

AMDG

American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert

Midterm Review Guide

Date of Examination: Friday, January 31st, 2014

Coverage: The American Journey Chapters 1-15

Breakdown 140 Multiple Choice Questions (70 points)
 2 Essays (15 each = 30 points)

Advice:

1. Gather up your old quizzes, tests, and packets for multiple choice review (see Mr. Ruppert's board for a list of what should be in your possession if you have been well organized)
2. Prepare your essay questions in advance
3. Come in for review (essay feedback?), if needed, on Thurs. 1/30 after your morning exam.
4. Break up your studying and use the attached review guide in conjunction with your old quizzes / packets to focus on the most relevant content for the exam.



American History 11: Mid-term Exam Essay Questions

Directions: Answer **BOTH** of the following two essay questions. Each of your essays should contain a distinct **thesis statement, supporting evidence, and conclusion.**

- 1) **Great Events/Turning Points:** The great events/turning points in history do not occur in isolation. Rather, they flow from previous events and led to subsequent events. This kind of "cause and effect" can be seen in the major occurrences of the American story as well. Select one of the following major events covered this semester. Within your essay, be sure to carefully consider and fully explain points A, B, and C below.

French and Indian War

Election of Andrew Jackson

Declaration of Independence

Dred Scott decision

Mexican American War

Constitutional Convention

Civil War

- A) What were the major issues or historical forces which led up to this event, contributed to it, and helped shape it?
- B) What political, economic and/or social issues were at stake with the event itself?
- C) What was the lasting historical significance of this event; what subsequent events flowed from it; and how did it shape the later story of America?

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- 2) **Biography:** American history is not just a series of events. It is also an ongoing story of individuals, their ideas and actions, and the contributions they have made both in this country and around the world. Select one of the following individuals. Within your essay, be sure to consider and fully explain points A, B, C and D below.

George Washington

Thomas Jefferson

John Brown

Alexander Hamilton

John Marshall

Andrew Jackson

Abraham Lincoln

- A) Who was he? Briefly describe this person, identify the context of the time that he lived in and his role in American history.
- B) Identify some of the major political, economic and social issues that this person dealt with in their life.
- C) How did he deal with obstacles in achieving his goals?
- D) What has been the lasting historical legacy of this person and what specific contributions did he make in the formation of the United States?

American History 11 Midterm Exam Study Guide (part 1)

Chapter 2: Transplantation 1600-1685

Define the following terms:

Fur Trade (p.33)

Quebec (p.33)

Jamestown (p.34)

House of Burgesses (p.35)

Joint Stock Company (p.35)

Indentured Servant (p.37)

Plymouth Colony (p.40)

Puritan (p.40)

Anglican (p.40)

Mayflower Compact (p.41)

Quaker (p.50)

New Netherland (p.52)

New Amsterdam (p.52)

Answer the following questions:

Who did the French send to convert the Indians in Canada? (p.33)

What was the largest cause of death in the Virginia Company settlements? (p.37)

What was the cash crop of the 1600's? (p.37)

How did the economies of Virginia and New England compare?

Chapter 3: *The Creation of New Worlds*

Define the following terms:

Bacon's Rebellion (p.64)

Answer the following questions:

Which group of colonists used the slave labor of Indians the most? (p.59)

Which group worked to gain the trust of Indians by learning their customs? (p.60)

Why were labor costs in America higher than in Europe? (p.68)

How did land costs in America compare to Europe? (p.68)

Who brought the first African slaves to America? (p.68)

Chapter 4" *Convergence and Conflict*

Define the following terms:

Mercantilism (p.83)

Navigation Acts of 1651(p.84)

Salutary Neglect (p.95)

Great Awakening (p.91)

French and Indian War (p.102)

Answer the following questions:

How did the economic growth of the economies of England and the colonies compare between 1650 and 1770? (p.84)

What was the most important export from America in the 1700's? (p. 84)

Which region dominated shipping? (p.86)

What was the balance of trade like in the 1700's? (p.86)

Chapter 5: *Imperial Breakdown 1763-1774*

Define the following terms:

Proclamation of 1763(p.112)

Quartering Acts (p.113)

Stamp Act (p.116)

Sons of Liberty (p.116)

Declaratory Act (p.119)

Coercive/Intolerable Acts (p.124)

First Continental Congress (p.125)

Lexington & Concord (p.136)

Second Continental Congress (p.137) Bunker Hill (p.138)

Answer the following question:

What event caused Britain to believe the colonies should carry a larger portion of England's financial burden? (p.112)

