

Ancient Civilizations

A study of history is best learned in chronological order. Students can easier remember events and people as they happen in time. Once a student has a chronological understanding of history, he can then learn higher thinking skills of the historian. Below is a basic understanding of Ancient Civilizations, beginning with the Fertile Crescent civilizations, the beginning of writing (c. 3,000 B.C.) and ending with the end of the Roman Empire.

I. The Fertile Crescent

1. The Fertile Crescent and the Sumerians

1. What is an urban settlement with a high development of agriculture? Civilization
2. What is a crescent-shaped area in the Middle East called? Fertile Crescent
3. What do we call the land between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers? Mesopotamia
4. Name the Sumerians' writing system. Cuneiform
5. What are you called if you believe in many gods? Polytheism

6. What is the world's first advanced civilization? Sumer

7. Name possibly the oldest written story. The Epic of Gilgamesh

8. Who invented the wheel? Sumeria

9. What did the Sumerians invent?

- a. astronomy
- b. lunar calendar
- c. wheel
- d. cuneiform

2. **Babylonian Empire**

1. When was the Babylonian Empire? 1900

B.C. to 1600 B.C.

2. Were farmers successful in Babylon? Yes

3. What did Babylonians build with? Bricks

4. What did King Hammurabi
create? Hammurabi's Code

5. If a son hit his father, what would his

punishment be under Hammurabi's Code?

His hands would be chopped off.

6. What were some reasons Hammurabi's Code was important?

a. It was written

b. It was publicly displayed

Because of these two facts, everyone had to follow the Code, and the leaders couldn't change the law whenever they wanted to.

3. Hittites and Phoenicians

1. What did the Hittites discover? A better way to make iron

2. Were Hittite laws written? Yes

3. Why is it so important to have written laws?

a. It was written

b. It was publicly displayed

Because of these two facts, everyone had to follow the law, and the leaders couldn't change the law whenever they wanted to.

4. What were the Phoenicians good at? Sailing

5. What was the commercial center for

Phoenicia? Carthage

6. Why was purple the color of kings'

clothing? Purple dye came from a rare shellfish

4. Hebrews

1. Who were the first monotheists? Hebrews

2. What word means belief in one God?

Monotheism

3. God and Abraham made a promise. It is called a Covenant

4. Where did the Hebrews live c. 1800 B.C.? The Fertile Crescent

5. Who led the Hebrews out of Egypt? Moses

6. What are the Ten Commandments? These are basic moral laws from God to Moses and the Hebrews.

7. What is the oldest monotheistic religion? Judaism

8. In what ways are the Hebrews the beginning of western civilization? In the west, most people believe in one God, and the culture and the laws of the west are based on the laws of the Hebrews.

9. How did the Hebrews view God? God is viewed as the Father.

10. What do we call the promise between God and the Hebrews? Covenant

11. List the Hebrew kings:

Saul

David

Solomon

12. What did the 12 tribes of Israel do after King Solomon? The 12 tribes split into two groups. Ten tribes formed a northern kingdom and 2 tribes formed a southern kingdom.

13. What are the ten lost tribes of Israel? No one knows what happened to the 10 tribes of the north.

14. What did Romans force Hebrews to do?

Romans forced Hebrews to leave the Roman Empire

15. What is this event (in number 7) called?

Diaspora

16. When was the modern county of Israel

formed? 1948

5. Assyria and Chaldean Empires

1. Describe where the Assyrian Empire was. The

Fertile Crescent

2. What was the ziggurrat used for? It was used to worship Assyrian gods.

3. Who was the first to use the battering ram?

The Assyrians

4. Who divided the circle into 360 degrees? The

Chaldeans

5. What is the zodiac and the 12 zodiac signs?

Assyrians believed the zodiac was the route the

sun took when it went around the Earth. Zodiac signs are star constellations of particular months. According to the zodiac, each person has a zodiac sign, and this sign determines your personality.

6. Should you believe in the zodiac signs? No.

They are similar to mythology.

7. What did King Nebudchadnezzar II build? He built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

6. Persian Empire

1. About when was the ancient Persian Empire?

It was between 559 B.C. to 330 B.C., but you can remember, 6th century B.C. to 4th century B.C.

What was the 1,500 mile road that connected all of Persia called? The Royal Road

2. What religion were the Persian? Zoroaster

3. Which king of Persia freed the Jews and is known as possibly the best Persian ruler? King Cyrus the Great

4. Which two Persian kings failed to conquer Greece? Darius I and Xerxes

7. Ancient Egypt

1. What is the longest river in the world and the most important river for Egypt? The Nile

2. Name one reason Ancient Egypt was hard to conquer? Geography – It was surrounded by desert and the Mediterranean Sea

3. What did Egyptians make or invent?

a) Paper from papyrus

b) Hieroglyphics

4. What allowed modern man to understand the Ancient Egyptian language? The Rosetta Stone

5. Who was the leader of Egypt? Pharaoh

6. What was the Egyptian religion? Polytheism

7. What were pyramids used for? Tombs for the Pharaohs

8. What has the head of a pharaoh and the body of a lion? Great Sphinx of Giza

9. From which emperor do Hebrews believe Moses freed the Jews? Ramses II

II. Ancient Greece

1. Early Greece

1. What is a body of land with water on three sides? Peninsula
2. Did Greece have enough farmland to feed all the Greeks? No
3. What ancient civilization lived on the island of Crete? The Minoans
4. Who were the first Greeks to establish a strong civilization? The Myceneans
5. Which early Greek society knew how to make iron weapons, but they had no written language? The Dorians
6. What is one Greek legend? The legend of the Trojan horse.

2. Athens

1. In ancient Greece, how were people organized (cities, countries, kingdoms)? Into city-states

2. Who reformed Athens to make it later become a democracy? Solon

3. What is the type of government where citizens vote for all the laws? Democracy

4. How many branches of government did Athens have? 3

5. Why did Athens have their government divided into different branches? They did this so a tyrant (dictator) would never take over.

6. Who was the first people to create the idea of a citizen? Athenians

a) Which Greek statesman defended the idea of democracy? Pericles

- b) When was the Classical Age of Greece? The fifth and fourth centuries B.C.
- c) What kind of government does the United States of America have? A republic, or, a representative democracy

3. Sparta

1. What did the Spartans value? Strength and courage
2. What kind of a state was Sparta? It was a military state
3. How many slaves to Spartans were there? 10 slaves for every 1 Spartan
4. At what age did a Spartan have to leave home and live with soldiers? 7

5. Name one thing Spartan women could do that was abnormal in most countries? Own land

6. Who led the government of Sparta? 2 kings

4. Persian Wars

1. Who fought each other in the Persian Wars?

Greece v. Persia

2. Who won the Persian Wars? Greece

3. Name the battle where 300 Spartans and 1,000 Athenians fought for three days against hundreds of thousands of Persians? Battle of Thermopylae

4. Name the battle the Greeks won that the longest running race in the Olympics is named after: Marathon

5. Which society represented democracy, Athens or Persia? Athens

5. Peloponnesian Wars

1. What does the word Peloponnesian mean? Peninsula – Greece was a peninsula
2. In the Peloponnesian Wars, who fought each other? Sparta versus Athens
3. Who won the Peloponnesian Wars? Sparta won, but Sparta was greatly weakened.
4. When were the Peloponnesian Wars? In the 400s B.C.

6. Macedonians and Hellenistic Age

1. In relation to Greece, where was Macedonia? It was north of Greece

2. Which man became a great conqueror from Macedonia? Alexander the Great

3. What did Alexander conquer? Greece, Egypt, Persia

4. What does the Hellenistic Age mean? This means the time period where Greek culture was dominant throughout parts of Persia, and Egypt

5. When was the Hellenistic Age? From about 350 B.C. to about 150 B.C.

III. Ancient India

1. Ancient India

1. What feeds the Indus and Ganges River? Snow melt from the Himalayas feed the rivers.

2. Who did Ancient Indians trade with? They traded with Muslim Arabs and North Africans.

3. Who conquered India around 1500

B.C.? Aryans

4. What did Aryans do with cattle? Aryans first used cattle as money, and then, they made the cattle sacred (as if it were a god).

5. What is the Ancient Indian

language? Sanskrit

6. What oldest religion developed during Aryan

rule? Hinduism

7. Name one thing Ashoka did? He united most of India.

8. What did Indian mathematicians develop?

They developed the number system based on 0 – 9 and they developed the decimal system.

