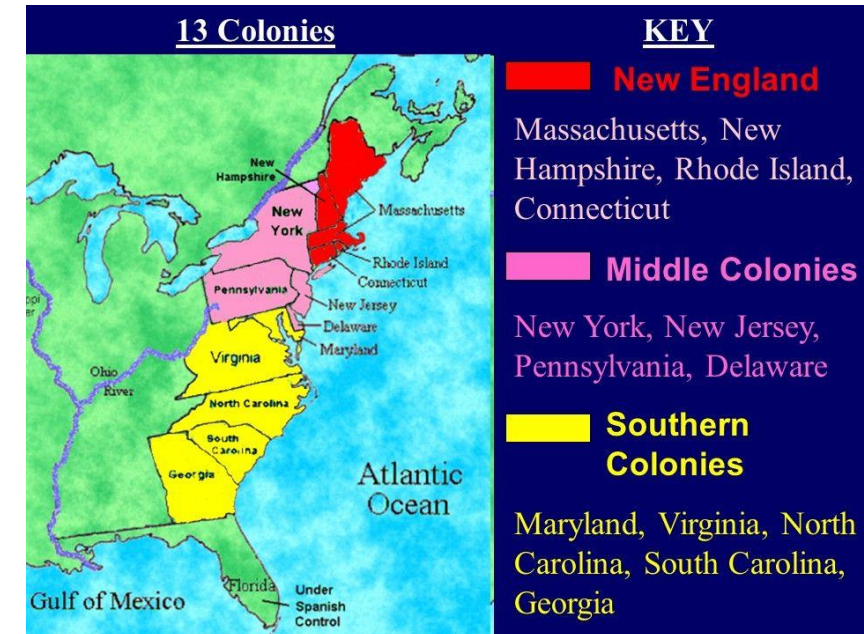


Mid-Term Study Guide Review

How did the geography of the Southern Colonies impact its economy?

The Southern colonies were well suited to large-scale, cash crop agriculture due to warm climate, arable soil, and numerous waterways.



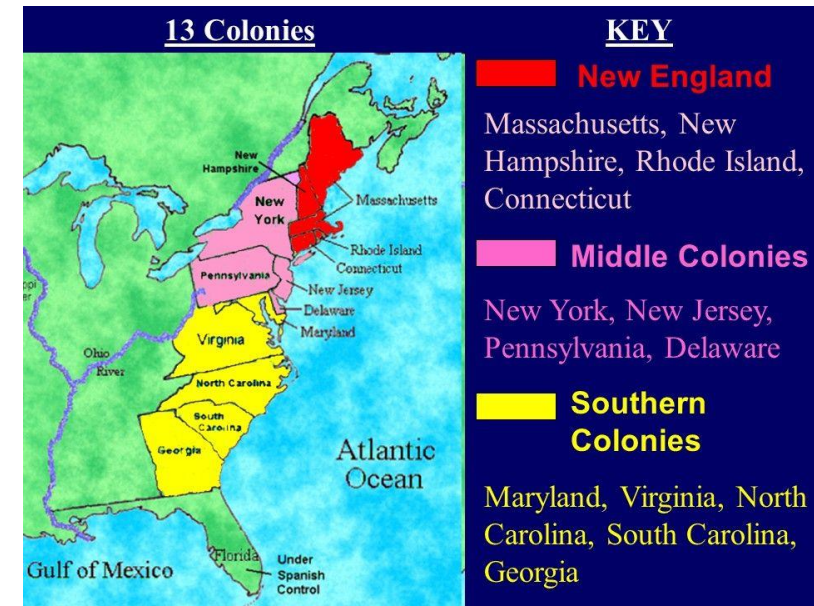
How did the geography of the Mid-Atlantic colonies impact its economy?

Arable soil and excellent harbors(NYC and Philadelphia) resulted in an economy based on grain production and shipping/trade.



How did the geography of the New England colonies impact its economy?

