

American History I - Final Exam Review

Instructions: READ ALL OF IT CAREFULLY!!!

- **This assignment is MANDATORY for all students.**
- **It counts as TWO TEST GRADES for all students.**
- **It is due the day of the Final Exam.**
- **The answers must be written BY HAND on separate paper.**
- **The answers must be paper-clipped to this packet.**
- **Sharing answers in whole or in part with other students will result in ZEROES for all involved.**
- **Answer the 70 questions below.**

1. What was the political reason the Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution?
2. What did George Washington warn Americans about in his Farewell Address?
3. Jay's Treaty resulted in a tremendous outcry in America for what reason?
4. Pinckney's Treaty was praised by Americans for what reason?
5. What group of people was briefly and unintentionally allowed to vote before 1804, then stopped?
6. What group of people were the only ones allowed to vote before 1820 in most states?
7. What nations were a threat to the United States from 1789 to 1812?
8. Remembering Hamilton's Economic Plan, what political party opposed Jefferson's 1807 Embargo?
9. Explain the Morrill Land Grant Act.
10. Explain the Homestead Act that helped settle the Great Plains.
11. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced Indians to what geographic location?
12. NYC replaced Philadelphia as the main port city and population center when what canal was built? HINT: It connected the Great Lakes with the Hudson River and the Atlantic Ocean.
13. Why was the Tariff of 1828 known as the Tariff of Abominations & what section of the U.S. was outraged by it?
14. The Compromise of 1850 allowed California to become a free state. Name three other parts of the compromise.
15. What is the Seneca Falls Declaration of Rights and Sentiments and what woman led this movement?
16. Henry David Thoreau's essay on Civil Disobedience, his Walden Pond and his belief in transcendentalism is about what?
17. What did Quakers believe about war and slavery?
18. Define the Missouri Compromise.
19. Define the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
20. Define the difference between Popular Sovereignty in the 1700s and in the 1850s.
21. Define the Dred Scott Decision.
22. How did the transcontinental railroad affect the economy?
23. How many states seceded after Lincoln was elected president in November 1860, but before his inauguration in March 1861? How many states seceded AFTER he was inaugurated?
24. President Andrew Johnson was impeached for violating what Congressional Act?
25. Grossly unfair laws against African-Americans in the South before the 14th Amendment were called? Afterwards they were called? POSSIBLE ANSWERS: Jim Crow Laws, Black Codes
26. What factors led to the Civil War? Also, why did the North specifically go to war?
27. What was the result of Gen. Grant's victory at Vicksburg?
28. What was the turning point of the following wars? → the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War
29. Why did immigrants settle in urban areas?
30. What is the "Compact Theory?"
31. What is the "Theory of Nullification?"
32. What did many Anti-Federalists demand the constitution have before they would agree to it?
33. What were two of the main issues that irritated America about Great Britain and led to the War of 1812?
34. The Tariff Act of 1816 was to protect early American industries in what region of the U.S.?
35. Who was president during the Tariff of Abominations crisis in the late 1820s/early 1830s, and how did Congress overcome this crisis?
36. What free state was added to the Union in 1820 to balance slave states?

37. What was the “gag rule” all about during the time slavery was an inflammatory issue before the Civil War?
38. The Grimke sisters were Quakers in the South in the early 1800s. When Angelina Grimke wrote “Appeal to the Christian Women of the South” in 1836, what cause did she urge women to join? POSSIBLE ANSWERS: Abolition, slavery
39. Who was the “dark horse” president who won an election on “Manifest Destiny?”
40. Who was the American author who is known for adding the concept of horror poems and short stories to the role of a writer? POSSIBLE ANSWERS: Poe, Hawthorne, Melville
41. In what way did Thoreau practice civil disobedience and how does that demonstrate his beliefs in transcendentalism?
42. What party was formed because of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
43. What were the Lincoln-Douglas Debates about?
44. Why did several southern states immediately withdraw from the Union when Lincoln was elected but before he took office?
45. What was the North’s strategy to win the Civil War?
46. What is the Anaconda Plan?
47. What was the South’s strategy to win the Civil War?
48. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the South?
49. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the North?
50. Why did textile mills move from New England to the South during Reconstruction?
51. What happened to 40 acres and a mule?
52. Why did large numbers of Chinese settle in the West, especially leading up to 1869?