2. Culture of Ancient India

1. What is the name of the earliest civilization of the Indus River? The Harappa

2. What was suttee? If the husband died, they burned his body and his wife had to jump on his body and be burned to death.

3. Where was cotton first grown? India

4. Who conquered India in 1500 B.C.? Aryans

5. Name the four castes

a) Brahmin

- b) Priests
- c) Scholars
- d) Kshatriyas

6. Name three rules of the caste system.

a. Once born in a caste you could not leave it.

b. You were not allowed to marry someone outside of your caste.

c. You could only be reincarnated in order to move out of your caste.

7. What were the two main Indian religions? Hinduism and Buddhism

8. Who was Siddhartha Gautama? He is the founder of Buddhism.

IV. Ancient China

1. Shang and Zhou Dynasties

1. Which civilization is the oldest surviving civilization in the world? China
2. What do we call a family who controls a country? Dynasty
3. Who did the Shang worship? They worshipped their ancestors
4. Who developed the first Chinese writing? The Shang developed characters
5. What would people in the Shang Dynasty use to tell the future? Oracle bones
6. What did the Zhou Dynasty introduce? Iron
7. During the Warring States period, what idea stated that laws needed to be clearly written and available to the public? Legalism

8. Who is the most well-known philosopher of ancient China? Confucius.

2. Emperor Qin and Han Dynasty

1. Which emperor started building the Great Wall of China? Emperor Qin.

2. What did Emperor Qin do to control Chinese? He made all Chinese turn in their weapons.

3. Which people used to invade China from the North? The Huns

4. What did Emperor Qin do to criminals? He had them cut in half.

5. Which dynasty adopted Confucianism? The Han Dynasty

6. What were a few inventions of the Han Dynasty? Paper, compass, wheelbarrow,

7. What was the business road called that was used by businesspeople for trade? The Silk Road.

V. Roman Republic

1. Beginning of the Roman Republic

1. Who moved into Italy in 1500 B.C? The Latins
2. On what river is Rome built? Tiber River
3. Name one legend of the founding of Rome? Romulus and Remus
4. When did the Latins establish the Roman Republic? 509 B.C.
5. Which mountain range in the north of Italy runs east and west? Alpine mountains
6. Who did Romans believe were the parents of Romulus and Remus? Rhea and Mars
7. What is one story Virgil wrote about the founding of Rome? Aeneid
8. Before Romans established the republic, what people led them? Etruscans

2. Roman Government and Law

1. Name one modern country that can trace its government to the Roman Republic? The United States of America
2. How many branches did the government of the Roman Republic have? 3
3. What were the two types of Roman citizens called? Patricians and plebians
4. What was written and publicly displayed in the Roman Republic? Twelve Tables
5. Who controlled spending in the Roman Republic? The Senate
6. What does innocent until proven guilty mean? This means that the accused is considered

innocent and the accuser must prove with evidence that someone is guilty of a crime.

7. Government considers an accused person innocent.

3. Roman Military

1. Who were the soldiers of the Roman Republic? the citizens

2. What is a mercenary? He is a soldier who is paid to fight.

3. What is one thing Romans built when they expanded the republic? roads

4. What were smaller, mobile units within the Roman Army called? Legions

5. What did each unit have when it went into battle? A standard

6. Which citizen became a dictator in war and then stepped down from power? Cincinnatus

7. Which American president was compared to Cincinnatus? George Washington

4. Punic (Phoenician) Wars

1. In ancient times, what was the fastest means of travel? Boat

2. Control of which body of water was crucial for power south of Europe? Mediterranean Sea

3. In which years were the three Punic Wars fought? 264 B.C. - 146 B.C.

4. What was the main city of Phoenicia? Carthage

5. Who took control of Carthage's army and fought successfully for a great deal of time

against the Roman Republic? Hannibal

6. Which mountain range did Hannibal cross with elephants to invade Italy? The Alpine Mountains, or, The Alps

7. Who was victorious in the Punic Wars? The Roman Republic

5. Decline of the Roman Republic

1. When did the Roman Republic exist? 509 B.C. to 27 B.C.

2. What made it difficult for small farm owners in the Roman Republic? Low slave prices made farming less expensive for large farm owners.

3. Who lost their farms and had to move to the cities at the end of the Roman Republic? many plebeians

4. What is a deficit? A deficit is when the government spends more money than it takes in in taxes.

5. Who are called by some as the founders of Socialism? The Gracchus brothers

6. Who fought Rome in the Servile Wars? Slaves

7. Who was given the title of dictator towards the end of the Roman Republic? Julius Caesar

VI. The Roman Empire

1. Beginning of the Roman Empire

1. What happened in the Roman Republic in 60 B.C? Civil War

2. What river did Caesar cross with his army that meant Caesar wanted to control Rome? The Rubicon

3. What did Caesar say when he plunged his horse into the water? The die is cast.

4. What calendar did Julius Caesar create? Julian Calendar

5. What happened to Caesar on March 15th, 44 B.C? Caesar was murdered

6. Who was Cleopatra? She was the queen of Egypt.

7. Who was the first Roman Emperor? Octavian, later named Augustus Caesar

8. How was the Roman Empire different from the Roman Republic?
 - a. In the Roman Empire, people had to worship the emperor as if he were a god.
 - b. Citizens in the Empire had less rights than in the Republic.

c. Citizens in the Empire didn't vote for their leaders.

9. What was Pax Romana? This was a period of peace within the Empire, where trade flourished.

10. What were many Romans interested in pursuing? ..a virtuous life

11. Who was Paterfamilias? The Roman father held all the power.

12. Explain the Roman religion. Romans believed in many gods. We call this Roman mythology.

13. How many people lived in Rome in the first century A.D? 1 million

14. What was a constant danger in Rome? Fire

15. Where did wealthy Romans live? In the countryside, in villas

16. Describe the gladiator fights and the Colosseum? Slaves were trained to fight and kill and they battled in the Colosseum. More than 50,000 spectators could watch the fights.

17. What did Romans do every day? They took baths.

2. Roman Art and Architecture

1. What did Romans develop that allowed them to build monumental structures?

Concrete

Arch

Dome

2. What does an arch do? An arch allows builders to make bigger rooms, and arches are beautiful.

3. What is the best Roman example of a dome?

Pantheon

4. How do classical Greek and Roman sculpture depict man? They show humans in their ideal form.

5. Describe Roman literature? Roman writers wrote poems, plays, histories, and they wrote a great deal.

3. Roman Emperors

1. Why do historians say Caligula was bad?

Caligula killed others for his own pleasure, had incestuous relations with his mom and sisters, and cared little for the empire.

2. How was Nero bad? He too had incestuous relations, is believed to have played a part in burning Rome down and cared only for himself.

3. What did Hadrian build? Was he a good emperor? Hadrian built a wall that kept out invading Picts from northern Britain. He is considered a good emperor.

4. What do “all roads lead to Rome” mean? This means that all roads in the Roman Empire led to Rome, and that Rome was the capital of everything in the Empire.

5. Why did Emperor Diocletian split the Empire? He believed the empire had grown too big and diverse to manage from one center.

6. Name three things Constantine did?

- a) He reunited the Roman Empire
- b) He moved the capital to Byzantium and renamed it Constantinople
- c) He allowed Romans to practice Christianity

4. Christianity

1. When did Christianity begin? Christianity began with the birth of Jesus Christ, over 2000 years ago.

2. Who is the founder of Christianity? Jesus Christ

3. What are the teachings of Jesus Christ?

a. God is a Father to all people and Jesus is the savior

b. People are called to love and forgive others

c. People are called to ask forgiveness of sins and repent

d. People are called to deny themselves and follow Jesus

4. Who were the leaders of the early Christian Church? The Apostles

5. How did Jesus die? Romans crucified him.
6. What did the Apostolic Fathers do? They wrote about Christianity and spread the news of Jesus.
7. What did Romans do to Christians? Romans persecuted Christians
8. What did Emperor Theodosius do in A.D. 380?
He made Catholic Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire.

5. Fall of the Roman Empire

List the differences between the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire.

