**AH1 Final Exam Review Study Sheet**

**European Movements**

* Renaissance -  A renewed interest in classical culture; Led to changes in art, learning, and views of the world
* Protestant Reformation - Religious reform that attempted to reshape the Catholic Church; Led to the creation of Protestantism
* Age of Enlightenment - Movement which emphasized reason and science over the authority of traditional religion

**European Exploration Impacts**

* Columbian Exchange - Term used to describe the exchange of diseases, plants, and animals between the New and Old Worlds
* Triangular Trade - System of trade involving slaves that developed between colonial America and Africa
* Middle Passage - Refers to the travel of African Slaves across the Atlantic Ocean under horrible conditions

**Key Settlements/Colonies**

* Roanoke Colony (Lost Colony) - The first attempted settlement by England in North America (1585); The colony disappeared from its settlement and was never found
* Jamestown - The first permanent English settlement in the New World in 1607; Part of the Virginia Colony
* Plymouth - A colony founded in New England by Pilgrims in 1620; Part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
* Joint-Stock Company **-**A business where investors pool their money together in hopes of making a profit

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| **Types** | **Definition** |
| Virginia Company | * The joint-stock company that settled Virginia and established Jamestown Colony |
| Massachusetts Bay Company | * The joint-stock company that settled New England and established Plymouth Colony |
| Dutch West India Company | * Joint-stock company that settled New Amsterdam which would become New York and New Jersey |
| Charter Colony | * A colony created by an individual or company with the permission of the king |
| Proprietary Colony | * A colony granted to an individual or group by the King that was allowed to govern itself |
| Royal Colony | * A colony under the direct control of the King |
| New England Colonies | * Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, |
| Middle Colonies | * New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware |
| Southern Colonies | * Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia |

**Key Amendments**

**Bill of Rights: 1-10**

* 1st Amendment - Gives 5 Freedoms (Speech, Religion, Press, Assembly, and Petition)
* 2nd Amendment - Gives right to bear arms
* 4th-8th Amendments - Gives rights to those accused of crimes

**Early 1800s**

* 12th Amendment - Procedure to vote separately for President and Vice President; Effect of the election of 1800

**Civil War Amendments**

* 13th Amendment - Ended slavery
* 14th Amendment - Protects the civil rights of all people born in U.S. (Especially African Americans)
* 15th Amendment - Gives all men the right to vote (Mostly passed to allow African American Men to vote)

**Famous Compromises**

**Great Compromise**

* Agreement made at the Constitutional Convention that called for the legislative branch to have two houses

**Three-Fifths Compromise**

* Agreement made at the Constitutional Convention that decided that every 5 enslaved people would count as three persons towards a state’s population for purposes of Representation in Congress

**Missouri Compromise**

* Missouri would be a slave state and Maine would be a free state
* U.S. would be divided at 36/30 parallel; North of the line would be free and South would be slave
* Maintained the balance of free and slave states temporarily (Would not be successful in solving free/slave issue)

**Compromise of 1850**

* Created to solve the issue of free/slave states in territories gained from the Mexican-American War
* California would be free and other territories gained from Mexico would use popular sovereignty (Vote on slavery)
* The Fugitive Slave Act (Allowed for the capture of runaway slaves in free states) was included to gain southern support for compromise

**Compromise of 1877**

* Rutherford Hayes (Republican) becomes President and Congress removes military control from South
* Ends Reconstruction

**Famous Agreements/Treaties/Purchases**

* Mayflower Compact (1620) - Created a governing assembly for the Plymouth Colony and asserted the idea of power coming from the consent of the people
* Treaty of Paris (1763) - Ended the French and Indian War between France and Britain
* Treaty of Paris (1783) - Ended the American Revolution between Colonists and Britain;
* Jay’s Treaty (1794) - British agree to leave posts in the Northwest Territory (Ohio Valley)
* Treaty of Greenville (1795) - Native American give up land in the Northwest Territory (Ohio Valley)
* Pinckney’s Treaty (1795) - Spanish agree to give up claim to land east of the Mississippi except Florida and allow for free trade on the Mississippi River
* Louisiana Purchase (1803) - Bought from France; Doubled the size of the United States;  Explored by Lewis and Clark
* Treaty of Ghent (1814) - Ended the War of 1812 between the U.S. and Britain
* Adams-Onis Treaty (1819) - Spain gives Florida to the U.S.
* Oregon Treaty (1846) - Established the border between Oregon and Canada
* Mexican Cession & Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848) - Ends the Mexican-American War, Mexico sells California/New Mexico etc… to the U.S.
* Gadsden Purchase (1854) - Created the southern border between Mexico and U.S.
* Alaska Purchase (1867) - Bought from Russia for $7.2 million dollars.  Called “Seward’s Folly” until natural resources were found

