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Primary Source

source based on interpretation and analyzing

Secondary Source

The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages.

Columbian Exchange

Colony in Virginia, The first permanent English settlement in the Virginia colony, founded in May, 1607. Harsh conditions nearly destroyed the colony. The settlement became part of the Joint Stock Virginia Company of London in 1620. Grew to be a prosperous shipping port.

Jamestown

This document was drafted in 1620 prior to settlement by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Bay in Massachusetts. It declared that the 41 males who signed it agreed to accept majority rule and participate in a government in the best interest of all members of the colony. This agreement set the precedent for later documents outlining commonwealth rule.

Mayflower Compact

It has the features of a written constitution, and is considered by some as the First Written Constitution. Is a short document, but contains some principles that were later applied in creating the United States government. Government is based in the rights of an individual, and the orders spell out some of those rights, as well as how they are ensured by the government. It provides that all free men share in electing their magistrates, and uses secret, paper ballots. It states the powers of the government, and some limits within which that power is exercised.

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

merchants were looking for ways to expand trade and empires, kings and queens looking for power, Gold, God, Glory, PRESTIGUE and Advances in Technology,

Reasons for Exploration to the New World

Spanish colony in North America including Mexico, Central America, the southwest United States(ARIZONA, NEVADA CALIFORNIA),FLORIDA and many of the Caribbean islands from the 1500s to the 1800s. Capital was Mexico City

New Spain

Was established in Canada along the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. French Missionaries converted Indians into Christians. French explorers found fur bearing animals-beavers-engaged in the fur trade with local Indians

New France

A Dutch colony in North America along the Hudson and lower Delaware rivers although the colony centered in NEW AMSTERDAM. Discovered by Henry Hudson for the Dutch; formed Dutch West India Company established to colonize the region and expand the fur trade. Later it became NEW YORK.

New Netherland

Came to the colonies to avoid religious persecution, unhappy with the Church of England

The Pilgrims and Puritans

1620 - The first agreement for self-government in America. It was signed by the 41 men on the Mayflower and set up a government for the Plymouth colony.

Mayflower Compact

Challenged John Winthrop's way of thinking, kicked out of Massachusetts and sent to Rhode Island. Established Rhode Island on the principle of Religious Toleration.

Roger Williams
and Anne
Hutchinson

A Puritan minister who led about 100 settlers out of Massachusetts Bay to Connecticut because he believed that the governor and other officials had too much power. He wanted to set up a colony in Connecticut with strict limits on government. The Fundamental orders of Connecticut established self government in 1639

Thomas
Hooker

An English Quaker, founded Pennsylvania for Quakers in 1682, after receiving a charter from King Charles II the year before. He launched the colony as a "holy experiment" based on religious tolerance, a written constitution, limited government and fundamental liberties.

William
Penn

as a haven for imprisoned debtors and served as a buffer between Spanish Florida and the Carolinas by James Oglethorpe

Georgia was
founded in
1733

Economic philosophy of 17th and 18th century European nations; sought to increase wealth and power through acquisition of gold and silver and establishing a favorable balance of trade. Colonies served interest of mother country through importation of its raw materials -> Exportation > importation

Mercantilism

short growing season, cool climate, long winters rocky soil, developed farms, fishing, shipping- Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island

New England Colonies
Geography/Climate/economics

Bread Basket Colonies- fertile soil- lumbering and shipbuilding industry- New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania

Middle Colonies
Geography/
Climate/
Economics

developed labor intensive large scale agricultural plantations along water ways in a warm climatic area to grow cash crops using slave labor

Southern Colonies
Geography /
Climate/
Economics

Religious revival in the colonies in 1730s and 1740s; George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards preached a message of atonement for sins by admitting them to God. The movement attempted to combat the growing secularism and rationalism of mid-eighteenth century America. Religious spirit in the colonies became deeper.

First Great Awakening

A voyage that brought enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to North America and the West Indies

Middle Passage

First document to limit the power of the English king

Magna Carta 1215

National legislature consisting of nobles and elected representatives in England(Great Britain). After 2 Revolutions this group achieved Supremacy over the King

The British Parliament

Drawn up by Parliament and presented to King William II and Queen Mary, it listed certain rights of the British people, limited the king's taxing powers, and prohibited the maintenance of a standing army in peacetime.

Bill of Rights of 1689

A purely democratic form of government common in the colonies, and the most prevalent form of local government in New England. In general, the town's voting population would meet once a year to elect officers, levy taxes, and pass laws.

Town Meetings

Trading System between Europe, Africa, and the colonies; European purchased slaves in Africa and sold them to colonies, new materials from colonies went to Europe while European finished products were sold in the colonies.

Triangular Trade

(Port Cities)-
think---
Mercantilism and
Triangular
Trade.....

