

Word Bank for Economics.	
Colonies	Mother
profit	Market
Mercantilism	produced
Build	Expensive
Cheap	poor

Economics:

M_____ was the economic system popular with 18th Century European powers. It was a closed m_____ where colonies purchased all their goods from the m_____ country and existed for the purpose of benefiting the mother country. Example: The colonies would send lumber to England at a c_____ price. The English would use it to b_____ furniture and ship the furniture back to the c_____ making a big p_____. The colonies had to buy the e_____ furniture from England when they could have bought it at a much cheaper price if they had p_____ the furniture themselves in a colonial shop. This made the mother country rich and the colony p_____ as they have to buy all their goods at an inflated price.

The Original Thirteen Colonies

	<p><u>New England Colonies</u> Massachusetts New Hampshire Connecticut Rhode Island</p>	<p>Less Fertile Soil, Colder climate. Small farms, grew crops for personal use. Sailors, merchants, fisherman, shipbuilders.</p>
	<p><u>The Middle Colonies</u> New York New Jersey Delaware Pennsylvania Maryland</p>	<p>Longer summers and less harsh winters than New England. Forests and fertile soil. Religious freedom attracted diverse people to this area.</p>
	<p><u>The Southern Colonies</u> Virginia Maryland N. Carolina S. Carolina Georgia</p>	<p>Warmest region with soil that was good for farming. Large plantations grew tobacco, cotton, and rice. Many farmers used enslaved peoples from Africa as the main workforce.</p>

1. Why was New England the area where the professions of merchant, fisherman, and shipbuilder became very important?

2. Why were the Southern Colonies the area where plantations and Slavery developed?

3. Which region was known for a diverse group of people and religious freedom?

Road to the Revolution: pages 41-43

Define the key points only of the following terms:

French and Indian War-

Albany Plan of Union-

Treaty of Paris-

Proclamation Line of 1763

Stamp Act-

Boston Tea Party-

First Continental Congress-

American Revolutionary War-

Second Continental Congress-

Thomas Jefferson-

Declaration of Independence-

John Locke-

Word Bank for The New Nation.

stronger
protect

problems
states

weak
rebellion

Assembly
federal

Senate
Militias

The New Nation 1783-1840

The Articles of Confederation- under the Articles of Confederation most government powers were left to the s_____. This system of government proved too w_____ to handle the p_____ facing the nation.

The New York Constitution (1777): In effect till 1821 the first state constitution had a governor, a system of state courts, and a legislature that consisted of two houses the S_____ and A_____. It was a model for the future US Constitution.

Shays' Rebellion- an uprising of farmers in Massachusetts in 1786, brought to light the need for a s_____ federal government with a national army. The rebellion spread to other states until it was finally put down by state m_____. Many Americans realized if the f_____ government was too weak to deal with this r_____ it could not p_____ the country in the event of a war.

Word Bank for a New Constitution.

Executive	Collect	army
people	Representatives	Federalism
Supreme	elected	country

A New Constitution 1787

The new **Constitution** created a new Federal government that had the power to c_____ taxes, raise an a_____, and had an e_____ branch (The President), a legislature with two houses (House of R_____ and the Senate), and a court system (S_____ Court).

The new constitution was based on **democracy** that allows the people to decide, through their e_____ officials, what the government should do. "We the People..." tells us that under this government the p_____ hold the real power.

The constitution created a system known as F_____ where power was shared by the federal government, which deals with matters that affect the whole c_____, and state governments that handle their own local affairs.

Major Constitutional Compromises page 57

Define the key points only of the following terms:

The Great Compromise- Issue: How should states be represented in the national legislature?

The Large States Wanted	The Small States Wanted	The Great Compromise
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The "Three-Fifths Compromise"- Issue: How should states slaves be counted?

The Large States Wanted	The Small States Wanted	The Three-Fifths Compromise
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Constitutional Principals:

Define the key points only of the following terms: page 58-69

Checks and Balances-

Separation of Powers-

Ability to Change-

Federalist-

Anti-Federalists-

Bill of Rights-

George Washington-

Political parties-

Washington's Foreign Policy-

The Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Lewis and Clark-

Andrew Jackson-

Democratic Changes under Jackson-

Voting Rights

Choosing a President

Campaign Methods

The spoils system-

Jackson's policy toward Native Americans-

Trail of Tears-

Samuel Slater-

Industrial Revolution-

Erie Canal and its affect on New York-

Women and Family Roles

In the early American Republic, women were usually:

- 1.
- 2.
3. Men held:
4. Women were denied:
5. and lacked the right to _____ or to hold _____.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott-

Seneca Falls Convention-

Dorothea Dix-