**Famous Court Cases**

* Marbury v. Madison (1803) - Established Judicial Review, The Supreme Court can decide the constitutionality of laws; Occurred because of Midnight Judges
* McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - Established that states could not tax federal banks (Increase Federal power under John Marshall)
* Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - Established that the federal government had power over interstate (between states) commerce
* Worcester v. Georgia (1832) - Declared that Georgia could not take over Cherokee lands; Andrew Jackson refuses to enforce the court’s decision
* Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857) - Declared that slaves were property and did not have the rights of citizens, also struck down the Missouri Compromise
* Munn v. Illinois (1876) - Allowed states to regulate railroads (Overturned by Wabash, St. Louis, & Pacific R.R. v. Illinois)

**Famous Acts**

* Navigation Acts - Name of the various acts placed on the 13 English colonies to control trade in England’s favor
* Stamp Act (1765) - British act that raised the price of legal documents in the colonies
* Quartering Act (1765) - British act which required colonist to house British soldiers and their supplies
* Townshend Acts (1767) -  Acts which was levied on imported goods such as tea, paper, paint, lead, and glass
* Intolerable Acts (1774) - Acts passed in response to the Boston Tea Party limiting the rights of Massachusetts colonists
* Judiciary Act (1789) - Created Federal district and circuit courts
* Alien and Sedition Act (1798) - Fine/jail/deport aliens and U.S. citizens that spoke out against the government
* Embargo Act (1807) - Created by Jefferson to punish Britain and France for seizing U.S. ships in Europe; Hurt U.S. merchants
* Indian Removal Act (1830) - Gave U.S. government power to make treaties with Native Americans to move west
* Fugitive Slave Act (1850) - Part of Compromise of 1850; Southerners could go North and capture fugitive slaves
* Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) - Popular sovereignty over slavery in Kansas and Nebraska Territory (Leads to violence)
* Homestead Act (1862) - Gave land in the west for settlers
* Dawes Act (1887) - Gave land to Native Americans to assimilate them and make them like settlers
* Interstate Commerce Act (1887) - Government could regulate the railroads

**Famous Proclamations and Policies**

* Mercantilism - Economic policy used by the British during the colonial era; Policy focuses on creating a favorable balance of trade
* Salutary Neglect - Unofficial policy of England concerning the 13 colonies which allowed a lot of freedom to the colonies to attempt to keep their support
* Proclamation of 1763 -  English proclamation which prohibited colonists from settling past the Appalachian Mountains; Ignored by the colonists
* Neutrality Proclamation - President Washington’s policy concerning U.S. involvement in the French Revolution
* Washington’s Farewell Address - President Washington’s caution to the nation to avoid political parties and foreign entanglements
* Nullification - States’ rights argument that states should be able to void federal laws (i.e. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions)
* Monroe Doctrine - Warned European powers to stay out of Western Hemisphere
* Tariffs - Protect American businesses by raising price of imports
* American System - Three part policy which included: Transportation, Bank of U.S., and tariffs (Promoted a united economy in U.S.); Nationalistic plan

**Political Parties**

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| **Federalists (1790-1816)** | **Democratic-Republicans (1791-1825)** |
| Stronger Federal Gov’t | Stronger State Gov’t |
| Support the national bank | Dislike the national bank |
| Economy based on shipping and manufacturing | Economy based on farming |
| Loose interpretation of the Constitution | Strict interpretation of the Constitution |

