**U.S. History Unit 1: Politics to 1877 Key**

Lesson 1: American Revolution Pgs. 8-9

1. Why did the colonists fight a war for independence against Great Britain?

Define the Intolerable Acts. \* Intolerable Acts lead to the American Revolution by instituting Marshall Law in Boston, closing the port of Boston, Passage of the Quartering Act

1. What major event did the Intolerable Acts help to cause? \* See answer above.

Lesson 2: The Young Republic pgs. 15-20

1. Describe the Great Compromise proposal with regards to the House of Representatives. \*

The Great Compromise proposed that in one house of Congress-the House of Representatives- the states would be represented according to the size of their population.

1. Explain the difference between enumerated powers and implied powers and whom these powers belong to.
2. How did the constitutions created during the Revolutionary War attempt to limit the power of government and protect the rights of citizens? Which group was opposed to the passage of the Constitution and why? \* anti-federalists
3. Name the individuals that helped write the Declaration of Independence. \* John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson
4. The Constitution begins with “We the people of the United States…” \*
5. Name the nation’s first two political parties. \* The nation’s first two political parties were the Federalist and the Democratic-Republicans.

Lesson 3: Antebellum America pgs. 51-52

1. Describe the Missouri Compromise. \* The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were attempts by the federal government to reduce the conflict over slavery.
2. What is the Monroe Doctrine?

Lesson 4: The Sectional Crisis Pg. 57-62

1. Explain how popular sovereignty relieved some of the tension created by the debate over slavery in the territories.
2. Define the Fugitive Slave Act. \* A free African American could be falsely taken into custody.
3. How did the political system attempt to resolve the issues of sectionalism and slavery? What is sectionalism (in relation to slavery)? \* The issue of slavery’s expansion divided the country not along party lines, but along sectional lines.
4. What events led to the secession of the Southern states?

Lesson 5: The Civil War and Reconstruction pgs. 63-69

1. What were the economies of the North and South?
2. What were the advantages and disadvantages for the North and South at the start of the war?
3. When did the war change from a battle over preserving the Union to a war to end slavery? What caused this change?
4. What are the Reconstruction Amendments and what do they ensure? \* A common goal of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the United States was granting basic rights to formerly enslaved persons and the 13th Amendment ended slavery.

1. What important decisions had to be made concerning the fate of the seceded states and the rights of those freed from slavery?

Geography:

1. Name all items that a legend shows on a map. \* What the symbols mean, Elevation of areas, Mileage scale
2. Define: colony = An area controlled by another country, peninsula = an area of land partially surrounded by water, longitude = Imaginary lines that encompass the Earth, latitude = Imaginary lines that encompass the Earth. \*
3. Name all of the continents. \* Antarctica, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, North America, South America

**Hint: Test questions are marked with a \* at the end.**