**AP—United States History SPRING 2020**

**STUDY GUIDE - Test #1 (Units 1-3)**

**Amsco Textbook (Chapters 1-6)**

**Norton PPT Notes (Chapters 1-8)**

**Test Date:** Monday, February 3rd (Updated)

**Preparation for the Test:** In preparing for this next test, use **Questions 1-35** to prepare for the multiple-choice part of the test. For these terms, identify cause/effect, definitions, and significance.

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

1. **Identify Key Policies of the following Presidents (Foreign & Domestic) – see President Review Guides:**
2. George Washington, 1789—1797
3. John Adams, 1797—1801
4. **Individuals:**
5. Alexander Hamilton
6. John Jay
7. John Adams
8. Thomas Jefferson
9. George Washington
10. Thomas Paine
11. King George III
12. Olaudah Equiano
13. Jonathan Edwards
14. John Smith
15. Samuel de Champlain
16. Benjamin Franklin
17. Adam Smith
18. Anne Hutchinson
19. George Whitefield
20. Bartolomé de Las Casas
21. French and Indian War
22. Roger Sherman
23. James Madison
24. Patrick Henry
25. John Locke
26. James II
27. **Significance of the following Presidential Elections (Issues, Candidates, Parties, Outcome)**
28. Election of 1788
29. Election of 1792
30. Election of 1796
31. Election of 1800
32. **United States - Congressional Acts, 1789—1801**
33. Kentucky and Virginia Resolves, 1798—1799
34. Alien Act, 1798
35. **Historical Groups:**
36. Federalists
37. Anti-Federalists
38. Democratic-Republicans
39. Founding Fathers
40. Puritans
41. Africans
42. Congregational Church
43. Quakers
44. Deists
45. Catholics
46. Loyalists
47. Continentals
48. **British Acts of Parliament:**
49. Navigation Acts (1651, 1660, 1663)
50. Sugar Act, 1764
51. Stamp Act, 1765
52. Quartering Act, 1765
53. Declaratory Act, 1766
54. Coercive Acts (“Intolerable Acts”), 1774
55. **British North America (see Graphic Organizer):**
56. Middle Colonies (list the colonies, economy, exports, religion)
57. New England Colonies (list the colonies, economy, exports, religion)
58. Southern Colonies (list the colonies, economy, exports, religion)
59. Chesapeake Colonies (list the colonies, economy, exports, religion)
60. Backcountry (frontier)
61. Georgia (reasons for founding, founder)
62. Pennsylvania (reasons for founding, founder)
63. South Carolina (reasons for founding, founder)
64. Jamestown (reasons for founding, founder)
65. Massachusetts Bay Colony (reasons for founding, founder)
66. **British Policy:**
67. mercantilism
68. salutary neglect
69. Proclamation of 1763
70. Tory Government
71. **Constitutional Convention**
    1. Convention (May—September, 1787)
    2. Great Compromise or Connecticut Plan
    3. House of Representatives
    4. Senate
    5. “Three-Fifths” Compromise
    6. Trade Compromise
    7. bicameral legislature
72. **Topics/Concepts:**
73. colonization
74. imperial rivalries
75. colonial resistance
76. plantation slave labor system
77. indentured servitude
78. introduction of the horse
79. Constitutionality
80. First Bank of the United States (1BUS)
81. Manufacturing (Northern states)
82. Farming (Southern states)
83. “states’ rights” versus federal government
84. Federalism
85. French “Reign of Terror”
86. Franco-American Alliance (1778)
87. church and state
88. Bacon’s Rebellion
89. *Mayflower* Compact, 1620
90. Articles of Confederation, 1781—1789 (see Kaplan for Confederation “Provisions”)
91. Triangle Trade Routes (see Map of Triangle Trade)
92. “Middle Passage”
93. Treaty of Paris, 1763
94. Treaty of Paris, 1783
95. cash crops (rice, indigo, wheat, tobacco, sugar)
96. market-driven economy
97. Parliament
98. Annapolis Convention
99. First Great Awakening
100. *Poor Richard’s Almanack*
101. *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
102. British (national debt)
103. French Revolutionary ideas
104. Whiskey Rebellion
105. Newburgh Conspiracy
106. Shays’ Rebellion
107. Anglicanism (culture spread to the North America)
108. provincialism
109. Enlightenment/Lockean Ideals (life, liberty, property)
110. “Strict” Construction v. “Loose” Construction (regarding Constitutional interpretation)
111. Glorious Revolution
112. Mount Vernon Meeting
113. *The Federalist Papers*
114. **Alexander Hamilton’s (Commercial Plan for the United States):**
115. Assumption
116. Report on Manufacturing
117. Tariff
118. **Bill of Rights:**
119. First Amendment
120. Second Amendment
121. Fourth Amendment
122. Tenth Amendment
123. **France in Colonial America:**
124. Quebec
125. St. Lawrence
126. Louisiana
127. fur trade
128. warfare
129. **George Washington (Presidency):**
130. Neutrality
131. Jay’s Treaty
132. Bank Crisis (1BUS)
133. Rise of Political Parties (Federalists v. Democratic Republicans)
134. **Declaration of Independence:**
135. Thomas Jefferson
136. John Adams
137. Franklin Roosevelt
138. Committee of Five
139. Four Parts: Preamble, Natural Rights, List of Grievances, Declaration
140. John Locke
141. George Mason
142. **Indian/Colonial Relationship (trade and conflicts)**
143. fur trade (French and Dutch)
144. intermarriage
145. alliances (complex and changing)
146. slavery
147. **Spain in America**
     * 1. Encomienda system
       2. Asiento system
       3. New Spain (Mexico, Central America, South America)
148. **Colonial Resistance (to British Policies):**
149. Stamp Act Congress
150. First Continental Congress
151. Second Continental Congress
152. *Common Sense*, 1776

