

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## US/VA SOL REVIEW

### Unit 1: Exploration and Settlement of the United States

#### Part A: Identify important **people** using the word bank:

1. These individuals were brought against their will to work on tobacco plantations: \_\_\_\_\_
2. These individuals settled in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. They often had violent conflicts with the American Indians. \_\_\_\_\_
3. These individuals explored Canada but did not immigrate in large numbers. They generally had more cooperative relations with Native Americans: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This group settled in New England seeking freedom from religious persecution in Europe. They practiced direct democracy in town meetings: \_\_\_\_\_
5. This group included early Virginia settlers who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) This individuals agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time (around 7 years) to pay for passage to the new world: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) This group settled in Pennsylvania and believes in religious tolerance: \_\_\_\_\_

Puritans

cavaliers

Africans

indentured servants

French colonists

Spanish colonists

Quakers

#### Part B: Identify important **places** using the word bank:

1. This region was settled chiefly (mostly) was settled by English, Dutch, and German-speaking immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity. It includes the commercial centers and seaports of New York and Philadelphia: \_\_\_\_\_
2. This region was settled by Puritans and developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, and manufacturing. The region prospered due to a belief in hard work and thrift: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This region developed economies in the east based on cash crops and plantation farming. In the mountains and valleys of the Appalachians, however, the economy was based on small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This colony was established in 1607 as a business venture and was the first permanent English settlement in North America: \_\_\_\_\_
5. This colony was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts: \_\_\_\_\_

New England

Middle Atlantic region (middle colonies)

Jamestown

Southern colonies

Rhode Island

Part C: Identify important **historical terms** using the word bank:

1. Through this document, Puritans formed a “covenant community” based on religious principles: \_\_\_\_\_
2. In this form of “Athenian style” government, each member of a New England community made decisions through voting in town meetings: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This institution, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Farming products like indigo, tobacco, and cotton grown for export to Europe: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Very large farms were found in the southern colonies and grew cash crops: \_\_\_\_\_
6. This term means opposition, particularly religious disagreement: \_\_\_\_\_
7. The journey that brought enslaved Africans to the southern colonies was the: \_\_\_\_\_
8. This religious movement swept through both Europe and the colonies in the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of evangelical religions, such as Methodists and Baptist. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The business venture that established the first permanent settlement in North America: \_\_\_\_\_
10. These governing bodies make decisions through elected representatives: \_\_\_\_\_

Mayflower Compact	Virginia Company of London	direct democracy	House of Burgesses
cash crop	dissent	plantations	“Great Awakening
	legislatures	“Middle Passage”	

Part D: Answer the following questions:

-Why did Europeans settle in the English colonies?

-What was life like in the different colonial regions? Think about **economy, society and religion, and government:**

~New England colonies:

~Mid-Atlantic (middle) colonies:

~Southern colonies:

~How did European settlement affect Native Americans?

~Why was slavery introduced into the colonies?

## Unit 2: The American War for Independence (Revolutionary War)

### Part A: Identify important **people** using the word bank:

1. This Enlightenment philosopher influenced the American belief in self-government and wrote about the “natural rights” people have that cannot be taken away, including life, liberty, and property: \_\_\_\_\_
2. An English immigrant to America who produced *Common Sense*: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This Virginian wrote the Declaration of Independence, outlining the grievances against the King of England that Paine had described earlier: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This Virginian was inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and said “Give me liberty, or give me death!”  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. This Virginian led the troops in the American Army; he avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army and displayed leadership that keep the army together: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France, a major factor in helping the colonists win the war: \_\_\_\_\_
7. These colonists believed in complete independence from Britain and provided the troops for the American army: \_\_\_\_\_
8. These colonists wanted to remain loyal to Britain because of their cultural and economic ties. They believed that taxation of the colonists was necessary to protect American settlers: \_\_\_\_\_
9. These colonists tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible: \_\_\_\_\_

George Washington	Thomas Paine	Thomas Jefferson	John Locke
Patrick Henry	Benjamin Franklin	neutrals	
	Tories	patriots	

### Part B: Identify important **places** using the word bank:

1. These two battles were where the “Minutemen” in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops. First battles of the Revolutionary War.: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. This battle marked the end of the Revolutionary War with an American victory: \_\_\_\_\_

Lexington	Yorktown	Concord
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### Part C: Answer the following questions:

~How did the ideas of John Locke influence Jefferson’s writing in the Declaration of Independence?