West	East
Latin	Greek is the language
Rome	Constantinople

List the reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire:

- Rome Expanded too Much
- Moral Decline of Society
- Corruption
- Diseases
- Inflation
- Weak Economy
- High Taxes
- High Divorce Rate
- Expensive Army

1. What year did the Roman Empire fall? A.D.

476

2. Which barbarian general conquered

Rome? Odoacer

3. Who controlled the areas that used to be the Roman Empire in the year A.D. 500? Various German Barbarian Tribes, such as:

- a) Vandals
- b) Ostrogoths
- c) Visigoths
- d) Franks
- e) Angles
- f) Saxons

Medieval Civilizations and Early Modern Civilizations

Below is a basic understanding of Medieval Civilizations, beginning with a review of the Roman Republic, continuing with the beginning of Medieval Civilizations in A.D. 476 through the end of the Medieval Civilizations with the beginning of the Renaissance, and then continuing through the Early Modern Ages with the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment.

I. Medieval Europe

1. Geography

1. Which continent is the second

smallest? Europe

2. What mountains form the eastern border of

Europe? Ural Mountains

3. What makes travelling in Europe easier? Rivers

What ocean is to the west of Europe? Atlantic

Ocean

What mountains separate Italy from the rest of Europe? Alps

What is the largest European mountain? Mount Blanc

What is unique about Europe and farming?

Europe is the continent with the largest percentage of farmable land.

What is Europe's largest river? Volga

Does Europe have many natural resources? Yes

2. Medieval Byzantine Empire

1. When did the Medieval Ages begin? A.D.

476

2. What do some historians call the Eastern

Roman Empire? The Byzantine Empire

3. Who named the city of

Constantinople? Constantine

4. Between which two continents is

Constantinople? Europe and Asia

5. In the 500s, which emperor defeated many

barbarian tribes to expand the Eastern Roman

Empire? Justinian

6. Which barbarian people conquered

Spain? Visigoths

7. What year did the Eastern Roman Empire fall

to the Muslim Turks? 1453

8. Who conquered the Holy Land from the

Christians of the Eastern Roman Empire in the

600s? Arab Muslims

3. Medieval Byzantine Society

1. What year did the Great Schism occur? 1054

2. Who were the two missionaries who brought

Christianity to the Slavs? St. Cyril and St.

Methodius

3. Which alphabet did the two Greek

missionaries create for the Russians? The Cyrillic

Alphabet

4. What two religions did the Roman Catholic

Church break into in 1054? Roman Catholic

Church and Orthodox Church

5. Which Byzantine city was at the crossroads of

trade routes for Europe, Asia, and Africa?

Constantinople

6. In A.D. 380, who declared the Roman Catholic

Church as the official religion of the Roman

Empire? Emperor Theodosius I

7. Who eventually conquered the Byzantine

Empire? The Muslim Turks

8. What year did the Byzantine Empire end? 1453

9. Who was the last Byzantine Emperor's niece

who married Ivan III? Sophia Paleologue

10. What did some Russians call their empire

after Sophia Paleologue married Ivan III? The

Third Rome

4. Barbarian Europe

1. What is the study of a civilization before

writing? Prehistory

2. About when were the Medieval Ages? 476

A.D. – 1500

3. What did the Romans call the Germanic, Slavic, and Celtic tribes who had no written language? Barbarians
4. Which people of Asia conquered large areas of land in the fourth the fifth centuries? The Huns
5. Which Germanic tribe established the country of France? The Franks
6. Which tribes established the country of England? Angles, Saxons, and Jutes
7. In 51 B.C., which people practiced human sacrifices? The Germanic barbarians
8. How did early Germanic tribes determine if someone were innocent or guilty? Trial by ordeal

9. What did the Germanic, Slavic, and Celtic peoples believe in? They believed in many gods. They were pagans.

5. The Spread of Christianity and Roman

Values

1. What was one institution that survived the collapse of the Roman Empire? The Roman Catholic Church

2. Who was the leader of the Roman Catholic Church? The pope.

3. What religious belief were the Catholics? Christian

4. Who converted the European barbarians of the middle ages? The monks, nuns, and Catholics

5. Who was the missionary to the Irish? St.

Patrick

6. Who was the missionary to the Germans? St.

Boniface

7. Who was the missionary to the English? St.

Augustine of Canterbury

8. Who established the first monastery? St.

Benedict

6. Founding of Western Europe

1. Who was the first French king who was

baptized a Catholic Christian? Clovis I

2. In what year was Clovis I crowned king? 485

3. What does the Catholic Church call

France? The Church's first daughter

4. Who defeated the Muslims and stopped them from overtaking what would become France in 732? Charles Martel (Charles the Hammer)

5. Who became the first Holy Roman Emperor in 800? Charlemagne (Charles Martel's grandson)

6. What was the educational and philosophical movement Charlemagne promoted in Europe called? The Carolingian Renaissance.

7. After Charlemagne's son died, what happened to his empire? It split into three

7. Founding of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland

1. Who and what did the Romans conquer in A.D. 43? Britain

2. When did the Roman soldiers leave

Britain? 410

3. Which barbarian tribes invaded Britain?

Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and later, Vikings

4. Who was the first Anglo-Saxon king? King

Alfred the Great

5. When did Alfred the Great rule? In the 800s

6. Who invaded Britain and Ireland in 800s-

1000s? Vikings

7. Who led the last successful invasion of

England? 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, William

the Conqueror

8. Medieval Russia

1. Who settled along the rivers of Black and

Baltic Seas in the early 6th century? Slavs

2. In the 800s, who conquered the Russian Slavs? Swedish Vikings

3. What were common practices of the Russians and Vikings? Human sacrifice and polygamy

4. In the ninth and tenth centuries, what did many of the Russians convert? They converted to Christianity

5. Who is known as the Apostle to the Russians? Saint Vladimir

Who conquered the Russians in the 1200s? Mongols

Who defeated the Mongols? Grand Duke Ivan and the Russians

Who was a very cruel Medieval Russian leader? Ivan the Terrible

9. Feudalism

1. What was the economic system of Medieval Europe? Feudalism

2. In feudalism, who was at the head? The King

3. What did the serfs do? They worked on the farms.

4. What did the knights do? They protected the serfs, fought in wars, and served the king.

5. What was the manor? The manor was the center of the village, where the lord and his wife lived, and it acted as the hospital.

10. The Age of Faith

1. What provided hope, education, and medicine during the Medieval Ages? The Roman Catholic Church

2. What ended the European practice of human sacrifice and polygamy? The Roman Catholic Church

3. What can different levels of power be called? Hierarchy

4. What abuses occurred in the Church from 800s – 1000s? bribery, having children

5. What movement cleaned up the Church? The Cluniac Reforms

6. What was it called when someone spoke against a belief of the church? Heresy

7. What was a punishment for heresy?

Excommunication – a person would be kicked out of the church

8. What did cardinals do? Cardinals advised the pope, and they chose the pope

11. Art, Education, and Architecture

1. Who supported the arts and education in Medieval Europe? The Roman Catholic Church

2. Describe Romanesque architecture: thick walls, small windows, rounded arches

3. Describe Gothic architecture: tall windows, much lighter inside

4. What was illumination? Monks would copy the Bible and literature and decorate the books

5. Who maintained literature? The Monks

6. What did ST. Thomas Aquinas teach? He taught that faith and reason go together

7. What did Father Roger Bacon help develop?

The Scientific Method

12. The Crusades

1. In what year did Muslims conquer the Holy Land from the Christians? 638

2. What do Christians call the land where Jesus lived? The Holy Land

3. From 1015-1241 Christians fought to win back the Holy Land and to force the Muslims to allow Christians to pilgrimage to the Holy Land. What were these battles called? The Crusades

4. Did the Christians win any land in the Crusades? No

5. Did the Muslims lose anything in the Holy Land? The Muslims agreed to stop harassing, kidnapping, or killing Christians who go to the Holy Land on pilgrimage.

13. Conflict Between Kings and Popes

1. What is investiture? This is the power to choose the bishop.

2. Did the Pope or the King have the power of investiture? The Pope and the King fought over this power. Sometimes, the Pope held this power. Sometimes, the King held this power.

3. What are powers the Pope held over the King?

a. Excommunication: the Pope could kick someone out of the Church, and that meant they were going to hell.

b. Interdiction: The Pope could rule that no church services would occur, like no baptisms, no weddings, no funerals. The people would then rise up and force the king to change his policies.