The New England colonies were characterized by harsh winters and rocky soil, preventing large scale agriculture. However, the region's abundant timber and fish and excellent harbors resulted in an economy based on fishing, shipbuilding, and trade.



What factors led to the Middle Colonies being known for its diversity and tolerance?

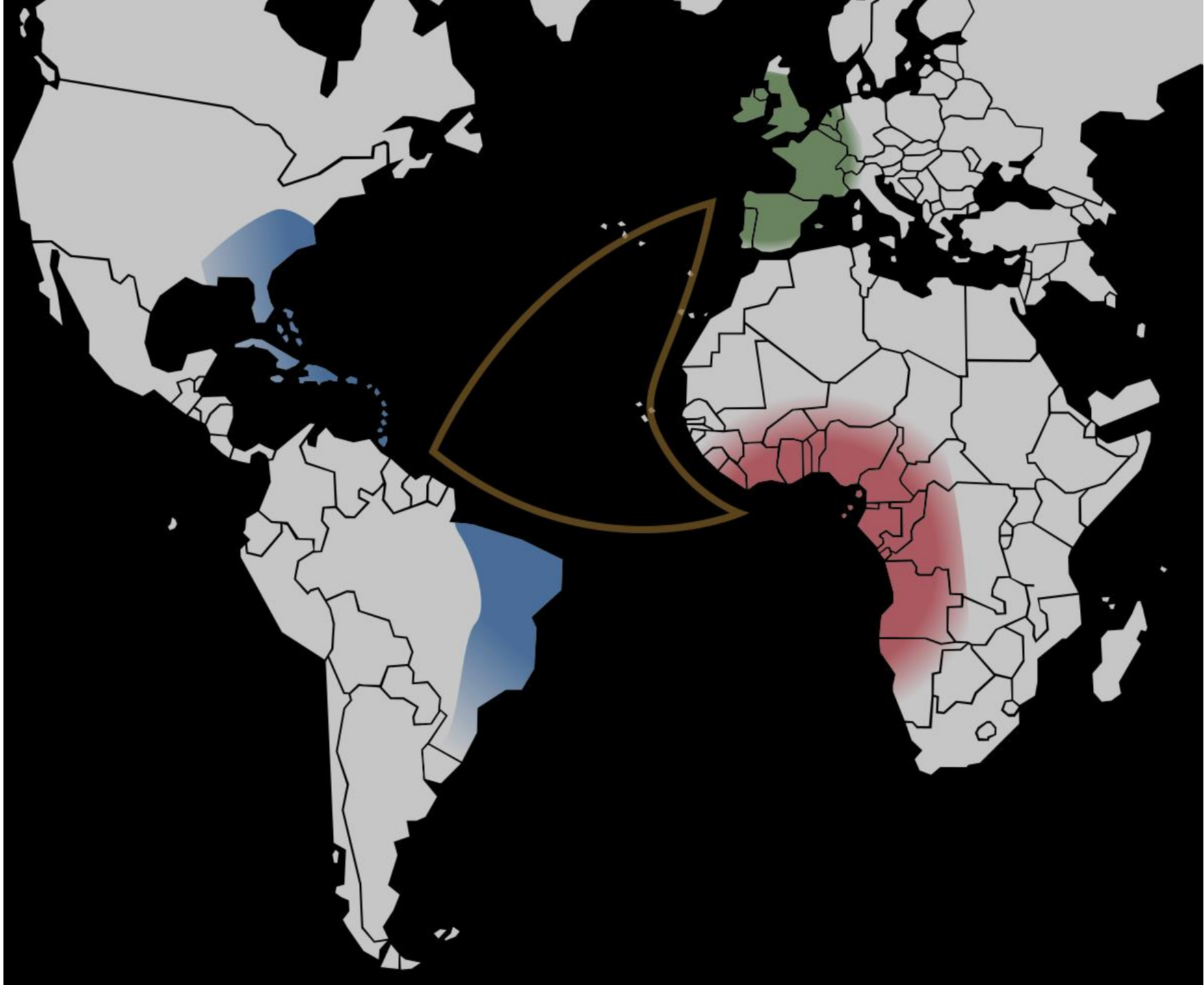
The Middle Colonies were the most ethnically and culturally diverse region of the 13 colonies. New York was originally settled by Dutch immigrants, while Pennsylvania was settled by the Quakers, a tolerant religious sect that welcomed Swedish and German settlers, along with Catholic and Jewish immigrants.

