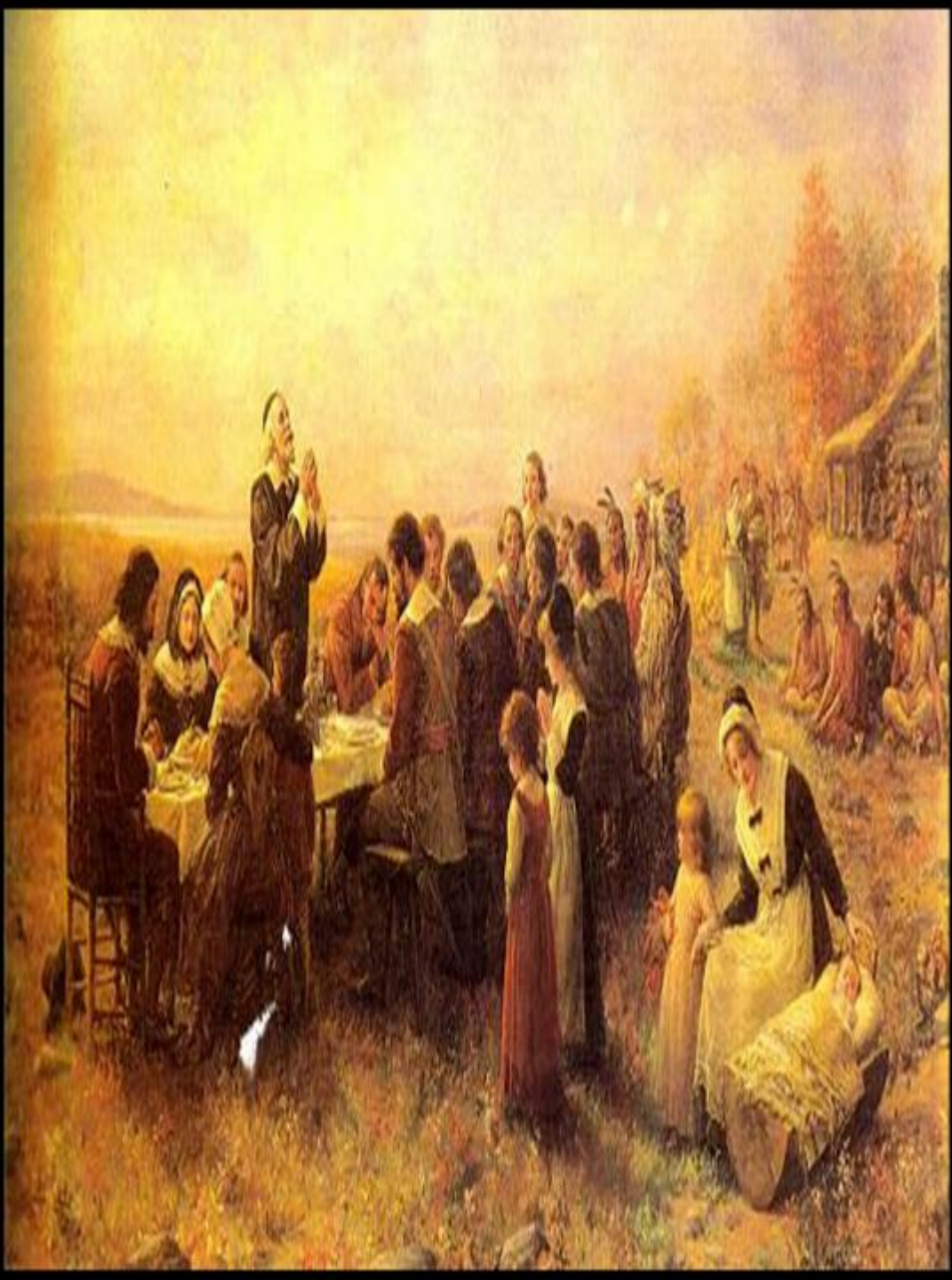
- Explain the development of the Southern Colonies
  - Reason established:
  - Impact of location and place:
  - Relations with American Indians:
  - Economic development:



- Reason established: Gold
- Impact of location and place: Climate for Agriculture
- Relations with American Indians: Bad
- Economic development: Agriculture led to increase in slavery

- Explain the development of the New England Colonies
  - Reason established:
  - Impact of location and place:
  - Relations with American Indians:
  - Economic development:





- Reason established: God, Puritans
- Impact of location and place: Fishing and trading due to short growing season
- Relations with American Indians: Bad
- Economic development: Fishing and trading

- Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies
  - Reason established:
  - Impact of location and place:
  - Relations with American Indians: Economic development:

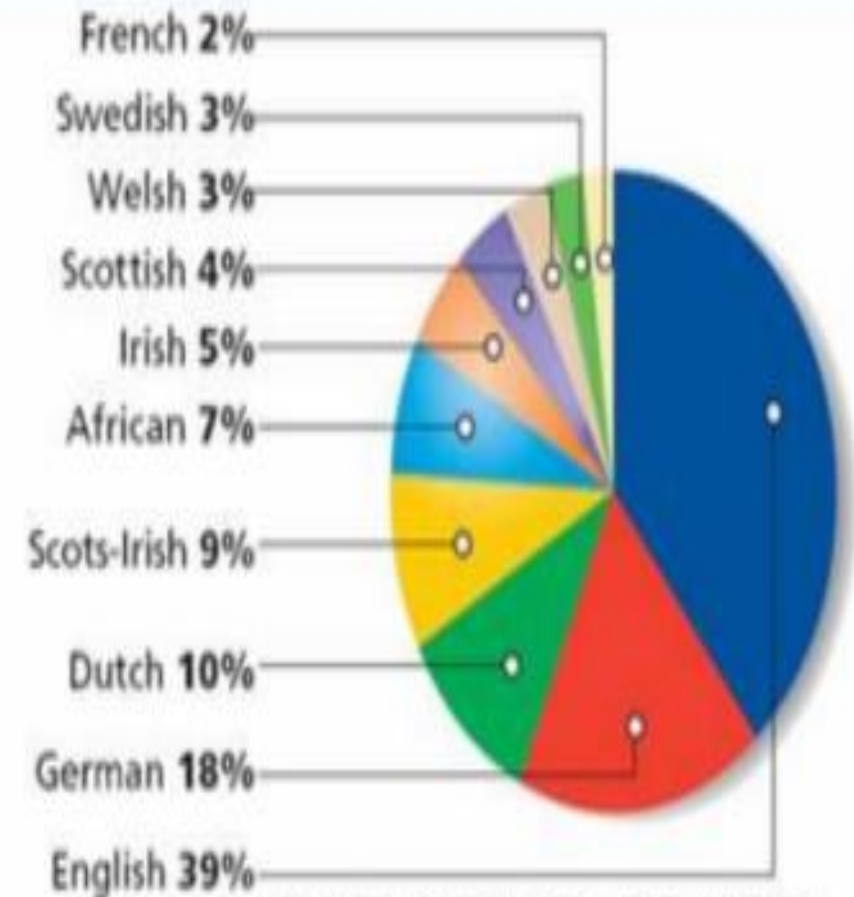




- Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies
  - Reason established: Gold, God and Glory
  - Impact of location and place: Agriculture and trade
  - Relations with American Indians: Good
  - Economic development: Agriculture and trade

## The Middle Colonies, 1750

### Population Diversity



Source: *Population of the British Colonies in America Before 1776*, 1975

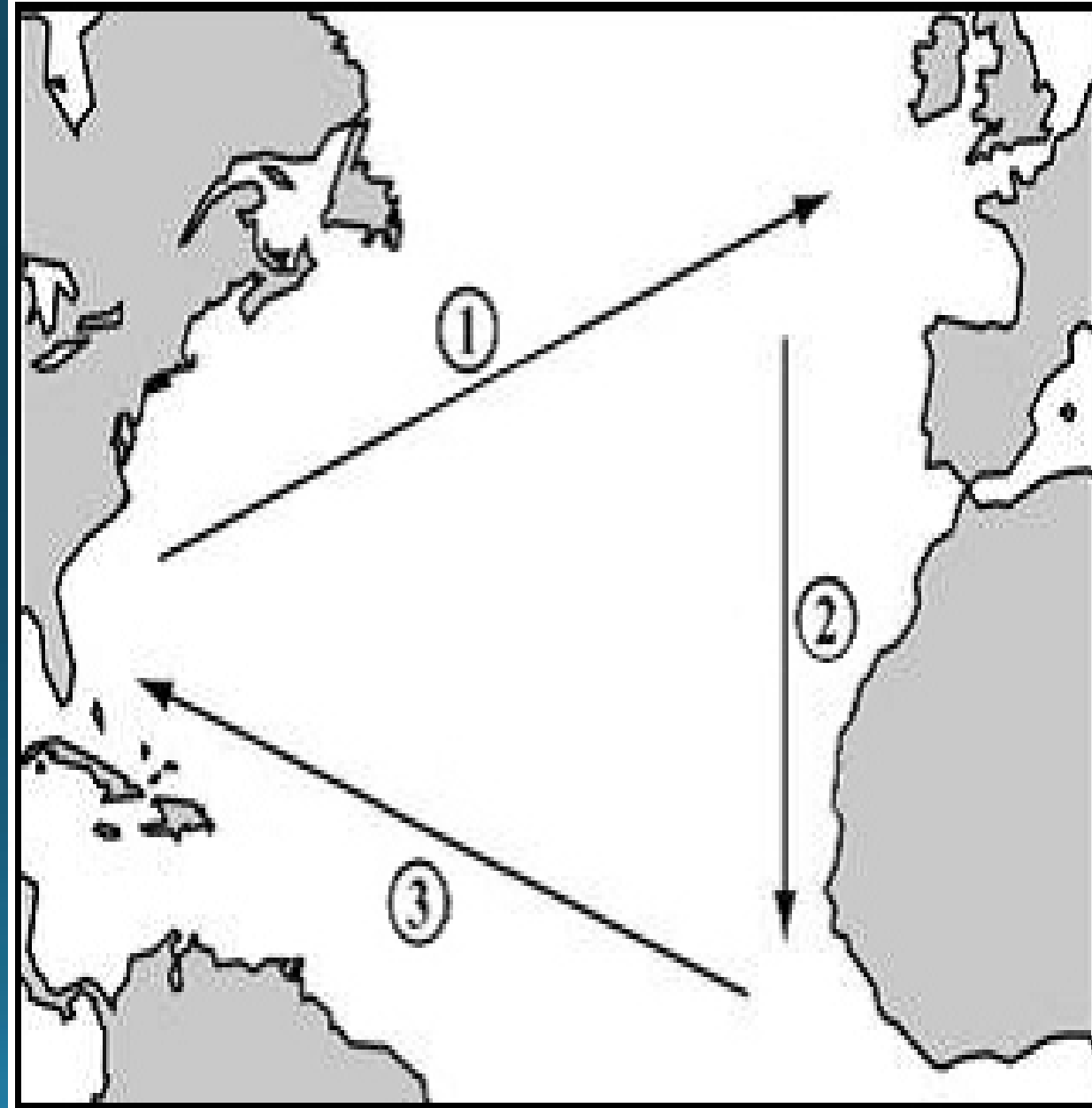


How did the European immigrants impact colonial society?

