



Fall Benchmark Review



Reasons for European Exploration & Colonization

Explore → Search

Colonize → Stay and settle



Reasons for European Exploration & Colonization

Search for **sea** routes

Seek **religious** freedom

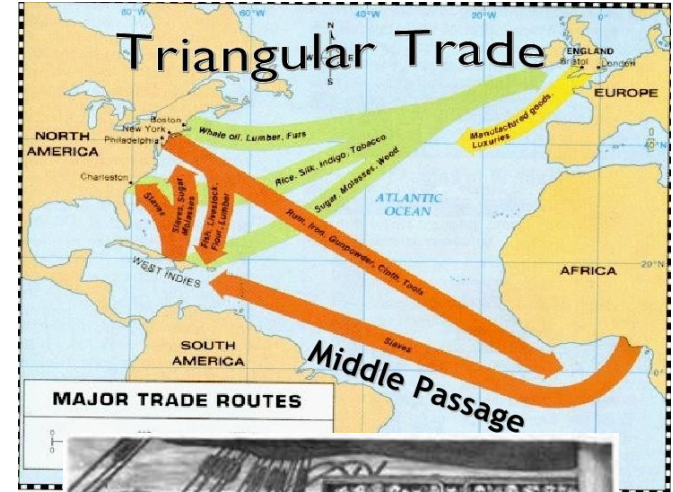
Political **glory**

Searching for **gold**

Effects of Exploration & Colonization



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Effects of Exploration & Colonization

Native Americans die from **disease**

Cash crops are established in the 13
colonies

African slaves are brought to the
Americas



Reasons for the establishment of the 13 English Colonies

New England Colonies

Plymouth, Massachusetts

Puritans and Pilgrims seeking
religious freedom

Southern Colonies

- Jamestown, Virginia
 - English companies were looking for raw materials and gold to make money
- Maryland
 - Catholics were seeking a refuge to practice their religion freely

Middle Colonies

Pennsylvania

William Penn establishes a place
where the Quakers could
practice religion freely

Political, Economic, and Geographic Characteristics

New England



Middle



Southern



Political, Economic, and Geographic Characteristics

New England

Deep harbors

Cold Climate

Shipbuilding

Middle

Rich Farmland

Moderate climate

Breadbasket crops "Wheat"

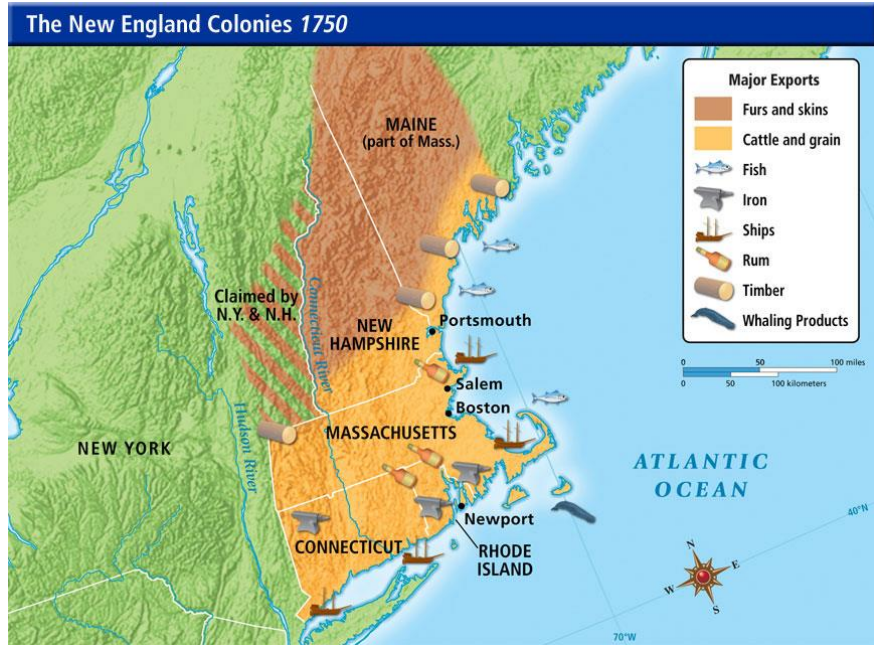
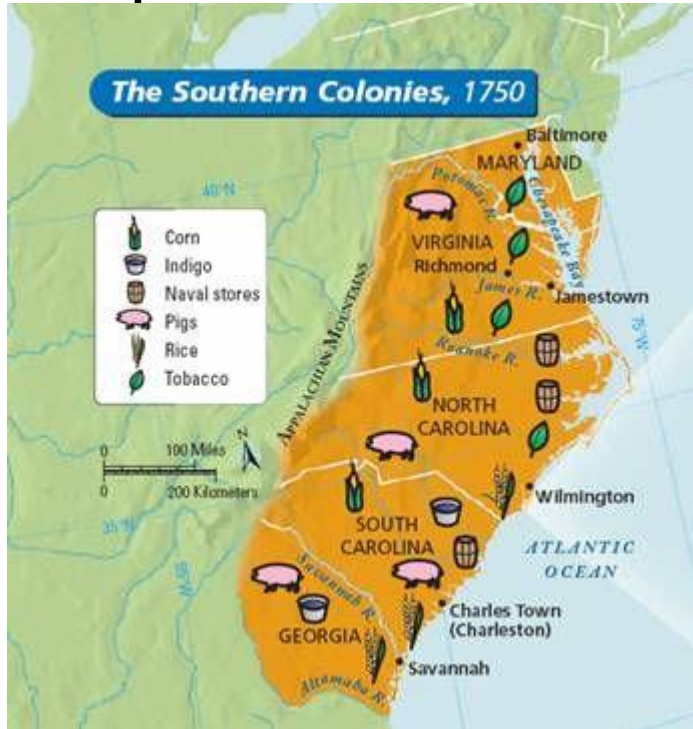
Southern