How did the policy of mercantilism influence the establishment of the colonies?

Mercantilism was an economic theory embraced by European nations from the 16th-18th centuries. According to mercantilism, the purpose of the colonies was to enrich the mother country, maximizing exports and minimizing imports.

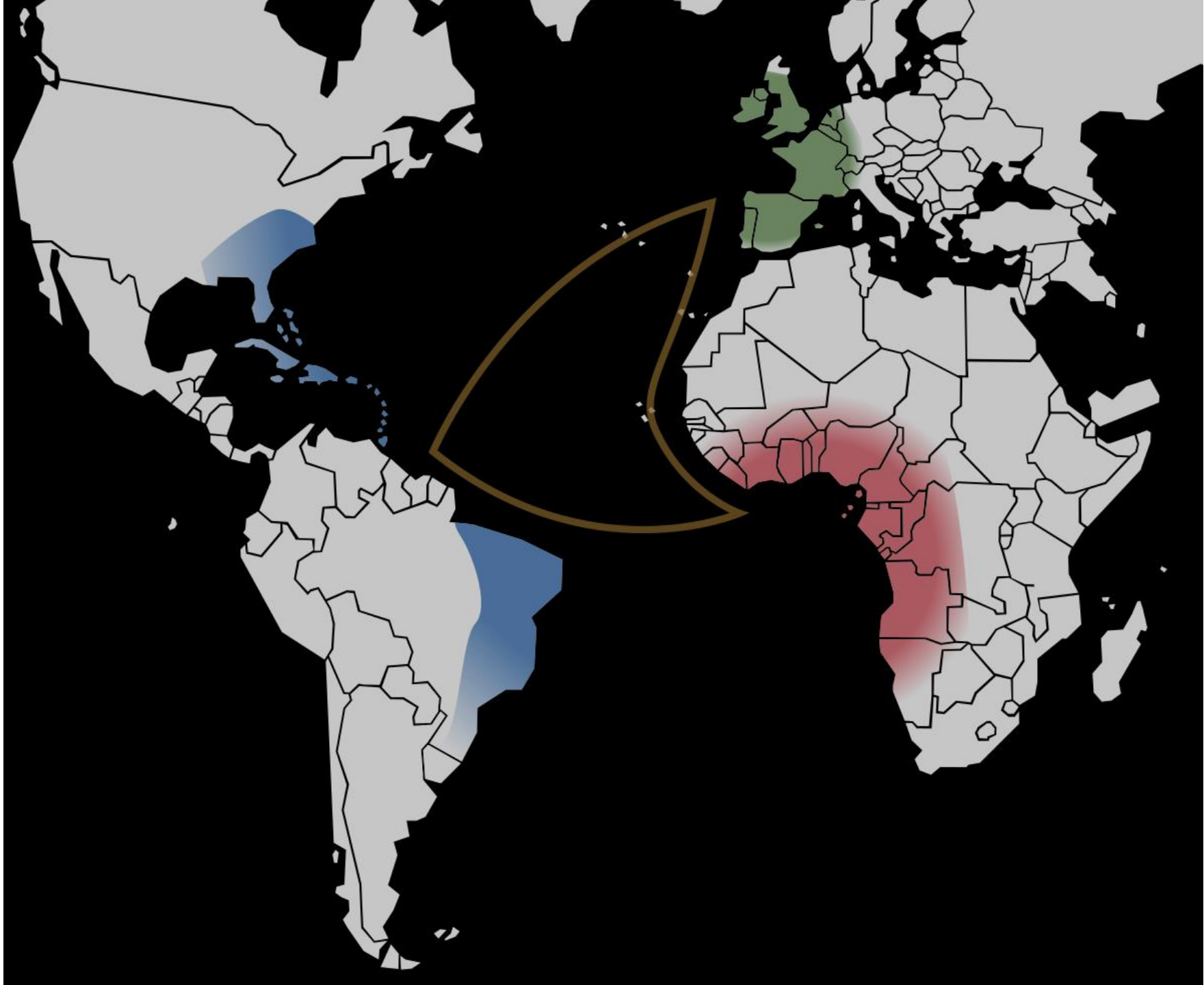
What was the Middle Passage?