Increased cultural diversity,  
including different ethnic and  
religious groups

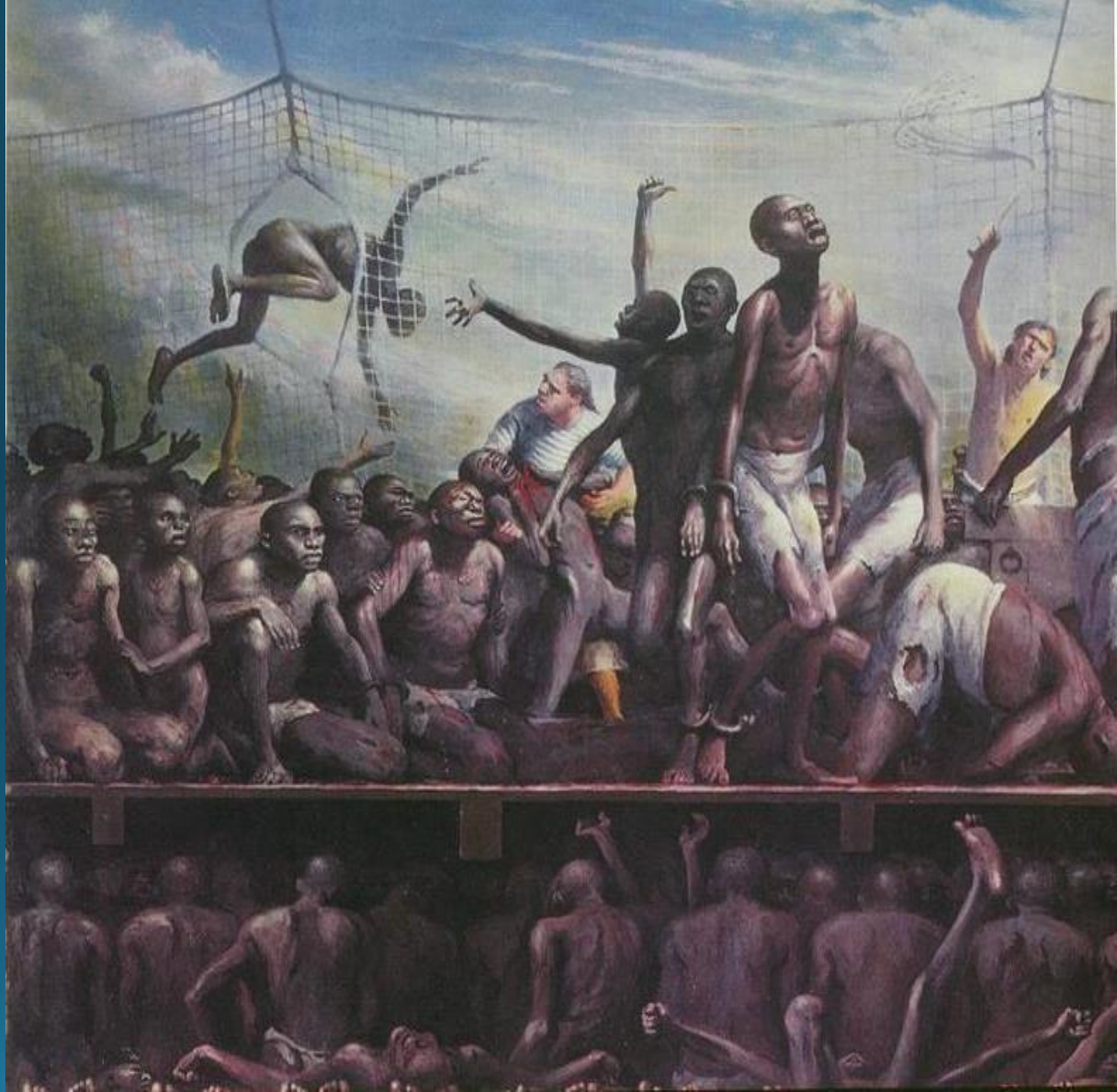
# Trade Patterns, late 1600s – 1700s

Define Middle Passage



African Americans forced into  
slavery and traded to North  
America, part of the trans-Atlantic  
trade

What was  
the  
significance  
of the Middle  
Passage?



Increased African American (Slave)  
population in the Americas

What are 3 contributions of African Americans during the Colonial Era?



# Architecture, agriculture, and foodways

# Define: Salutary Neglect

## Colonial Government



**BRITISH CROWN**



**ROYAL GOVERNOR**

- appointed by the crown
- oversaw colonial trade
- had final approval on laws
- could dismiss colonial assembly



**COUNCIL**

- appointed by governor
- advisory board to governor
- acted as highest court in each colony



**COLONIAL ASSEMBLY**

- elected by eligible colonists
- made laws
- had authority to tax
- paid governor's salary

British practice of allowing the  
Colonist to govern themselves

List 3 example of salutary neglect.

House of Burgesses, Mayflower  
Compact, and town meetings

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## COLONIAL ASSEMBLY

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How did Salutary Neglect impact colonist?

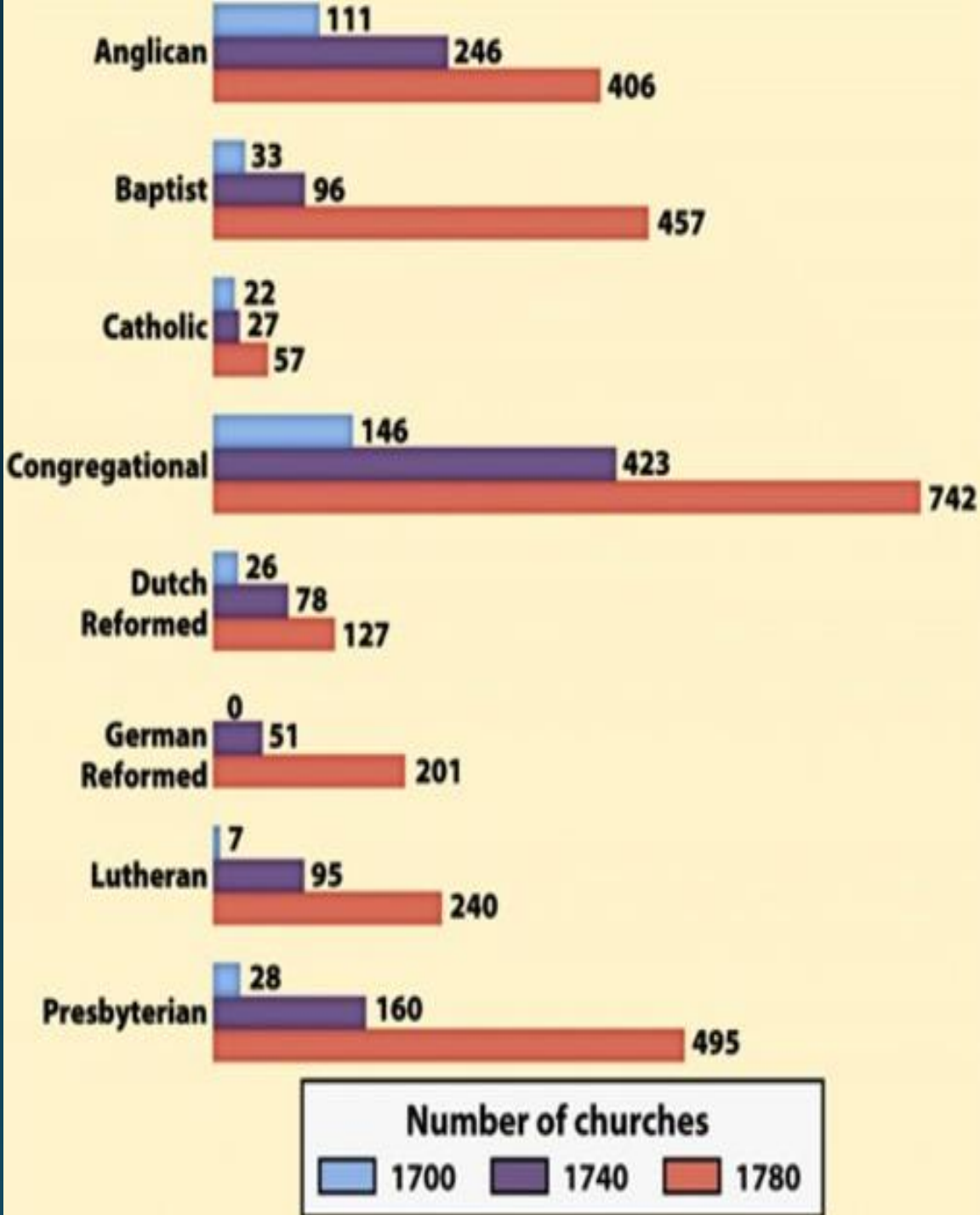
Led to different methods of colonial  
self-governance



# Define the Great Awakening



# Reform movement for colonial churches



What was the significance of the Great Awakening?

Encouraged colonist to question the  
role of the church and traditional  
authority

# What countries participated in the French and Indian War?

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



France (American Indian) and Britain  
(Colonist)

# What was the significance of the 1763 Treaty of Paris?

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



France was removed from most of  
North America and Britain gains  
land all the way to the Mississippi  
River

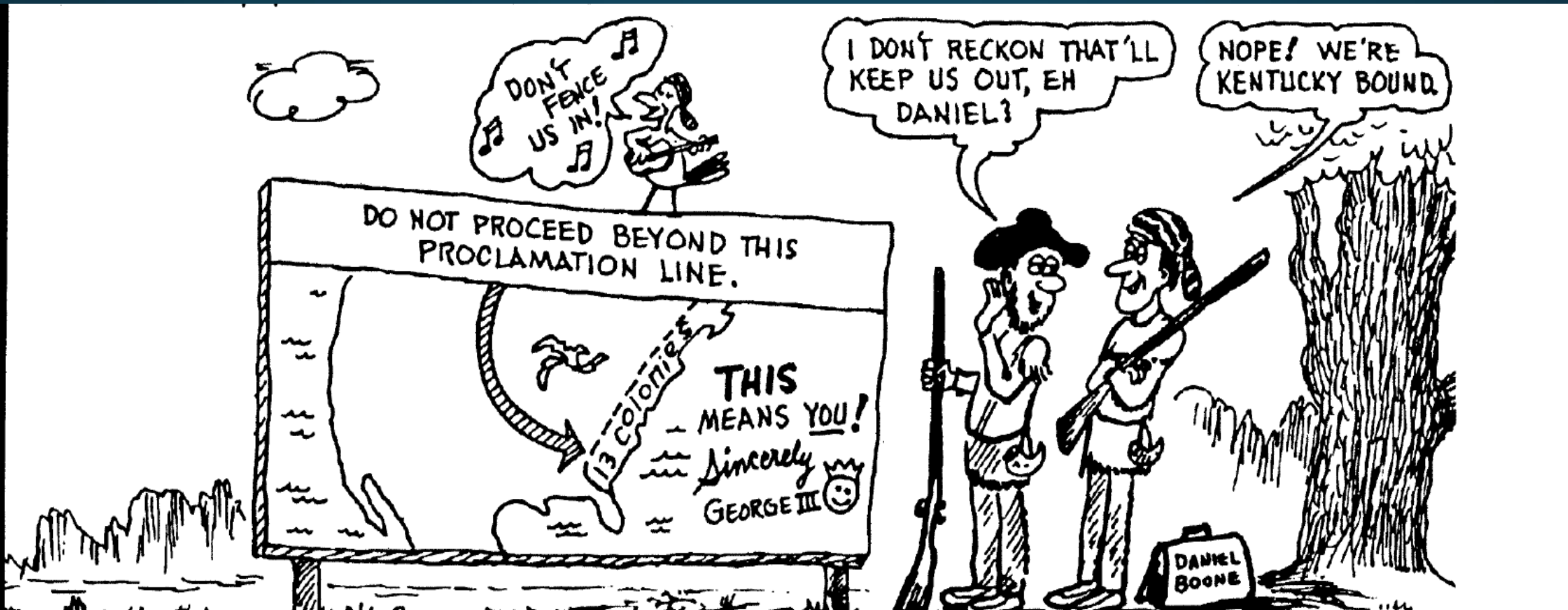
How did the 1763 Treaty of Paris lay the groundwork for the American Revolution?





