

**SOL Review Packet (United States & Virginia History)**  
**Tuscarora High School Social Science Department**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how arrival of colonists impacted the lives of Native Americans.  
*Driven off their land and wiped out by disease*
2. How did the Pilgrims form a covenant community?  
*Formed Mayflower Compact agreeing to stick together on religious principles*
3. What is the significance of Jamestown?  
*First permanent English colony in North America*
4. What was the Virginia House of Burgesses?  
*The House of Burgesses was the first assembly of elected representatives of English colonists in North America.*
5. What was the major area of conflict between the Europeans and Native Americans?  
*Land*
6. Why were Africans brought to Jamestown in 1619?  
*Slaves*
7. What are cavaliers?  
*Aristocrats who supported the King of England*
8. Define colonization.  
*When one country takes control of another territory*
9. What were the major impacts of Europeans on the Native Americans?  
*Lost culture, loss of land, disease, introduction of Christianity*
10. Describe the colonial economy in New England.  
*Shipbuilding, fishing, trade*
11. Describe the colonial economy of the Middle Colonies (Breadbasket).  
*Agriculture (food), livestock, shipbuilding*
12. Describe the colonial economy of the Southern Colonies.  
*Plantation system – tobacco and cotton*
13. Describe the social characteristics of New England.  
*Religious roots - Puritans*
14. Which colonial area was known for religious tolerance? What groups settled there?  
*Middle Colonies – William Penn and the Quakers*
15. Which colonial area was known as Royalist and had the strongest ties to the Anglican Church?  
*Southern*

16. What was the major cash crop of the Southern colonies?  
*Tobacco*
17. Describe the system of mercantilism and the purpose of the Navigation Acts?  
*Mercantilism – colonies exist to provide resources for parent country*  
*Navigation Acts – forced the colonies to purchase British goods*
18. What was the Middle Passage?  
*Slave Trade*
19. What was The Enlightenment?  
*The use of reason and the scientific method to gain knowledge*
20. What was the Great Awakening?  
*The revival of religion in the colonies*
21. What were the causes/effects of The French and Indian War?  
*Cause: Britain and France fought over land in America*  
*Effect: British and Colonists defeated French and Indians and took Frances land in America*
22. What is the significance of the Proclamation of 1763?  
*After the F & I War, it regulated trade, settlement, and land purchases on the western frontier*
23. What was the main purpose of the Stamp Act? What was the effect?  
*Direct tax on colonial documents – designed to hit every colonist hard*  
*Effect – led to protests in colonies and formation of the Sons of Liberty*
24. What is the significance of the Boston Massacre?  
*Colonists killed by British soldiers is scuffle about loss of colonial jobs – source of propaganda*
25. What is the significance of the Boston Tea Party?  
*Colonists dressed as Natives and dumped tea in Boston Harbor*  
*Effect – led to British passing Intolerable Acts and punishing colonists – cause of War*
26. What is the First Continental Congress?  
*Colonies sent delegates to discuss response to Intolerable Acts and to declare colonies rights*
27. Who were the minutemen? What happened at Lexington and Concord?  
*Minutemen – Militia formed in the New England colonies*  
*Lexington and Concord – first battles in American Revolution (“shot heard ‘round the world”)*
28. When writing the Declaration of Independence, what ideas did Thomas Jefferson borrow from John Locke? What did Richard Henry Lee introduce?  
*Locke – natural rights > “life, liberty and property (pursuit of happiness)” Lee: VA resolution for D of I*
29. Who wrote *Common Sense* and why is it significant?  
*Thomas Paine – said independence was America’s destiny – spread like wildfire among colonists*
30. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Continental Army and the British Army?  
*British – well trained, well equipped, more money and supplies*  
*Colonists – new geography, fighting for freedom, help of French*