4. What powers did the king have over the Pope?

a. The army

b. Feudalism- the king controlled the economy

14. Development of Individual Liberty

1. Which medieval country offered the most liberty in the world? England

2. What did the English king have to sign in 1215 that limited his power? The Magna Carta

3. Who was the last person to conquer England? William the Conqueror, in 1066

4. In 1289, England started the oldest representative group of people. What was this called? The Parliament

5. What documents in America show that Americans were strongly influenced by the English? The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

15. Muslims and Jews in Medieval Europe

1. Who controlled most of Spain and Portugal from 700 – 1492? Muslims, called Moors

2. How did Muslims treat Christians from 700 – 1000? Christians could practice their religion, but only in private?

3. How did Muslims treat Christians from 1000-1492? Christians were not allowed to have the Bible in their possession.

4. What was reconquista? Christians of Spain retook Spain from the Muslims.

5. Where were the Jews from Spain originally from? Jerusalem. The Roman Empire kicked them out of the Holy Land.

6. By law, what profession could Jews hold in Spain? Banking

7. What were pogroms? They were massacres where Christians killed Jews.

16. The End of Medieval Society

1. Crop rotation? Farmers rotated crops they grew on land in order to keep the land fertile.

2. What were letters of credit? Merchants travelled with a piece of paper that explained what the paper was worth.
3. What was a guild? Medieval tradesmen formed associations to perfect their work and to make more money.
4. What was a longbow? The longbow was a powerful weapon that could propel an arrow so fast and strong it would pierce armor.
5. What was the Hundred Years' War? From 1337 to 1453, France fought England.
6. What was the Bubonic Plague? This epidemic, also called Black Death, killed more than 1/3 of Europeans between 1347 and 1400.

II. Islamic Civilizations

1. Arabia

1. What is Arabia? It is a peninsula.
2. What is a peninsula? It is a body of land surrounded by water on three sides.
3. Who were Bedouins? Bedouins were nomads who were fierce warriors.
4. What are oases? Oases are natural springs in Arabia.
5. What do you find near large oases? Near large oases you find cities.

2. Beginnings of Islam

1. When was Muhammad born? 570
2. What religion did Muhammad found and what do we call its believers? He founded Islam and

believers are called Muslims.

3. How many wives did Muhammad have? 11

4. How many wives can Muslims have? 4

5. What is the holy book of Islam? The Koran

6. List two of the five pillars of Islam:

a. Pray five times a day

b. Give to the community

7. What is the name of the building Muslims

worship in?

Muslims worship God in a mosque.

3. Spread of Islam

1. What is the successor of Muhammad

called? Caliph

2. Who is a Shiite? He is a Muslim who thinks the

Caliph should be a blood relative of Muhammad.

3. Who is a Sunni? He is a Muslim who thinks the Caliph doesn't have to be a blood relative of Muhammad.

4. What did Muslim armies do from about 600 – 1100? They conquered many territories and converted many people to Islam.

5. What is jihad? It is a Holy War for Muslims.

6. Who invaded Spain and tried to conquer Europe? Muslims

7. Who conquered the Christian Holy Land from the Romans? Muslims

4. Islamic Golden Age

1. When was the Islamic Golden Age? About 700s to 1200s

2. To make money what did many Muslims do?

They traded to foreign markets around the world.

3. What did Avicenna write? He wrote one of the world's first encyclopedias.

5. Art

1. Why were Muslims not able to depict humans in art? Muslims were afraid people would worship the artwork.

2. What is arabesque? Arabesque is a design that resembles flowers or vines.

3. What is the Taj Mahal? It is a Muslim mausoleum.

III. The Ottoman Turks

1. Who conquered most of the Arab Muslim Empire and then established a new Empire in the 11th century? The Turks did.

2. How did the Turks treat Christian pilgrims trying to visit the Holy Land?

The Turks abused the pilgrims and would not allow them to visit the Holy Land.

3. Why did Pope Urban II call for a Crusade against the Muslim Turks?

The Pope wanted Christians to visit the Holy Land and to win the Holy Land back from the Muslims.

4. What was the result of the Crusades? The Turks won, but the Christians won the right to visit the Holy Land.

5. Who were the Ottoman Turks? The Ottoman Turks were an Asian people who conquered Arab Muslim Empires. The Turks were pagans, but converted to Islam.

6. Who were the Janissary Corps? The Turks invaded Europe and stole young Christian boys. The Turks trained the boys to be vicious fighters and to be Muslims. The Janissary Corps was a fierce army made up of kidnapped Christian boys.

7. What happened to Constantinople? The Turks conquered it. The Christians fled to Europe. The Turks renamed it Istanbul.

8. What did the Sultan try to do to Europe? The Sultan tried to conquer Europe and make it Muslim.

9. What was the last battle that stopped the Sultan and the Turks from conquering Europe? The Battle of Lepanto.

IV. Genghis Khan and the Mongols

1. Who destroyed much of the Islamic Empires in the Medieval Ages? The Mongols destroyed the Islamic Empires in the Medieval Ages, and the Christian Crusaders made it weaker.

2. Who was Genghis Khan? He was the leader of the Mongols.

3. What was the purpose of the Crusades? Christians wanted to be able to visit the Holy Land and to win the Holy Land back from the Muslims.

4. What was the Reconquista? It was a 700 year war the Spanish Catholics fought against the Muslims in Spain. The Spanish won in 1492.

V. Medieval Africa

1. Geography

1. Name the second largest continent. Africa

2. Why do we call Africa a plateau

continent? Africa is a plateau continent because most of it is 3,000 feet above sea level.

3. Name the world's largest desert. Sahara

4. What provides excellent farmland in northern

Egypt? The Nile River

5. What is the large river in West Africa? The

Niger River

6. Name the main products of medieval

Africa: gold, salt, copper, iron, and slaves

7. Why was medieval Africa isolated? The plateau and Sahara Desert made it difficult for outsiders to venture into Africa.

8. What enabled Europeans to explore Africa? Inventions like the compass, astrolabe, and better ships enabled Europeans to explore Africa.

2. Ghana and West Africa

1. What challenge do historians have in learning about ancient and medieval Africa? Outside of Egypt, Africans had no written language.

2. What river in West Africa was the site of 3 great medieval civilizations? The Niger River

3. How did people of Ghana earn money? They traded gold, diamonds, and slaves.

4. If you were a West African woman, what wouldn't you like? Your husband could have as many wives as he could afford.

5. What did North African Muslims trade with Ghana? Salt, tools

6. Who was Mansa Musa? HE was a fabulously wealthy king of Ghana.

3. East Africa

1. What were the Swahili city-states? These were small kingdoms on the east coast of Africa where the people did much trading with Asia.

2. What religion spread to East Africa in the 10th century? Islam

3. What was unique about the Zimbabwe king?

Only his wives and court were allowed to see him.

4. How was Zimbabwe protected? Zimbabwe had a huge stone wall around the city.

5. Which country conquered the Swahili city-states in 1480? Portugal

VI. Medieval China

1. Geography

1. Which continent is the largest in the world?

Asia

2. Which mountain range is the highest in the

world? Himalayas

3. Which mountain is the highest in the

world? Mt. Everest

4. In which continent did all of the world's most

followed religions begin? Asia

5. Which area in the world is the

coldest? Siberia

2. Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties

1. What did ancient Chinese call people from

other nations? Barbarians

2. Built in ancient times, what links two great rivers of China today? The Grand Canal

3. Name two medieval Chinese dynasties? Sui, Tang, or Song

4. What trade route linked Asia to the rest of the world? The Silk Road

5. Under the Tang, how did a person get a government job? He took a test.

6. What was invented under the Song Dynasty? Gunpowder, paper, block printing, advanced navigational tools.

3. Mongols and the Ming Dynasty

1. Who lived as shepherds on the steppe of Northern China? Mongols

2. Who organized these shepherds of Northern

China to form the largest empire in the history of the world? Genghis Khan

3. What is cavalry? Horse mounted soldiers

4. Which Mongol ruler was the grandson of Genghis Khan and the Emperor of China? Kublai Khan

5. Which European worked for Kublai Khan for many years? Marco Polo

6. Did the Chinese enjoy being ruled by the Mongols or did the Chinese hate being ruled by the Mongols? The Chinese hated the Mongols.

7. Which dynasty overthrew the Mongols? The Ming Dynasty

8. Under the Ming Dynasty, did China open or close itself to the world? China isolated itself to the world

VII. Medieval Japan

1. What is a chain of islands? Archipelago
2. What did the ancient Japanese believe about the sun? They believed that the sun first rose and first set over Japan.
3. What was the religion of medieval Japanese? Shinto. They believed in many gods. The second main religion was Buddhism.
4. Today's emperor can trace his family back to which medieval clan? The Yamato
5. What were Japanese military rulers called? Shogun
6. What were the land-owning lords called in Japan? Daimyo
7. What were the medieval warriors

called? Samurai

8. What is the samurai honor code called?

Bushido

9. Who were hired spies or assassins during

medieval Japan? Ninjas

10. Who tried to conquer medieval

Japan? Kublai Khan

11. What did the Japanese believe defeated

Kublai Khan on the ocean? The Kamikazi - the

wind of the gods.

