**Important dates**

**1607**

**1776**

**1787**

**1803**

**1861-1865**

1.    the first permanent English settlement, was founded in .

2. The  was signed on .

3.   The  of the United States was written in .

4.    President Thomas Jefferson purchased the  from France in .

5.    The  was fought from .

**Important Places and Events**

**Lexington**

**Concord**

**Saratoga**

**Yorktown**

**Fort Sumter**

**Gettysburg**

**Vicksburg**

**Appomattox**

6.      The first shots of the American Revolution were fired at  in April 1775.

7.       was the site of the first battle of the American Revolution.

8.      The  was the turning point of the American Revolution.

9.      The British defeat at  by George Washington’s troops signaled the end of the American Revolution.

10.  The first shots of the Civil War were fired at , in South Carolina.

11.  The  was the turning point in the Civil War for the North. Confederate troops were forced to retreat and never invaded the North again.

12.  The capture of  by the North in 1863, effectively split the Confederacy in two and gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union.

13.   is the small town in Virginia where Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army to Ulysses S. Grant ending the Civil War.

**Important Vocabulary**

**Federalism**

**Separation of Powers**

**Amend**

**Unalienable rights**

**Tyranny**

**Democracy**

**Ratify**

**Judicial Review**

***Representative Government***

**Republic**

**House of Burgesses**

***Three Branches of Government***

**Checks and Balances**

**Free Enterprise**

**Mercantilism**

**Abolitionist**

**Tariff**

**Primary Sources**

**Sectionalism**

**Republicanism**

**Temperance Movement** **Federalists**

**Anti Federalists**

**Nullification**

**Nullification Crisis**

**Protective tariff**

**Popular Sovereignty**

**Secondary Sources**

**Manifest Destiny**

***Industrial Revolution***

14.   is an economic theory that a country’s strength is measured by the amount of gold it has, that a country should sell more than it buys and that the colonies exist for the benefit of the Mother Country.

15.  An  was a person who wanted to end slavery in the United States.

16.  A  is a tax on goods brought into a country.

17.  A  is a tax placed on goods from another country to protect the home industry.

18.  is a strong sense of loyalty to a state or section instead of to the whole country.

19.   is the belief that the United States should own all of the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

20.  The  was a campaign against the sale or drinking of alcohol.

21.   is a system of government in which voters elect representatives to make laws for them.

22.  A  is a nation in which voters choose representatives to govern them.

23.  The  was the first representative assembly in the new world.

24.  The are the Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch, and the Executive branch.

25.   is a system set up by the Constitution in which each branch of the federal government has the power to check, or control, the actions of the other branches.

26.   is the freedom of private businesses to operate competitively for profit with minimal government regulation.

27.   is the sharing of power between the states and the national government.

28.   is a system in which each branch of government has it’s own powers.

29.   is the practice of allowing each territory to decide for itself whether or not to allow slavery. People have final authority in government.

30.   means to change.

31.   are rights that cannot be given up, taken away or transferred. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are some of those rights.

32.   is a cruel and unjust government.

33.  A  is a form of government that is run for and by the people, giving people the supreme power.

34.   means to approve by vote.

35.   is the right of the Supreme Court to judge laws passed by Congress and determine whether they are constitutional or not.

36.   were supporters of the Constitution who favored a strong national government. They did not care about a Bill of Rights. Alexander Hamilton

37.   were people opposed to the Constitution, preferring more power be given to the state governments than to the national government. Wanted a Bill of Rights. Patrick Henry

38.   is the idea of a state declaring a federal law illegal.

39.  wasover Tariffs. The South did not want to pay tariffs because it was going to cost them more money.

40.   are the original records of an event. They include eyewitness reports, records created at the time of an event, speeches, and letters by people involved in the event, photographs and artifacts.

41.   are the later writings and interpretations of historians and writers. Often these sources, like textbooks and articles, provide summaries of information found in original sources.

42.  was an attitude toward society in the late 1700s based on the belief that the good virtue and morality of the people was essential to sustain the republican form of government.

43.  was the era in which a change from household industries to factory production using powered machinery took place.

**Important Documents and Policies**

**English Bill of Rights**

***Declaration of Independence***

**Reconstruction**

***Constitution of the United States***

***George Washington’s Farewell Address***

**Great Compromise**

**Treaty of Paris of 1783**

**Northwest Ordinance**

**Articles of Confederation**

**Federalist Papers**

***“Common Sense”***

**Monroe Doctrine**

**Gettysburg Address**

***Emancipation Proclamation***

**Mayflower Compact**

***Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address***

**Bill of Rights**

**Magna Carta**

**Isolationism**

**Treaty of Paris of 1763**

44.  The , signed in 1215 by King John, was the first document that limited power of the ruler.

45.  The  protected the rights of English citizens and became the basis for the American Bill of Rights.

46.  The  was a document written by Thomas Jefferson, declaring the colonies independence from England.

47.  The  was the first American constitution. It was a very weak document that limited the power of the Congress by giving states the final authority over all decisions.

48.  The  sets out the laws and principles of the government of the United States.

49.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  advised the United States to stay “neutral in its relations with other nations” and to avoid “entangling alliances”. He believed in- which means don’t get involved with foreign countries.

50.  The  was a foreign policy statement by President James Monroe stating that 1) the U.S. would not interfere in European affairs, and 2) that the western hemisphere was closed to colonization and/ or interference by European nations.