Warm Climate

Cash crops-Tobacco, indigo

Many Harbors

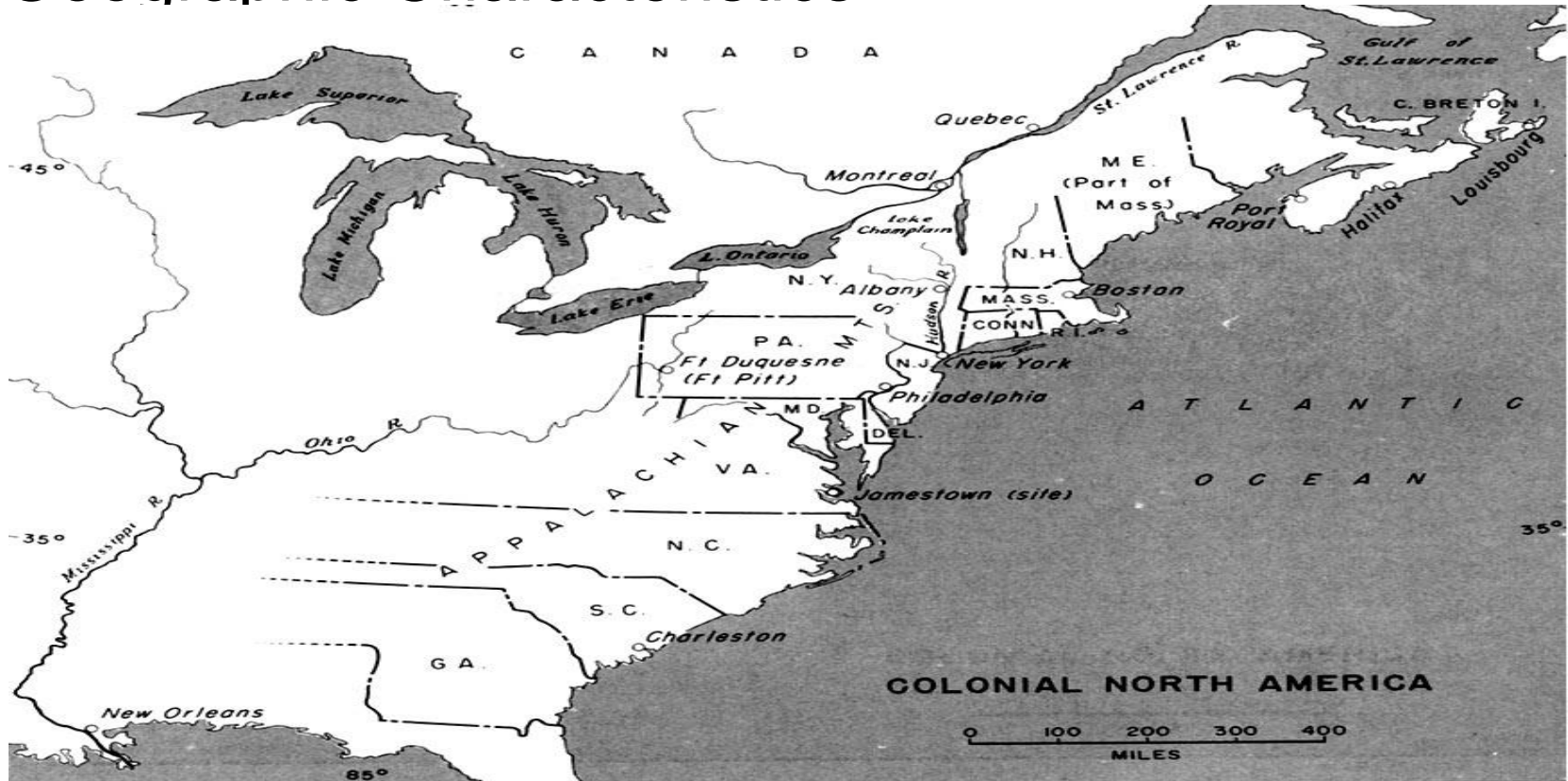
Map Skills



When looking at a map I need to first look at the **title**, then the **key**, and lastly the test **question**

I will check each answer choice to the map to see if it's true or false

Geographic Characteristics



Locate New York & Boston....What is similar between these cities?

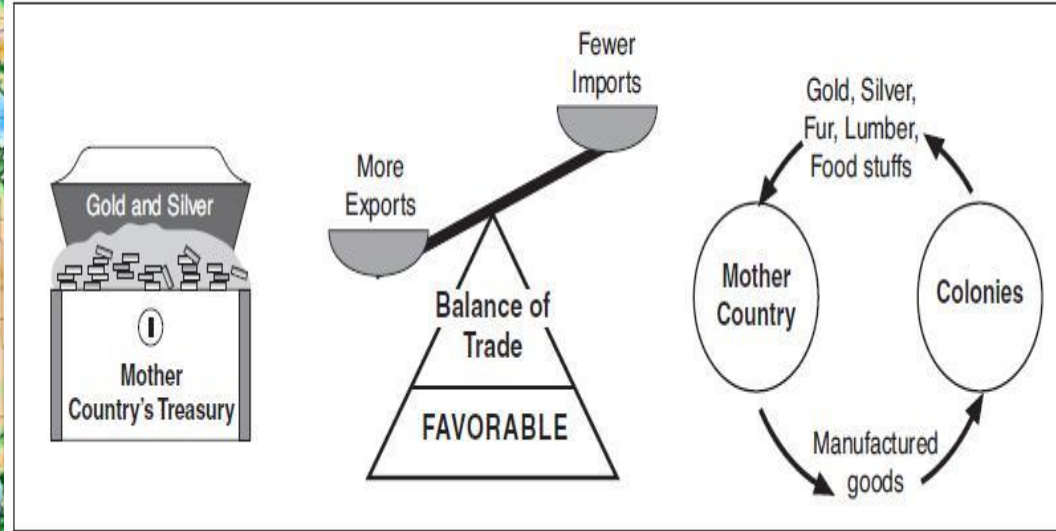
Economic Consequences of the 13 Colonies

Triangular Trade



Mercantilism

A European View



Growth of Representative Government

Magna Carta

Document signed by an English king giving up some **power** to the people



Bill of Rights

List of specific and detailed rights that are listed in the Constitution



Growth of Representative Government

Mayflower Compact

Document that was signed by the **Pilgrims** to insure that the people followed rules, laws, and had a **say** in how the new colony would run



Virginia House of Burgesses

1st **elected assembly** of men that discussed laws and decisions for the Virginia Colony



Growth of Representative Government

Town Meetings

Meetings where people meet together in their own towns to discuss current community issues




Salutary Neglect

The king leaves the colonies **alone**, only caring about the economic benefit of owning them



British Legislation and Reactions

<p><u>Navigation Acts</u>- Colonists can only sell their goods with England for a low price</p>	<p>Smuggling</p>		
<p><u>Stamp Act</u>- Tax on all printed items in the colonies to help pay off the English dept</p>	<p>Protests and Boycotts</p>		
<p><u>Tea Act</u>- Tax on tea to help pay off debt from the French and Indian War</p>	<p>Boston Tea Party (Son's of Liberty dumped Tea into the Boston Harbor)</p>		
<p><u>Boston Tea Party</u>- Colonists rebelled against English economic policies</p>	<p>King George passed the Intolerable Acts (Closing of the Boston Harbor, repayment of tea, and no assemblies among the colonists)</p>		

Important Revolutionary People

George Washington- 1st president and Commander of the Continental Army

Patrick Henry- “Give me liberty or give me death”

He was considered to be one of the finest speakers of his time. He was able to convince the House of Burgesses to support the Revolutionary War. He led the opposition to the Stamp Act.

Thomas Paine-He was a writer and an active participant in the American Revolution by writing a pamphlet called *Common Sense*. It became very popular among the colonists. The pamphlet called for independence from Britain. It was “common sense” to separate from England because “there isn't a single advantage.”

