

Midterm Study Guide

1. Describe the social, political, economic, & geographic characteristics of each of the four geographic regions of NC in the chart below:

Region	Major Geographic Features	Economic Factors	Major Cities
Tidewater	Ocean, lakes, rivers, estuaries, sounds, beach, dunes, Graveyard of Atlantic	Tourism & fishing	Wilmington
Coastal Plain	Flat, fertile soil, lakes, rivers	Farming Most Military bases	Fayetteville, Greenville, Rocky Mount
Piedmont	Red clay, hills	Used to be textiles, tobacco & furniture; Now more tech and pharmaceutical industries	Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston Salem
Mountain	Mountains, balds, forests	Christmas Trees & tourism Cherokee Reservation	Asheville, Boone

2. Briefly describe Native American life **BEFORE** and **AFTER** European Exploration. Be sure to include the Columbian Exchange.

Before: Native Americans lived somewhat peacefully. They lived off the land and hunted with spears & bows & arrows. They lived in small huts, teepees, longhouses, etc. Nature was very important to them. It meant survival.

After: Native Americans had problems with the Europeans. Europeans kicked them off their lands and cut down forests. Europeans brought new foods and diseases such as smallpox.

Columbian Exchange: ideas, goods, people and disease exchanged between the Old & New Worlds (Old=Europe, New=Americas). Europeans brought horses, cows, pigs, chickens, diseases, bananas, sugarcane, coffee, rice, wheat and more to the New World. Native Americans gave turkeys, beans, corn, squash, tomatoes, potatoes and more to the Europeans to take back to Europe.

3. Describe the social, political, economic, and geographic characteristics of each of the 3 colonial regions in the chart below:

Region	Geographic Features & Climate	Economic Factors	Colonies in Region
New England	Thin, rocky soil, ocean, long cold winters, short mild summers	Fishing, ship building; main reason for founding-religious freedom	Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island
Middle	Better soil, shorter winters, warmer summers	Farming, trading	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
Southern	Fertile soil, mild winters, long hot summers	Farming	North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia,

			Maryland, Georgia
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4. Examine Sir Walter Raleigh's attempts at settling the Roanoke colony. Explain why these attempts failed.

Ralph Lane colony failed because they had trouble with the Native Americans due to a misunderstanding.

John White colony failed because they arrived too late to plant food, their leader had to return to England and was delayed by the Spanish Armada, and there was still bad blood between the colonists and the Natives. Poor leadership and the inability to gain help from the Natives ultimately led to the failure of the first attempts to colonize at Roanoke.

5. Define the following:

- a. Proclamation of 1763 - act that would not allow colonists to settle west of the Appalachian mts. And stated that if settlers lived there, then they must move back. Act was established to avoid contact with Natives. Act was widely ignored by colonists.
- b. Sugar Act- taxed goods such as molasses
- c. Stamp Act - required a stamp tax on all paper goods including deeds, wills, newspapers, etc.
- d. Quartering Act - required colonists to quarter or house troops
- e. Declaratory Act - stated that Parliament had the right to pass laws and taxes for the colonies without colonial representation
- f. Townshend Acts - taxed goods such as lead, paper, paint and tea and set up writs of assistance
- g. Tea Act of 1773 - gave the British East India Company a monopoly on tea; they could sell tea directly to colonists
- h. Intolerable Acts - issued in response to the Boston Tea Party - 4 parts - strengthened the royal governor, shut down the port at Boston, took away power of town meetings, strengthened the quartering act
- i. Boston Massacre - 1770 - angry mob gathered and started harassing British soldiers, soldiers got nervous and fired into the crowd killing 5
- j. Boston Tea Party - December 1773 - Patriot group of colonists known as the Sons of Liberty dressed as Native Americans and threw 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor as a protest to the Tea Act
- k. Shot Heard Round the World - April 18, 1775 minutemen gathered at Lexington & Concord Massachusetts to stop the Red Coats from taking their weapons. A shot rang out - no one knows who fired first - marked the first shots of the American Revolution
- l. Battle of Bunker Hill - First official battle of the American Revolution. Proved that it was not going to be an easy victory for Britain.
- m. Battle of Saratoga - considered a major turning point in the American Revolutionary War. Victory by the Continental Army convinced France to join the war against Britain
- n. Yorktown - final major battle of the Revolutionary War. British General Charles Cornwallis and his troops were surrounded in Yorktown - Continental Army by land and French Navy by sea - Cornwallis surrendered
- o. Treaty of Paris - treaty that officially ended the Revolutionary War; conditions of treaty: 1. Britain had to recognize America's independence, 2. Florida was returned to Spain and 3.