The Middle Passage was the middle leg of the Trans-Atlantic trade route. The Middle Passage describes the transportation of slaves from West Africa to the American colonies.



Describe the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade was a trade route that connected Europe, Africa, and the Americas. The American colonies provided Europe with raw materials, Europe provided Africa and the colonies with finished goods, and Africa provided the American colonies with slave labor.



What was the significance of the House of Burgesses and the Mayflower Compact?

The House of Burgesses, was the first representative body in Virginia, and the Mayflower Compact was an agreement for democratic gov. among the Pilgrims. Both were both early steps towards democratic government in the colonies.

How did Jonathon Edwards and George Whitfield influence the First Great Awakening?

The Great Awakening was a religious revival that swept through the 13 colonies in the 1730's and 40's, led by evangelical preachers such as Jonathon Edwards and George Whitfield. This revival led the colonists to challenge traditional authority, laying the groundwork for the American Revolution.



How did salutary neglect
influence colonial self-
government?

Salutary neglect was a policy where England allowed its American colonies a certain degree of political and economic independence. Under this policy the colonies were able to establish local self-government, creating their own laws and taxes. Examples include the House of Burgesses in Virginia and New England townhall meetings.

What was King Phillip's War?

King Phillip's War (1675-1678) was a violent conflict between several New England Native American tribes, led by Chief Metacom (a.k.a. King Phillip), and the Puritans for control of the New England region. The Puritans were ultimately victorious, killing Metacom and taking control of the entire region.

What factors led to Bacon's
Rebellion?

- Former indentured servants in Virginia wanted land
- These poor farmers were forced to move west for land, leading to conflict with Native Americans
- Nathaniel Bacon and poor farmers ask governor of Jamestown for assistance against Natives, governor declines
- Bacon and his followers attack Native Americans and burn Jamestown
- Rebellion fails, but **leads to shift from using indentured servants as laborers to using slaves**

What factors influenced the
Salem Witch Trials?

From Feb. 1692-May 1693, more than 200 people were accused of witchcraft in Salem, Massachusetts and 20 were executed. Potential causes include: Religious beliefs of Puritans, tension between upper and lower classes in Salem, lack of women's rights, mold on wheat crop

Why was the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) fought?

The French and Indian War was a 9 year conflict fought between Britain and France for control of the Ohio River Valley in North America.