~How did the ideas of Thomas Paine influence Jefferson’s writings in the Declaration of Independence?

~What factors contributed to the victory of the American rebels?

~What gives people the right to overthrow the government?

Part D: Identify important **historical terms** using the word bank:

1. This period in Europe saw the development of new ideas about the rights of people and their relationship to their rulers: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Life, liberty, and property: \_\_\_\_\_
3. The agreement made by people to form a government to protect their rights: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Power: \_\_\_\_\_
5. This pamphlet challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. It was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain: \_\_\_\_\_
6. This document stated that “we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness: \_\_\_\_\_
7. The right to vote: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Conflict in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains: \_\_\_\_\_
9. Prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect: \_\_\_\_\_
10. This placed new taxes on legal documents: \_\_\_\_\_
11. When British soldiers fired on anti-British demonstrators: \_\_\_\_\_
12. All the colonies except Georgia sent representatives here – it was the first time most of the colonies acted together: \_\_\_\_\_
13. When colonists protested a tax by destroying British property: \_\_\_\_\_
14. These colonists could be ready to fight the British very quickly: \_\_\_\_\_

Proclamation of 1763	<i>Common Sense</i>	social contract	Boston Massacre
Declaration of Independence	Enlightenment	minutemen	Stamp Act
natural rights	Boston Tea Party	sovereignty	franchise
	French and Indian War		First Continental Congress

### Unit 3: Constitution Period

Part A: Identify important **people** using the word bank:

1. President of the Constitutional Convention; he lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings:  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. The “Father of the Constitution,” he often led the debate and kept copious (many) notes of the Constitutional Convention. He also wrote much of the Bill of Rights: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which influenced the Bill of Rights: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, which influenced the Bill of Rights: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Advocated (argued for) the importance of a strong central government, especially to promote economic development and public improvements: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Feared an overly powerful central government destructive of the rights of individuals and the prerogatives (decisions) of the states: \_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Jefferson	James Madison	George Washington
George Mason	anti-federalists	federalists

Part B: Answer the following questions:

~How did America’s pre-Revolutionary relationship with **Britain** influence the structure of the **first** national government?

~What **weaknesses** in the Articles of Confederation led to the effort to draft a new constitution?

~What **compromises** were reached at the Constitutional Convention?

~What were the major arguments **for** the Constitution in 1787?

~What were the major arguments **against** the Constitution in 1787?

~Who were the leading **Federalists** during the ratification debate in Virginia?

~Who were the leading **Anti-Federalists** during the ratification debate in Virginia?

Part C: Identify important **historical terms** using the word bank:

1. This was adopted at the end of the Revolutionary War because America's political leaders were fearful of a powerful central government: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Trade: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Money: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This branch of government interprets the laws; it includes the Supreme Court: \_\_\_\_\_
5. This branch enforces the laws; it includes the president: \_\_\_\_\_
6. This branch makes the laws; it includes the Congress: \_\_\_\_\_
7. In this body of the legislature, each state sends two members: \_\_\_\_\_
8. In this body of the legislature, membership is based on population: \_\_\_\_\_
9. This determined how the population of slaves in a state would be counted when determining representation:  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. This ensures that each branch has their power limited by the other branches to avoid having a too-powerful central government: \_\_\_\_\_
11. When representatives from the states met to improve upon the Articles of Confederation:  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. This plan proposed a federal government of three separate branches and became the foundation for the structure of the new government: \_\_\_\_\_
13. This document provides amendments to the Constitution to protect the freedoms of Americans: \_\_\_\_\_
14. This document outlawed the established church (when the government supports one favored church):  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. This reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments:  
\_\_\_\_\_

executive branch	legislative branch	judicial branch	Virginia Plan	commerce
Articles of Confederation		checks and balances		Constitutional Convention
currency	Senate	House of Representatives		Three-Fifths Rule
Virginia Declaration of Rights		Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom		Bill of Rights