Boston,
Philadelphia,
New York and
Charleston

17th c., a socially and politically influential New England Puritan minister, prolific author and pamphleteer; known for his vigorous support for the Salem witch trials, he also left a scientific legacy due to his hybridization experiments and his promotion of inoculation for disease prevention

Cotton Mather

1753-1784, the first published African-American woman and first published African-American poet

Phyllis Wheatley

Appalachian Mountains

Served as the Western Boundary of the 13 colonies

In 1620, the Pilgrims took important steps towards self government by

agreeing to the provisions of the Mayflower Compact

The year 1607 is important in American History because

English Colonies landed in Jamestown

What motivated British Colonization in North America by some settlers

Seek religious freedom

Maryland was home to the Catholics while Pennsylvania was home to

Quakers

What contributed to the development of representative government in the American Colonies

Colonist were accustomed to a parliamentary system

What was characteristic of the Virginia HOUSE OF BURGESS

representatives were elected by the people

How did free blacks lives differ from enslaved Africans

worked in small business

How did the practice of slavery influence the southern colonies

an agrarian economy developed based on plantation system

Which geographic factor contributed to the colonization and rapid development of North Carolina, New Jersey, Virginia, New York and Massachusetts

they were located along the coast

Abigail Adams

Wife of John Adams. During the Revolutionary War, she wrote letters to her husband describing life on the homefront. She urged her husband to remember America's women in the new government he was helping to create.

John Adams

(1797-1801) The 11th Amendment is added to the Constitution in 1798. Washington D.C. becomes America's official capitol in 1800., He was the second president of the United States and a Federalist. He was responsible for passing the Alien and Sedition Acts. Prevented all out war with France after the XYZ Affair. His passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts severely hurt the popularity of the Federalist party and himself

Samuel Adams

American Revolutionary leader and patriot, Founder of the Sons of Liberty and one of the most vocal patriots for independence; signed the Declaration of Independence

John Quincy Adams

6th president

**Susan B.
Anthony**

social reformer who
campaigned for womens
rights, the temperance,
and was an abolitionist,
helped form the National
Woman Suffrage
Assosiation

**James
Armistead**

African American
Patriot who spied for
the Americans
during the American
Revolution.

**Crispus
Attucks**

A free black man
who was the first
person killed in the
Revolution at the
Boston Massacre.

**John
James
Audubon**

-
1785-1851

Philip Bazaar

born in Chile was the first Hispanic-American to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in the assault of Fort Fisher.

William Blackstone

(1723-1780) English jurist who explained the common law and who defined the rights of individuals under English law.

Puritans
fled Europe
in order to:

Puritan colonists
had been
persecuted in
Europe and sought
religious freedom.

The Seven Years
War, called the
French and Indian
War by the
Colonists:

The Seven Years War was a global military conflict. In the Americas, the conflict was largely between Western European countries, Great Britain and France, in particular.

Before the Civil War, to which of the following did Southern states object?

Southern states provided raw materials that were manufactured into commodities in Northern states. Southerners resented paying taxes to Northern states for these products (textiles, furniture, etc).

The 13 colonies did not include:

The 13 colonies were: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Marbury vs. Madison was a landmark Supreme Court decision that established the precedent of judicial review. Judicial review is congruous with which of the following aspects of U.S. government?

The concept of checks and balances is manifested in the three branches of federal government and by the overlap of certain decisions by more than one branch. The President appoints the Supreme Court justices and reviews legislation passed by Congress. Judicial review is sometimes seen as the judiciary being activist or "legislating from the bench." However, the Supreme Court around the turn of the 19th century established the precedent that the Court could rule as unconstitutional, legislation it viewed as incongruous with the Constitution.

The French Revolution took inspiration from the American Revolution. How do the revolutions differ?

French rebels executed the King and Queen of France. American rebels did stage a violent rebellion, but did not execute any of the British monarchy or civilian Brits.

George Washington's farewell address and the Monroe Doctrine have which of the following in common

George Washington warned against potential pit-falls he foresaw in the future of the U.S.: political factions, foreign allegiances that might compromise U.S. sovereignty of the, and too much state control, among others. Future Presidents adopted his warning against foreign allegiances which kept the U.S. largely out of international conflict until World War I.

Which entity in American government is the closest to true democracy?

Members of the House of Representatives are elected in proportion to the population of each state. Representation by senators is not based on population, and is therefore skewed in electoral weight. The Electoral College can and has contradicted the popular vote in the Presidential election.

Alexander Hamilton's legacy is reflected in what quality of American government?

Alexander Hamilton authored the Federalist Papers which later became the stance of the Union during the Civil War.

The first successful English colony in the Americas was named for the English monarch who ruled during the early 1600s. A group of 104 English colonists settled in the Chesapeake Bay of modern-day Virginia, and initially befriended the Algonquin Indians. This colony was called:

Jamestown was named for King James, and was the first colony of Great Britain to sustain itself.

Who is the
smartest 8th
grader in
Weslaco

Mark
Hernandez
Jr

Greatest
tip for test

Read slowly
and watch for
key words