**Democrats (1828)**

* Replaced Democratic-Republicans

**Whigs (1834-1856)**

* Replace Federalists
* Anti-Jackson
* Support Nationalism and American System

**Free Soil Party (1848-1854)**

* Stop the spread of slavery into new territories; Absorbed by Republican Party

**Know-Nothing Party (1845-1860)**

* Anti-immigrant; Nativism party; American Party

**Republicans (1845)**

* Founded by Anti-slavery activists
* Also called the Grand Ole Party (GOP)

**U.S. Wars**

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| **War** | **Key Battles/Events** | **Causes** | **Effects** |
| French and Indian War (7-Years War)  (1754-1763) | * Battle of the Wilderness * Capture of Fort William Henry * Battle of Quebec * Capture of Montreal | * Long running colonial conflict between the British and French * Disputed land claims in the Ohio Valley Region | * French are defeated and are removed from power in North America * Treaty of Paris 1763 * Creates a need for the British to raise revenue which led to higher British taxes on the American colonies |
| American Revolutionary War  (1775-1783) | * Lexington & Concord * Bunker Hill * Saratoga * Yorktown | * Salutary Neglect * Various tax raising acts * Desire for Independence | * Declaration of Independence * Treaty of Paris 1783 * Establishment of the U.S. * Articles of Confederation * Constitutional Convention |
| War of 1812  (1812-1815) | * Great Lakes * Burning of D.C. * Battle of New Orleans | * British Blockade * Impressment * British guns to Native Americans * War Hawks | * Treaty of Ghent * No boundaries changed * U.S. Pride / Nationalism * Era of Good Feelings |
| Texas Revolution  (1835-1836) | * Alamo * San Jacinto | * Culture conflict between Texas settlers and Mexico * Dispute over government and autonomy of Texas settlers | * Texas becomes an independent republic and is later annexed by the U.S. |
| Mexican-American War  (1846-1848) | * Veracruz * Mexico City | * Annexation of Texas * Border Dispute * Manifest Destiny | * Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo * Mexican Cession * U.S. turmoil of new territory (free/slave) |
| Civil War  (1861-1865) | * Fort Sumter * Bull Run * Antietam * Gettysburg * Vicksburg * March to the Sea * Surrender at Appomattox | * Slavery * Secession * Sectionalism * Power in Congress | * Emancipation Proclamation * 13th, 14th, 15th, Amendments * Reconstruction * Destruction of the South * Industrial Boom in North |

**Presidents of the United States**

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| **President** | **Description** |
| George Washington  (1789-1797) | * No Political Affiliation * 1st President * Set Precedents such as serving only 2 terms and having a cabinet * Warned against foreign alliances (neutrality) and political parties * Put down the Whiskey Rebellion |
| John Adams  (1797-1801) | * Federalist * XYZ Affair * Alien and Sedition Acts * Increased taxes and size of military * Midnight Judges Appointed |
| Thomas Jefferson  (1801-1809) | * Democratic-Republican * Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark Exploration * Uses force against North African pirates (Barbary Wars) * Created the Embargo Act of 1807 to punish Britain and France (hurt U.S. instead) * Shrunk the size/power of Federal Government and military |
| James Madison  (1809-1817) | * Democratic-Republican * Defeated Tecumseh’s forces * President during War of 1812 |
| James Monroe  (1817-1825) | * Democratic-Republican * Monroe Doctrine * Economic Nationalism * President during the “Missouri Compromise” in 1820 |
| John Quincy Adams  (1825-1829) | * Republican and son of John Adams * Nationalist * Corrupt Bargain “Election of 1824” |
| Andrew Jackson  (1829-1837) | * Democrat and leader of the Battle of New Orleans (War of 1812) * Uses spoils system to reward supporters * Disliked the U.S. Bank (Puts money in “Pet Banks”) * Famous for Indian Removal policies and vetoing Congress * Put down Nullification Crisis in SC with help of Henry Clay |
| Martin Van Buren  (1837-1841) | * Democrat * President during the Panic of 1837 * Continued Indian Removal policies of previous president; Responsible for the Trail of Tears |
| William Henry Harrison  (1841) | * Whig * 1st Whig President * Died after 30 days in office |
| John Tyler  (1841-1845) | * Whig * 1st Vice President to take over office because of death/removal of current President |
| James K. Polk  (1845-1849) | * Democrat * Manifest Destiny President * Texas Annexation * Mexican-American War * “54-40 or Fight” / Oregon Territory Boundary established |
| Zachary Taylor  (1849-1850) | * Whig * Favored popular sovereignty on issue of slavery * Died in office of stomach illness |
| Millard Fillmore  (1850-1853) | * Whig * 2nd VP to take over office after death of the current President * Signs “Compromise of 1850” into law |
| Franklin Pierce  (1853-1857) | * Democrat * Wanted to focus on Nationalism and Expansion * Deferred to pro-slavery interest as President |
| James Buchanan  (1857-1861) | * Democrat * President during major crisis over slavery (Dred Scott Decision, Bleeding Kansas), Panic of 1857, and the Southern Secession |
| Abraham Lincoln  (1861-1865) | * Republican * Civil War President * Preserved the Union * Emancipation Proclamation and 13th Amendment (ended slavery) * Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth |
| Andrew Johnson  (1865-1869) | * Democrat * Lenient Reconstruction * Vetoed Congressional Reconstruction Bills (Overrode by Congress) * Impeached for violating Tenure of Office Act (Not removed) |
| Ulysses S. Grant  (1869-1877) | * Republican * Presidency is most known for scandal (Whiskey Ring and Credit Mobilier) * Last Reconstruction President |
| Rutherford B. Hayes  (1877-1881) | * Republican * Elected as part of the “Compromise of 1877” * Instituted some anti-patronage policies |