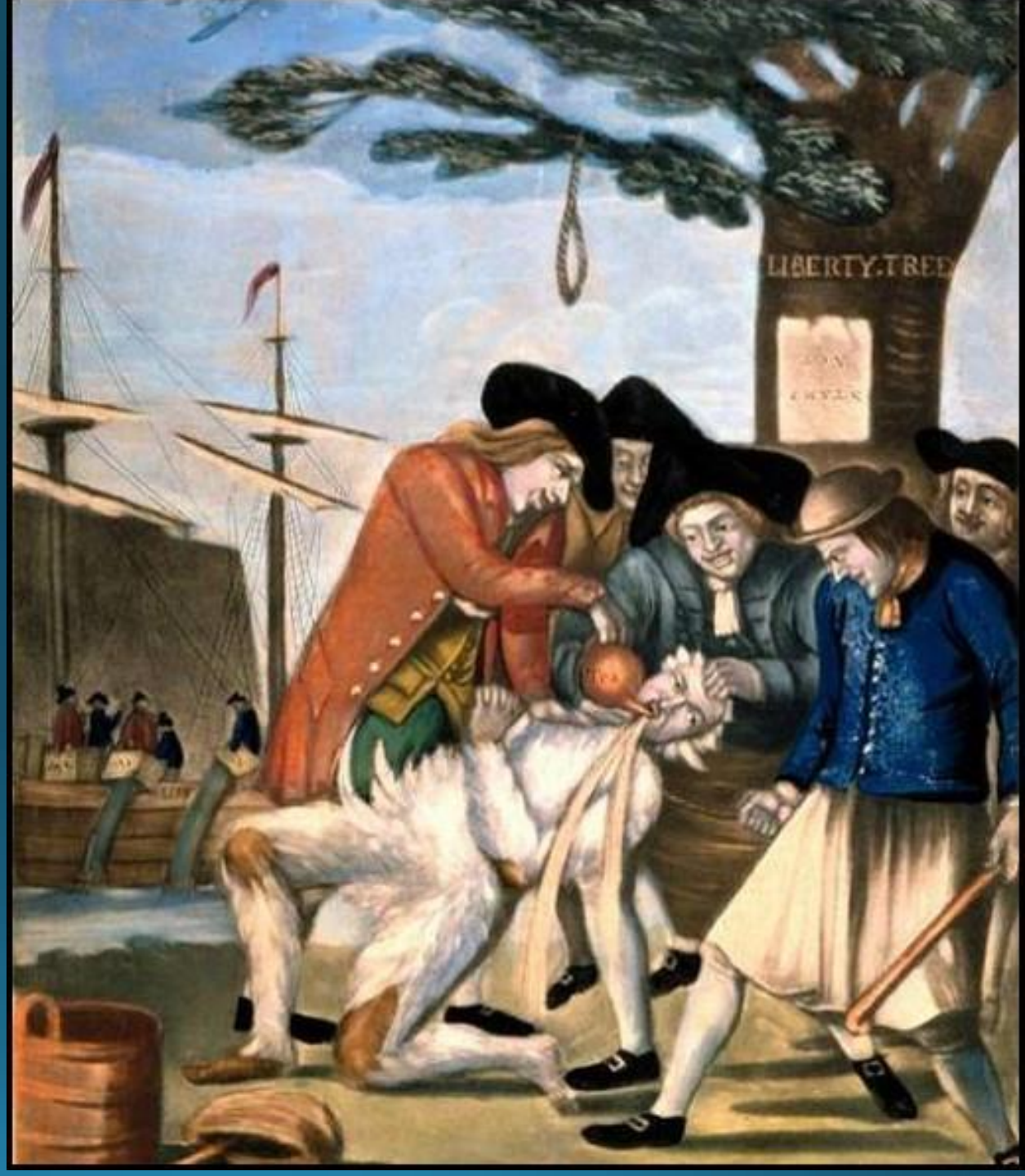
The British claimed they were protecting the Colonist during the War and therefor the Colonist need to repay the British for protection

# What was the significance of the Proclamation of 1763?



The British restricted Colonist from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains, so that Colonist would not start another war with the American Indians.

What was the significance of the Stamp Act?



The act required a tax on all paper goods in the colonies



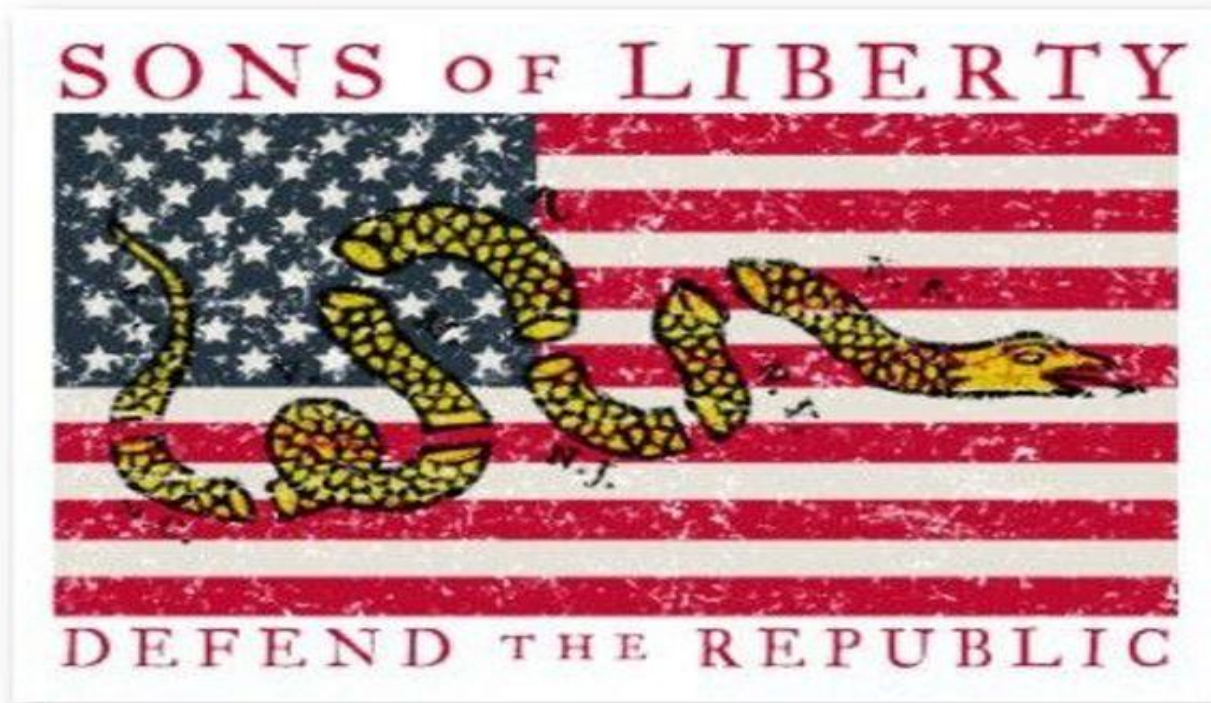
What was the significance of the Intolerable Acts?

Closed the Port of Boston and made  
quartering of troops legal

List two colonial groups that were created as a response to the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act and the Intolerable Acts?