31. What was the significance of each of the following battles?  
*Trenton: Washington crossing Delaware – much needed boost in morale*  
*Saratoga: First major colonist victory – convinced French to support colonists*  
*Yorktown: Cornwallis surrendered*
32. What is the difference between Loyalists (Tories) and Patriots?  
*Tories – supported British    Patriots - independence*
33. What was Ben Franklin's role in the Revolution?  
*Secured the alliance with France*
34. What was a significant challenge facing the United States at the end of the American Revolution?  
*Forming a new government and the relationships of the new states*
35. What kind of government did the Articles of Confederation create? What were its strengths and weaknesses?  
*Confederation – states would control most of their affairs*  
*Strength: states were comfortable with ruling themselves and protecting own interests*  
*Weaknesses: Congress couldn't tax; money; couldn't settle disputes between states*
36. What was the Land Ordinance of 1785?  
*Congress sold western lands for settlement to raise money*
37. What was the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?  
*Creation of Northwest territory (Ohio River Valley)*
38. Who wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom? Significance?  
*Thomas Jefferson – set forth First Amendment rights (religion and separation of church and state)*
39. Who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights? Significance?  
*George Mason – influenced the Bill of Rights*
40. Who is called the "Father of the Constitution"? What role did Washington play?  
*James Madison – principal author of Constitution – wrote Federalist Papers*
41. What issue did Federalists and Anti-Federalists disagree most strongly over during the debates over ratification of the Constitution?  
*Federalists – strong central government    Anti-Federalists – strong state governments*
42. What was the VA Plan, the NJ Plan, the 3/5 Compromise, the Great (CT) Compromise?  
*VA Plan – 2 houses based on state population*  
*NJ Plan – 1 house with state having one vote*  
*3/5 Compromise – slave counted as 3/5 person for population*  
*Great Compromise – 2 houses (bicameral legislature) pop & equal rep*
43. Why were the *The Federalist Papers* important in U.S. history?  
*Advocated the ratification of the Constitution*
44. Why was the Bill of Rights added to the Constitution?  
*Appease Anti-Federalists and protect people's rights from strong central government*

45. Name some precedents that Washington set, which guided later presidents.  
*Created cabinet (not just Pres & VP)*
46. Explain how the rise of political parties in the United States came about.  
*Hamilton – strong central gov't*  
*Jefferson – strong state gov'ts*
47. What is the significance of the election of 1800?  
*Jefferson won election – wanted to minimize federal gov't > more of a common man*
48. Why was the Louisiana Purchase a difficult decision for President Thomas Jefferson to make?  
*Only tried to make a small purchase not \$15mill – Napoleon willing to sell it all*
49. What is the significance of *Marbury v. Madison*? *McCulloch v. Maryland*?  
*Marbury: created judicial review*  
*McCulloch: Congress had “implied powers” not in Constitution*
50. What was the result of the War of 1812?  
*Americans believed British hurting US trade – war ended with no settling of disputes*
51. How did we acquire Florida?  
*Purchase from Spain*
52. What is the Monroe Doctrine?  
*Kept American continent free of European colonization*
53. Who invented the cotton gin and what is its significance?  
*Eli Whitney – made cotton king – expansion of plantations and slavery*
54. Why did Americans move into Texas and what conflicts occurred there?  
*Mexico could not settle or control area*  
*Texans ultimately wanted independence (Texas Revolution and Alamo)*  
*Texas Annexation (1845)*
55. What was the spoils system and who originated it?  
*Putting loyal people in office – Andrew Jackson*
56. How did democracy expand during the Age of Jackson?  
*Jackson eased voting requirement to benefit his election*
57. What was Jackson's policy toward the Native Americans?  
*Removal Act of 1830 – move tribes west (Manifest Destiny)*
58. What was the Panic of 1837?  
*Jackson distrusted banks and vetoed renewal of National Bank – started run on banks*
59. What is sectionalism?  
*Areas became concerned with local or regional issues instead of Federal issues*
60. What advantage did the railroad have over canal travel?  
*Faster and not limited to natural waterways*

61. How did the slogan “Fifty-Four Forty or Fight” come about and what does it refer to?  
*Polk’s slogan over latitude line in Oregon Territory – would go to war in order to expand.*
62. How did Texas become part of the United States?  
*Texas Revolution (Alamo) and then Annexation*
63. Explain the significance of the Missouri Compromise?  
*Maine admitted as free state and Missouri as slave to keep balance – LA Territory was split*
64. What was the tariff of abominations and how did it relate to the nullification crisis?  
*Protective tariff passed to protect industry in Northern US*  
*Nullification – caused Southerners to push for refusal to obey a federal law*
65. What was the Gadsden Purchase?  
*Final acquisition of land in Continental U.S. (1853)*
66. What is the significance of Manifest Destiny?  
*U.S. destiny to expand our lands to the Pacific – led to westward expansion of Native lands*
67. What two issues dominated U.S. politics between 1820 and 1860?  
*Expansion & Slavery (Federalism)*
68. What is popular sovereignty?  
*Idea that people are the source of all political power (state’s rights argument)*
69. What were the terms of the Compromise of 1850?  
*CA became a free state and passed new fugitive slave laws*
70. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act? In effect, what did it repeal?  
*Created territories of Kansas and Nebraska – Repealed Missouri Compromise*
71. Who wrote the anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*?  
*Harriet Beecher Stowe*
72. Who helped over 300 slaves escape slavery in the south via the underground railroad? Who was Nat Turner? Who was Gabriel Prosser?  
*Harriet Tubman*  
*Turner - slave who led rebellion in VA     Prosser- literate slave who planned rebellion in Richmond*
73. Who turned to violence in the fight over slavery and took part in the “Pottawatomie Massacre” and the “raid on Harpers Ferry”?  
*John Brown – abolitionists killed settlers in Kansas (Bleeding Kansas) & raided armory in W.V.*
74. What was the major aim of the Free-Soil Party?  
*Opposed the extension of slavery*
75. Explain the *Dred Scott* decision and its significance.  
*Slaves don’t have rights of citizens – Congress couldn’t tell states what to do*
76. What is the significance of the Lincoln-Douglas debates?  
*Made Lincoln a national figure – advocated end to slavery (not equality)*