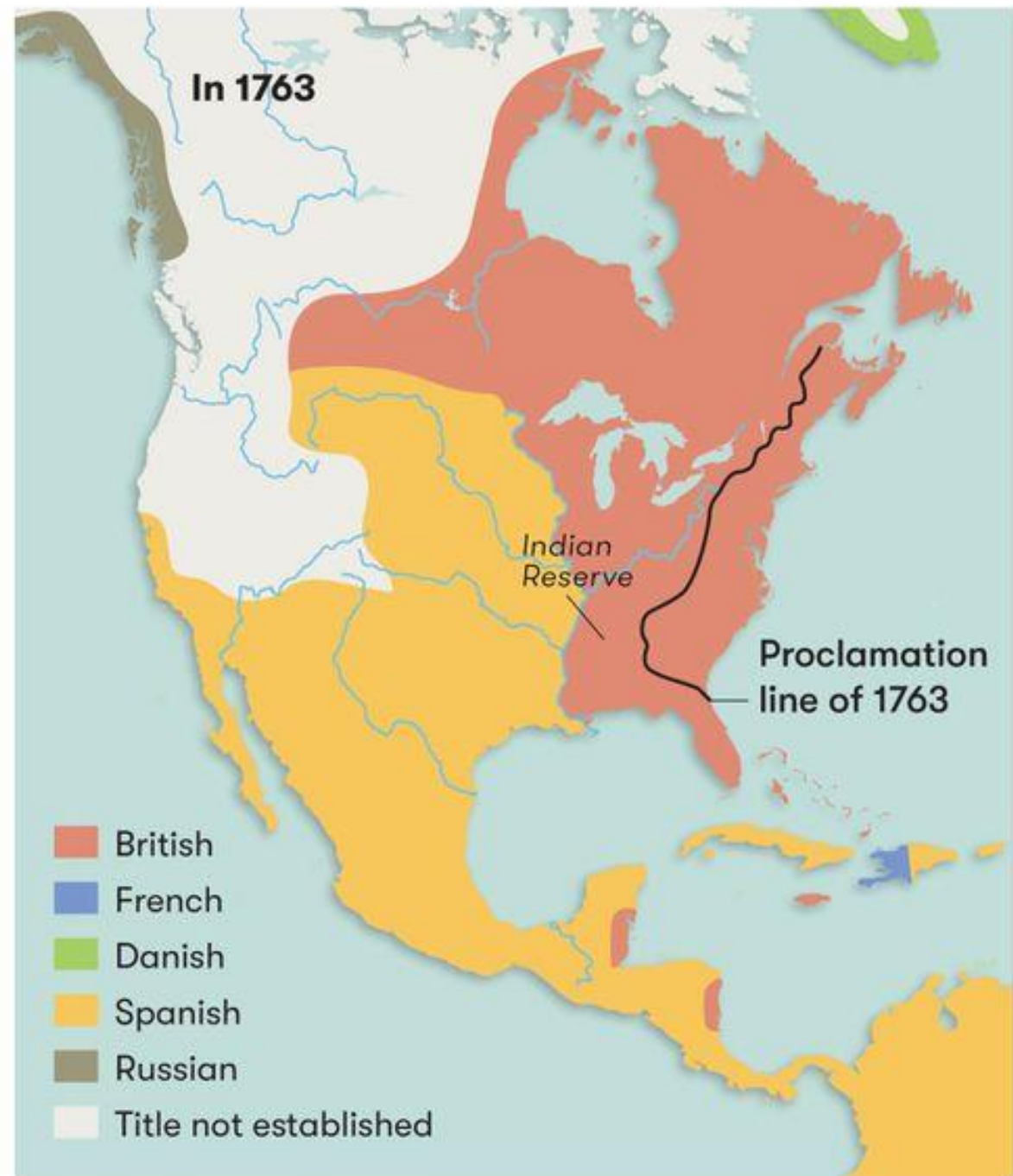
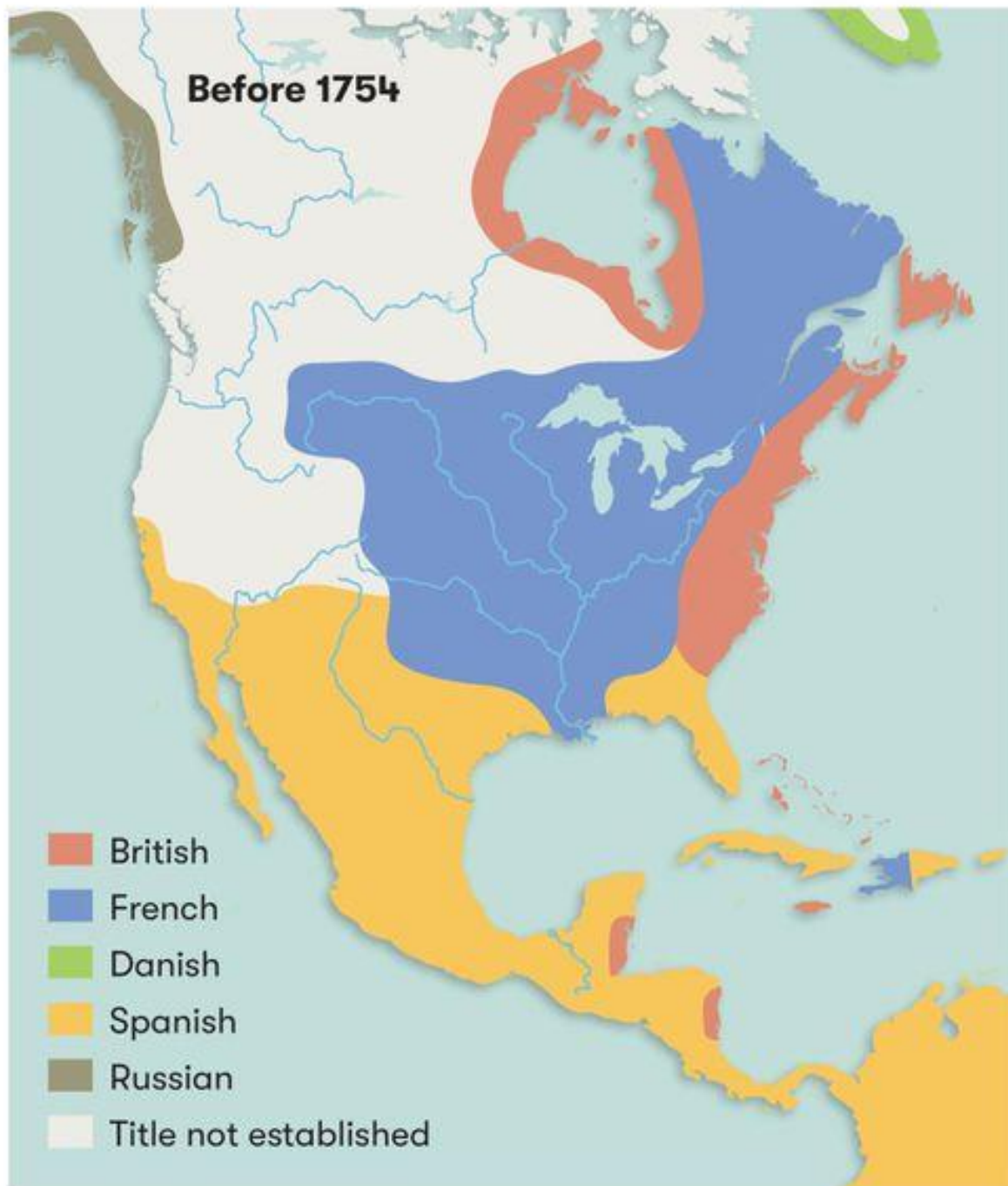
Why did the Proclamation of
1763 anger colonists?