51.  The  ended the French and Indian War and effectively kicked the French out of North America.

52.  The  ended the American Revolution and forced Britain to recognize the United States as an independent nation.

53.  The  was a policy of establishing the principles and procedures for the orderly expansion of the United States.

54.  The  was the agreement signed in 1620 by the Pilgrims in Plymouth, to consult each other about laws for the colony and a promise to work together to make it succeed.

55.  The  were a series of essays written by James Madison, John Jay, and Alexander Hamilton, defending the Constitution and the principles on which the government of the United States was founded.

56.   was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine to convince colonists that it was time to become independent from Britain.

57.  The  is the first ten amendments to the Constitution and detail the protection of individual liberties.

58.  The  was a short speech given by Abraham Lincoln to dedicate a cemetery for soldiers who died at the Battle of Gettysburg. It is considered to be a profound statement of American ideals.

59.  Abraham Lincoln issued the  on January 1, 1863, setting all slaves in the Confederate states free.

60.   stated that, “no state…can lawfully get out of the Union”, but pledged there would be no war unless the South started it.

61 was meant to help heal and restore the country after four years of Civil War.

62.  The  created two houses of Congress. One based on population, the other gave equal representation to each state.

**Important People**

**Henry Clay**

**Daniel Webster**

**Jefferson Davis**

**Ulysses S. Grant**

**Robert E. Lee**

**Abraham Lincoln**

**Alexander Hamilton**

**Patrick Henry**

**James Madison**

**Frederick Douglass**

**James Monroe**

**Harriet Tubman**

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton**

**Harriet Beecher Stowe**

**Samuel Adams**

**Benjamin Franklin**

**King George III**

**Thomas Jefferson**

**Thomas Paine**

**George Washington**

**Andrew Jackson**

**John C. Calhoun**

63.   was a member of the Sons of Liberty who started the Committee of Correspondence to stir public support for American independence.

64.   was an inventor, statesman, diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to Constitutional Convention.

65.   was the King of England who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.

66.   wrote the Declaration of Independence (1776); became the 3rd President of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory (1803), doubling the size of the United States.

67.   wrote pamphlets like *Common Sense* and *The Crisis* to encourage American independence and resolve. Written in such a way that ordinary people could understand. The book *Common Sense* said that the king had no common sense for taxing the colonists.

68.   was the leader of the Continental Army who became the first President of the United States. Leader of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

69.   was the leader of the original Democratic Party and a “President of the People”. He was also responsible for the Trail of Tears, which forced Native Americans west of the Mississippi River (Indian Removal Act).

70.   was a South Carolina Congressman and Senator who spoke for the South before and during the Civil War.

71.   was a powerful Kentucky Congressman and Senator who proposed the American System and the Compromise of 1850.

72.   was a Massachusetts Congressman and Senator who spoke for the North and the preservation of the Union.

73.   was the President of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

74.   was the General of the Union Army and was responsible for winning the Civil War for the North.

75.   was the General of the Confederate Army.

76.   was the 16th President of the United States who successfully put the Union back together only to be assassinated 5 days after the Civil War ended.

77.   was a leader of the Federalists, first Treasurer of the United States, creator of the Bank of the U.S., and killed in a duel by the Vice President of the United States, Aaron Burr.

78.   was a passionate patriot who became famous for his fiery speeches in favor of American independence. His most famous quote included the words, “Give me liberty or give me death!”

79.   is considered to be the “Father of the Constitution”(1787).

80.   was a former slave who became the best-known black abolitionist in the country.

81.   was the author of the Monroe Doctrine, which shut down the western hemisphere to European expansion or interference.

82.   was an escaped slave who became a Conductor on the Underground Railroad and helped over 300 slaves to freedom in the North.

83.   organized the Seneca Falls Convention creating the Women’s Rights Movement in the United States.

84.   wrote an anti-slavery novel that increased sectionalism before the Civil War.

**Amendments to the Constitution, Supreme Court Cases, Inventions**

**Cotton Gin**

**Steamboat**

**Fifth Amendment**

**Sixth Amendment**

**Thirteenth Amendment**

**Fourteenth Amendment**

**Fifteenth Amendment**

**Interchangeable parts**

**Marbury v. Madison /judicial review**

**First Amendment**

**Second Amendment**

**Dred Scott v. Sanford**

**Fourth Amendment**

85.  The  states that “Congress shall make no law” restricting freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition.

86.  The  guarantees the right of states to organize militias, or armies, and the right of individuals to bear arms.

87.  The  requires that warrants be issued if property is to be searched or seized (taken) by the government.

88.  The  protects an accused person from having to testify against him or herself (self-incrimination); bans double jeopardy, and guarantees that no person will suffer the loss of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

89.  The  guarantees the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury; the right to a lawyer; the right to cross examine witnesses; and the right to force witnesses at a trial to testify.

90.  The  abolished slavery.

91.  The  guarantees citizenship and rights to all people born or naturalized in the United States.

92.  The  guarantees the right to vote to all citizens regardless of race.

93.   was the 1803 Court decision that gave the Supreme Court the right to determine whether a law violates the Constitution. It set up the principle of

94.   was the Supreme Court decision that said slaves were property and not citizens.

95.  The  was an invention by Eli Whitney that speeded the cleaning of cotton fibers and in effect, increased the need for slaves.

95. The successful use of the  by Robert Fulton revolutionized transportation and trade in the United States.

96.  led to mass production during the industrial revolution.