VIII. Mesoamerica and South America

1. Geography of Mesoamerica and South America

1. What were the three most developed

American Indian civilizations in medieval

Mesoamerica and South America?

Mayas, Incas, and Aztecs

2. Where did the Mayans exist from c. 1500 B.C. -

A.D. 1519? It extended from central Mexico into northern Central America.

Mayas mainly settled in the Yucatan Peninsula.

3. Who used slash and burn agricultural

techniques? Mayas.

4. Where did the Incas establish their empire?

Incas lived in the Andes Mountains.

5. Where are the Andes located? They are

located on the western edge of South America.

6. What is the second highest mountain range in the world? The Andes are the second highest mountain range in the world.

7. Describe the Andes Mountains. They are over 20,000 feet, cold, rocky, steep, and have less oxygen than at sea level.

8. What is the world's largest rain forest? It is the Amazon. It is located west of the Andes.

9. What did Andean farmers grow? They grew chili peppers, squash, beans, cotton, peanuts, and over 200 varieties of potatoes.

10. Where did the Aztecs establish their empire? They established it in the Valley of Mexico.

11. What covered the ground when the Aztecs established their empire? Large, shallow lakes covered the floor of the valley.

2. Mayas

1. About when did the Mayan civilization exist?
c. 1500 B.C. to 1519
2. Where did Mayas settle? Mesoamerica, and primarily in the Yucatan Peninsula
3. What crops did Mayas grow? corn, beans, peppers, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton, fruit, and cacao
4. What two groups were Mayas split into? the nobles and the commoners
5. Were Mayas able to improve their lives and go into the higher class? No
6. What did Mayas priests practice that we consider as morally wrong? Maya priests sacrificed humans to their gods, and they cut the

king so he would bleed and give some of his blood to the gods.

7. What sport might have begun in Maya society?

soccer

8. What were two highly developed sciences in

Maya society? math and astronomy

9. What did Mayas have for writing? ideographs:

symbols that stood for ideas, words, or sounds

10. Were Mayas good builders? Yes. Mayas built

many huge structures made of stone that still

exist today.

11. Who conquered the Mayas? The Spanish

3. Incas

1. Who were the most powerful of the ancient

civilizations of the Americas? The Incas

2. How many people did the Incas rule? c. 12 million

3. About when did the Incan civilization exist?
from the 12th century to 1532

4. Where were the Incas located? They existed in the Andes Mountains, which is on the western edge of South America.

5. What did Incas build on the mountains to help them farm? terraces

6. What did Incas grow? chili peppers, squash, beans, cotton, peanuts, corn, and over 200 varieties of potatoes

7. What did Incas believe about the sun? Incas believed they were descendants of the sun god, Inti.

8. Could Incas improve their lives through hard work? No. They were born either commoners or nobles.

9. What did commoners have to do throughout their lives? Commoners had to serve the government by building, working on farms, and serving in the military.

10. What is the most well-known Incan city? Machu Picchu.

11. Who conquered the Incas? The Spanish

4. The Aztecs

1. About when did the Aztec Empire exist? from 1200 to 1521

2. What did other tribes consider the Aztecs? barbarians

3. What did the Aztecs name their capital city, which was an island? Tenochtitlan
4. What did Aztec farmers grow? corn, tomatoes, potatoes, chili peppers, and squash
5. What were Aztecs known for being? fierce warriors
6. How many people did Aztec emperor Montezuma rule? 10 million
7. What did the Aztecs believe their god Huitzilopochtli need to be strong and keep the sun up? human blood sacrificed to it
8. Explain how Aztecs sacrificed humans. Aztec priests would take the victim to the top of a pyramid, cut his beating heart out, throw the heart down the center of the pyramid where a

hole was, and toss the body over the steep steps.

9. What were Aztecs good at? building and making jewelry

10. Why did Aztecs have many enemies? When Aztecs conquered, they murdered many of the enemy through a brutal human sacrificial ritual. This created more enemies of the Aztecs.

11. Who conquered the Aztecs? The Spanish

12. Who build Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlan? The Spanish

IX. Renaissance, Reformation

1. What was the Reformation? In the Reformation, the Catholic Christian Church split into the Catholic Church and various Protestant Churches.

2. Who was Martin Luther? Martin Luther was a German Catholic priest who began the Reformation in 1527, eventually establishing the Lutheran religion.

3. Who are the Protestants? Protestants are Christians who are not Catholics. They broke from the Catholic Church and “protested” against the Church.

4. What is the Protestant Work Ethic? The Protestant work ethic is a belief of Protestants

that if a person works hard God will shower him with blessings.

5. What is religious freedom and in which American colonies was it practiced? In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, colonists could practice any Christian religion they wanted.

6. What was the Enlightenment? The Enlightenment was a European intellectual movement that emphasized the importance of reason and individualism.

7. What are natural rights? Some philosophers argue that natural rights are those that God created each person with: the rights to life, liberty, and the right to private property.

8. Who was John Locke? Locke was an English writer who wrote extensively about natural rights.

9. Who was Adam Smith? Smith was an English writer who wrote about capitalism. He is called the father of modern capitalism.

10. What is capitalism? Capitalism is an economic model where individuals have freedom to make financial decisions and the government does not try to control their actions.

11. What was the Renaissance? The Renaissance was a rebirth of classical Greek and Roman thought and art in Europe. It marks the end of the Medieval Ages.

12. What was the Age of Exploration? In the 1400s-1700s, Europeans explored and colonized much of the world.

13. Who was Prince Henry the Navigator? This Portuguese Prince sponsored Europeans to explore and map the world.

14. Who was Bartholomew Diaz? Diaz was the first to sail around the southern tip of Africa.

15. Who was Vasco de Gama? Vasco de Gama was the first to sail to India and back to Portugal.

X. Enlightenment, Age of Exploration

1. Who was Christopher Columbus? Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who discovered America for Spain.
2. What was the Reconquista? The Reconquista was a war where Christian Spaniards reconquered their country from the Muslim Moors (c. 700 – 1492).
3. Who are the American Indians? American Indians are also known as Native Americans.
4. What is polygamy? Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.
5. What is Columbus Day? Columbus Day is a federal holiday set aside to honor Columbus' discovery of America.

American History

I. Medieval Beginnings of the United States of America

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4. What is the Protestant Work Ethic? The Protestant work ethic is a belief of Protestants that if a person works hard God will shower him with blessings.

5. What is religious freedom and where in the English colonies could it be practiced? In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, colonists could practice any Christian religion they wanted. This is called religious freedom.

6. What was the Enlightenment? The Enlightenment was a European intellectual movement that emphasized the importance of reason and individualism.

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II. European Colonization of America

1. Native Americans

1. Who were the Woodland Indians? These Indians lived from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
2. What was the Iroquois League? This was a confederation of Woodland Indian tribes.
3. Who were the Navajo? These were farmers of the Southwest.
4. Who were the Plains Indians? These lived on the American Plains, hunted buffalo, and lived in tipis.

2. Spanish and French Colonies in America

1. What is meant by Spanish Colonization? Spain colonized much of North and South America in the 1400s-1700s.
2. When was the first Spanish Thanksgiving in America? The first Spanish Thanksgiving in America was held in 1565.
3. Who was Father Junipero Serra? Father Serra established Catholic missions in California in the late 1700s.
4. What did Jacques Cartier do? Jacques Cartier explored Canada for France in the 1500s.
5. Who was Father Isaac Jogues? Father Isaac Jogues was a French Catholic missionary to North America who was murdered by the Mohawks in 1646.
6. Who claimed the Mississippi River Valley in 1682? The French claimed the Mississippi River

Valley in 1682.

7. What did Samuel de Champlain found?
Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec for France.

8. What did Francisco Coronado discover?
Francisco Coronado discovered the Grand Canyon for Spain.

3. Founding of American Exceptionalism:

Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation

1. What was Jamestown? Jamestown was the first successful English settlement in North America in 1607. It is located in the colony of Virginia.

2. What was Plymouth Plantation? This was the English settlement in Massachusetts, founded in 1620.

3. What was the London Company? The London Company, a corporation, established

Jamestown. The London Company became the Virginia Company.

