

American History Trimester 1 Review

Name: _____ Per: _____

Unit 1: Colonization

1. What was the first permanent English Settlement?	Jamestown
2. A person who exchanged their labor for a ticket to the Americas.	Indentured Servant
3. Term means "goods shipped to other countries". Give an example of a good that was shipped OUT OF the colonies.	Exports; cash crops, tobacco, cotton
4. Term means "goods coming in from countries". Give an example of a good that was shipped INTO the colonies.	Imports; slaves, manufactured goods
5. Taxes (fees) on imported goods	Tariffs
6. What country had control of the 13 original colonies?	England
7. Which colonial region relied on fishing, shipbuilding, whaling and trade? Name one colony from that region.	New England Colonies
8. Which colonial region relied on farming, raising livestock and fur trading? Name one colony from that region.	Middle Colonies
9. Which colonial region relied on plantation farming and slave labor? Name one colony from that region.	Southern Colonies
10. What formed the western border of the English colonies (Hint: Proclamation Line)?	Appalachian Mountains
11. Why did the Pilgrims, Puritans and Separatists come to America?	Religious reasons/Freedom
12. What was the first group of people to live in the Americas?	Native Americans
13. What was the second group of people to live in the Americas?	Europeans
14. What was the third group of people to live in the Americas?	African Slaves

Unit 2: American Revolution

15. Refusing to buy British goods (an attempt to get British to repeal (get rid of) taxes)	Boycott
16. Two sides agree to end an argument by "giving in a little"	Compromise
17. Colonists who stayed loyal to the King of England—DID NOT want independence	Loyalists
18. Colonists who wanted independence from Great Britain	Patriots
19. These acts were attempts by King George to pay off the French & Indian War debt---made many colonists so angry that they boycotted and supported the signing of the Declaration of Independence.	Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Intolerable Acts, Townshend Act, Tea Act
20. The biggest complaint that the colonists had---colonists had no say in Parliament yet laws being made affected them	Taxation without Representation
21. This act required colonists to only buy English tea	Tea Act
22. How did the colonists protest the Tea Act?	Boston Tea Party (dumping tea into Harbor)
23. Who was the oldest member of the Continental Congress? He also got France to help us in the Rev. War and invented bifocals.	Benjamin Franklin
24. Where were the first battles of the Revolutionary War?	Lexington and Concord
25. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?	Thomas Jefferson
26. What did the Declaration of Independence do?	Declared freedom from Great Britain/Officially started Revolution
27. In the Declaration, "All men are created equal" really meant whom? Who did it exclude?	Wealthy white men /Excluded women, poor, slaves, people of color
28. This person fought in the French & Indian War, was a general in the Revolutionary War AND became president of the U.S.	George Washington
29. Which countries sent aid and ships to the colonists during the Revolutionary War?	France and Spain
30. Term: Resistance to an established government	Rebellion

31. Term: A visual or verbal communication used to influence peoples' opinions or actions (Ex: Boston Massacre Picture)	Propaganda
<u>Unit 3: A New Nation, A New Plan for Government</u>	
32. Who is considered the "Father of the Constitution"?	James Madison
33. People participate in their government (vocab. term)	(U.S. has one of these) Democracy
34. A person responsible for voting, making educated decisions, and letting his/her voice be heard.	American Citizen
35. This lays out the plan of government for the United States	Constitution
36. In the Preamble, what does "Provide for the Common Defense" mean?	To safeguard the country against attack
37. In the Preamble, what does "Establish Justice" mean?	Make laws and set up courts that are fair
38. What amendment gives us the rights of press, assembly, petition, speech and religion?	1 st Amendment
39. What was the ORIGINAL plan of government called?	Articles of Confederation
40. Why was the Articles of Confederation a weak plan? (3 things)	Gave states too much power/no strong federal gov't./no President
41. What document replaced the Articles of Confederation?	U.S. Constitution
42. What are the 3 branches of government?	Executive, Legislative, Judicial
43. What was the job of the executive branch and who was in charge of it?	Enforces laws/President and Cabinet
44. What was the job of the legislative branch and who was in charge of it?	Makes the laws/Congress (senators and House of Representatives)
45. What was the job of the judicial branch and who was in charge of it?	Interprets laws (Are they constitutional?)/Supreme Court
46. Term: First 10 Amendments to Constitution (purpose is to protect individual freedoms)	Bill of Rights
47. Term: This means "a change" in the Constitution	Amendment
48. Term: This system keeps one branch of government from getting too powerful	Checks and Balances
49. This group officially elects our president (determined by the number of senators plus the number of representatives from each state.	Electoral College
50. What created a House of Representatives and Senate?	Great Compromise
51. Term: Division of basic government rules into branches	Separation of Powers
<u>Units 1, 2, 3: Put these events in order.</u>	
52. French and Indian War	4
53. Columbus explores New World	1
54. Colonists win independence from the British	8
55. Pilgrims sail to the Americas	3
56. Battle of Lexington and Concord	6
57. Declaration of Independence	7
58. Jamestown is the first successful English settlement	2
59. U.S. Constitution is ratified	9
60. George Washington becomes president	10
61. British pass acts raising taxes and limiting rights of colonists	5

Study for minimum 10 min each day on at least 5 days.

Have parents initial and write how many minutes studied below.