53. This question is worth the same as 4 ordinary questions:

Define the following Supreme Court decisions:

● Marbury v. Madison	● McCulloch v. Maryland	● Gibbons v. Ogden	● Cherokee Nation v. Georgia
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54. What are the differences between Jefferson and Hamilton concerning government?
55. The strict interpretation of the constitution gave the Democratic-Republican Party and Jefferson what problem concerning the Louisiana Purchase?
56. George Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson claimed the right of US neutrality. Explain neutrality and list the nations that did not respect this right.
57. Define how the Alien & Sedition Acts under President Adams restricted freedom.
58. Why did President Jefferson have the Embargo Act passed, and how effective was it?
59. Describe what being transcendental means.
60. Who wrote “Civil Disobedience?” Name two famous people in the 20th century who put it into action.
61. Who was the senator from Illinois who came up with the Kansas-Nebraska Act and what did he propose to solve the issue of slavery there?
62. As a result of the Dred Scott case, what do Southern slaveholders now want more than anything?
HINT: Lincoln wasn’t a true abolitionist yet, but wanted to keep slavery out of new territories.\
63. What was the Freeport Doctrine of Stephen Douglas?
64. Define sharecropping, tenant farming, and Black Codes (another form of slavery) of the post-Civil War South.
65. Who did Jefferson get his ideas on natural rights from, and what did they both believe people had the right to do if government failed to protect those rights?
66. What angered American colonists about the Proclamation of 1763?
67. What motto did American colonists develop over Parliaments taxation policies in the 1760s & 1770s?
68. Why was indentured servitude a preferred source of labor in the early American colonies, and why was it replaced by slavery in the 1700s?
69. Describe the difference between proprietary colonies and joint-stock colonies.
70. What did John Winthrop mean when he described Massachusetts to his colonists as a “City on a Hill?”

TEACHER PROVIDED INFORMATION YOU NEED TO KNOW FOR THE NCFE

- Know about: The purpose of Lewis and Clark's expedition was to survey the Louisiana Purchase and find out what flora and fauna was in the territory, as well as to claim a trade route to the West Coast.
- Pres. Washington's administration had a conflict over the federal government assuming the Revolutionary War states' debts. The South allowed it if the capital were built in the South --- it was, in Washington, DC.
- Pres. Washington's administration had a problem with Spain threatening to not allow the US to use the Mississippi River. This problem was solved with Pinckney's Treaty.
- Who was most likely to vote before the Era of the Common Man --- in the late 1820s? A dock worker or a wealthy landowner?
- Under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, the U.S. remained neutral.
- During the Federalist Period, women were deprived of the right to vote and other rights, but they could own land and property.
- The Mexican-American War led to the Civil War because the land acquired from Mexico created the problem of either having those states from that territory become slave states or free states.
- The Transcontinental Railroad was built primarily by Chinese and Irish immigrants.
- On the Great Plains, steel windmills were used to pump water from the ground to irrigate.
- The Alien & Sedition Acts under Pres. Adams was intended to prevent opposition to the Federalist government. It pushed Jefferson and Madison to write the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions that described the "states rights" theory or the theory of nullification.
- The Emancipation Proclamation of the Civil War was primarily a political document that was intended to convince Europe to support the North and not support the Confederacy. Most of Europe had banned slavery by that time.
- The Emancipation Proclamation was given by Lincoln to change the reason the Union was fighting the war from strictly "preserving the Union" to weakening the CSA by freeing the slaves in the South (and allowing them to fight for the North) and to persuade Europe to not support the CSA, since Europe no longer supported slavery.
- Dorothea Dix started prison reforms and humane treatment for the insane.
- Horace Mann: 1st Superintendent of public schools; created many schools and promoted public education.
- Transcendentalists believed in self-reliance, among many other things.
- Know that: The Treaty of Ghent that ended the War of 1812 did not give Great Britain or the US anything but an agreement to return to pre-war boundaries.
- Know that the "white guy," William Lloyd Garrison, editor of "The Liberator," wanted abolition NOW.
- Know that Frederick Douglass, editor of the "North Star," was another famed abolitionist.
- Know: The Bill of Rights is an extension of the Constitution that guarantees specific rights that weren't originally listed in the Constitution.
- Know: Thomas Jefferson was an Anti-Federalist (later called Democratic-Republican) and wanted a weaker Federal Government
- Know about the Whiskey Rebellion: Washington put it down as president himself and it strengthened the Federal Government
- Know about Jay's Treaty with Britain: Americans didn't like it. It didn't guarantee freedom of the seas and obligated America to repay pre-war debts to the British.
- Know about Pinckney's Treaty with Spain: good because it guarantees the right of deposit in New Orleans and navigation of the Mississippi River
- Know about the Adams-Onis Treaty with Spain (aka the Transcontinental Treaty): We got Florida, it defined the Southwestern border of the US, and Spain gave up its claims to Oregon
- Know about the Mexican-American War (1840s): Nueces River v. Rio Grande border clash started it. The US got the Southwest US in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- Know about President Polk: US got the Mexican Cession, the Oregon Territory to the 49th Parallel, Texas became a state because he was elected under the “Manifest Destiny” political platform. He got more territory added to the US than any other president, and all in one term.
- Know about the big compromises: Henry Clay is the father of the American System (roads and canals to be paid for with tariffs), the Missouri Compromise in 1820, and the Compromise of 1850 (California becomes a free state, but the South got a new Fugitive Slave Act that was strictly enforced).
- Know the details of reformers: temperance (no alcohol), Horace Mann & Noah Webster - education, Utopian Communities like Brooks Farm and the Oneidans, Dorothea Dix - prison reform, Lucretia Mott & Elizabeth Cady Stanton - Declaration of Rights and Sentiments
- Know about the immediate causes of the Civil War: Lincoln’s elected. The pro-slave faction is now a minority in Congress and is shut out of the White House, so they secede from the Union. After attacking Ft. Sumter, SC, Lincoln asks for volunteers to fight the Confederates and four more states secede.