# Sons of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence



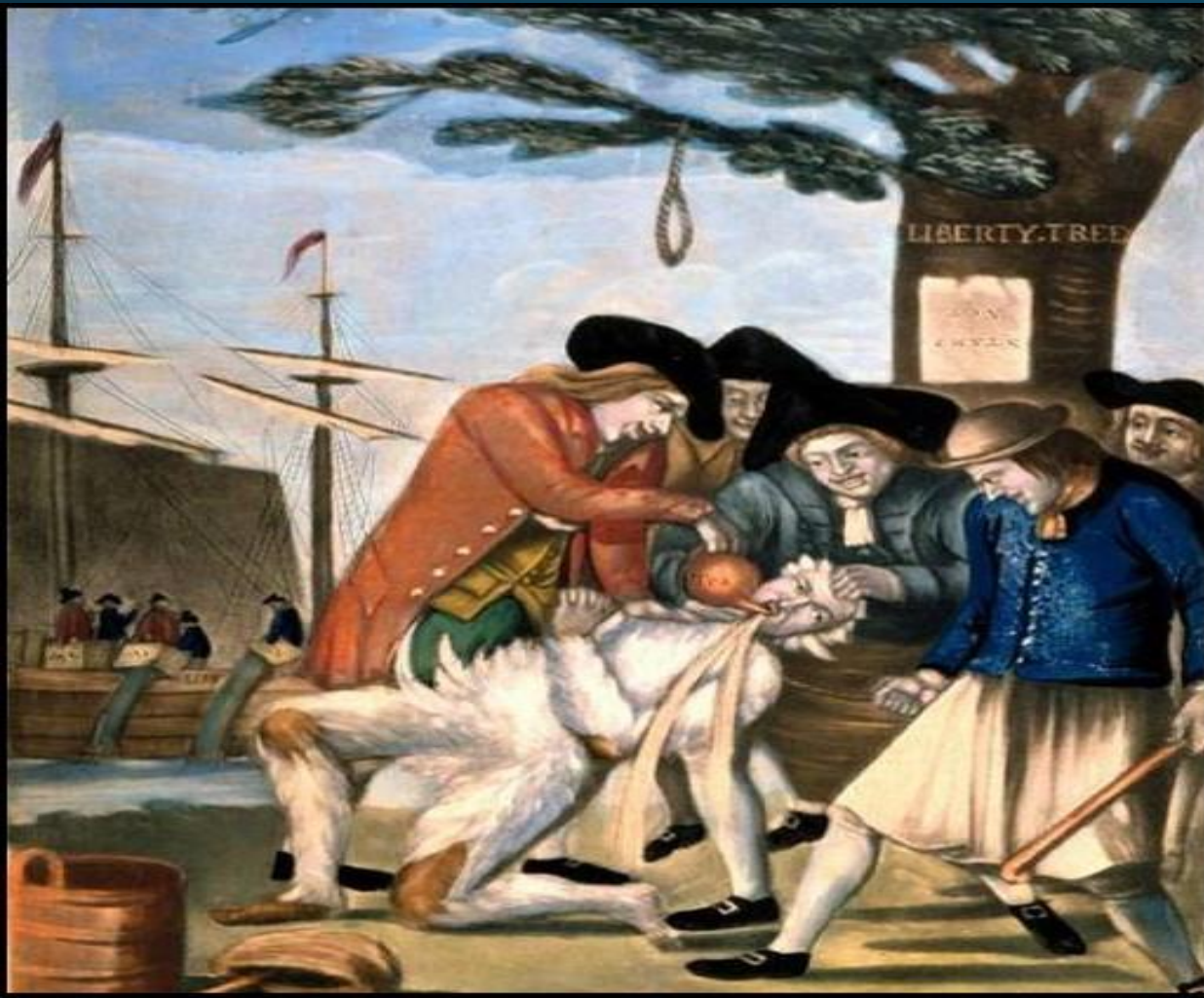
# Define: Committees of Correspondence



**J O I N, or D I E.**

13 colonies coming together to rebel  
against the British

# Define: Sons and Daughters of Liberty



The Sons led violent rebellions,  
Daughters made goods to support  
boycotts

Large Print

COMMON  
SENSE

ADDRESSED TO THE  
INHABITANTS  
OF  
A M E R I C A

---

THOMAS  
PAINE

PHILADELPHIA

1776

Who wrote the  
pamphlet Common  
Sense?

Thomas Paine

What was the significance of  
Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common  
Sense*?



It questioned the authority of Britain  
and explained why the Colonist  
should rebel against the British



Thomas Jefferson



THE DECLARATION COMMITTEE.  
THOMAS JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, JOHN ADAMS.

### THE DECLARATION COMMITTEE.

THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia, JOHN ADAMS of Massachusetts, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania, ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON of Connecticut, ROBERT HAMILTON of New York, were appointed June 11<sup>th</sup> 1776 a Committee to draw up a Declaration in accordance with the resolution offered in Congress June 7<sup>th</sup> 1776 by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, (who being suddenly called to the bedside of his sick wife was unable to serve personally upon the Committee) the Declaration was prepared by the Chairman, Thomas Jefferson, and with few alterations reported by the Committee to the Congress July 9<sup>th</sup> and at noon on July 4<sup>th</sup> 1776 the Thirteen Colonies were declared Free and Independent States under the name of the United States of America.

What group helped write the Declaration of Independence?

# Committee of Five

List the members of the Committee  
of Five?

Thomas Jefferson, John Livingston,  
Ben Franklin, John Adams, Roger  
Sherman

What individual influenced Thomas Jefferson and the Committee of Five, when writing the Declaration of Independence?



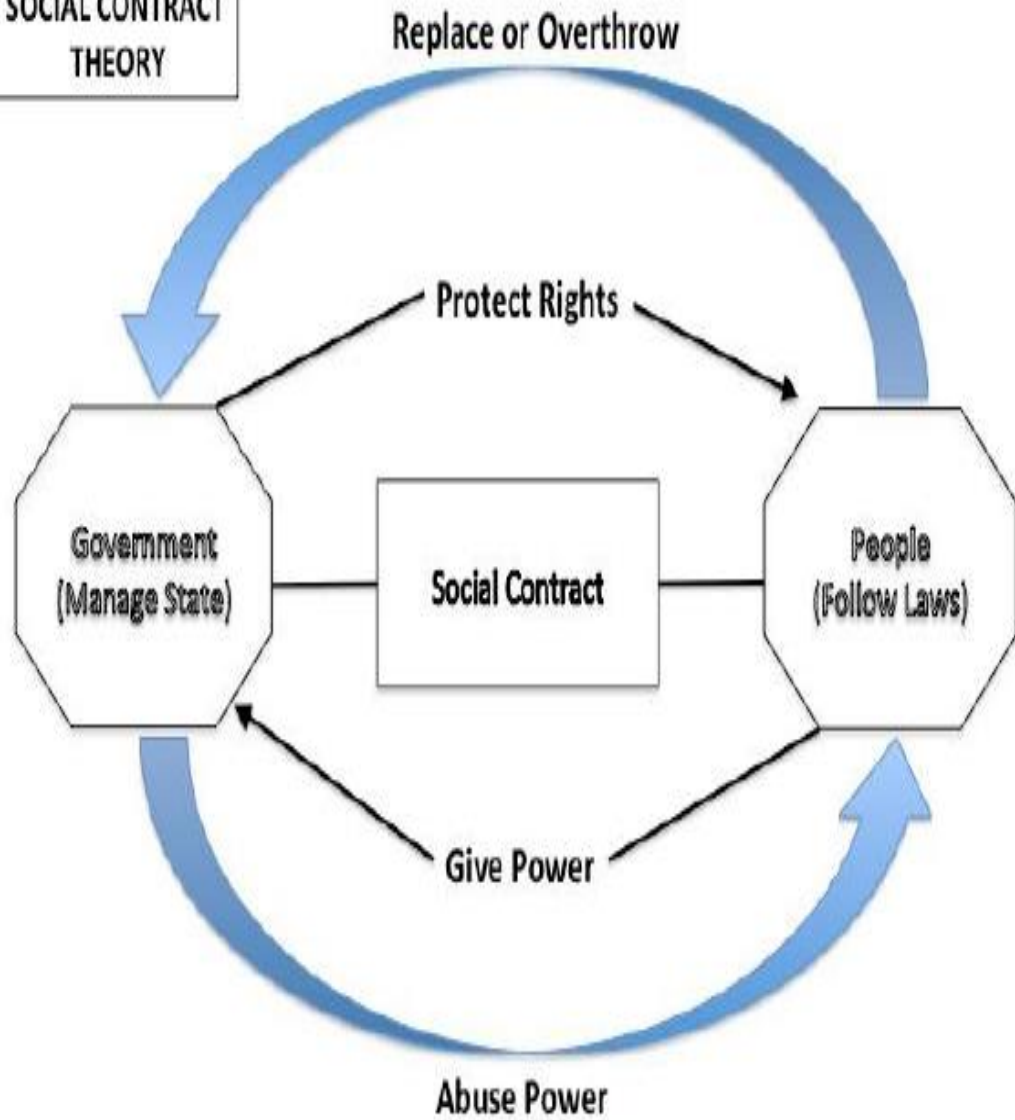


John Locke

What was the significance of John  
Locke's Natural Rights?

The people have the right to life,  
liberty and property

**SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY**

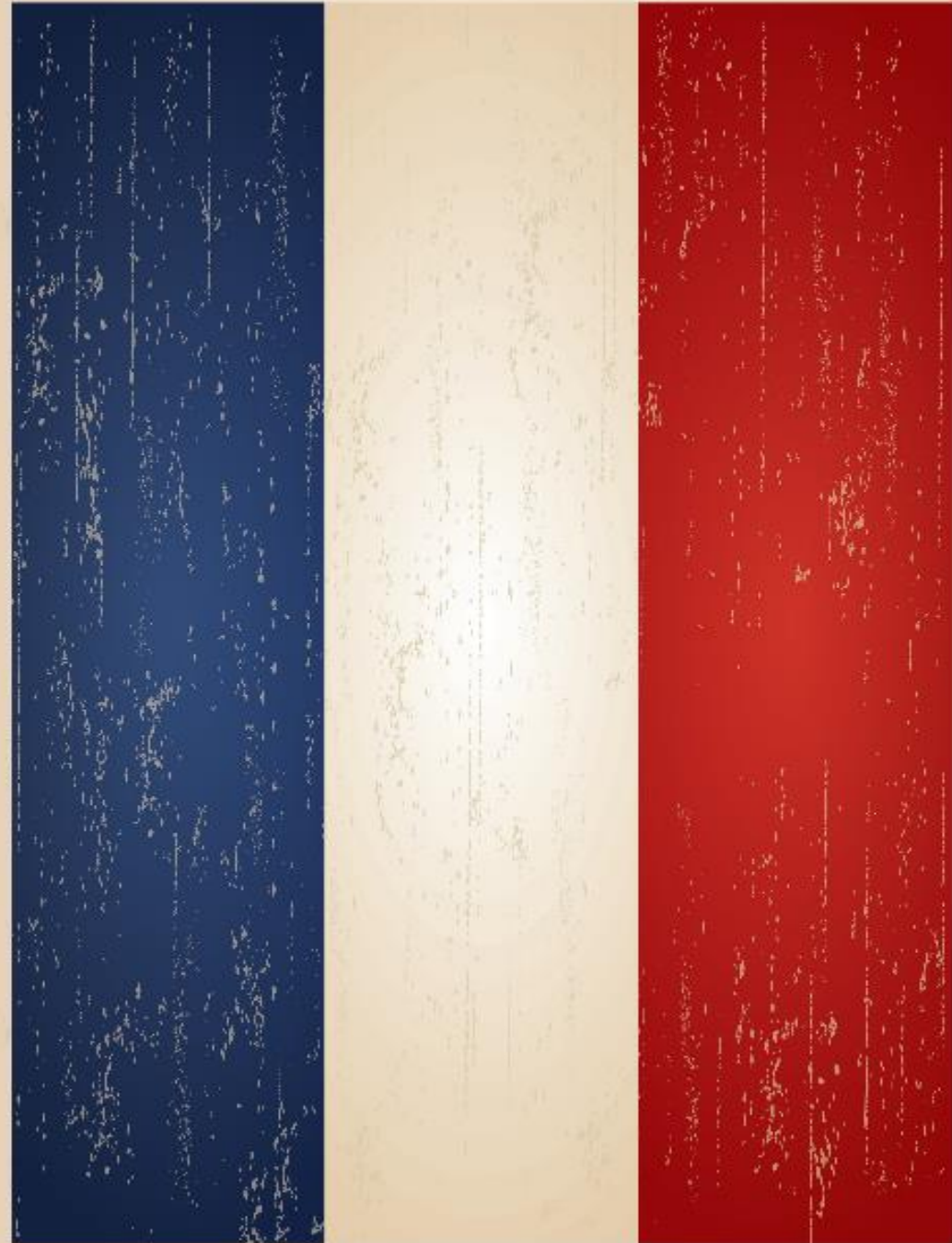


Created by Rhonda Webb

What was the significance of John Locke's Social Contract?

The people have the right to rebel, if  
the government doesn't protect  
your natural rights

How did Benjamin  
Franklin and John  
Adams impact the  
American  
Revolution?