4. What was the Starving Time? The Starving Time is when over 400 settlers died in 1609-1610 at Jamestown.

5. Who was Pocahontas? Pocahontas was an Indian woman who lived near Jamestown. She married John Rolfe and died of tuberculosis after visiting England.

6. What was the Great Charter of Virginia? The Great Charter of Virginia allowed Jamestown settlers to have private property. This right eventually saved the colony.

7. What products made Virginia successful? English settlers grew tobacco and sold it in Europe. Virginia became known as the "Tobacco

Colony.”

8. Who were the Pilgrims? Pilgrims are defined as people on a religious journey. The Pilgrims of America established Plymouth Plantation for religious reasons.

9. Who were Samoset and Squanto? Samoset and Squanto taught the Pilgrims farming techniques.

10. What was the first English American Thanksgiving? Pilgrims celebrated Thanksgiving to God in 1621. It is the first English Thanksgiving in America.

4. American Exceptionalism Takes Hold in the English Colonies

1. What is American Exceptionalism? American Exceptionalism means the unique characteristics of the American experience and people.

2. What is “limited government?” Limited government means a government that accomplishes a minimum amount of activities and allows for maximum liberty for its citizens.

3. What is Constitutionalism? Constitutionalism is the ideas, attitudes, and laws that limit the power of government to those expressly written.

4. What is religious freedom? Religious freedom is the right to practice or not practice a faith and it was born in English colonial America.

5. What is private property? Private property is property that is owned by a person.

6. What was Bacon's Rebellion? In Bacon's Rebellion, English colonists rebelled against the governor whom they saw as corrupt.
7. What are the English Bill of Rights? The English Bill of Rights was a 1689 document that listed the rights every Englishman enjoys.
8. Log cabin: Log cabins were the first homes for English settlers in America.

5. Life in the Colonies

1. What drink did colonists have nearly every day? Colonists brewed and drank beer. One reason for this was to sanitize the water.
2. What was a common colonial meal? Corn mush was a common colonial meal.
3. What occupation did most English colonists

have? 90% of English colonists in the 1600s were farmers.

4. What were blue laws? Blue laws restricted activities on Sundays in honor of Christ.

5. Describe the southern colonies: The southernmost colonists grew tobacco, lived in warmer temperature, and some owned slaves.

6. Describe the New England Colonies: The northernmost colonists were small farmers, experienced colder winters, and saw the beginning of the American Revolution.

7. Who were the Puritans? Puritans were Protestants from England who made up a “Mass Migration” to New England from 1620-1640.

8. Describe the Middle Colonies: Middle Colonies were nicknamed the “bread colonies”

because they had rich soil.

9. Where in the colonies was there religious freedom? Rhode Island, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania had religious freedom. In the other colonies, colonists had to belong to a particular religion.

6. The Southern Colonies

1. What was the most populated colony? Virginia was the most populated colony and was the home of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and Patrick Henry.

2. Which crop was the most important colonial crop of the South in the 1600s? Tobacco became the most important crop in many Southern

colonies of the 1600s.

3. What was the climate of the colonial South?

The southern climate was hot and humid in the summer with mild winters.

4. Which business founded Virginia? The London Company founded Virginia. It became the Virginia Company.

5. Who established Maryland? Lord Baltimore established Maryland so Catholics and people of all faiths could practice their religion.

6. What were large farms with slaves in the South? Plantations were large farms with slaves in the South.

7. The New England Colonies

1. Which city in New England was one of the

most important in the beginning of the American Revolution? Boston, Massachusetts was the site of many important events in the American Revolution.

2. Where did the American Revolution begin? At the skirmish of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the American Revolution started.

3. Describe the New England Climate: New England climate is cold, wet, and has four seasons.

4. What was a small factory powered by water called? A mill is a small factory run by water.

5. Who established the Massachusetts Bay Colony and who became the predominant people of this colony? The Pilgrims started the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the Puritans

became the predominant people of
Massachusetts.

6. What was the Great Migration? In the Great Migration, more than 20,000 Puritans left England for Massachusetts from 1629 to 1640.

7. Who founded the colony of Connecticut?
Thomas Hooker founded the colony of Connecticut.

8. In Connecticut, what limited the powers of government? The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut limits the powers of government and provides for balanced branches of government.

9. What was a dating ritual for Puritans when they wanted to marry? Bundling was a Puritan dating ritual where the young man and young

woman were sewn inside separate bags and slept next to each other before approval was given for marriage.

10. Who founded the colony of Rhode Island?

Roger Williams founded the colony of Rhode Island.

8. The Middle Colonies

1. Which colonies were known as the “Bread Colonies?” The Middle Colonies had extremely rich soil and were called the Bread Colonies.

2. What was the Northwest Passage? Europeans falsely believed there was a waterway through North America to the Pacific Ocean and called it the Northwest Passage.

3. Who explored North America and has a bay in

New York named after him? Henry Hudson explored North America. Hudson Bay is named after him.

4. What guaranteed colonists in New York rights?

The Charter of Liberties guaranteed citizens of New York certain rights.

5. Who founded Pennsylvania? William Penn

founded Pennsylvania. Pennsylvanians had religious freedom.

6. What was Pennsylvania known as because of

its location among the colonies? Pennsylvania became known as the Keystone State because it was in the middle of the Atlantic States.

9. Early Indian Wars

1. Who led the Indians in fighting the settlers at Jamestown in the early 1600s? Chief

Opechankano

2. Which war was fought between the Jamestown settlers and the Indians, 1634-1638?

The Pequot War

3. What is an act of terrible cruelty during war? A war atrocity

4. In 1763, Indians defeated the British in Virginia at which battle? The Battle of Bloody Run

5. From 1675-1676, what was name of the war the colonists fought against the Indians? King Phillip's War.

6. Who was a Virginian who organized war

parties against the Indians in the latter half of the

1600s? Nathaniel Bacon

III. The American Revolution

1. Early Causes of the American Revolution

1. Which document formally separated the 13 English colonies from Great Britain and announced the birth of a new country, the United States of America? The Declaration of Independence

2. What was a religious movement in the 1730s and 1740s that emphasized Jesus Christ and individual responsibility? The Great Awakening

3. The French and the Indians fought the British and the English colonists for control over North America in which war from 1754-1763? The French and Indian War

4. Which young English colonist fought in the French and Indian War as an officer? George

Washington

5. Who was King of Great Britain during the American Revolution? King George III

2. Land Regulation, Taxes, and Conflict

1. Great Britain forbade colonists to travel west of the Appalachian Mountains by issuing which order? The Proclamation of 1763

2. Who fought in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution? He was an explorer and adventurer who established a road for colonists, called the Wilderness Road, through the Appalachian Mountains. Daniel Boone

3. What were a series of British laws aimed at severely limiting Americans' sailing and trading rights? Navigation Acts

4. The British forced Americans to pay a fee to get a stamp on every official document with which law? Stamp Act of 1765

5. Which representative in the Virginia House of Burgesses bravely stated, "Give me liberty, or give me death?" Patrick Henry

6. Which law forced Americans to house and feed British soldiers? Quartering Act of 1765

7. What were groups of colonial leaders called who communicated with each other to plan activities against the British? Committees of Correspondence

8. In 1770, British soldiers shot and killed five colonists in self-defense. Paul Revere's engraving made it look like it was the fault of the British soldiers. What is this event known as?

The Boston Massacre

9. In 1773, Bostonians dumped large amounts of tea into the harbor to avoid paying British taxes on the tea. What is this event called? The Boston Tea Party

10. Great Britain passed the Coercive Acts in 1774 which took away Massachusetts' self-government. What was the name the colonists called these Acts? The Intolerable Acts

3. Moving Toward War

1. In 1774, delegates from 12 colonies met for the first time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, boycotted British goods, and wrote King George III a letter asking him to rescind the Intolerable Acts. What was this meeting called? First

Continental Congress

2. In the House of Burgesses in Virginia, who stated, "Give me liberty or give me death?"

Patrick Henry

3. Which colonist said this: "A man's house is his castle," and "No taxation without representation?" James Otis

4. Who wanted a strong, federal government and favored the Constitution? John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison were in this group.

The Federalists

5. Who was against the Constitution and wanted a weaker federal government and stronger state governments? The Anti-Federalists, such as Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Sam Adams, and James Monroe were in this group.