## Unit 4: The Early Republic

### Part A: Identify important **people** using the word bank:

1. This Virginian was a chief justice of the Supreme Court and contributed to the growth of the Supreme Court's importance in relation to the other branches of the national government: \_\_\_\_\_
2. In 1800, he won the first presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one political party to another: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This political party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. This political party, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast: \_\_\_\_\_
5. People who make a living by creating goods (shoes, clothes, barrels, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_
6. These two led an expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi and acquired through the Louisiana Purchase: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
7. An Indian woman who served as a guide and translator on the Louisiana Purchase exploration: \_\_\_\_\_
8. This president issued a document that stated the American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers and that the United States would not interfere in European affairs:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Jefferson	William Clark	artisans	Federalists
Democratic-Republicans		James Monroe	
Meriwether Lewis	John Marshall	Sacagawea	

### Part B: Answer the following questions:

~**Why** did competing political parties develop during the 1790s?

~What factors influenced American westward movement?

~What were the causes of the War of 1812?

~Which political party **opposed** the War of 1812? How did they show this opposition?

Part C: Identify important **historical terms** using the word bank:

1. This legal principle gives the Supreme Court the power to evaluate acts of Congress: \_\_\_\_\_
2. This legal principle states that the federal government has some powers that are not specifically listed in the Constitution: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*\*\*3. This Supreme Court case established the doctrine of judicial review: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*\*\*4. This Supreme Court case established the doctrine of implied powers: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*\*\*5. This Supreme Court case took a broadly national view of economic affairs: \_\_\_\_\_
- \*\*\**These court cases together are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court's authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.*
6. This was established to control the money of the federal government: \_\_\_\_\_
7. This was hated because it was viewed as being too lenient toward Great Britain: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Thomas Jefferson bought this in 1803, doubling the size of the United States overnight: \_\_\_\_\_
9. An increase in factories and production of goods for sale: \_\_\_\_\_
10. The belief that it was America's God-given right and mission to expand from the east coast to the west coast:  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. When American Indians were relocated, they were forced onto these pieces of land where they lived together but away from their traditional homes: \_\_\_\_\_
12. This conflict was between the United States and Great Britain – it happened while James Madison was president:  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Stated that nations in the Western Hemisphere (the Americas) were different from those of Europe (the Americas had republics while Europe had monarchies) and told European countries that the United States would feel threatened by any attempt of Europe to create monarchies in the Americas: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Fundamentally, at the most basic level: \_\_\_\_\_
15. Decide, determine: \_\_\_\_\_

War of 1812	Bank of the United States	<i>Marbury v. Madison</i>	<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i>
<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i>	Louisiana Purchase	implied powers	judicial review
Jay Treaty	inherently	mediate	industrialization
Monroe Doctrine	Manifest Destiny	reservations	



## Unit 5: Andrew Jackson and Westward Expansion

Part A: Identify important **people** using the word bank:

1. Invented the cotton gin, which led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in the Deep South:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Typical person, including lower-class; increased political participation in the early 1800s: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Personified the “democratic spirit” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office; he threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues: \_\_\_\_\_
5. This political party was extremely secretive, opposed immigration, and challenged the Democratic Party:  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. This formerly strong political party disappeared completely during the early 1800s: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Andrew Jackson belonged to this political party, which wanted to increase the equality in the political process for adult white males: \_\_\_\_\_
8. This political party opposed the Democratic Party and wanted to keep political power in the hands of the wealthy and educated: \_\_\_\_\_
9. This political party formed in 1854 because to oppose the spread of slavery: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Believed that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress:  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Led slave revolts in Virginia, which fed white Southerners’ fears about slave rebellions and led to harshly laws in the South against fugitive slaves: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Published *The Liberator* and increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition: \_\_\_\_\_
13. Became involved in the women’s suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued the movement after the war: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Published *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, an anti-slavery book that increased sectional tensions before the Civil War:  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. The Supreme Court determined he was not an American citizen (called him “property”) and said he could not sue his master for his freedom: \_\_\_\_\_

Gabriel Prosser	Dred Scott	American Indians	Andrew Jackson	Eli Whitney
Elizabeth Cady Stanton	South Carolinians	common man	William Lloyd Garrison	
Whig Party	Susan B. Anthony	Federalist Party	Know-Nothing Party	
Democratic Party	Nat Turner	Harriet Beecher Stowe	Republican Party	

Part B: Questions to Answer

~Why did settlers move west? What were they looking for?

