

1. Name the first three attempts at British Colonies.	1. Roanoke , on Roanoke Island 2. Jamestown , Virginia 3. Plymouth , Massachusetts	10. Where did people live in each of the three regions of the colonies?	New England - towns - due to Middle Colonies - - Cities - Large farms near villages South - - Plantations - Subsistence farms - no cities - - plantations and subsistence farm were self-sufficient
2. Which of the first three colonies attempted was settled by a religious group who had been persecuted in England and were headed to join Virginia but were blown off course?	Plymouth		
3. Which of the first three colonies is called the Lost colony as the people of the colony disappeared when resupply was delayed three years by the Spanish Armada's attack on Britain?	Roanoke	11. Describe the farming in each of the three regions of the colonies.	New England - - subsistence farms Middle Colonies - - Large commercial farms - predominant crop - grains - particularly wheat South - - Plantation farming - large farms worked by slaves - main crops - rice, indigo, tobacco, sugarcane, and later cotton - Subsistence farms on poor land
4. Which of the first three colonies was founded by an investment company and was the only one to survive?	Jamestown, Virginia - founded by the Virginia Company		
5. Which was the second colony to successfully be established after Jamestown, Virginia?	Massachusetts - founded by the Puritans - wealthy merchants - who had formed the Massachusetts Bay Company		
6. Name the three regions of the colonies.	- New England - The Middle Colonies - The Southern Colonies	12. Name the region that covered the area of the Appalachian mountains west of the colonies.	The Backcountry
7. Name the four colonies in New England.	Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New Hampshire	13. How did people live in the region that covered the Appalachian mountains and who settled here.	The Scots-Irish lived by - subsistence farming - hunting and gathering
8. Name the four colonies of the Middle Colonies.	New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware		
9. Name the five colonies of the South.	Virginia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Georgia		

14. **What type of people settled in each of the three regions of the colonies?**

New England -
 - **British** Protestants

Middle Colonies -
 - a very **diverse** population because
 - William Penn was a Quaker
 - New York had been Dutch, and Dutch welcomed anyone who would farm

South -
 - **wealthy plantation farmers**
 - **poor subsistence farmers**
 - **enslaved Africans** (no middle class)

15. **How did people make money in each of the three regions of the colonies?**

New England -
 - merchants trading across the Atlantic
 - ship building
 - lumber
 - fishing
 - whaling

Middle Colonies -
 - commercial farming
 - mostly of grain
 - milling grain into flour
 - merchants in cities trading across the Atlantic

South -
 - commercial plantation farming of
 - rice, indigo, tobacco, sugarcane, and later cotton

16. **List some of the push and pull factors that brought immigrants to the British colonies in America from Europe.**

Push
 lack of available land
 lack of economic mobility
 religious persecution

Pull
 available land
 economic opportunity
 ability to practice religion freely

Note - African slaves were forcibly brought to the colonies.

17. **Who fought the French and Indian War and why?**

The war was fought between
 - the British and the French and their Indian allies

In North America -
 they fought over
 - land
 - in Ohio and along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes
 - that was center of the trade in beaver furs

18. **What were some important effects of the French and Indian War?**

- The British drove the French out of Canada
 - but still had to fight Native Americans

- The British were in debt due to the war.

19. **What was the Proclamation of 1763 and why was it issued?**

British ordered colonists not to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains to end cost of defending colonists from Native Americans.

