**Midterm Review Units 1-4**

1. Compare the Spanish and French colonies in North America. Give one similarity about their (a) government and (b) religion
2. *Three part question*: (a) What “saved” Jamestown by allowing the colonists to make huge sums of money? (c) What was the name of the first colonial assembly in American history (in Virginia)? (c) What was the name of the poor farmer who led a rebellion against the Virginia government?
3. *Two part question*: (a) Why was Massachusetts founded? (b) What type of governments existed in New England?
4. Name 2 differences between the Massachusetts and Virginia colonies.
5. *Three part question*: (a) Which European nation controlled “New York” before it was taken by the British? (b) Which British colony was known for the “holy experiment” for Quakers? (c) Why was the Georgia colony founded?
6. What is economic idea that the colonies should the mother country profit by providing cheap raw materials and buying manufactured goods (Countries should have more exports than imports)
7. What was Great Awakening?
8. *Three part question*: Define each term: (a) salutary neglect; (b) mercantilism; (c) parliamentary sovereignty
9. How was the end of the French & Indian War in 1763 the beginning of the American Revolution in 1776?
10. Put these 3 events in chronological order: (a) Lexington & Concord, (b) Intolerable Acts, (c) Stamp Act
11. Put these 3 events in chronological order: (a) Sons of Liberty lead a boycott against the Townshend Acts, (b) publication of *Common* *Sense*, (c) meeting of the First Continental Congress to protest the Intolerable Acts
12. What was the most effective way the American colonists responded to British taxes, such as the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts?
13. *Two part question*: (a) Who wrote *Common Sense*? (b) Who was the principal author of the *Declaration of Independence*?
14. The *Declaration of Independence* is based upon the ideas of which European Enlightenment thinker?
15. Who was the American in charge of the Continental Army?
16. Why was Saratoga the “turning point” battle of the Revolutionary War?
17. Name two provisions (parts) of the Treaty of Paris, 1783 (that ended the American Revolution):
18. *Two part question*: (a) Name 1 reason the national government under the Articles of Confederation could be considered a “success”. (b) Name 2 reasons it could be considered a “failure”
19. How did Shays’ Rebellion lead to the formation of the Constitution?
20. Name 2 ways the national government under the Constitution was stronger than the national government under the Articles of Confederation.
21. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, how did the “Great Compromise” settle the disagreement between the Virginia Plan and New Jersey Plan?
22. The Constitution is based on 5 major principles: *popular sovereignty*, *limited government*, *federalism*, *separation of powers*, and *checks and balances*. What are (a) separation of powers, and (b) federalism?
23. Two groups played key roles in the debate over the ratification of the Constitution. One group favored the strong powers given to the national government and wanted this Constitution to be ratified. The other group feared these new powers and thought that the Constitution should not be ratified. What were the names of these two groups?
24. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were important members of Washington’s first cabinet, but they disagreed on a lot of issues. Name 3 differences between Hamilton and Jefferson.
25. What two pieces of advice did Washington give Americans in his Farewell Address in 1796?
26. What legal precedent was established by the Marbury v. Madison (1803) case?
27. Which U.S. president purchased Louisiana from France?
28. Two part question: (a) What caused the War of 1812? (b) What was the treaty that ended the war?
29. Name the Party that was led by Alexander Hamilton and they supported a strong national government and was one of the first two political parties.
30. Who is known as the father of the Constitution and was our 4th President.
31. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Affair was a negotiation between the United States and French diplomats that led to an undeclared war.
32. When John Adam was president, he signed laws that deported immigrants or arrested citizens for criticizing the government. What were they called?
33. Two states nullified the Alien and Sedition Acts. What were their actions called?
34. Jefferson passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1807 that restricted trade with certain countries, specifically Britain and France.
35. Which court case established the idea of judicial review?