John Locke-expressed ideas that people are born with certain natural rights to life, liberty, and property and have the right to overthrow their government if these rights are violated

Marquis de Lafayette was a French commander who helped George Washington train the soldiers of the continental army. He purchased a ship and gathered a group of French officers to help in the struggle. His service was seen as a major triumph for the American cause

Abigail Adams-was the wife of John Adams. During this time, it wasn't socially acceptable for women to be outspoken and heavily involved in politics; however, Abigail was often times very vocal to her husband and others about the desire for women's rights.

Important Revolutionary People

Baron de Montesquieu-the powers of government should be separated and balanced against each other, so that one group doesn't become too powerful

Thomas Jefferson was a delegate from Virginia. He played a significant role in the creation of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson was the primary writer of the Declaration of Independence.

Marquis de Lafayette was a French commander who helped George Washington train the soldiers of the continental army. He purchased a ship and gathered a group of French officers to help in the struggle. His service was seen as a major triumph for the American cause

Bernardo de Galvez, from Spain, helped the Americas by shipping them supplies. He commanded Spanish troops against the British in Louisiana and protected New Orleans from the British

Northwest Territory & Northwest Ordinance



Northwest Ordinance

Orderly way to organize
the settlement of the
Northwest Territory

Freedom of Religion

Trial by Jury

No slavery

Main Grievances(complaints) by the Colonists and the Bill of Rights

He has refused to established courts of justice

He has sent swarms of British officers to harass our people and eat our food

He has created the establishment of absolute tyranny over these states

He has ordered the Writs of Assistance

Partial list of Amendments

1st-Freedom of religion, assembly, petition, press, and speech

2nd- Right to bear arms

3rd-No Quartering troops

4th- No illegal searches and seizures

5th-Right to remain silent

6th- Right to a jury trial for criminal

Major Events of the Revolutionary War

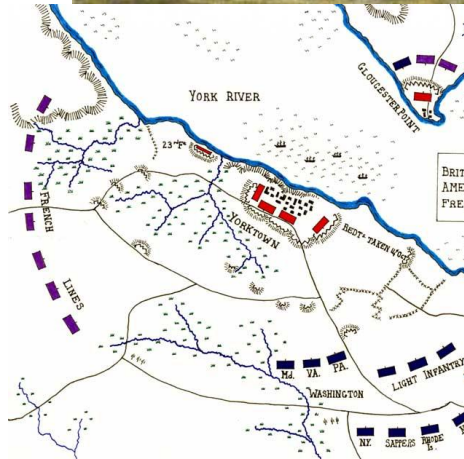
Lexington and Concord- The first shots fired of the Revolutionary War

Battle of Saratoga- Major win for the Americans because it was a major battle and the French decided to send aid

Battle of Yorktown- The last battle of the war because British Gen. Cornwallis' troops were surrounded by the Continental Army and the French navy

Winter at Valley Forge- Harsh winter with little supplies and food-showed the struggle and survival of the army

Treaty of Paris- Britain recognized American independence

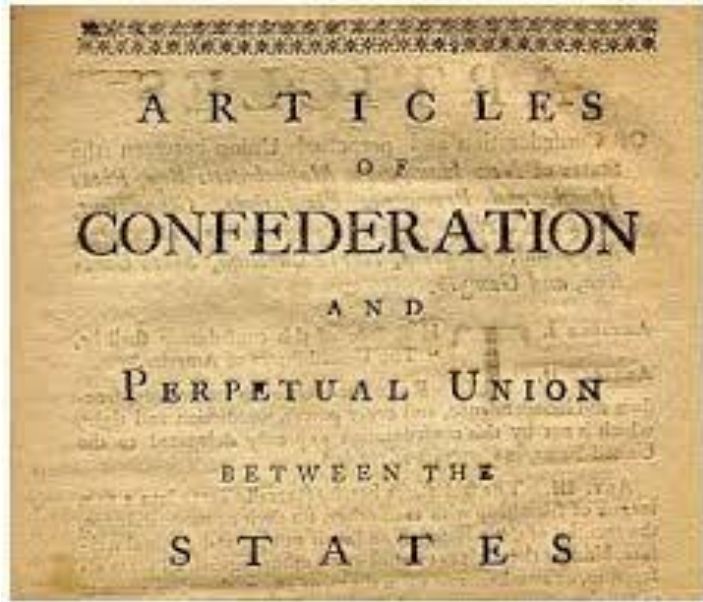


American Advantages of Revolutionary War

1. Fighting on homeland
2. Methods of warfare/sneak attacks
3. Local support
4. Leadership



Articles of Confederation



America's first constitution

Created between the years of 1777-1781

Founding fathers wanted a government that did not have a strong federal government

