

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1 Review Guide

1. *In what areas did British colonists settle? (What parts of the New World?)*

**On the east coast of the US along the Atlantic Ocean.**

2. *What was the Southern colonies economy based on? What policies did they follow to support this way of life?*

**They grew cash crops, (cotton). Slavery was the way of life and Southerners supported its practice.**

3. *What was the triangle trade? (What was traded across the Atlantic and from where to where?)*

**It was the trade between the American colonies (natural resources) > to England (manufactured goods) > Africa (slaves) > American Colonies to work**

4. *Define Mercantilism:*

**When one nation controls another taking their natural resources and selling them back to them for a profit.**

5. *How did the English apply the system of Mercantilism to the American colonies? (Describe what the British did to them?)*

**The British sold manufactured goods back to the colonies for a profit.**

6. *What did "Common Sense" tell the American colonist they should do?*

**Thomas Paine's book said they should break up with England. It was a bad relationship to be in.**

7. *The Articles of Confederation was written to be weak. Why did the colonists want a weak central government?*

**They were afraid of giving government too much control and wanted a weak government so that they wouldn't be bosses around like they were with England and King George.**

8. *Why is Shay's Rebellion significant? (What did many American's determine they needed to do?)*

**Shay's Rebellion was when American Revolutionary veteran's demanded to be paid and lead a rebellion against the weak central government (articles of confederation). They realized they needed a stronger government.**

9. *List 2 things the Northwest Ordinance did:*

**Outlawed slavery in the new territories and set up a process of how to become a state.**

10. *What **two** important events in US history did the Enlightenment writers influence?*

**Declaration of Independence & US Constitution**

11. *What did the Great compromise at the Constitutional Convention solve?*

**Representation in Congress: 2 houses Senate & House of Representatives**

12. *List 4 powers of Congress:*

**1) Make laws 2) tax 3) declare war 4) impeach the president or judges**

13. *Why did Antifederalists feel the way they did?*

**They felt that the Constitution did not protect the people and gave too much power to the central government.**

14. *What debate is the center of the idea of federalism and was a major problem in the Constitutional Convention and eventually led to the Civil War?*

**Sharing powers between the federal and state governments. How much power goes to the national/federal Gov. and how much goes to the states/local?**

15. *Define Federalism:*

**Federalism is the sharing of power between the different levels of government (National/Federal & State/Local)**

16. *What system created by our Constitution is meant to keep one group or individual from getting too strong?*

**Separation of powers in the 3 different branches and the system of checks and balances.**

17. *List 3 compromises made at the Constitutional Convention:*

**Great Compromise: see below**

**3/5's: representation of slaves for population count in Southern states**

**Tariffs: No taxes on exports but Congress could tax imports**

**End of Slave trade: no new slaves would be allowed in and the triangle trade of importing slaves from Africa would be illegal.**

*a. Describe 2 of those compromises.*

18. *List & Describe the circumstances that lead to the*

*a. American Revolution*

**Colonists were upset with the British being bullies, telling them what to do (Proclamation of 1763) taxing them (tea act, stamp act, etc.) putting soldiers in their homes (quartering act) ideas from the Enlightenment that illustrated the need to fight for our rights.**

*b. The Great Compromise*

**Virginia a big state (lots of people) wanted representation in Congress based on a state's size, New Jersey a small state (not many people) wanted all states to have equal power in Congress. Therefore Congress was created with 2 houses: the Senate where each state is equal with 2 Senators and the House of Representatives where each state gets a different number of representatives based on their population.**