Following the French and Indian War, Britain forbade their American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains in an attempt to prevent conflict with Native Americans.

What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris 1763 and why was it important?

-Britain wins the French and Indian War

-France gives up control of Canada and all land east of the Mississippi River



Why were the Intolerable Acts
the “last straw” for colonists?

Following the Boston Tea Party, Britain wanted to punish Boston by passing the Intolerable Acts. The Intolerable Acts closed the port of Boston, stripped Massachusetts of its right to self government, and forced Bostonians to quarter British troops.

What was the Stamp Act?

The Stamp Act was the first major tax placed on the colonists following the French and Indian War. Passed in 1765, the Stamp Act placed a tax on all paper products produced in the colonies.

How did Thomas Paine's
"Common Sense" influence
colonists before the war?

Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was a 50 page pamphlet that convinced many colonists that they should seek independence from Great Britain.

What was the purpose of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence?

All were patriot organizations formed to resist British oppression following the French and Indian War

-Sons of Liberty: intimidated British tax collectors, enforced boycott

-Daughters of Liberty: produced homemade goods during colonial boycott

-Committees of Correspondence: set up a communication network between the 13 colonies, allowing for coordination of resistance

How did John Locke's Social Contract theory influence the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

Enlightenment thinker John Locke argued that the role of gov. is to protect citizen's natural rights and if the gov. does not fulfill this obligation the people have the right to leave and form a new gov. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson claims Britain is violating the colonists' natural rights, thus they have the right to separate and form a new gov.

What role did George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Cornwallis, Baron Von Steuben, and Marquis de Lafayette play in the American Revolution?

George Washington: commander of the Continental Army

Benjamin Franklin: served as an ambassador to France for the colonies

Baron Von Steuben: Prussian drill sergeant who trained the Continental Army at Valley Forge

Marquis de Lafayette: French general who assisted Continental Army during Revolutionary War

Charles Cornwallis: British general who surrendered to Washington at Battle of Yorktown (1781), ending the Revolutionary War

What was the Significance of
Valley Forge?

Valley Forge was the camp site of the Continental Army during the winter of 1777-1778. The army nearly collapsed due to lack of food, shelter, clothing, and the spread of disease. Through Washington's leadership the army survived, while also receiving training from Baron Von Steuben.

What was the significance of
Yorktown?

The Battle of Yorktown was the last battle of the Revolutionary War. British general, Charles Cornwallis, was forced to surrender after he and his men were surrounded in the coastal city of Yorktown and their escape was cut off by the French Navy.

What was the significance of the
Battle of Saratoga?

The American victory at the Battle of Saratoga is considered the turning point of the Revolutionary War, because it convinced the French to ally with the Americans.

What was the significance and terms of the Treaty of Paris 1783?

The Treaty of Paris 1783 officially ended the Revolutionary War. Great Britain recognized the 13 colonies as an independent nation and the treaty established the boundaries of the new nation.

What was the significance of
Shay's Rebellion?

In 1786, Massachusetts farmers rebelled over high taxes. Due to the Articles of Confederation, the weak central gov. was unable to raise an army to stop the rebellion. For the leaders of the young country, Shays' Rebellion revealed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and the need for a new system of gov.

Why did the Articles of
Confederation fail?

The Articles of Confederation was the first system of gov. for the new United States. Under this system, the central gov. was extremely weak, as it was unable to raise taxes, raise an army, control trade between the states, create a single type of currency, etc.

How did the Great Compromise
resolve the issue of large and
small states in Congress?

The Great Compromise settled the debate over state representation in Congress. It created a bicameral legislative branch with representation in one house, the House of Representatives, based on population and equal representation in the other house, the Senate.

Why were the Land Ordinance and Northwest Ordinance considered accomplishments of the Articles of Confederation?

The Land Ordinance of 1785 established a system for dividing and selling the land in the Northwest Territory.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 established the process for adding new states to the Union. It also outlawed slavery in the Northwest Territory.

What were the differences
between the Federalists and Anti-
Federalists?

After the completion of the new Constitution, two factions formed.

The Federalists supported a strong central government and championed the ratification of the Constitution.

The Anti-Federalists feared the new Constitution gave too much power to the central gov. and opposed ratification of the new Constitution. The Anti-Federalists wanted a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution to protect the rights of citizens and the states.

What were the Federalist Papers?

The Federalist Papers were a series of essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay (leaders of the Federalists) designed to convince states to ratify the new Constitution.

How did the Constitution limit the power of the central government?

Separation of Powers: power is divided between three branches of government

Checks and Balances: each branch of the government has the ability to limit the power of the other branches

Why did the Anti-Federalists require a bill of rights before supporting ratification of the Constitution?

The Anti-Federalists feared the power of the central gov. under the new Constitution and wanted a Bill of Rights added to protect the rights of citizens and the states.

What precedents were set, and warnings given in Farewell Address by Pres. George Washington?

The most important precedents set by Washington were the formation of the first cabinet (group that advises the President) and stepping down after two terms.

In his Farewell Address, Washington warned against political parties, sectionalism, and entangling foreign alliances.

What was the significance of the
Whiskey Rebellion?