Some of the weaknesses included not being able to tax citizens and too much power went to the states

The document was replaced by our current constitution in 1789

Principles of the Constitution

See principles handout

Review and write definitions in your own words

Choose the quote that matches the principle and write it in the appropriate column

Federalist vs. Antifederalists

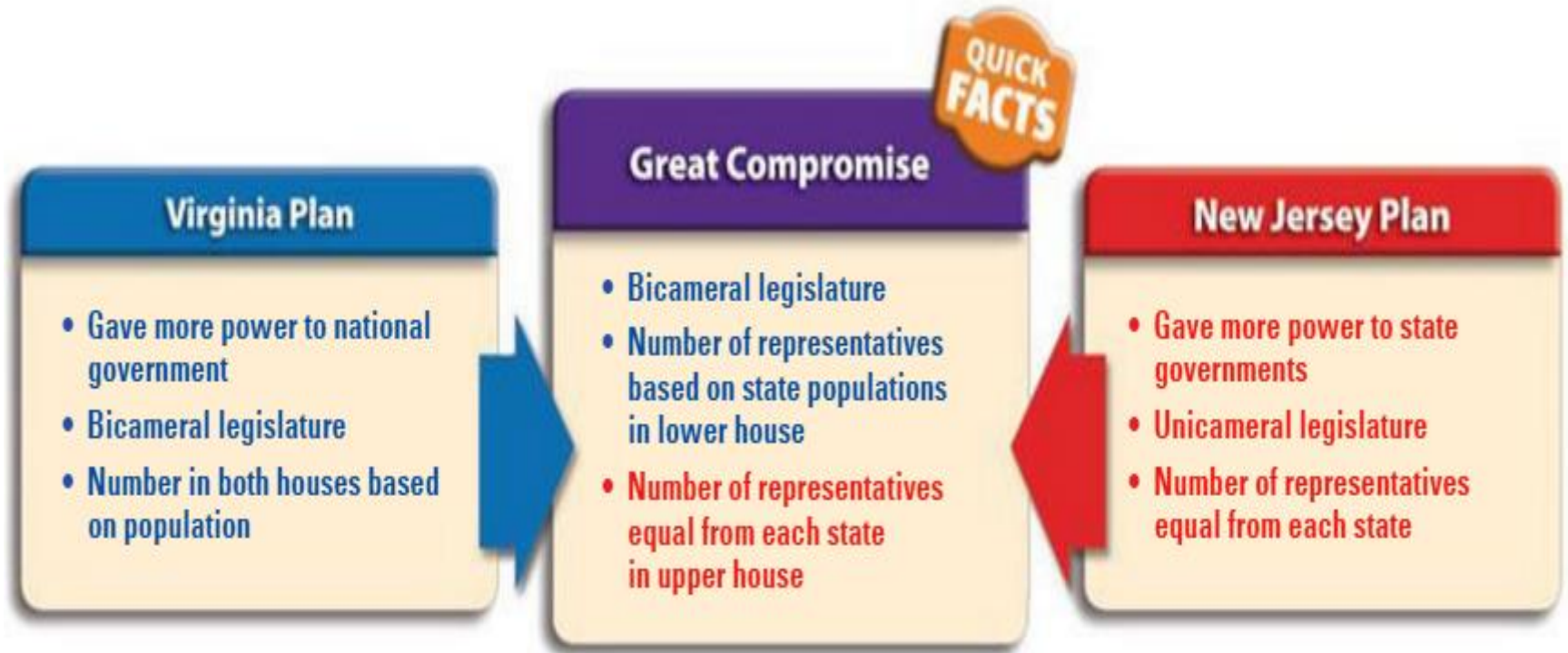
Federalists

1. More power to the **Federal** government
2. Elected officials of the elite or **aristocracy** establishment
3. Key members:
 - a. **Alexander Hamilton**
 - b. **James Madison**
4. Wrote the **Federalist Papers- Convincing Americans to accept ratification**

Anti-Federalists

1. More power to the **States** and people
2. Elected officials included **working** class
3. Key members:
 - a. **Patrick Henry**
 - b. **George Mason**
4. Wanted a **bill of rights** added to the constitution

The Great Compromise



Bill of Rights-Amendments

1st Amendment

Freedom of religion, press, assembly, petition, and speech

4th Amendment

No illegal searches and seizures

5th Amendment

Right to remain silent

6th Amendment

Right to a jury trial in criminal cases

8th Amendment

No cruel and unusual punishment