Convinced France to help the  
Colonist in the American Revolution

What was the  
role of George  
Washington  
during the  
American  
Revolution?





Military leader, was able to secure resources and train soldiers to be better than local militias.

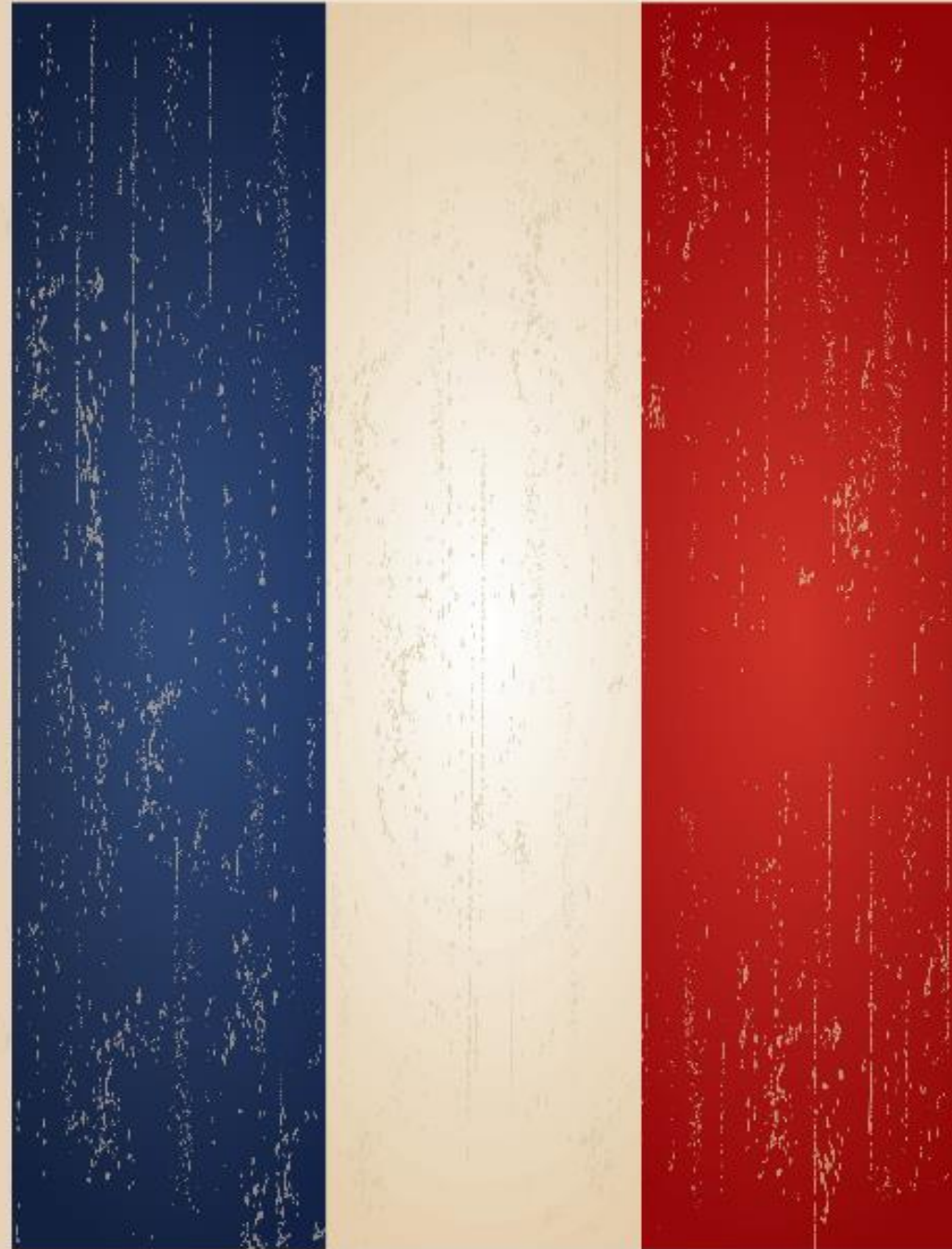
# What was the significance of Baron von Steuben?



Library of Congress

Prussian military officer and helped  
create a professional army for the  
Colonies

What was the  
significance of  
Marquis de  
LaFayette?



French military officer and helped  
the Colonist in the American  
Revolution



What was the significance of Valley Forge?

Continental Army fights through the  
winter and becomes a professional  
military



What was the geographic significance of the Battle of Trenton?

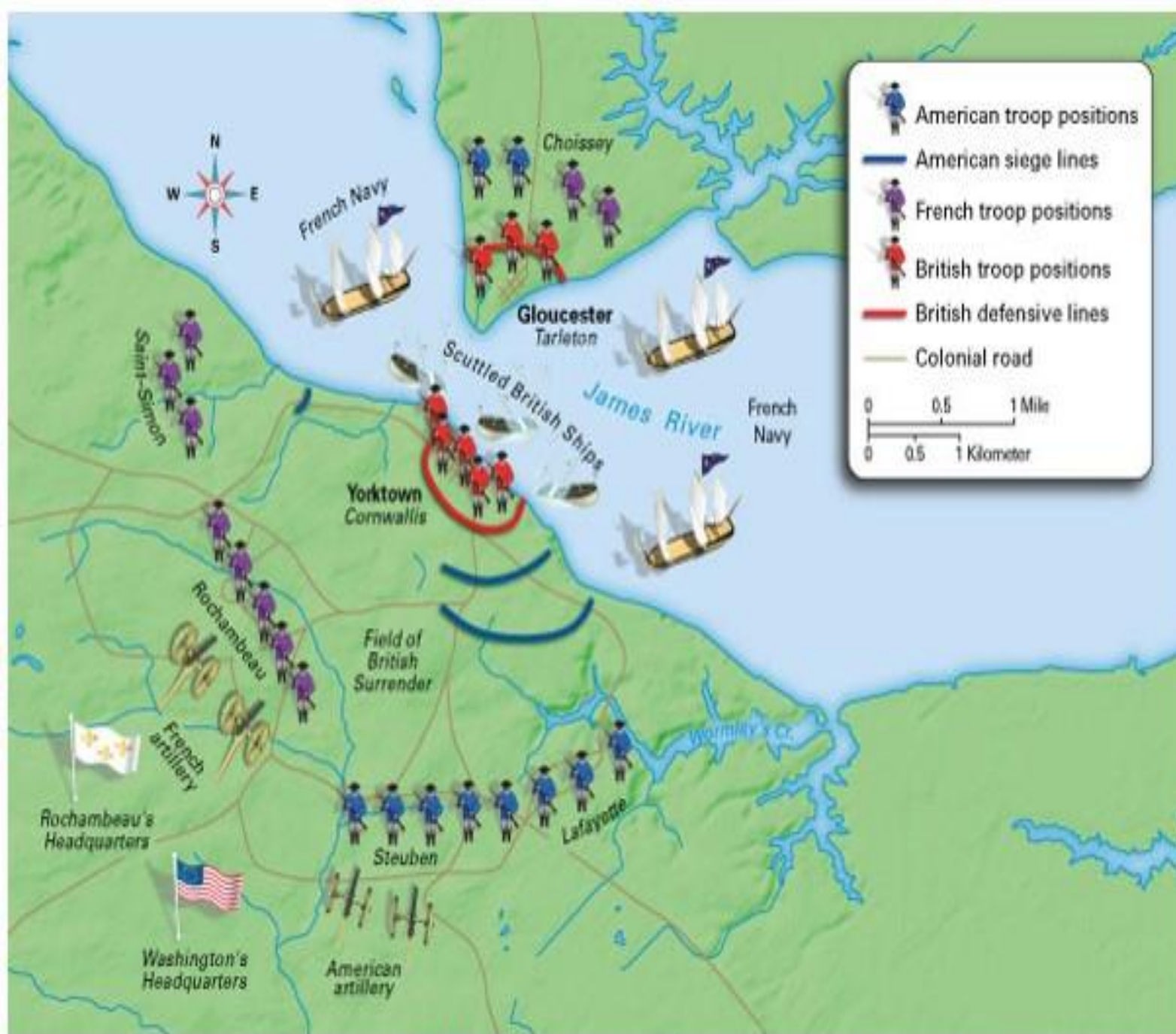


Continental Army crosses the  
Delaware River to beat the British  
and turning point in American  
Revolution?



What was the geographic significance of the Battle of Saratoga

British forces struggle to fight  
through forest of New York and  
divide the Colonies, loose high  
ground in battle



What was the geographic significance of the Battle of Yorktown?

British General Cornwallis is trapped  
on a peninsula by Colonial and  
French troops, British forced to  
surrender, last major battle in the  
American Revolution

What was the role of women during the American Revolution?



Participated in the Daughters of Liberty and helped supply colonist with goods during the boycott of British goods.

What was the role  
of American Indians  
during the  
American  
Revolution?





# Scouts and spies for the Colonist

What was the  
role of  
enslaved and  
free blacks  
during the  
American  
Revolution?



African-Americans uniformly supported the patriot cause of freedom from Britain.