During Washington's second term, a group of farmers in Pennsylvania rebelled against the federal tax placed on whiskey production (part of Hamilton's economic plan). Washington mustered an army of 13,000 men and stopped the rebellion. This action revealed the strength of the new government under the Constitution.

Why were the Alien and Sedition Acts controversial?

Passed under the John Adams administration, the Alien and Sedition Acts made it illegal to criticize the President and members of Congress. Violators could be fined and jailed. The laws were unpopular because they violated the 1st Amendment (free speech, free press).

How did the election of 1800
influence political parties?

Often called the “Revolution of 1800”, the election of 1800 saw Thomas Jefferson (Democratic-Republican) defeat John Adams (Federalist). It is the first time in U.S. history that one political party handed over power to another. **Est. a tradition of peaceful transfer of power.**

How did the Louisiana Purchase
benefit the U.S.?

Thomas Jefferson's purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 doubled the size of the U.S. and gave the nation control of the Mississippi River and New Orleans.

What was the main cause and effect of the War of 1812?

The primary cause of the U.S. declaration of war against Britain in 1812 was the British policy of impressment. The main effect of the War of 1812 on the U.S. was a surge of nationalism.

What was the purpose of the
Monroe Doctrine?

Issued by President James Monroe in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine forbid European nations from establishing new colonies in the Americas or reconquering former colonies in the Americas.

How did President Andrew Jackson expand democracy?

Jackson didn't actually expand democracy, but he did benefit from its expansion. Around the time Jackson was running for President, most states in the U.S. dropped the property requirements to vote, opening up suffrage to all white men. Many of these poor white men supported Jackson.

What was the purpose of the Indian Removal Act and how did it lead to the Trail of Tears?

Signed into law by President Andrew Jackson, the Indian Removal Act of 1830 allowed the U.S. government to force eastern Native American tribes to move west of the Mississippi River. This led to the forced removal of the Cherokee tribe in 1838, known as the Trail of Tears, in which 4,000 Cherokee died on the journey to Oklahoma.

How did arguments over
sectionalism and states' rights
lead to the Nullification Crisis?

In response to high tariffs passed by the federal gov. in 1828 and 1832, South Carolina nullified the taxes, arguing that they only benefited the north and were unconstitutional. South Carolina even threatened to secede from the Union if the gov. forced them to pay the tariffs.

What was the purpose of the temperance movement?

One of the major social reform movements of the antebellum period (pre-Civil War), the temperance movement sought to reduce alcohol consumption and the problems it created.

What was the significance of the Seneca Falls Convention and who was it led by?

Held in 1848, the Seneca Falls Convention was the first major meeting for women's rights. It was organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.

How did Horace Mann encourage reforms in education?

Horace Mann advocated for statewide mandatory, tax-funded public education and better teacher training programs.

What was the impact of Eli
Whitney's Cotton Gin on slavery?

One of the most important inventions for the industrial revolution in the U.S., the cotton gin led to an explosion of slavery in the southern states.

Who were the main abolitionists
and in what way did they fight to
end slavery?

Frederick Douglass: former slave turned abolitionist, published abolitionist paper *The North Star*

William Lloyd Garrison: leading white abolitionist, publisher of abolitionist paper *The Liberator*

What were the arguments for
and against slavery?

White southerners argued that African-Americans were inferior and only fit to be slaves. Argued that slavery was beneficial to both slave and master

Abolitionists argued that slavery was morally corrupt, argued that it was counter to the founding ideals of the nation (“all men are created equal”)

What was the impact of Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey's slave rebellions?

Slave rebellions struck fear in slave owners and led to the passage of stricter slave codes that further limited the few freedoms slaves had.

What was Henry Clay's American System and how did it promote nationalism?

Following the War of 1812, Senator Henry Clay proposed a plan to improve the U.S. economy called the American System:

1. Place tariffs on imports
2. Create a new Bank of the U.S.
3. Build infrastructure (roads, canals, bridges) to connect the southern, western, and northern economies