77. What event was the immediate cause for the secession of several states in 1860?  
*Lincoln won election without a majority of any Southern state*
78. What were the causes of the Civil War?  
*Federalism; protective tariffs; slavery*
79. What were the advantages of the North? The South?  
*North: factories (supplies), weapons, people*  
*South: money (cotton), generals, motivation*
80. Where were the first shots of the Civil War fired?  
*Fort Sumpter, SC*
81. What is the significance of Bull Run? Antietam? Gettysburg?  
*Bull Run: 1<sup>st</sup> major conflict; won by South (Stonewall Jackson)*  
*Antietam: bloodiest single day battle*  
*Gettysburg: 3-day battle considered turning point of war*
82. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?  
*Freed slaves in Southern states – gave people moral ground to fight war*
83. What was Lincoln's primary goal at the outset of the Civil War?  
*Preserve the Union*
84. Who was the Union general who led the famous march to the sea from Atlanta to Savannah?  
*General Sherman*
85. On April 9, 1865, where did Lee surrender to Grant?  
*Appomattox Courthouse, VA*
86. During Reconstruction, what happened to the power of the federal government?  
*Expanded power of Federal government over the states*
87. Describe Lincoln's Reconstruction Plan.  
*South never officially seceded – put Union back as fast and peacefully as possible*
88. What are the effects of the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments?  
*13<sup>th</sup>: Abolished slavery*  
*14<sup>th</sup>: Equal protection of laws*  
*15<sup>th</sup>: Right to vote to all races*
89. What prohibitions did black codes set up?  
*Denied blacks in South civil liberties*
90. Why did westward movement intensify after the Civil War?  
*Railroads, cattle industry, land*
91. What is the Homestead Act?  
*Offered 160 acres of land to head of household*
92. Describe the "real cowboy".  
*Hard life working sun up till sundown - cattle drives*

93. When and why did Reconstruction end?  
*Compromise of 1877 – Radical Republicans lost interest – couldn't change morals of South*
94. What were poll taxes, literacy tests, and grandfather clauses?  
*Poll tax – pay to vote      Literacy test – must read*  
*Grandfather Clauses – if father could vote, you could vote*
95. What were Jim Crow laws?  
*Ways to continue segregation in the South*
96. What was sharecropping?  
*Farmed the land, but forced to give a share of the crop to the owner – never got ahead*
97. What did WEB DuBois and Booker T. Washington believe?  
*DuBois: education meaningless without equality*  
*Washington: Af. Am. Needed to show their value in the labor market*
98. Who is Ida B. Wells?  
*Anti-lynching crusader and women's rights advocate*
99. What is the significance of *Plessy v. Ferguson*?  
*Permitted segregation > "separate but equal" doctrine*
100. What is the Bessemer process?  
*New way of making steel – led to construction of skyscrapers*
101. Who is Thomas Edison and what contributions did he make?  
*Light bulb and distribution of electrical power*
102. Who is Alexander Graham Bell and what contributions did he make?  
*Invented the telephone*
103. Who is Henry Ford and what contributions did he make?  
*Model T – revolutionized automobile industry and the assembly line process*
104. Who are the Wright Brothers and what contributions did they make?  
*First to fly an airplane*
105. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Act?  
*Regulated RR industry and monopolies*
106. What does laissez-faire mean?  
*Government should keep its hands off the economy*
107. Why was Andrew Carnegie such a successful businessman?  
*Steel industry giant – used vertical and horizontal integration to create monopoly*
108. Who was John D. Rockefeller?  
*Merged oil companies into Standard Oil Company (monopoly)*