**Below is a list of primary sources that you can review before the test:**

**19.****Source**—The Cost of Empire, 1690—1790

**20. Source**—Caribbean Sugar Plantations, Colonial Period

**21.** **Source**—Oliver LaFarge, anthropologist, “Myths That Hide the American Indian.” *The American Indian: Past & Present*, 1971

**22. Source**—Alexander Hamilton, Constitutionality of the Bank of the United States, 1791

**23. Source**—Alien Act, 1898

**24. Source**—Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

**25. Source**—Olaudah Equiano, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa the African*, 1789

**26.** **Source**—Jonathan Edwards, “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God,” 1741

**27.** **Source**—Map of the Triangle Trade, Colonial Era

**28.** **Source**—John Smith, English Adventurer, *A Description of New England*, 1616

**29. Source**—Samuel de Champlain, *Les Voyages,* 1613; Samuel de Champlain, *The Works of Samuel de Champlain*, Volume II (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1925).

**30.** **Source**—Benjamin Franklin, *Autobiography*, 1791

**31**. **Source**—Alan Brinkley, *American History: Connecting to the Past*, 2014

**32. Source**—John Dickinson, *Letter from a Farmer,* 1768 John Dickinson, *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies* (New York: The Outlook Company, 1903).

**33**. **Source**—United States Constitution, Amendment 10

**34. Source**—Bartolomé de Las Casas, *The Devastation of the Indies*, 1565.

**35. Source**—The Navigation Act of 1660

**36. Source**—Map of British Colonial America, 1763

**37. Source**—Patrick Henry from a speech made to the Virginia Convention, St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, March 23, 1775

**38. Source**—John Locke, *The Second Treatise of Government*, 1689

**39. Source**—King George III, Speech to Parliament, October 27, 1775

**Preparation for the Test:** In preparing for this Test #1, use the following topics to prepare for the Short Answer Question part of the Study Guide.

**Short Answer Questions –**

**Topics A, B, and C.**

**Topics D and E: TBA**

**TOPIC A: Period 3, 1754—1800**

* British Parliament
* “no taxation without representation”
* Stamp Act
* Townshend Acts
* Tea Act
* Proclamation of 1763
* Economic Issues in British North America (general disagreements between the Colonies and Parliament/King)
* Political Issues in British North America (general disagreements between the Colonies and Parliament/King)
* Stamp Act Congress
* boycotts
* Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty
* mob violence (threats and intimidation)
* Boston Massacre
* Boston Tea Party
* Declaratory Act
* British troops in British North America
* Coercive Acts

**TOPIC B: Period 3, 1754—1800**

* George Washington Presidency, 1789—1797 (foreign/domestic policies)
* John Adams Presidency, 1797—1801 (foreign/domestic policies)
* Constitutional interpretation (loose versus strict)
* First National Bank of the United States (1BUS)
* Whiskey Rebellion
* Federal government versus states’ rights (issues)
* Sectionalism (“commercial” North versus “agricultural” South)
* national debt (incurred as a result of the Revolution)
* “Assumption”
* Land disputes with Native groups
* Right to Deposit (New Orleans and Mississippi River)
* French Revolution
* British troops in Northwest Territory
* Bill of Rights
* Antifederalists (Democratic-Republicans)
* Federalists
* Neutrality Proclamation (Washington)
* Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
* Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
* Jay’s Treaty
* Pinckney’s Treaty
* Anthony Wayne
* Thomas Jefferson
* Alexander Hamilton
* John Jay

**TOPIC C: Period 1, 1491—1607**

* Columbian Exchange (see handout of the “Columbian Exchange”)
* Native American culture/trade (pre-Columbian, before 1491)
* Christopher Columbus
* cause/effect of Columbus’ initial voyage on Native American cultures, 1492
* Native American culture/trade (post-Columbian, 1492—1607)
* European technology and motivation to explore
* African slave trade and disruption of African Culture
* “Middle Passage”
* effects of the Columbian Exchange on Europe
* European Culture in the Americas (religion, trade, agriculture, political, economic)

**TOPIC D: Period 2, 1607—1754**

* Colonial development (British North America – see “Graphic Organizer” of the Colonies)
* New England Colonies (name the three colonies, economy, religion, reasons for founding, Indian relations)
* Middle Colonies (name the three colonies, economy, religion, reasons for founding, Indian relations)
* Chesapeake Colonies (name the three colonies, economy, religion, reasons for founding, Indian relations)
* Southern Colonies (name the three colonies, economy, religion, reasons for founding, Indian relations)
* Jamestown (struggles and successes)
* John Smith
* John Rolfe
* Plantation Agriculture
* Headright System
* Indentured Servitude
* Jonathan Winthrop
* Roger Williams
* Puritan motivations to migrate to North America
* Quakers
* Eight Lord Proprietors (South Carolina)
* James Oglethorpe
* Anglican Church in British North America
* William Penn
* Separatists (Pilgrims)
* Role of the Stuart Monarchs (James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II) in development of British North America
* Great Migration, 1630—1650
* Exports of major crops (tobacco, rice, sugar, indigo, wheat, corn)

**TOPIC E: Period 3, 1754—1800**

* Federalist Party
* Democratic-Republican Party
* Alexander Hamilton (Treasury Secretary)
* “Assumption” of state debts
* Post-Revolutionary War economy of the United States
* Post-Revolutionary War Sectionalism (North v. South)
* Manufacturing North
* Agricultural South
* expansion of the United States West
* excise tax
* Hamilton’s “Report on Manufacturers”
* Federal Authority over States
* Hamilton’s support for a professional army
* First National Bank of the United States (1BUS)
* Hamilton’s tariff (to protect infant United States industries)
* Hamilton’s support for a national debt