**American History 1 Key Topics**

**1492-1763: Exploration and Colonization**

* European Movements (Renaissance, Reformation, Enlightenment)
* Exploration (Discovery of the Americas)
* Jamestown and Plymouth Colonies
* 13 Colonies
* French and Indian War

**1763-1815: Revolution through the Federalist Period**

* Boston Massacre
* Boston Tea Party
* Declaration of Independence
* American Revolution (Battle of Lexington & Concord, Saratoga, and Yorktown)
* Articles of Confederation
* Constitutional Convention (Constitution & Bill of Rights)
* George Washington (Precedents, Proclamation of Neutrality, Farewell Address)
* Federalists v. Democratic Republic
* Whiskey Rebellion
* Fight for the Northwest Territory (Ohio River Valley)
* Alien and Sedition Acts & Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
* XYZ Affair
* Louisiana Purchase
* War of 1812

**1815-1860: Expansion, Reform, Nationalism, and Sectionalism**

**Nationalism**

* American System
* Transportation Improvements (Erie Canal, National Road, Steamboat)
* Industry in the North and Agriculture in the South (King Cotton)

**Sectionalism**

* Missouri Compromise
* Tariff of Abominations and the Nullification Crisis

**Age of Jackson**

* Indian Removal (Trail of Tears)
* Veto (King Jackson)
* Spoils System
* Pet Banks (Panic of 1837)

**Reform**

* 2nd Great Awakening (Temperance, Education, Prison/Mental Health, Women’s Rights, Transcendentalism)
* Abolition Movement

**1840-1877: Manifest Destiny, Civil War, Reconstruction**

**Manifest Destiny**

* Texas Revolution
* Mexican-American War
* Mexican Cession
* Gadsden Purchase
* Oregon Territory
* Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska Act (Bleeding Kansas)
* Homestead Act
* Indian Wars (Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee)
* California Gold Rush and Comstock Lode
* Open Range
* Transcontinental Railroad

**Civil War**

* Election of 1860 (Lincoln)
* Fort Sumter
* Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg
* Emancipation Proclamation & Gettysburg Address
* Sherman’s March (Total War)
* Election of 1864
* Surrender at Appomattox

**Reconstruction**

* Lincoln’s 10% Plan
* Johnson’s Reconstruction
* Tenure of Office Act (Johnson’s Impeachment)
* Congressional Reconstruction
* 13th, 14th, 15th Amendment and Freedmen’s Bureau
* Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, Redeemers
* Black Codes and the Ku Klux Klan
* Compromise of 1877 (End of Reconstruction)