109. Who was J.P. Morgan?  
*Investment banker who organized large trust companies in the banking industry*
110. Who was Cornelius Vanderbilt?  
*Giant in the railroad industry*
111. What was the Sherman Antitrust Act?  
*Regulated monopolies and made illegal to form trusts that interfered with free trade*
112. What was collective bargaining used for?  
*Strategy for gaining rights for workers*
113. Who are the Knights of Labor?  
*Largest labor union in America that fought for shorter work days and more pay*
114. Who is Samuel Gompers and what is the AFL?  
*Labor union leader who founded the American Federation of Labor for skilled workers*
115. Who is Eugene Debs?  
*Union leader who ran for President as a Socialist*
116. Describe the Haymarket Affair.  
*3,000 workers united in Chicago to support striking workers – turned violent (bombs)*
117. What was the Homestead Strike?  
*Strike against Carnegie steel – one of most dispute in U.S. History*
118. What was the Pullman Strike?  
*Strike between labor unions and railroads*
119. Who were scabs?  
*Workers who worked during a strike (immigrants)*
120. What kind of support did labor unions have in the late 1800s?  
*Received little support from the Federal government or the Courts*
121. Why did most immigrants come to America?  
*Escape hardship; new opportunities; religious persecution*
122. What was Ellis Island? Angel Island?  
*Immigration processing centers – Ellis (NY) - Angel (SF)*
123. What were the requirements to pass through Ellis Island?  
*No disease; not a felon; capable of working*
124. What was the Chinese Exclusion Act?  
*Closed the door on Chinese immigrants*
125. What is a tenement?  
*Substandard, multi-family urban dwelling*



126. What is urbanization?  
*Movement of people to the cities*
127. What is patronage? What was the Gilded Age?  
*Rewarding individuals for their political support Gilded Age – post Civil War rapid econ. growth*
128. What was the Progressive Movement concerned with? (Goals)  
*Protect social welfare; promote moral improvement; economic reform; foster efficiency*
129. What are the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendments?  
*16<sup>th</sup>: income tax*  
*17<sup>th</sup>: popular election of senators*
130. What is initiative, referendum, recall, and primary elections?  
*Referendum: people vote on initiative; Initiative: bill originated by people*  
*Recall – people could remove politicians; Primary: select candidate for party*
131. Who are muckrakers? Who is Upton Sinclair and what did he expose in *The Jungle*?  
*Journalist who wrote about corrupt side of business. Jungle: Meatpacking industry*
132. What was the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment?  
*Women's suffrage*
133. Why did the US want to build a canal across Panama?  
*Shorter trade route for commercial and military ships*
134. What is the Open Door Policy?  
*All nations would share trading rights with China*
135. Describe U.S. imperialism in Hawaii and the Philippines.  
*Hawaii: U.S. supported revolution to overthrow Queen Liliukulani and put in Stanford Dole*  
*Philippines: Gained from Spanish-American War > Philippine-American War followed*
136. What is the significance of the Spanish-American War?  
*Cuban Independence & U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam and Philippines*
137. What is dollar diplomacy?  
*Efforts of U.S. in to further aims using economic power (loans) in Latin America and Asia*
138. What were the causes of World War I?  
*Nationalism; Imperialism; Militarism; Alliances; Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand*
139. What was US foreign policy at the outset of WWI?  
*Neutrality*
140. Why did the US get involved in WWI? What was the overt act?  
*Strong economic ties to Allies; Sinking of Lusitania; Zimmerman Note was overt act*

141. Describe conditions in the US at home, during WWI.  
*Mass Production; Propaganda; The Great Migration; Women entered workforce*
142. What did Wilson's Fourteen Points call for?  
*No secret alliances; free trade; self-determination; league of nations*
143. What was the purpose of the League of Nations?  
*Settle disputes between nations and promote peace*
144. What was adopted in the Treaty of Versailles?  
*German reparations and War Guilt clause – created league of nations*
145. What contributed to the stock market crash of 1929?  
*Overpriced stocks; buying stock on margin; too much speculation; panic*
146. What caused the Great Depression?  
*Overproduction; buying on credit; wealth gap; no trade with Europe; no regulation of banks and stocks*
147. What was the impact of the Great Depression?  
*25% unemployment – loss of everything – distrust of economy and banks – emotional damage*
148. What was the New Deal? What is the WPA, AAA, FDIC?  
*FDR's policies to alleviate depression*  
*WPA – Works Progress Admin. – created 8 mill jobs*  
*AAA – Agri. Adjust. Acts – tried to increase crop prices*  
*FDIC- Federal Deposit Ins. Corp – insure bank deposits and regulate banks*
149. What problems were farmers having during the Depression?  
*Couldn't pay dept. – crop prices were too low (overproduction)*
150. What was the purpose of the Social Security Act?  
*Old-age insurance; unemployment Compensation; dependent children / disabled*
151. Who did Germany invade in 1939 to start WWII?  
*Poland - Blitzkrieg*
152. What were Cash and Carry and Lend-Lease?  
*Cash and Carry – sold goods to Allies*  
*Lend-Lease – way of supporting the Allies when they couldn't pay*
153. What were the significant events in the European theatre of the war?  
*Stalingrad – turning point in Russia*  
*D-Day – invasion of Normandy, France*  
*Battle of the Bulge – last German offensive*
154. What were the significant events in the Pacific theatre of the war?  
*Pearl Harbor; Midway Island – turning point*  
*Island Hopping (MacArthur's strategy); Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Atomic Bomb)*

