

2007 – 2008 First Semester Test Review - Answers

1. Economic Depression, Trade deficit, and need to raise money to pay federal debts
2. To protect citizens rights to trial by jury, speedy trial, against unlawful search/seizure, from self incrimination, and cruel and unusual punishment by the government.
3. 5th Amendment
4. Population
5. by 2 Senators
6. Federal Government Powers – power to collect taxes, regulate trade, control currency, raise an army, and declare war. Pass laws necessary to carry out its duties.
7. State Government Powers – Regulate trade w/in state borders, pass and enforce laws to regulate trade. Establish local governments, schools, and other institutions for the welfare of its citizens.
8. Powers shared by both – power to tax and build roads.
9. List and protect individual rights and to prevent the federal government from abusing its powers.
10. Equal representation for each state.
11. Reasonable rights not specifically listed in the Constitution
12. “Strict Interpretation” – Refers to interpreting what is written in the Constitution and was supported by the Anti-Federalists because it limits government.
13. Most early cities were built around ports on the coast.
14. Common Sense was written by Thomas Paine in an effort to convince the colonists to declare independence from Great Britain.
15. The Bill of Rights
16. Unalienable Rights – refer to rights bestowed by God that can't be taken away.
17. Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness
18. Civic Virtue – putting the needs of one’s country above your own personal wants and desires.

19. Water/ either rivers or the coast
20. Thomas Jefferson
21. To encourage citizens to continue fighting when things looked hopeless.
22. Patrick Henry
23. **British Advantages** – Strong navy, experienced trained army, wealth of British Empire, large population. **Disadvantages** – fighting far from home and reliance on mercenaries.
Patriot Advantages – fighting on their own ground, fighting for freedom of their land, leadership of George Washington. **Disadvantages** – no navy, no regular army, no military experience, and short on weapons and ammunition.
24. Boston Tea Party Consequences - British institute the coercive/intolerable acts – close Boston Harbor and banned town meetings.
25. “Consent of the Governed” – power of government comes from the people.
26. Effects of Columbus’ voyage to America – created the Columbian exchange. Native Americans contributed foods like corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, and chocolate. These crops helped to feed Europe’s growing population. Europeans contributed wheat, grapes, and livestock. They also introduced disease to the Native Americans which they had no defense against.
27. Virginia House of Burgesses – 1st representative government in America established in Jamestown in 1619.
28. Jamestown was established in Virginia.
29. They boycotted British goods.
30. Cultural borrowing – sharing of technology, maps, and food between countries or cultures..
31. Slavery expanded in America because southern colonies were based on plantation style farming and they needed a source of 'cheap' labor. Also many settlers in the southern colonies came from the West Indies and brought their slaves with them.
32. Cabinet - group of advisors to the president.
Senate - Upper house of congress composed of two senators /state= 100 members. Confirms presidential appointments and ratifies treaties with other governments.
Congress - made up of House of Representatives and the Senate. Function is to make laws control government spending, and to be a watch dog on the executive branch.
House of Representatives - 435 members based on state population. Primary job is

to originate all tax and spending bills.

Judiciary Act of 1789 - added a series of district courts to the to the federal court system.

Triangular Trade - route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, Colonies, and West Africa.

Loose Interpretation of the Constitution - Constitution is a living document and can be interpreted to cover changing issues in society.

33. Virginia was founded to make money. Also, it was a Royal colony.

34. The Constitution

35. France stopped sending settlers because they lost the French and Indian war.

36. Reasons people moved to America in the 1600's include religious freedom, to obtain land, fame and fortune.

37. Renaissance is a period of intellectual and artistic creativity. It paved the way for exploration and discovery.

38. The Proclamation of 1763 - Thou shall not move beyond the Appalachian Mountains.

39. America declared independence from Great Britain

40. Weakness of Articles of Confederation - The Federal Government could not regulate trade, force citizens to join the army, impose taxes, and it required consent of all 13 states to make a change to the Constitution.

46. Mercantilism - A nation's power is dependent on its wealth.

47 Indentured Servant - laborer who agreed to work w/out pay for a period of time for passage to America

48. Minuteman - civilian soldiers in the American Revolutionary War who boasted they were ready to fight at a moments notice.

49. Commander in Chief, Continental Army - George Washington

50. Lexington - 1st battle of Revolutionary War, minutemen delayed British Army so munitions could be moved from Concord.

Saratoga - Patriot Victory convinced France to aid America in the war.

Yorktown - Convinced the British to end the war.

51. King of England during R. W. - King George III

52. Samuel Adams - One of the founders of the Sons of Liberty and behind the call for a

Continental Congress to draft the Declaration of Independence

53. "We hold these truths to be self evident" - Declaration of Independence

54. Federalist Papers support - the adoption of the Constitution of the United States

55. 3rd Amendment - Quartering Acts

56. Treaty of Paris of 1783 – The two most important results were that the British recognized the United States as a sovereign country, and established the Mississippi River as the western boarder of the United States,

First Semester Test Review Addendum

57. Define federalism.

The sharing of powers between the state and national government.

58. What is the purpose of checks & balances?

To ensure that no one branch of government becomes too powerful.

59. What is separation of powers?

The division of government's power into separate branches.

60. What was the purpose of the Northwest Ordinance?

To establish guidelines for the admission of new states into the country.

61. Did the Constitution create a stronger national or state government?

Stronger national government.

62. What is judicial review & what court case helped establish this power?

The ability of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional; it was established by Marbury v. Madison.

63. What did Shay's Rebellion convince many Americans to do?

It convinced them to create a new, more powerful federal government.

64. Define Great Compromise.

It created a Congress in which states received two votes a piece in the Senate & votes based on population in the House of Representatives.

65. Define the 3/5 Compromise.

Slaves were to be counted as 3/5 of a person in the census for purposes of taxation and representation.

66. What can Congress do when the President vetoes a bill?

Override with a 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress.

67. What is the major reason for the American Revolution?

Taxation without representation.

68. Why was New Orleans important to settlers in the Ohio Valley?

It was a trade center and controlled the entrance to the Mississippi River.

69. Why is Paul Revere's picture of the Boston Massacre considered biased?

It portrays the British in a negative light without showing how the colonists started the confrontation.

70. What do George Calvert, Thomas Hooker, James Oglethorpe, & Roger Williams all have in common?

They each founded one of the thirteen original colonies.

71. Why did the Navigation Acts upset the colonists?

They told them who they could and could not do business with.

72. What was the economy of the New England colonies based on? Why?

Trade & manufacturing because cold winters & poor soil made it difficult to farm.

73. What natural feature blocked early westward growth in the colonies?

The Appalachian Mountains.

74. The Mayflower Compact & the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut are early examples of what?

Colonial attempts at self-government.