# What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris?



Confirmed American independence  
and set the boundaries of the new  
nation

# What were the Articles of Confederation?



First national government, gave  
power to the States

# Which of the following were benefits of the Articles of Confederation?

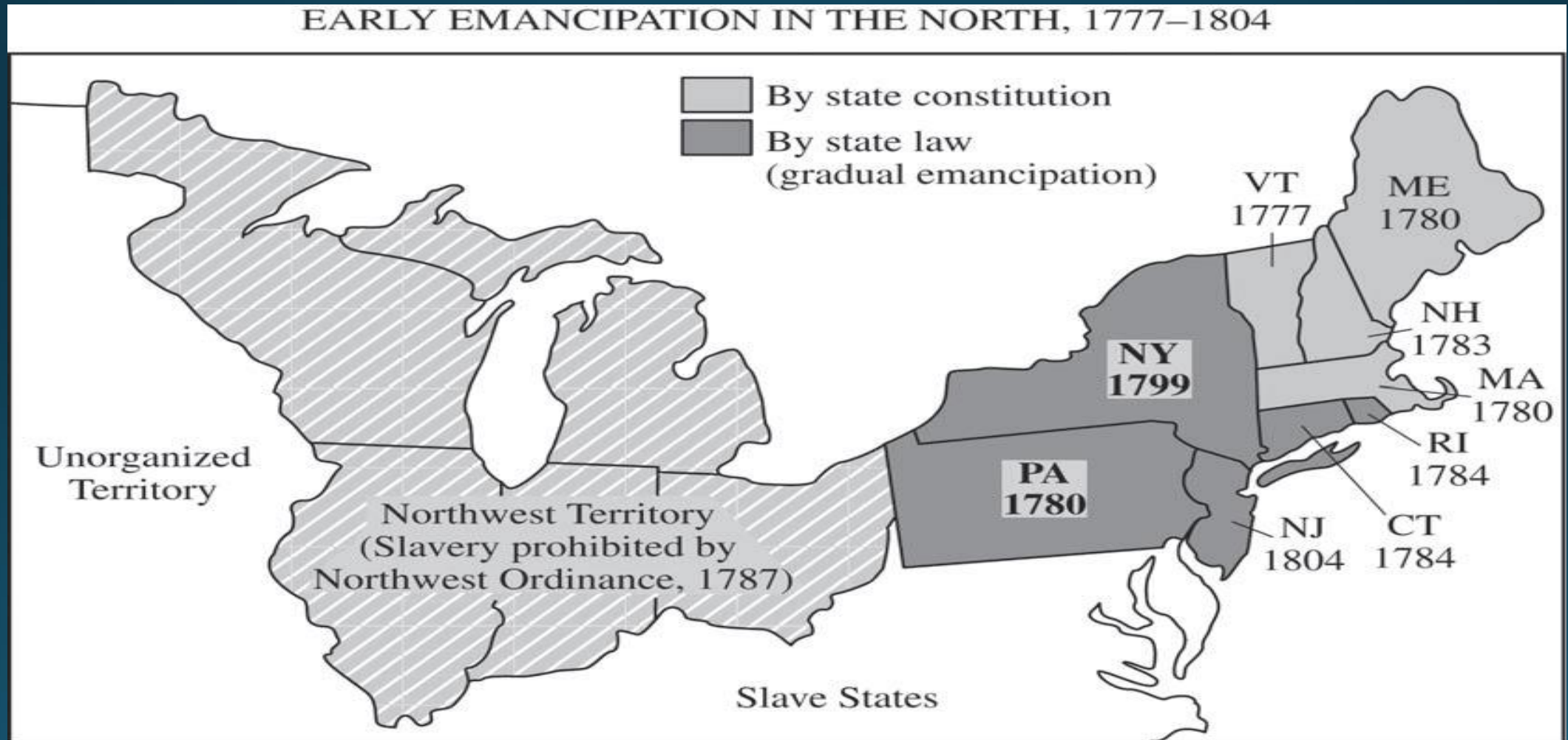
THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, 1787





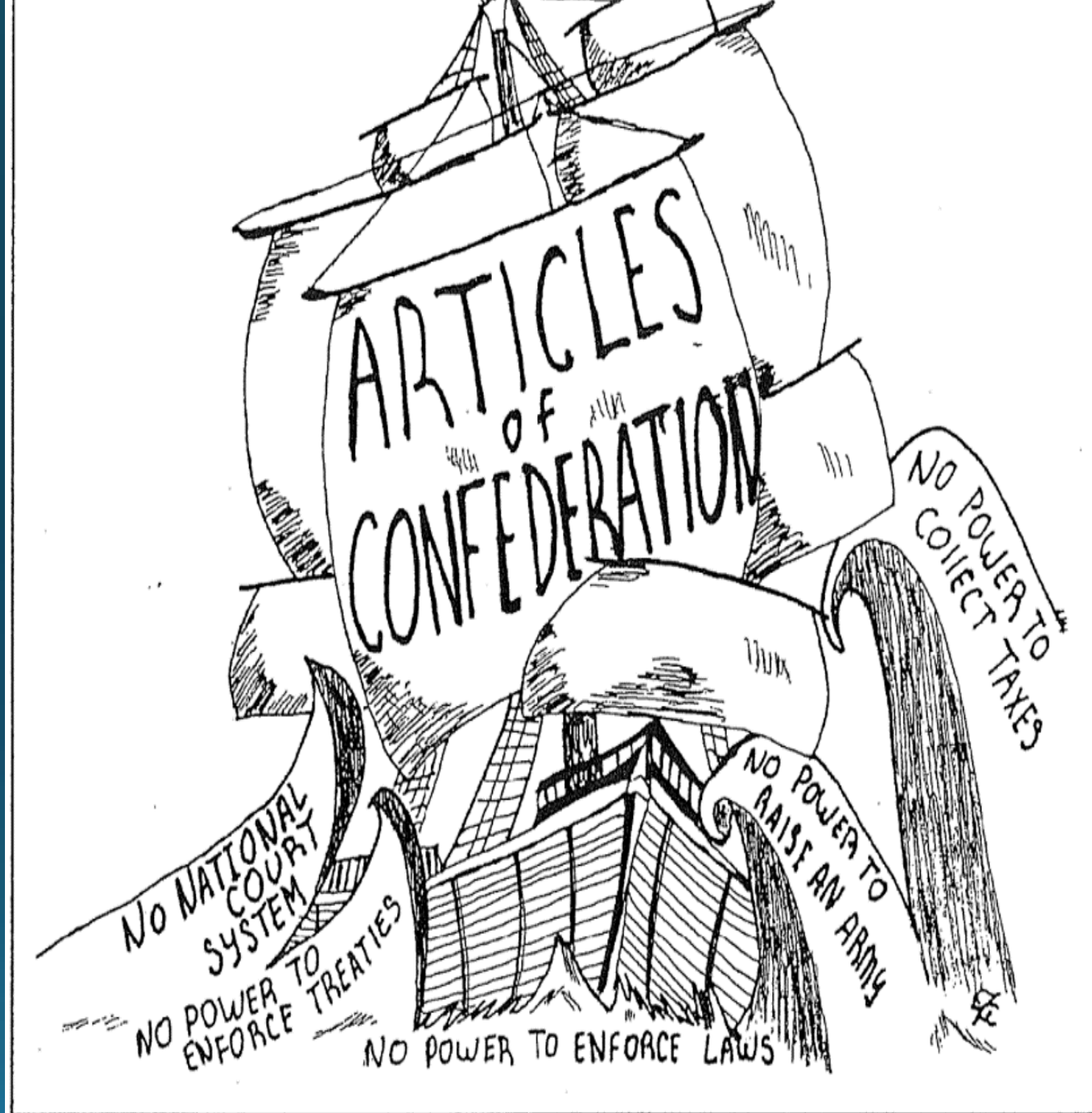
Created the Northwest Ordinance,  
created the Post Office, and  
establishes States' Rights

# List four benefits of the Northwest Ordinance?



Led to sectionalism, influenced westward migration, no slavery and create rules for adding new states

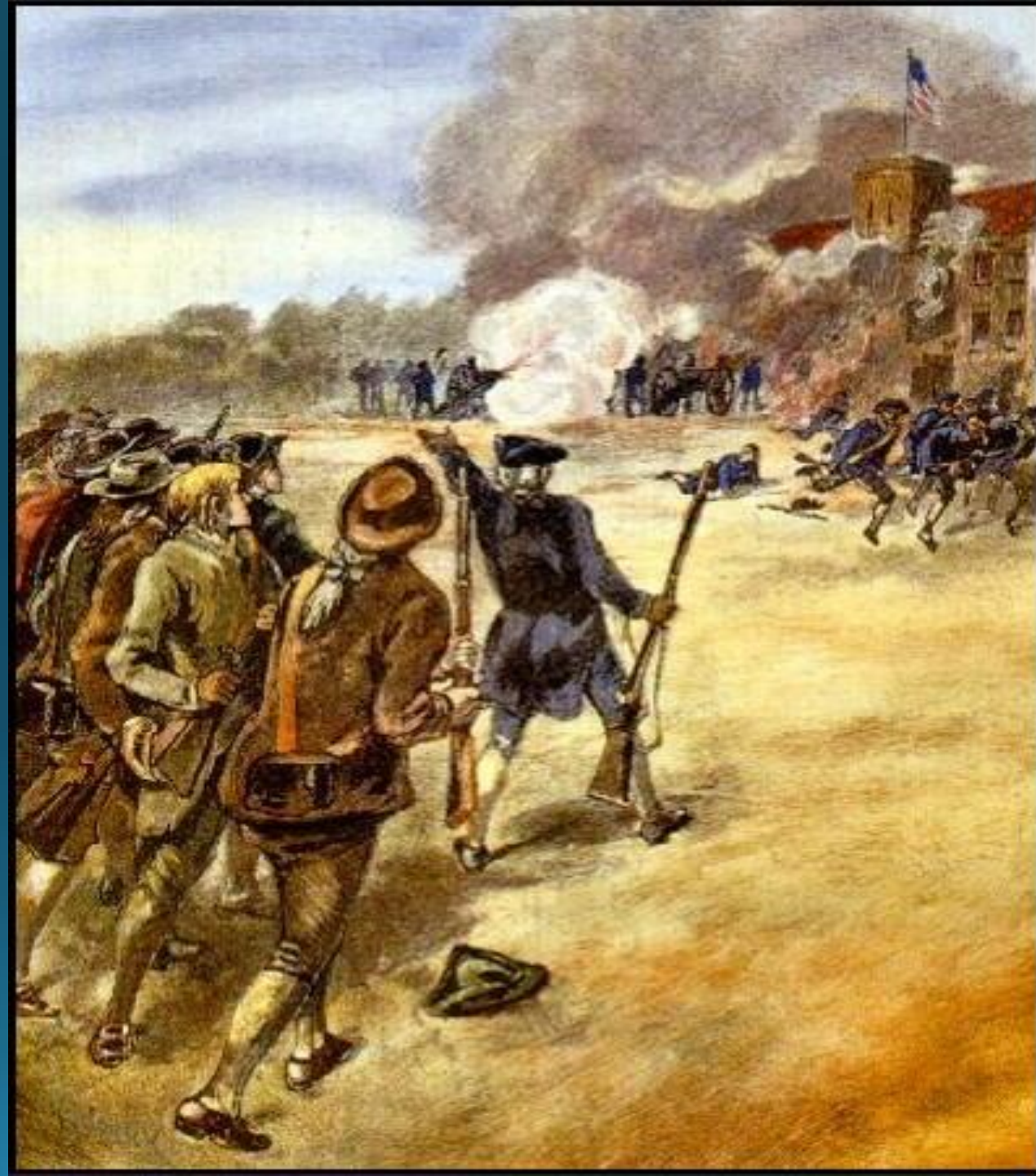
List three  
negatives of  
the Articles of  
Confederation?



*"Rough Sailing Ahead?"*

Could not tax, Could not create a  
military and it developed a weak  
national government

How did Daniel  
Shay's Rebellion  
impact the  
Articles of  
Confederation?



Exposed the fundamental weaknesses in government under the Articles of Confederation.