- ix. States that citizens have rights that are not specifically listed in the Constitution - right to education, vacation, etc.
- x. States that powers not specifically given to the U.S. Gov. belong to the states or the people

Branches of Government

Legislative - Congress (House of Representatives & Senate); Powers of Congress - declare war, collect taxes, make laws, regulate trade, override the veto

Executive - President & Vice President; can veto laws, appoint cabinet members & supreme court judges, Commander & Chief of Armed Forces, negotiate treaties

Judicial - Supreme Court - 9 Supreme Court Justices - can declare laws unconstitutional, can declare executive actions unconstitutional

9. Describe the Louisiana Purchase (who, what, when, where, why).

1803 - President Thomas Jefferson authorized the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France for \$15 million. The purchase doubled the size of the U.S. and gave the U.S. control of the Mississippi River

10. What was the Monroe Doctrine? Why was it important?

Doctrine issued by President James Monroe telling the nations of Europe to stay out of the Western Hemisphere and Latin America - the U.S. would protect the newly freed nations of Latin America from being colonized by Europe

11. What does Manifest Destiny mean? How did the U.S. achieve Manifest Destiny?

Manifest Destiny was the belief by many Americans that the U.S. should stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. The United States achieved Manifest Destiny through purchases and wars. Purchasing the Louisiana Territory in 1803 gave the U.S. the land between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains. Texas won its independence from Mexico. America won the Mexican-American War and in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded California, Utah, Nevada, parts of Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The Gadsden Purchase gave the U.S. the rest of Arizona and New Mexico. President James K. Polk negotiated a treaty with Britain for Oregon Country which gave the U.S. Oregon, Washington and Idaho. These purchases and treaties helped the U.S. achieve Manifest Destiny.

Compare and Contrast the Jamestown & Plymouth Colonies

Jamestown	Similarities	Plymouth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Virginia ● Gov. was the House Burgesses ● John Smith leader - he who works not eats not ● Voted ● Wanted gold, riches and land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Governed themselves ● Both groups from England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Massachusetts ● Gov. document Mayflower Compact ● Laws equal and just ● Help from Natives ● Wanted religious freedom

the boundaries of the new United States were set at Canada in the North, Mississippi River in the west, Mexico to the South

6. Identify enlightenment principles found in our government documents. Who did the founding fathers get the principles from?

Right to life & liberty - natural rights - idea given by John Locke

Idea of separation of powers, so that no one branch is too powerful - given by Montesquieu

7. Explain the need for the Constitutional Convention.

It was necessary to revise the Articles of Confederation. 55 delegates met to revise but ended rewriting it completely

8. Define/identify the following:

- a. Virginia Plan- plan during Constitutional Convention that provided for a government with 3 branches and a two house Congress with Congress representation based on population - larger states favored this plan
- b. New Jersey Plan- plan that provided for 3 branches but one house of Congress and each state would be represented equally - favored by smaller states
- c. Great Compromise- Compromise between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans - called for 3 branches with 2 house Congress - Senate would be based on equal representation - each state gets 2- to please smaller states; House of Representatives based on population to please larger states
- d. 3/5 compromise with fugitive slave clause- allowed slaves to be counted as $\frac{3}{5}$ a person for representation purposes; fugitive slave clause- stated that runaway slaves should be returned to their owners
- e. Ratification and writers- James Madison credited with writing most of the constitution. It would be ratified after the approval of 9 of 13 states; original Constitution did not include Bill of Rights
- f. Federalists- supported Constitution - wrote the Federalist Papers
- g. Anti-federalists- opposed the passing of the Constitution - thought it needed a Bill of Rights
- h. Bill of Rights (& list them): first 10 Amendments to the Constitution
 - i. Right to freedom of speech, religion, press & peaceful protest
 - ii. Right to bear arms
 - iii. Right to not have to quarter troops
 - iv. Protects citizens from illegal search & seizure - law enforcement must have a warrant or probable cause to search person or property
 - v. Citizens are guaranteed the right to a fair and legal trial. It also protects someone from testifying against him- or herself under oath; eminent domain - government must pay people for their property if they want it for public use
 - vi. Right to a trial in a criminal case - includes right to an attorney, jury etc.
 - vii. Right to a trial by jury in a civil case (case where someone sues someone, a business, etc.)
 - viii. Protects citizens against unreasonable bail or cruel/unusual punishment