6. What is a list of 10 individual and states' rights the federal government can never infringe upon?

They are the first ten amendments to the Constitution: The Bill of Rights

7. John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James

Madison wrote a series of essays to persuade

Americans to adopt the Constitution. What are these called? The Federalist Papers

8. What was a group of people united by a single

cause that tried to influence the government to

agree with their cause called in the early days of the American republic? A faction

9. What is another way of saying tyranny?

Despotism

7. What is called a limit of how many times a

politician can be elected to one office? Term

Limit

8. Who is called the Father of the Constitution?

James Madison is, because he is the principal author of the Constitution.

4. The Beginning of the American Revolution

1. What was the first “battle” of the American

Revolution? The skirmish at Lexington and

Concorde in 1775 (April 19th, 1775)

2. Who warned colonists the British army was

approaching Lexington and Concorde? William

Dawes and Paul Revere

3. Who did the Continental Congress

commission Commander of the Continental

Army? George Washington

4. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

5. What are four things the Declaration of Independence proclaims? This is the document that contains the ideals of the United States of America, lists the reasons it separated from Great Britain, proclaims the universal beliefs of the rights of the individual, and the role of God and government regarding these rights. It became official on July 4, 1776.

6. Who was an English philosopher who wrote about natural rights--life, liberty, and the right to own private property.? John Locke

7. At which battle in 1776 (December 26th, 1776) did Washington lead his army across the Delaware River on Christmas night and won? The

Battle of Trenton

8. In the winter of 1777-1778, the Continental Army survived a tough winter and trained for war at which fort? Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

9. Who wrote Common Sense, a political tract that inspired Americans to fight Great Britain for independence.? Thomas Paine

10. Who was an American naval hero in the American Revolution? Captain John Paul Jones

10. Who was a multi-talented American who persuaded France to join the war against the British? Benjamin Franklin

12. Washington led the Continental Army and worked with the French to capture the British Army at which town in Virginia, in 1781 in the last battle of the war? Yorktown

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3. Who edited and revised the Declaration of

Independence? Ben Franklin and John Adams

edited and revised the Declaration of

Independence with Jefferson.

4. Who did Jefferson and the American Founding Fathers state gave man individual rights? In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote that the “Creator,” or God, gave individuals their rights. The Founding Fathers believed that all people get their rights from God.

5. What idea means that citizens have the same rights? It is an ideal expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Political Equality

6. What is a word that means an idea that individuals look to as a goal? Ideal

7. Englishman John Locke wrote about Natural Rights. What were his main ideas? He wrote that God gave man the right to life, liberty, and private property. He wrote that government is created to

protect these God-given rights.

8. What is something owned by an individual and protected in the Constitution? Private Property

6. Defeat, Surprise, and Survival

1. At which battle (August 26, 1776) did the British nearly completely destroy the Continental Army, but Washington escaped with 3,000 soldiers? Battle of Long Island

2. At which battle (December 26, 1776) did Washington lead the Continental Army to cross the icy Delaware River and capture Trenton? Battle of Trenton

3. At which battle on January 3, 1777 did the Americans beat the British? It was right after the battle of Trenton. Battle of Princeton

4. At which two battles did the British beat the Americans and capture Philadelphia? The Battle of Brandywine and the Battle of Germantown (1777)

5. During the winter of 1777-1778, the Continental Army stayed at which location? They were underfed and ill-clothed, but managed to train and drill for war. Valley Forge

6. Who wrote Common Sense and The American Tract, two essays that inspired Americans to fight for freedom? Thomas Paine

7. Who achieved heroic success as a captain in the American Revolution and is often called the Father of the American Navy? John Paul Jones

8. After which battle the Americans won in battle in 1778, the French joined the war against the

British? Battle of Saratoga

9. At which battle in October 1781 did the Americans and French beat the British in the last battle of the American Revolution? Yorktown

10. In which treaty in 1783 did Great Britain acknowledge the United States of America as an independent country? Treaty of Paris

IV. The Articles of Confederation: 1777-

1789

1. What document established the first governing document of the United States of America, which lasted from 1777-1789? The Articles of Confederation
2. In the Articles of Confederation, what was the one branch of government established?
Congress.
3. In Congress under the Articles of Confederation, how many states had to agree to agree to enact a law? 7 out of 13
4. Under the Articles of Confederation, how many states had to agree to go to war or sign a treaty? 9 out of 13
5. Under the Articles of Confederation, how

many states were needed to agree to change the Articles of Confederation? 13

6. What established how the Northwest would be admitted into the U.S? It prohibited slavery.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

7. What established how the Southwest would be admitted into the U.S? It allowed slavery. The Southwest Ordinance of 1789

V. The Constitution

1. Making of the Constitution

1. Who wanted a stronger federal government and favored the adoption of Constitution? The Federalists

2. Who wanted a weaker federal government and wanted to continue with the Articles of Confederation? The Anti-Federalists

3. What was a meeting where state delegates met and wrote the Constitution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania? The Constitutional Convention

4. Who proposed the Virginia Plan, a plan that called for a three-branch government and a democratically elected Congress? James Madison

5. Which plan called for a three-branch

government with Congress composed of one state per vote? William Paterson's New Jersey Plan

6. Which compromise called for two houses of Congress – one democratically chosen and one chosen by the state legislatures? The Great Compromise, by Roger Sherman

7. Under the Constitution, slavery remained in the United States, but there was a compromise reached between North and South about how to count the slaves for representation. What was the compromise called? 3/5 Compromise

8. What are the first ten amendments, or changes, to the Constitution? The Bill of Rights: They guarantee individual's and states' rights.

9. What is the principle that the federal

government is not all-powerful and individuals and states retain great power? Limited Government

2. Principles of the Constitution

1. Which phrase is a quote from James Madison which means that the Founding Fathers saw individuals as imperfect beings who would try to have as much power as possible? Because of this, the Constitution limits the power of government. Men are not angels.

2. What phrase means a government that cannot do everything? Limited Government

3. What is the idea of two governments operating within one geographical area, with each government responsible for different duties?

Federalism

4. What is an idea where citizens choose leaders and everyone has to follow the law (rule of law)?

Republicanism

5. What means when a government has different branches with separate and equal powers?

Separation of Powers

6. What is an idea where each branch of government has powers over the other branches, so that each branch can make sure that not one branch becomes too powerful? Checks and

Balances

7. The American Founding Fathers thought that God gave individuals their rights. The role of the Constitution and the government is to protect these rights, and to never take them away. What

is this known as? Individual Rights

8. What means that individuals control their own lives, and that it is the people who create the government and give government power to rule?

Sovereignty of the people

3. Individual Rights

1. What guarantees individuals the rights to free speech, religious freedom, freedom of the press, and the right to assemble? The First Amendment

2. What guarantees the right to bear arms? This right was meant to ensure Americans had the right to own guns and to have state militias that could be a counterweight to the country's army. The Second Amendment

3. Which amendment states citizens cannot be forced to house and feed soldiers? This amendment was written to make sure what King George III decreed for the colonists would never again happen. The Third Amendment

4. Which amendment provides for no unreasonable searches and seizures? The Fourth Amendment

5. Which amendment states that people cannot be forced to testify against themselves in court? The Fifth Amendment

6. Which amendment states that citizens have the right to a speedy and public trial? The Sixth Amendment

7. Which amendment citizens have the right to a jury trial in certain cases? The Seventh

Amendment

8. Which amendment states the federal government cannot impose excessive bail, fines, or cruel and unusual punishment? The Eighth Amendment

9. Which amendment states that rights not listed in the Constitution are retained by the people? This means that just because a right may not be written in the Constitution does not mean that a person does not have that right. The Ninth Amendment

10. Which amendment states that all power not specifically given to the federal government in the Constitution is retained by the people or the states? The Tenth Amendment

11. What contain 10 basic rights of individuals

and states and guarantees the federal government will never take away these rights?

The Bill of Rights

VI. Era of the Founding Fathers, 1787-1825

1. Ratification of the Constitution

1. Who wanted a strong, federal government and favored the Constitution? Federalists: John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison were Federalists.

2. Who was against the Constitution and wanted a weaker federal government and stronger state governments? The Anti-Federalists: Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Sam Adams, and James Monroe were Anti-

Federalists.

3. What is a list of 10 individual and states' rights the federal government can never infringe upon?

The Bill of Rights

4. What did John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison write to persuade Americans to adopt the Constitution? The Federalist Papers

5. What is a group of people united by a single cause and they try to influence the government to agree with their cause? A faction

6. What is another way of saying tyranny?

Despotism

7. What is a limit of how many times a politician can be elected to one office called? Term-limit

8. Who is called the "Father of the Constitution?"

James Madison is the principal author of the Constitution.