20. Why did the Proclamation of 1763 anger colonists?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eager to move West to newly available land - had already invested in in - others felt they had helped fight for it in the war 	25. What was the Quartering Act and why did it anger colonists?	It forced colonies to pay for housing and feeding British soldiers.
21. What is mercantilism?	<p>an economic system in which *colonies provide the Mother Country with resources* and must buy all finished good from the Mother Country (be a "market" for their goods)</p>	26. Describe the "Boston Massacre."	<p>New York refused, New York legislature was shut down! violating the right to representation</p>
22. Why did the British begin to issue taxes from Parliament and why did it anger colonists?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British needed to repay their debt <p>NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION! - American colonists thought taxes should only come from their own representatives in the colonial legislatures, as stated in the Magna Carta</p>	27. What is propaganda?	<p>soldiers are ordered not to fire but a shot rings out and then all start firing 5 are killed</p> <p>6 were found innocent, 2 were found guilty of manslaughter due to self-defense</p> <p>promoted as a massacre in famous image by P. Revere shows soldiers ordered to fire upon defenseless people</p>
23. How did colonists protest the taxes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - boycotting British goods - enforced by the Sons of Liberty - smuggling - petitioning the King to stop Parliament 	28. What was the Boston Tea Party?	<p>information, usually emotional of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a political cause</p> <p>a protest of the Tea Act Other taxes repealed, tea tax kept as a symbol of the right to tax</p>
24. What were the writs of assistance and why did they anger colonists?	<p>orders that allowed British soldiers to enter people's houses without a warrant to search for smuggled goods the right to a warrant was in the Magna Carta</p>	29. What were the Intolerable Acts?	<p>Sons of Liberty protested by dumping the tea in the harbor.</p> <p>acts to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party</p> <p>closed Massachusetts legislature closed the port of Boston placed soldiers in homes</p>

30. When was the First Continental Congress held and why?	after the Intolerable Acts to organize colonial protest against the act and to petition the King planned to meet in a year again if necessary	41. What is Common Sense?	pamphlet by Thomas Paine - member of the Sons of Liberty with very emotional language to convince colonists to rebel ". . .the blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'tis time to part!"
31. When was the Second Continental Congress held and why?	after Battle of Lexington and Concord British soldiers attacked Massachusetts militia men to seize weapons and ammunition the Sons of Liberty were stockpiling for rebellion issued Declaration	42. How does the war with Britain end?	Britain gives up- War too long Rebels staying alive French supplying money, supplies, troops, navy Britain losing money, not making money
32. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? and Who issued it?	written by T. Jefferson on committee with J. Adams and B. Franklin and two others Second Continental Congress	43. What are the Article of Confederation?	government of colonies after declared independence
33. What is the Declaration of Independence?	explains why the colonies must break from Britain	44. How long does the Articles government last?	Declaration to Constitution about 10 years
34. What are the natural rights of man stated in the Declaration of Independence ?	natural rights all man have - life, liberty, and property	45. What form of government is the Articles of Confederation?	a loose confederacy of states the opposite of the strong unitary gov't of Britain
35. Explain the social contract theory stated in the Declaration of Independence.	men form governments to protect their rights	46. What were the only powers of the Articles government?	declare war sign treaties print money (which is worthless because the government has nothing to give it value) start a postal system
36. Explain the right of rebellion stated in the Declaration of Independence	when a gov't violates rights instead of protecting them, men have a right to rebel	47. What were the weaknesses of the Articles government?	the national government was too weak the executive branch has no power there is no judicial branch it cannot regulate trade it cannot tax it cannot form an army, there are only state militias
37. After stating the rights of man what does the Declaration of Independence do?	List the complaints the colonies have against Britain	48. What were the strengths of the Articles government?	The Land Ordinance divides land into squares for sale The Northwest Ordinance describes how new states can form
38. On whose ideas are the rights in the Declaration based?	John Locke		
39. When is the Declaration of Independence formally issued?	July 4, 1776		
40. What does the 4th of July holiday celebrate?	the day the colonies declared independence from Britain		