~What advancements supported the westward movement of settlers? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

~In what ways did political democracy change in the 1820s and 1830s?

~What issues divided America in the first half of the nineteenth century?

Part C: Identify important **historical terms** using the word bank:

1. This invention led to the spread of the slavery-based “cotton kingdom” in the Deep South: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Site of a famous battle in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans’ eventual victory over Mexican forces later brought Texas into the United States: \_\_\_\_\_

3. This conflict in the 1840s led to the gain of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Forced march of Indians away from their homes, removal from ancestral homelands: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Rise of interest group politics, sectional issues, a changing style of campaigning, increased voter participation: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Rewarding campaign supporters with public office: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Tax on imported goods designed to protect industry in the North; hated in the South: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below (with the exception of one state on the line’s border): \_\_\_\_\_

9. Allowed California to enter the Union as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own whether to be slave or free states: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in two states the choice of whether to allow slavery in their states or not (“popular sovereignty”): \_\_\_\_\_

11. The goal of eliminating slavery: \_\_\_\_\_

12. The fear that a union which allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union: \_\_\_\_\_

Trail of Tears	cotton gin	Mexican War	Nullification Crisis
The Age of the Common Man		Alamo	Spoils System
Kansas-Nebraska Act	Missouri Compromise	Compromise of 1850	abolition

## Unit 6: The Civil War and Reconstruction

### Part A: Identify the important people using the word bank

1. President of the United States during the Civil War; insisted that the Union be hold together, by force if necessary:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. U.S. senator who became president of the Confederate States of America: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed:  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia who opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Wanted to make Reconstruction a very punishing (punitive) process against the former Confederate States. Did not want to let the southern states back in the Union immediately, but instead put them under military occupation:  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The successor of Lincoln (became president after the assassination) – clashed with Radical Republicans over civil rights for African Americans. He was impeached, but not removed from office: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Controlled the Democratic Party; regained power in the “Jim Crow Era:” \_\_\_\_\_
9. The Emancipation Proclamation allowed them to enlist in the Union army: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Often wrote wartime diaries and letters home that recorded the harsh reality of war; in the South they returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty; many lived with permanent disabilities: \_\_\_\_\_
11. Managed homes and families during the war with scarce resources; often faced poverty and hunger; assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and war industries during the war: \_\_\_\_\_

Frederick Douglass	Radical Republicans	common soldiers	
Abraham Lincoln	women	Ulysses S. Grant	Jefferson Davis
Robert E. Lee	Andrew Johnson	former Confederates	African Americans

### Part B: Answer the following questions:

~What were the causes of the Civil War?

~What was Lincoln’s vision of the American nation as professed by the Gettysburg Address?

~What were the consequences of the Civil War and Reconstruction?

~What were the postwar contributions of Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, and Frederick Douglass?

~What were the Civil Rights Amendments? Why were they important?

Part C: Identify each important historical term using the word bank

1. The belief that individual states had the power to determine if it would follow laws passed by Congress:

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Causes the secession of several Southern states that feared Lincoln would try to abolish slavery: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Stop being part of; leave: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Opening confrontation (first battle) of the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_

5. After this battle, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued; bloodiest day in U.S. military history: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Turning point of the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Site of Lee's surrender to General Grant: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Freed those slaves located in the "rebellious" states (Southern states that had seceded); made abolition of slavery a northern war aim; discouraged any interference of foreign governments: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and that was ruled by a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people:"

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Period after the Civil War during which the South was restored to the Union: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Murder, usually for political reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

12. The process (supported by Radical Republicans) in which the South was treated as conquered territory and punished for the Civil War: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Ended Reconstruction; ended the military occupation of the South and enabled former Confederates to gain power in return for support from southern Democrats in the election of 1876: \_\_\_\_\_

14. The period in the South when blacks were denied full rights of American citizenship: \_\_\_\_\_

assassination	Gettysburg	secede	Election of 1860	Appomattox
Antietam	Gettysburg Address	states' rights	Fort Sumter	Jim Crow Era
military occupation	Emancipation Proclamation	Reconstruction	Compromise of 1877	