FREQUENTLY USED VOCABULARY AND TERMS ON NCFE

Instructions: READ ALL OF IT CAREFULLY!!!

- **This assignment is OPTIONAL for all students.**
 - **It ONLY counts if BOTH of these conditions are met (this avoids your attempt at short-cutting):**
 - **You did the Mandatory portion of the Review Packet AND**
 - **Scored a 90% or above on the Mandatory portion**
- **It counts as one TEST grade for all students.**
- **It is due the day of the Final Exam.**
- **The answers must be written BY HAND on the same paper as the first portion, stapled to it**
- **The answers from both parts must be paper-clipped to this packet.**
- **Sharing answers in whole or in part with other students will result in ZEROES for all involved.**
- **Answer the 84 questions below.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Abolitionist ● Amnesty ● Bicameral ● Bipartisan ● Business cycle ● Charter ● Compact ● Confederation ● Dark horse ● Depression (economic, not psychological) ● Entrepreneur ● Excise tax ● Gold standard ● Habeas corpus ● Impeach ● Implied powers ● Impressment ● Indentured servant ● Judicial review ● Laissez faire ● Loose constructionist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions ● Whiskey Rebellion ● Impact of Eli Whitney’s Cotton Gin ● 1st Republican Party President ● Marbury vs. Madison ● Louisiana Purchase ● Adams-Onis Treaty ● Hartford Convention ● Battle of New Orleans ● Indian Removal Act of 1830 ● Peculiar Institution ● Ordinance of Nullification of 1832 ● Tariff of Abominations ● Dorothea Dix ● Webster-Ashburton Treaty ● Texas Independence ● Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ● Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions ● Compromise of 1850 ● Kansas-Nebraska Act ● Dred Scott case |
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- Nationalism
- Nullification
- Patronage
- Platform (political context)
- Popular Sovereignty (both 1700s and 1850s definition)
- Relationship between tax qualifications and voter increase
- Compromise Tariff of 1833
- Dartmouth College vs. Woodward
- Missouri Compromise
- Clay's American System
- Controversy surrounding the Election of 1824
- John Brown's Raid
- Lincoln-Douglas Debate
- Battle of Vicksburg
- Impact of the Election of 1864
- Freedmen's Bureau
- Speculation (economic, not theoretical)
- Spoils system
- Strict constructionist
- Veto
- Writ of assistance

- Protective tariff
- Recession
- Revenue tariff
- Right of deposit
- Salutary neglect
- Secede (secession)
- Separation of powers
- Social contract
- Specie (NOT species!!!)
- Transcendentalism
- "Walden" by Henry David Thoreau
- New Harmony
- Webster-Hayne Debate
- 1st Battle of Bull Run
- Battle of Gettysburg
- Sherman's March to the Sea
- Appomattox
- Cause, result of, and effect of President Andrew Johnson's impeachment
- Tariff
- Tribute (politico-economic, not a speech)
- Writ of mandamus