155. What were the contributions of African Americans?  
*Most served supporting role > wanted to fight > Tuskegee Airmen*
156. What were the contributions of the Navajo?  
*Navajo Code Talkers – unbreakable code*
157. What were the contributions of women?  
*Worked in factories (Rosie the Riveter) > joined military in non-combat roles*
158. How were the Japanese Nisei treated?  
*Over 100,00 American-born Japanese were placed in “internment” camps (concentration camps)*
159. What is *Koromatsu v. U.S.*?  
*Said executive order of Japanese into camps was constitutional to protect national interests*
160. Describe the stages of the Holocaust.  
*Nuremburg laws – Ghettos – Labor Camps – “Final Solution” (Death Camps)*
161. What was the purpose of the Nuremberg Tribunal?  
*Prosecute Nazi war criminals*
162. What is the U.N.?  
*International organization to set international law, security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace.*
163. What was the Cold War?  
*Conflict between U.S. (West) and USSR (East) over Communism vs. Democracy*
164. What was the significance of the Truman Doctrine? The Marshall Plan?  
*Truman: aid to Turkey and Greece to promote democracy*  
*Marshall: aid to any country in need > aimed to stop spread of Communism*
165. What happened in China in 1949? Why was the Korean War fought?  
*Mao Zedong founded People’s Republic of China*  
*Korean War: N. Korea invaded S. Korea – U.S. aided to fight spread of communism*
166. Why was NATO formed?  
*Alliance between Western European countries and U.S. for mutual support in military conflict*
167. Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy?  
*Made widespread accusations against Communist sympathizers*
168. Who is Alger Hiss? The Rosenbergs?  
*Convicted spies during the Cold War*
169. Who is Jonas Salk?  
*Developed polio vaccine*
170. Who is John Foster Dulles? What is brinkmanship?  
*Dulles: Sect. State advocated strong stance against communism*  
*Brinkmanship: Threatening to use nuclear strike if necessary*

171. What is the significance of Brown v. Board of Education?  
*Officially ended "separate but equal" doctrine > separate is inherently unequal*
172. Why kind of protest did Martin Luther King, Jr. advocate?  
*Civil Disobedience*
173. Who is Thurgood Marshall? Oliver Hill?  
*Civil Rights attorneys > Marshall was first African American on U.S. Supreme Court*
174. What is the significance of the 1963 March on Washington?  
*United 250,000 people > "I have a dream" speech*
175. What is the Civil Rights Act of 1964?  
*Outlawed major forms of discrimination against blacks and women*
176. What is the Voting Rights Act of 1965?  
*Outlawed discriminatory voting practices*
177. What was the Bay of Pigs invasion? The Cuban Missile Crisis?  
*Pigs: U.S. supported exiled Cubans attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro*  
*Cuban Missile: Showdown over presence of nuclear weapons in Cuba*
178. What is the significance of the Vietnam War?  
*U.S. tried to stop spread of communism, but lost support of U.S. people in process*
179. What is détente?  
*General easing of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1970s*
180. What is Watergate?  
*Political scandal in 1970s resulting from the break-in of the Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Watergate office complex > Nixon admin was implicated > Nixon resigned*
181. What is affirmative action? What is the Bakke Case?  
*Giving employment and enrollment opportunities to groups who suffered discrimination*  
*Bakke: Affirmative action is unconstitutional > race can be a factor*
182. What is glasnost? Perestroika? Who is Mikhail Gorbachev?  
*Glasnost: openness and transparency in political process (USSR)*  
*Perestroika: Soviet policy of restructuring political and economic system*  
*Gorbachev: last head of state of USSR*
183. Who is Sandra Day O'Connor? Sally Ride?  
*O'Connor: 1<sup>st</sup> female member of Supreme Court*  
*Ride: 1<sup>st</sup> American female to enter space*
184. What are some examples of major changes in technological advances?  
*Cable TV / 24 hour news; personal computers; internet; cellular phones*