Chapter 6: *The War for Independence 1774-1783*

Define the following terms:

Lexington & Concord (p.136)	Second Continental Congress (p.137)
Bunker Hill (p.138)	Common Sense (p.140)
Gen. von Steuben (p.143)	Hessians (p.143)
Valley Forge, PA (p.149)	John Paul Jones (p.151)
Yorktown, VA (p.155)	Peace of Paris (p.149)

Answer the following questions:

Who wrote the first draft of the Declaration of Independence? (p.141)

John Locke's idea of "life, liberty, and property" was changed to _____ (p.141)

How did England recruit black slaves into its forces? (p.145)

Who was the American in Paris that persuaded the French to join in the fight?
(p.149)

Why did France enter the war on the side of the colonists? (p.150)

American History 11 Midterm Exam Study Guide (part 2) answers

Chapter 7: *The First Republic*

Define the following terms:

Unicameral legislature:

Articles of Confederation:

Land Ordinance of 1785:

Northwest Ordinance of 1787:

Shays' Rebellion:

Constitutional Convention:

The Great Compromise:

Judicial Review:

Antifederalists:

Federalists:

Answer the following questions:

By the end of the Revolution, what was the status of Continental money?

When did the American economy experience its first depression?

What was the main concern of Antifederalists regarding the new constitution?
(p.188)

How did Federalists split the ranks of Antifederalists? (p.188-9)

Chapter 8: *A New Republic and the Rise of Parties*

Define the following terms:

Bill of Rights :

Squatters:

Whiskey Rebellion:

Election of 1796:

Sedition Act:

Election of 1800:

Answer the following questions:

Why weren't indentured servants or slaves needed in New England?

Why was the South the most populated region in the early US?

What were the boundaries of the 1790 "West"?

What were the 4 parts of Hamilton's plan? (p.203)

What did Hamilton do to get Southern support for his plan?

How did Jefferson feel about the Bank of the United States?

Chapter 9: *The Triumph and Collapse of Jeffersonian Republicanism*

Define the following terms:

Louisiana Purchase:

Barbary Pirates:

Marbury vs. Madison:

Impressment:

Battle of New Orleans:

Treaty of Ghent:

Panic of 1819:

Missouri Compromise:

Monroe Doctrine:

Answer the following questions:

Where did slavery fit in Jefferson's vision for America (p.219)

What were the successes of Jefferson's first term? (p.219-221)

Why did the Federalists oppose the War of 1812? (p.226)

How did Britain's failure to control the Great Lakes impact the end of the war?
(p.229)

Chapter 10: *The Jacksonian Era*

Define the following terms:

“corrupt bargain”:

spoils system:

Trail of Tears:

Nullification:

Panic of 1837:

Whig Party:

William Henry Harrison:

universal manhood suffrage:

Answer the following question:

How was John Quincy Adams portrayed by Jacksonians? (p.246)

How did Jackson react to the Supreme Court’s decision against Georgia’s Indian Removal laws? (p.249)

What was the main issue in the election of 1832? What did Jackson do to the bank of the United States when he took office for his second term? (p.253-4)

American History 11 Midterm Exam Study Guide (part 3)

Chapter 12: *Market Revolution and Social Reform*

Define the following terms:

Erie Canal:

Chapter 13: *The Way West*

Define the following terms:

Manifest Destiny:

Answer the following questions:

Why was moving west attractive to Americans?

Why was cotton the “king”?

In the eyes of President James K. Polk, what was the “greatest prize”?

What was the immediate cause of the Mexican War?

What were the end results of the Mexican War?

Chapter 14: *The Politics of Sectionalism*

Define the following terms:

Wilmot Proviso:

Popular Sovereignty:

Gold Rush:

Compromise of 1850:

Uncle Tom's Cabin:

Kansas-Nebraska Act:

Republican Party:

Dred Scott:

Jefferson Davis:

Fort Sumter:

Answer the following questions:

What were the effects of John Brown's failed raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia?

Why were the Republicans able to win the election of 1860?

What was Lincoln's immediate strategy regarding secession?

Chapter 15: *Battle Cries and Freedom Songs: The Civil War*

Define the following terms:

Emancipation Proclamation:

Answer the following questions:

What was Grant's strategy for winning the war?

How did Southerners react to Lincoln's assassination?

Which side enjoyed a huge advantage in resources and manpower?

Random things to know:

- Cotton was not easily grown everywhere; it required a certain climate and soil type
- Between 1800 and 1850, slavery moved from the Upper South to the Lower South
- Because agriculture (cotton in particular) dominated the South, urban and industrial development was slow.