

U.S. History: Mid-Term Exam – Study Guide

Topic 3

1. How did the colonists protest British taxes? Pg 88-89
2. How did the British respond to the Boston Tea Party? pg 90
3. Where did fighting break out? Pg 92
4. How did Americans pursue war and peace in 1775? Pg 92-93
5. How did *Common Sense* influence the colonies? Pg 95
6. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Pg 95
7. Who did the Americans declare their independence from in 1776? Pg 95
8. Who was the President of the Continental Congress? John Hancock
9. Why was Saratoga the turning point of the war? (3) Pg 100
10. True or False: Women and African Americans did not play a role in the war efforts. Pg 99
11. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris that ended the American Revolution? Pg 103

Topic 4

1. What is the name of the large state plan? Pg 119
2. How many branches of government did the large state plan call for? Pg 119
3. Why did smaller states object to the Virginia Plan? Pg 119-120
4. What was the name of the small state plan? Pg 119
5. What was the name of Roger Sherman's plan that would satisfy both large and small states? Pg 120
6. What did the Great Compromise say that satisfied the smaller states? pg 120

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7. What did the Great Compromise say that satisfied the larger states? Pg 120
8. What term is described as an alliance of independent states? Pg 112
9. What could the government do under the Articles of Confederation? Pg 112
10. How did Britain NOT live up to its agreement from the Treaty of Paris? Pg 115
11. What areas were included in the Northwest Territory? Pg 112
12. What did the Ordinance of 1785 create? Pg 113
13. Why was the Constitution written? Pg 117
14. What was the Virginia Plan? Pg 119
15. What was the New Jersey Plan? Pg 119
16. What was the Great Compromise? Pg 120
17. What is the 3/5 Compromise? Pg 121
18. What is the compromise over slavery? Pg 121
19. How many states had to approve the new Constitution before it became a law?
Pg 123

Use your Constitution Brochure and Constitution at Work tabs on the Weebly site to answer the question about the 3 branches.

The White House

20. Who is in charge of the executive branch of government?
21. What can the President do with laws created by Congress?
22. What can the President do with federal judges and federal offenders?

U.S. History: Mid-Term Exam – Study Guide**Congress**

23. Which branch has two houses?
24. What is the upper house called? How many members per state are in the upper house?
25. What is the lower house called? How do we determine how many members per state are in the lower house?
26. What is the main job of the legislative branch?

Supreme Court

27. Which branch of government includes the Supreme Court and other federal courts?
28. What is the main job of this branch of government?
29. How many Supreme Court justices do we currently have?

Topic 5.2

1. What did Alexander Hamilton want to do with his economic plan? Pg 135-136
2. How did Hamilton plan on paying off old debts? Pg 135
3. Why did James Madison and others oppose Hamilton's economic plan? Pg 136
4. Dealing with bonds, what was one reason Madison and others opposed Hamilton's economic plan? Pg 136

***Know the characteristics of Federalists and Republicans.
Complete the comparison chart.***

Federalists	Republicans
Led by	Led by
_____ should lead the nation	_____ should have the power
_____ government	_____ government
Emphasis on	Emphasis on
_____ interpretation of the Constitution	_____ interpretation of the Constitution
Pro-	Pro-
_____ a National Bank	_____ a National Bank
_____ a protective tariff	_____ a protective tariff

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Topic 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

1. Did Hamilton want to place a protective tariff on foreign goods? Pg 136
2. What country did the Federalists favor? Notes
3. Who did Republicans believe should run the nation? Pg 138
4. Which of the following would the Federalists probably agree with? Notes
 - a. A Supreme Court ruling limiting the power of state governments.
 - b. An end to all tariffs on imported goods.
 - c. Treaties with Native Americans should be negotiated by each state.
 - d. There should be a law abolishing the national bank.
5. Did Thomas Jefferson want a national bank? Pg 136
6. Would Hamilton and Jefferson be able to work together easily? Why or why not?
7. What principle did Marbury v. Madison establish? Pg 146
8. From what country did Jefferson purchase Louisiana? Pg 147
9. Was Sacajewa was a Sioux princess? Who did she help? Pg 147
10. Who signed a treaty with France to buy the Louisiana Territory? Pg 147
11. Who sold the Louisiana Territory to America? Pg 147
12. How much was France paid for the Louisiana Territory? Pg 147
13. How much did the Louisiana Purchase increase the size of America? Pg 147
14. Who attempted to create a French empire in Europe? Pg 147
15. What Federalist Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was appointed by Adams?
Pg 145

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16. What inspired the Star Spangled Banner? Pg 154

17. What was the bloodiest battle fought in the war of 1812? Pg 154

Topic 5.4 and 5.6

1. What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution? (3) pg 156-157

2. How did steamboats and canals affect transportation? Pg 157

3. What were the goals of Henry Clay's American System? Pg 167

4. How did the Supreme Court strengthen national unity? Pg 168

5. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine? Pg 170

6. Who was responsible for creating the system of interchangeable parts and the cotton gin? Pg 164

7. How did the United States gain Florida? Pg 169

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Topic 5.7

1. What is another name for suffrage? Use the glossary
2. Explain who had the most popular votes of the 1824 election? Pg 173
3. Why didn't this candidate win even though he had the most popular votes?
Pg173
4. What did Andrew Jackson's practice of rewarding his political backers become known as? Pg 175
5. Explain why the doctrine of nullification became popular in the South. Pg 177
6. Why did Andrew Jackson dislike the national bank? Pg 178
7. After the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokees, Jackson said, "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it." What did he mean? Pg 176
8. Name three reasons why the Cherokees were forced to move west. Pg 176
9. What political leader from South Carolina was a strong nationalist before becoming a champion of states' right? Pg 177
10. Who was the Massachusetts political leader who was one of the strongest nationalists in the U.S. Senate? Pg 178