# What was the purpose of the Constitution?





To develop a strong national government with limits on the overall power of the government

# Constitutional Convention

## The New Jersey Plan

- Equal Representation - Each state would have 1 representative in the legislature

## The Virginia Plan

- Proportional Representation – Representation in 2 houses would be based on population

## The Great Compromise

- Bicameral Legislature – 2 House
- Senate - equal representation (2 Rep each )
  - House of Representation – Proportional Representation

New Jersey

Virginia

Large states

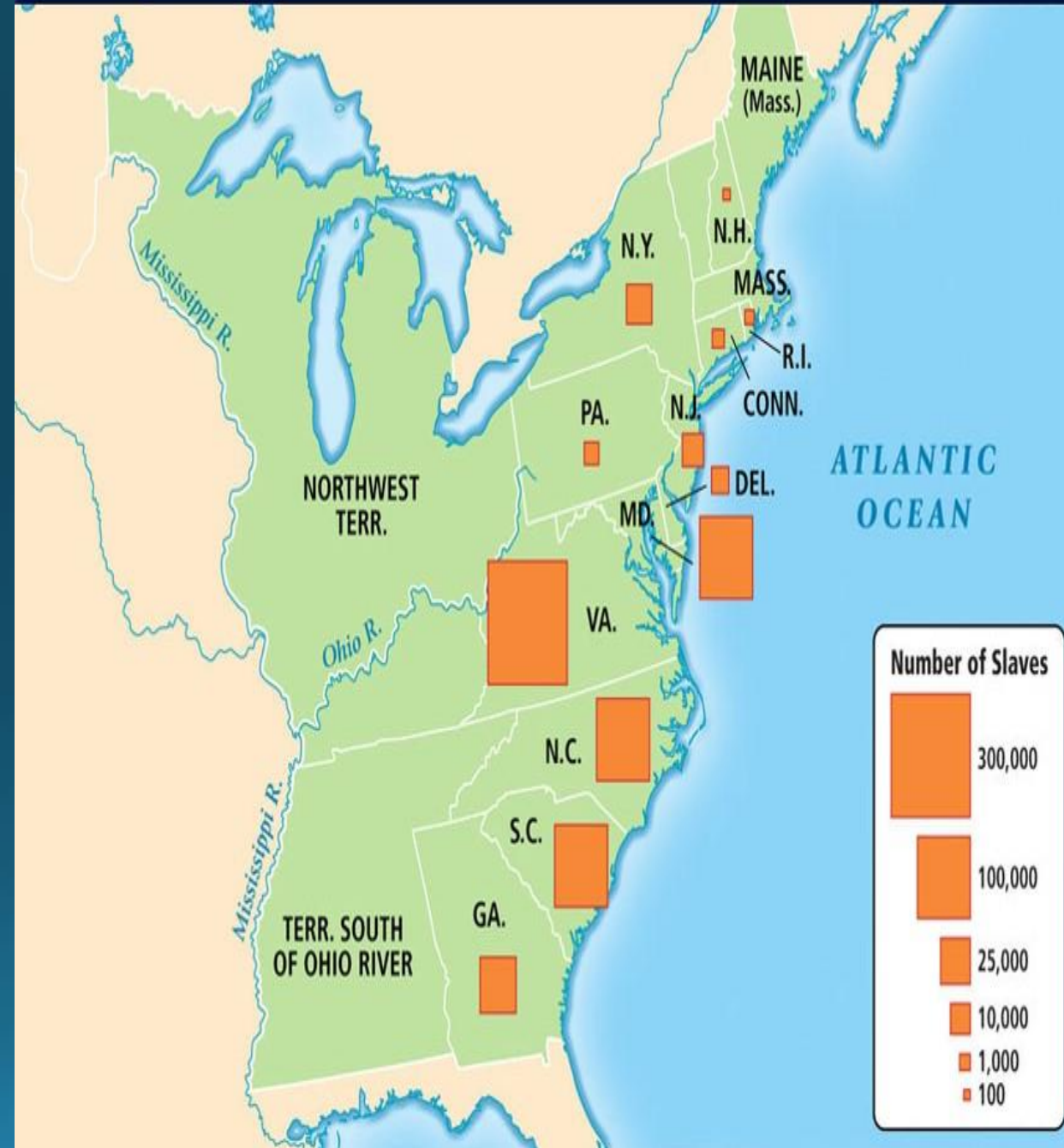
Analysis Questions:

1. Which plan appealed to the small states?
2. Which plan appealed to the large states?
3. Which size state, small or large, got more of what they wanted with the Compromise?

How did the Great Compromise solve the issue of state representation in the new federal government?

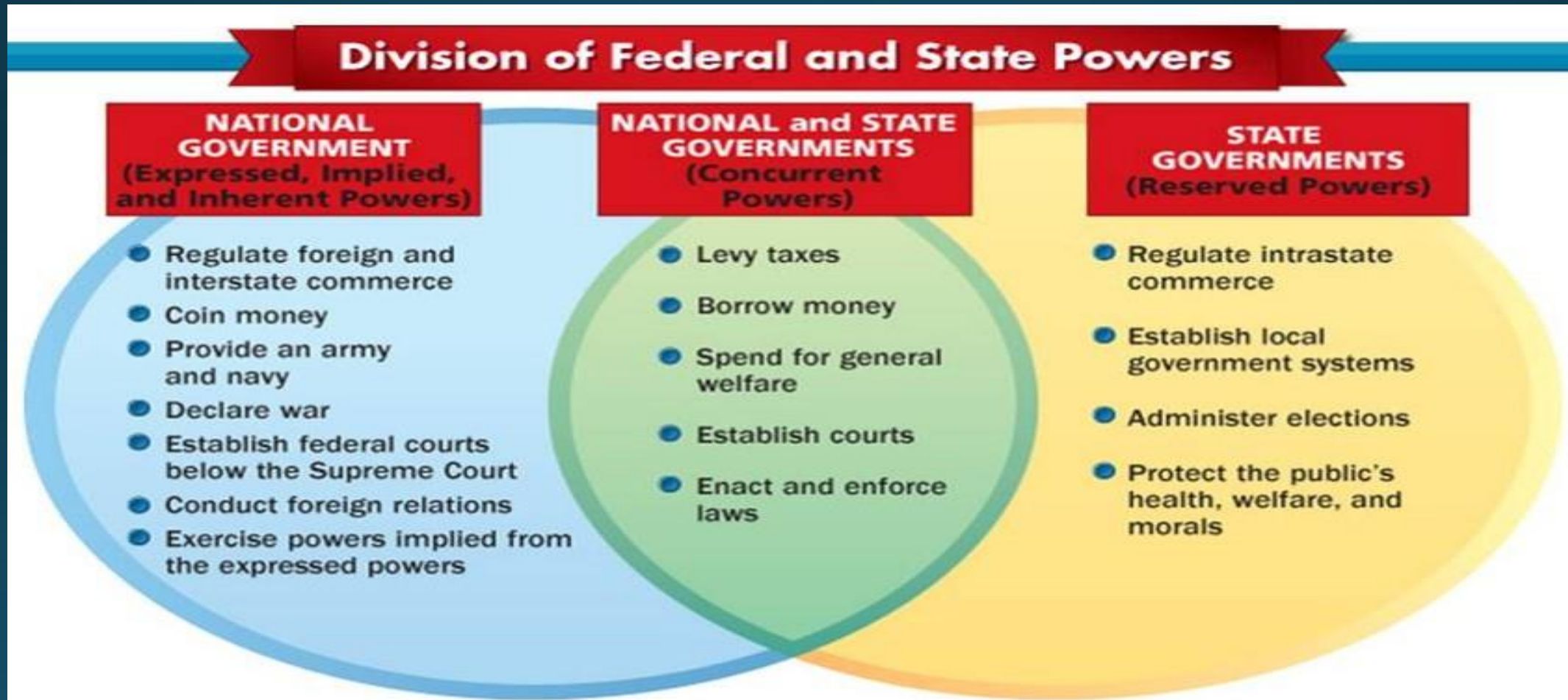
It used the Virginia Plan to base representation on population and the New Jersey Plan to base representation on equality (2 representative per state).

How did the Three-Fifths Compromise solve the issue of state representation in the new federal government?



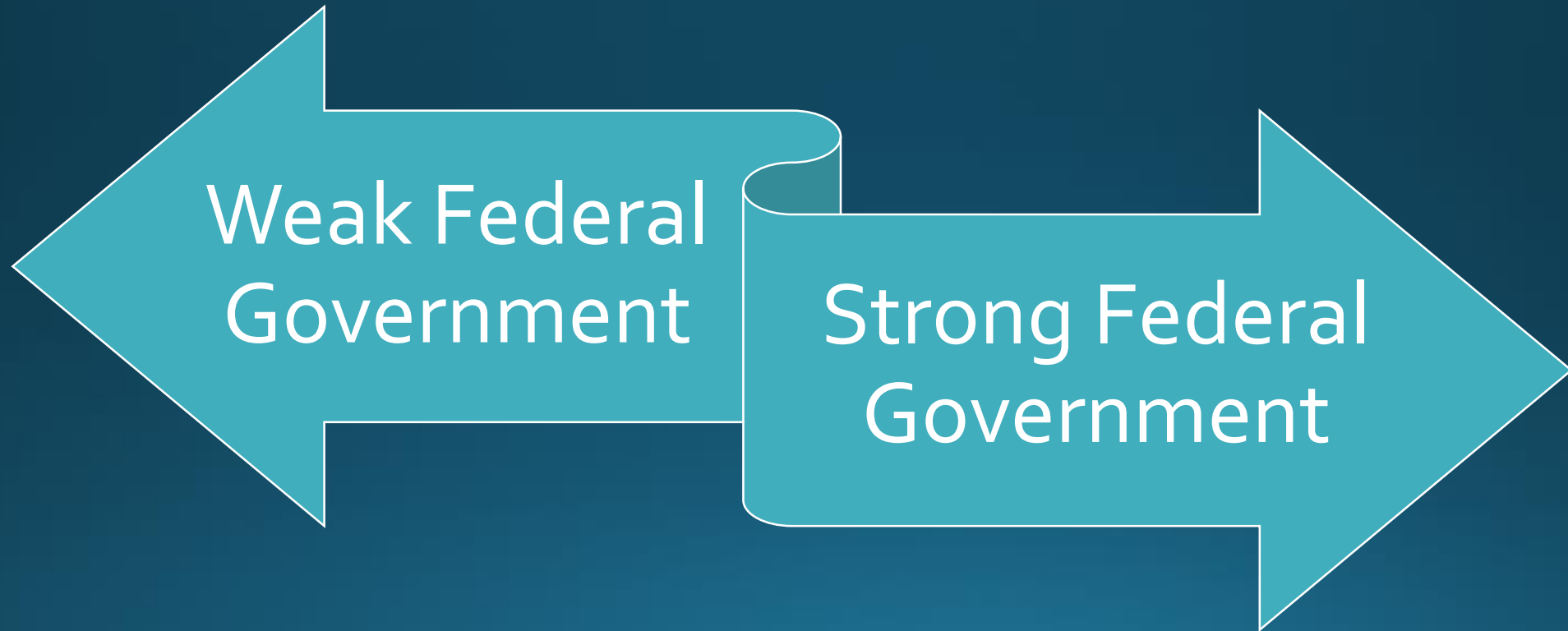
It reduced the fear of loss of representation by Southern States with large slave populations.