49. Why do the states decide to call the Constitutional Convention?	In reaction to Shays' Rebellion states in debt from over-taxed goods from other states all trade between the states to stop so taxed land Massachusetts subsistence farmers can't pay tax land is auctioned to pay the tax and jailed if tax not covered by sale violated right to property and liberty	55. Explain the 3/5ths Compromise. South - need slave to count because pop low since rural with large farms (plantations) North - obviously not treated as citizens only 300 of every 500 slave would count as population
50. Who is made president of the convention and why?	George Washington people trust him, especially soldiers of Shays' Rebel.	56. Explain the Slave Trade Compromise. South - their economy still need to import North - it is morally wrong and must stop Importing captured Africans can continue for 20 years Congress can pass a law to end it in 1808
51. Why was it held in secret?	because they only had the power to revise Articles but they were planning a whole new government	57. Who are the Federalists? supporters of the Constitution believed in a strong national government that shared power with the states that could settle disputes between states regulate trade between the states form a national army and navy said a Bill of rights was not needed - had Separation of Powers - 3 Branches Checks and Balances
52. What state didn't attend and why?	Rhode Island feared strong national government would abuse rights like Britain did 13/13 required to change the Articles	58. Who are the Anti-federalists? against Constitution strong national government would violate the rights would only sign if a Bill of Rights was included
53. Though many decisions had to be made, what three compromises had to be reached for the convention to work?	The Great Compromise - balance the representation of small v. large states The 3/5s Compromise - should slaves count as pop. for reps. in House? The Slave Trade Compromise - should importing of slaves continue?	59. Name three famous Federalists. Alexander Hamilton John Adams George Washington
54. Explain the Great Compromise.	Large states - representation based on population Small states - equal number of representatives Congress Senate - for small states - each state has 2 votes - appointed by state - 6 year term House of Representatives - for large states - # reps based on population - elected by the people - 2 year term	60. Name two famous Anti-federalists. Thomas Jefferson Patrick Henry
		61. What is the Constitution and what does it do? It is the supreme law of the land sets up the structure of the government states the powers of each branch and the states
		62. What does the Preamble to the Constitution say the goal of the constitution is? to form a more perfect union (better than the Articles!)
		63. What are the first three words of the Constitution? The Preamble starts WE the PEOPLE

64. What are the principles of the Constitution?	<p>popular sovereignty republicanism</p> <p>federalism</p> <p>separation of powers checks and balances</p> <p>the rule of law/limited government</p> <p>Individual rights</p>	69. Explain the principle of checks and balances.	<p>Prevents an abuse of power.</p> <p>Splits power between two branches (balanced) Ex. - The Legislative Branch declares war The Executive Branch fights the war</p> <p>Branch can stop other branch that is out of control (check) Ex. - President - veto a law passed by Congress. Congress - override a veto with a 2/3rds vote. Supreme Court - declare a law or exec act unconstitutional</p>
65. Explain the principle of popular sovereignty.	<p>The people RULE! Government get power from the people. The people create their government</p>	70. Explain the principle of the limited government/rule of law	<p>List some acts gov't can't do Gov't only has the powers given to it</p> <p>Gov't officials must obey the law like any other citizen.</p>
66. Explain the principle of republicanism.	<p>The people elect representatives to reflect their ideas.</p>	71. Explain the principle of individual rights?	<p>All individuals hold certain rights that no law or governmental action can violate.</p>
67. Explain the principle of federalism.	<p>The national government shares power with the states.</p> <p>States give National Gov't power to negotiate with foreign nations regulate trade between the states form an army print money</p> <p>States keep power to to create and run schools to regulate safety within the state</p> <p>Both share power to tax</p>	72. What oath must all elected officials take?	<p>an oath to defend the Consitution</p>
68. Explain the principle of separation of powers.	<p>Three branches Executive - executes/carries out laws Legislative - makes the laws Judicial - law correctly carried out? Constitutional?</p>	73. What is the Bill of Rights?	<p>the first ten amendments to the Constitution</p>
		74. What are the five rights are in the 1st amendment?	<p>freedoms of speech, assembly, press</p> <p>to practice your religion (or no religion) freely no one religion can be established as supreme</p>
		75. What rights are in the 2nd amendment?	<p>right to keep and bare arms (guns)</p>
		76. What rights are in the 3rd amendment?	<p>no soldiers quartered in your home in a time of peace</p>

77. **What rights are some of the rights of the accused stated in amendments 4 - 6?**
- rights when -**
being investigated
when charged
at trial
- the rights of the accused
- when being investigated -
a warrant being needed to stop searches and seizures
- when charged -
be charged with a crime in public
a speedy, public trial
not testify against yourself
an attorney
no excessive bails and fines
- at trial -
a jury of your peers
confront all witnesses against you
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78. **Who is the father of our country and why is he called this?**
- George Washington
first president, puts the Constitution into action
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