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Final Assignment for Fall Semester 2012 – Use for Benchmark Review

Unit 1 – Exploration and Colonization

What were reasons for exploration of the Americas?

Freedom of religion; land; better life – opportunity that did not exist in the “Old World”; gold (3 G’s); adventure; quicker route to Asia

What were push and pull factors for immigrating to North American colonies?

Push factors “pushed” people away – overcrowding, strict governments, religious persecution

Pull Factors “pulled” people towards – land; freedom – religious; getting away from the “push” factors of European countries

How did the geography of the 3 different regions in North American colonies affect their economies?

Appalachian Mountains prevented settlement to the west and also created rockier soil the further north they went. In the New England colonies the climate was colder and soil not as good, which forced the economic activities to be indoors.

In the Southern colonies the economy was primarily agricultural due to good soil and warm climate

Unit 3 – The American Revolution

What were the 5 important events surrounding the Revolution that we discussed in class?

1. Battle of Lexington 2.Battle of Saratoga 3.Winter at 4.Battle of Yorktown 5.Treaty of Paris

and Concord Valley Forge

 Declaration of Independence

Define the following dates: 1775 1776 1781 1783

Who was the general of the U.S. forces?

George Washington

Who did we fight for our independence?

British (English)

What was the war that caused the British/English to start taxing the colonies (it ended in 1763)?

French and Indian War

Look over the various taxes and issues that led up to the Revolution?

Stamp Act, Townshend Act, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts (led to the 1st Continental Congress)

Continental Congress – how many were there?

TWO (2) – the second came as a result of Lexington and Concord. War came from denial of the Olive Branch

Petition

Unit 4 & 5– The Constitution

Who were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists? What were they debating/arguing over? How did they compromise in the end?

Federalists – Supported a strong central government which was outlined by the Constitution

Anti-Federalists – did not want a strong central government, wanted to ‘fix’ the Articles of Confederation

Debate was over the Constitution.

Compromise was the addition of the Bill of Rights which guaranteed the personal liberties fought for in the \_\_ \_

What year was the Constitution ***ratified*** by the states?

1787 - created at the Constitutional Convention; 1789 – RATIFIED (PASSED) by the STATES

What document was in place before the Constitution? Why was it not effective?

Articles of Confederation; Lacked the power to tax, weak central government made for a lack of ‘national’ leadership

What are the 3 branches of our government that the Constitution sets up? Who are the heads of each?

1.Executive (**President**) 2.Legislative(**Congress**) 3.Judicial (**Supreme** **Court**)

Unit 6 – The Early Republic

Who are the 1st 5 presidents of the United States? What were their years of service?

1.George Washington (1789-1797)

2.John Adams (1797-1801)

3.Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)

4.James Madison (1809-1817)

5.James Monroe (1817-1825)

What was the Louisiana Purchase? What did it do to the size of the United States?

The purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France (Napoleon); it doubled the size of the United States, the U.S. gained access to the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans; 1803

What was the Monroe Doctrine?

President James Monroe told European nations to stay out of the Americas (North and South) a.k.a. the

Western Hemisphere

What did G. Washington say in his Farewell Address?

-He warned against political parties being a dividing force in our government

-Stay out of European affairs – this could draw us in to WAR!!! Which would be BAD for our country.

He established a tradition of presidents only serving 2 terms

 Who were the first two political parties? Would G. Washington have approved of political parties?

Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans

Unit 7 – The Age of Jackson

Why was Andrew Jackson so well liked by the common man?

He came from extreme poverty and rose to become very successful

How were the voting rights extended to common people during this ‘age”?

This happened at the state level – various states opened voting rights to more and more people (mainly white

males that did not own property)

What was Jackson’s spoils system?

He put people in positions in the government that would do what he wanted them to do – “you scratch my back and I’ll scratch yours”

How did A. Jackson bring down the National Bank? Was the bank helpful to the common man?

By diverting money to STATE banks, essentially taking away its product and the bank was unable to do business; the bank was not helpful to the common man, as most of the $$$ went to wealthier citizens

How were Native Americans treated by Jackson?

As if their land and culture were of no value at all; he did not care about them ; in one word = BAD

Why were Native American lands so coveted/wanted by American settlers?

They had silver on their land, as well as valuable farming land