# List three limits to the power of the federal government in the Constitution.



Separation of powers, checks and  
balances and federalism

# What were the political beliefs of the Anti-Federalist?



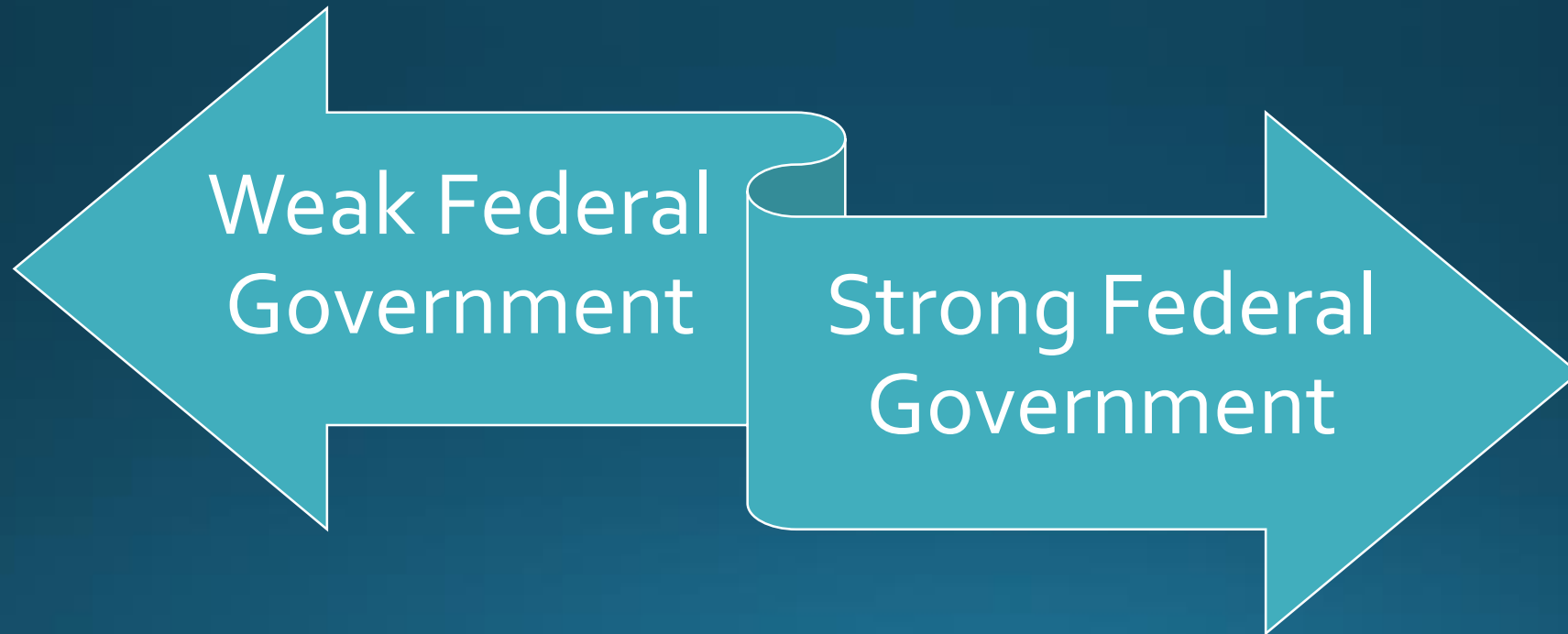


They want a Constitution with a weak federal government and a Bill of Rights to protect the people

List 2 famous Anti-Federalist?

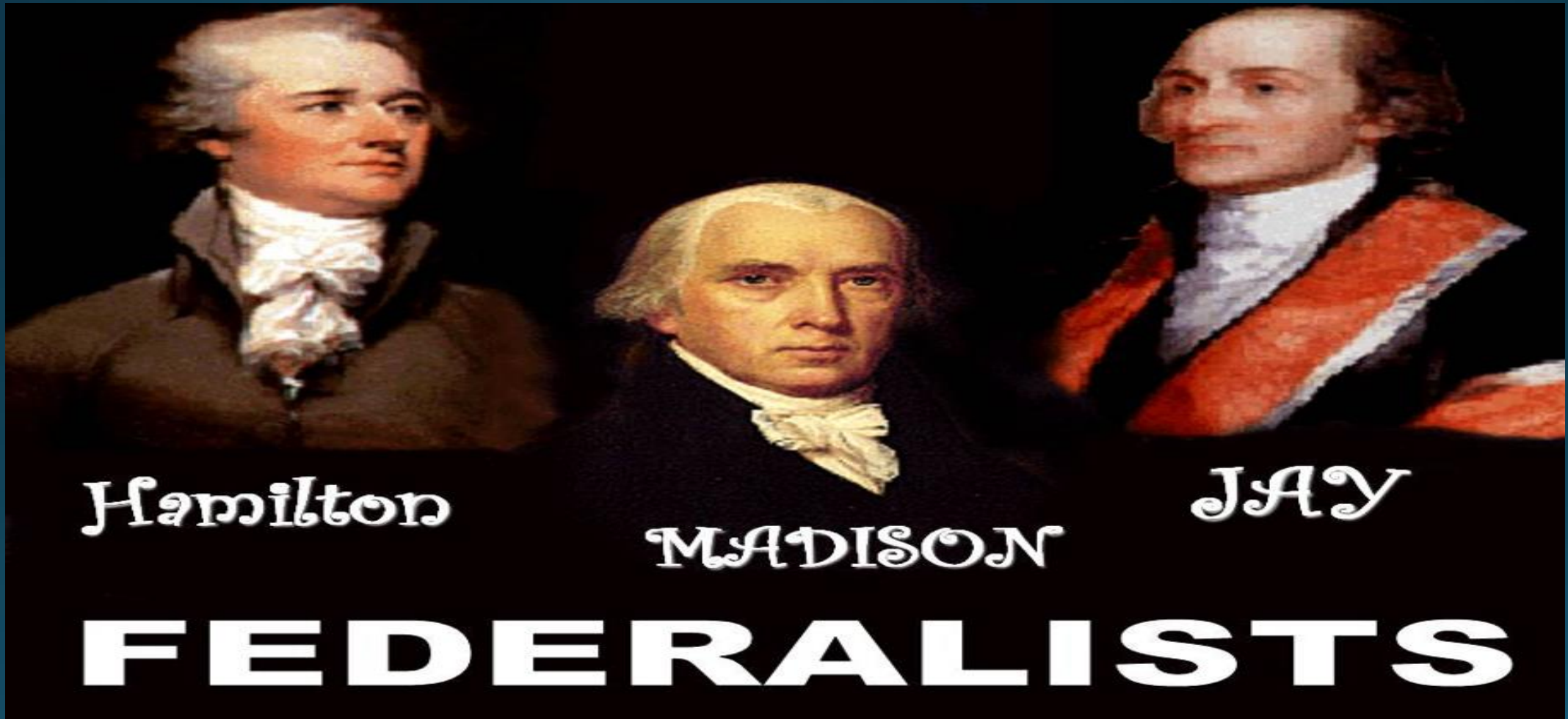
# Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry

# What were the political beliefs of the Federalist?



They want a Constitution that limits  
the power of the federal  
government

List two famous Federalist?



# Alexander Hamilton and James Madison

# The Constitution

We the People

of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## Article I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

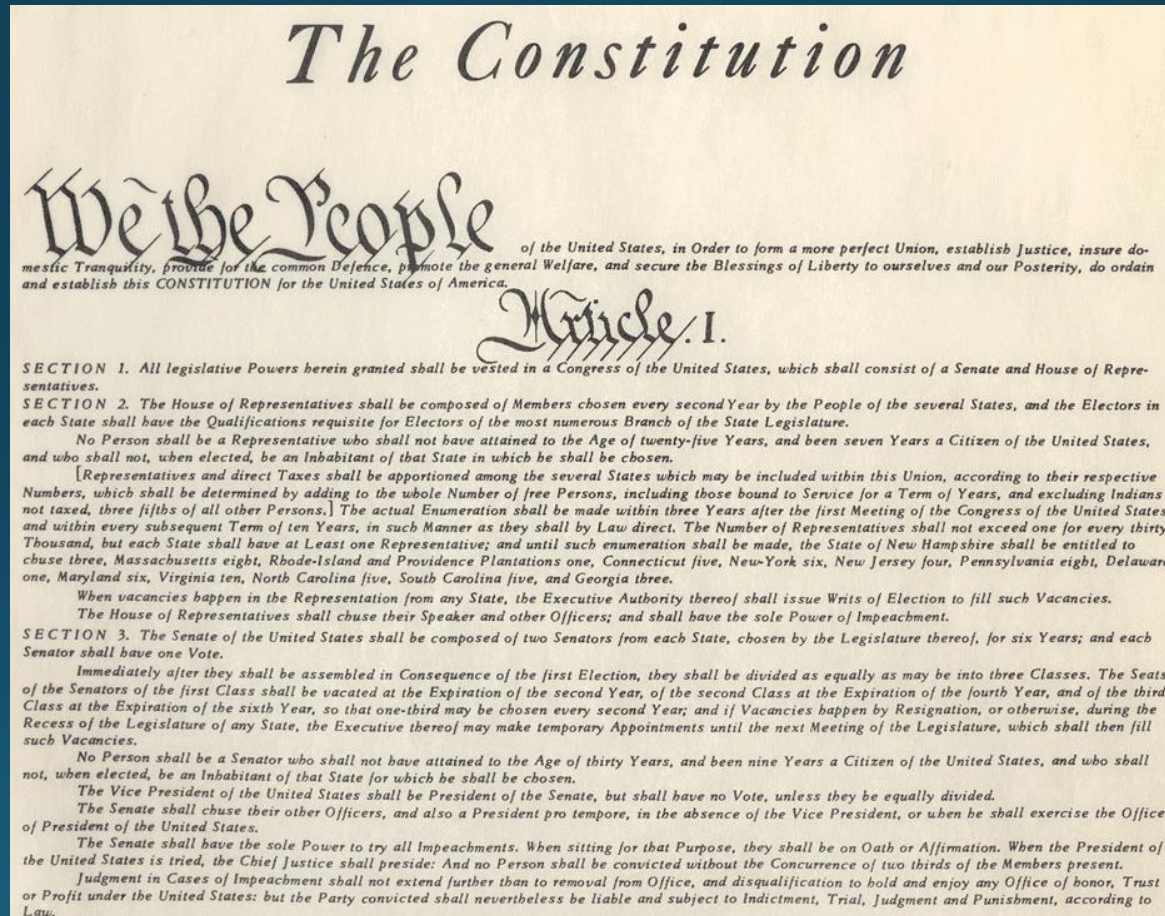
Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Define ratification?



To accept (the Constitution)

# What was the purpose of the Federalist Papers?



To encourage colonist and anti-federalist to ratify the Constitution

What did the Anti-Federalist want added to the Constitution, in exchange for ratifying the Constitution?

# The Bill of Rights

# What was the purpose of the Bill of Rights?

## THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The First Ten Amendments to the U.S. Constitution



FREEDOM OF SPEECH,  
RELIGION, PRESS,  
ASSEMBLY, AND  
PETITION



RIGHT TO  
BEAR ARMS



QUARTERING  
OF SOLDIERS



ARRESTS  
AND SEARCHES



RIGHTS OF PERSONS  
ACCUSED OF CRIMES

To provide individual and state's  
rights