2. The American People

1. What was the 1790 population? 4,000,000
2. What was the 1890 population? 70,000,000
3. In what did many Americans move west? a Conestoga Wagon
4. In the early 1800s, about how many Americans were slaves? 1/7, or about 890,000
5. Which party wanted a limited, federal government and was led by Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and James Madison? The Republican Party
6. Which party wanted a strong, federal government and was led by Alexander Hamilton,

John Adams, and John Marshall? The Federalist
Party

7. What was the fastest means of travel in the
early 1800s?

3. Father of the Country

1. What were the years of the Washington
Presidency? 1789-1797

2. What is a group of advisors to the President?
Washington started this tradition. The Cabinet

3. Who was the first Secretary of the Treasury
and promoted a strong, federal government?
Alexander Hamilton

4. Who was the first Secretary of State and
wanted strong state governments? Thomas
Jefferson

5. In which rebellion did Pennsylvania farmers revolt against a federal tax and Washington suppressed the rebellion with 13,000 soldiers?

The Whiskey Rebellion

6. In 1789, the French removed the French King, beheaded him, and embarked on a bloody and radical revolution that ended with the Napoleonic Wars. What was this event called?

The French Revolution

7. Washington warned against political parties and against fighting in foreign wars before the American military is ready in which statement?

Washington's Farewell Address

8. Who tended to be farmers, wanted a weaker navy and army, and tended to be pro-slavery in the beginning of the Republic? Republicans

9. Which party wanted a stronger, central government, tended to be anti-slavery, and were mainly merchants and bankers in the beginning of the Republic? The Federalists

10. What is the amount of money government or people owe? Debt

4. Presidency of John Adams, 1797-1801

1. Great Britain and France waged naval war against the USA and the USA didn't respond.

What was this conflict called? Quasi War: Quasi means "apparently but not really."

2. What were a number of laws that limited the free speech of journalists and all Americans and made it harder to immigrate to the USA? The Alien and Sedition Acts

3. In which election did Republican Thomas Jefferson beat Federalist John Adams, and it was the first time that presidential power changed political parties peacefully in the world in over 1700 years? The election of 1800

4. Who was President from 1797-1801? John Adams

5. The Supreme Court, Judicial Review, and Capitalism

1. What is the power the Supreme Court has to interpret a law and decide if it is constitutional or unconstitutional? Judicial Review (It is not found in the Constitution.)

2. In which Supreme Court decision did the Supreme Court give itself the power of judicial

review? Marbury v Madison (1803)

3. In which Supreme Court decision was established that a contract cannot be voided, and it helped establish capitalism, free enterprise, and open markets in America?

Dartmouth College v Woodward (1819)

4. What is a set of principles and behavior of people based on the principles of individual and property rights? Capitalism

5. What is a place where individuals can buy and sell items or services, as each person thinks is best? It is an economy where each person chooses what to do with his money, time, and talent. Free Market

6. What were the intentions of the American Founding Fathers regarding the economy? The

Founding Fathers wanted to create a society where individuals could pursue their interests and passions, and where a strong government, like a King, could not dictate to others.

7. What is an institution that goes directly against the free market, because some people have no freedom what to do with their time and talent, and money? Slavery

6. Presidency of Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809)

1. Instead of bowing to others, as was the custom, what did Thomas Jefferson practice, showing that he was equal with others? He shook hands

2. What was a mass movement of people to the west of the United States of America throughout

the 1800s? The Great Migration

3. What did Thomas Jefferson purchase from the French leader Napoleon, and it doubled the size of the U.S.A., in 1803? The Louisiana Purchase

4. Jefferson commissioned Merriweather Lewis and William Clark to take military volunteers on an expedition through Louisiana to map new land, befriend Indian tribes and announce the arrival of the U.S.A., explore trade possibilities, and find and log new animal and plant species.

The expedition lasted from 1804 to 1806. What was it called? The Lewis and Clark Expedition

5. Who was the only female on the Lewis and Clark Expedition? She helped as a guide and was a sign to Indians that this was not a military expedition. Sacagawea

6. From 1801 to 1805, Jefferson led the U.S.A. in a war against the Barbary Pirates, attacking first and claiming victory against the Muslim pirates from Northern Africa. What are these wars called? The First Barbary War

7. Which act forbade Americans to trade with Great Britain or France and it greatly hurt American businesses? The Embargo Act of 1807

7. Presidency of James Madison (1809-1817)

1. What made it legal to trade with everyone except France and Great Britain in 1809? The Non-intercourse Act (1809)

2. What bill reduced trade restrictions against Americans? Macon's Bill (1810)

3. In which war did America fight and win against

the Barbary Pirates from 1815-1816? Second
Barbary War

4. What was a war against Great Britain that America won about 30 years after the American Revolution? It is nicknamed "The Second American Revolution" because if Great Britain would have won, the U.S.A. could have become a colony of Great Britain again. The War of 1812

5. In 1815, what was America's greatest victory in the War of 1812? The Battle of New Orleans

6. Who led the Americans against the British at the Battle of New Orleans? Andrew Jackson.

Americans nicknamed Jackson the "Hero of New Orleans."

7. In the War of 1812, who defeated the British at the Battle of Lake Erie? Commodore Perry

8. Francis Scott Key wrote which poem that became the lyrics to our national anthem? The Star-Spangled Banner

8. Era of Good Feelings

1. What is a French phrase which means a policy of hands off, limited government and minimal taxes? It was the economic policy of the United States government in the 1800s and it brought great economic growth. Laissez-faire

2. Who was the last Founding Father as President and a traditionalist? He was the last President to wear his hair in a ponytail. He followed a policy of limited government. James Monroe

3. What is a person who thinks the government only has power to do what is explicitly written in the Constitution? Strict constructionist

Monroe was a strict constructionist.

4. In 1820, James Monroe issued which policy that forbade European countries the right to meddle in the affairs of Northern or Southern America? The Monroe Doctrine (1820)

5. In 1819, the U.S. bought Florida from Spain for \$5 million in which treaty? Adams-Onis Treaty

9. American Spirit and Industry in the Free

North

1. Who four important Industrialists in the last half of the 19th century? Industrialists were men, like Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, John D.

Rockefeller, and Levi Strauss, who worked hard and took risks to become successful businessmen.

2. Who developed some of the world's finest farm products? John Deere

3. Who invented the McCormick mechanical reaper, which made it easier to cut grain crops? Cyrus McCormick

3. Who invented the Cotton Gin, which made it easier to harvest cotton? Eli Whitney

4. Who invented the wire telegraph, which made communication over long distances easier and faster? Samuel F.B. Morse

5. What was an artificial river that connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and New York City? The Erie Canal

6. Who used steam technology and business intelligence to cut travel time and travel cost on land and sea? Cornelius Vanderbilt

10. Railroads, the Post Office, and the Politicization of News

1. What means the free postal privileges that American politicians enjoy? Franking

2. What word means an elected official? incumbent

3. Who is the Head of the Post Office? The Postmaster

4. In 1828 which railroad line was the first commercially successful railroad line in the country? Baltimore to Ohio Line

5. In the 1800s, Americans revolutionized travel

by steam technology and by business

intelligence. What do historians call this major

change? Transportation Revolution

6. By 1840, which country led the world in ship

building, iron manufacturing, publishing, and

textile manufacturing? The United States of

America

7. Between 1860 and 1861, Americans sent mail

by way of which system, in which horse riders

carried mail across much of the West? The Pony

Express

11. The Missouri Compromise

1. What were the three main elements of The Missouri Compromise?

a. Missouri entered as a slave state.

b. Maine entered as a free state.

c. Throughout the rest of the Louisiana Territory, there would be no slavery north of the parallel 36°30', except within Missouri.

2. What is the “Fire bell in the night” story? This is a story where it is said Jefferson woke up and heard a fire bell in the night. It meant that Jefferson saw the slavery dilemma as if it were a fire, threatening to destroy everything.

VII. The Beginning of Big Government, 1825-1836

1. The Election of 1824 and the Presidency of John Quincy Adams

1. In which election did Andrew Jackson win more electoral and popular votes than any other candidate, but he did not win over 50% of either?

The House of Representatives then chose John Quincy Adams the President. The Election of 1824

2. Andrew Jackson claimed that John Quincy Adams made a deal with Speaker of the House Henry Clay: make Adams President and Clay would become Secretary of State. What did Jackson call this deal, even though there is no evidence it happened? The Corrupt Bargain

3. Who served as President from 1825-1829? The

Presidency of John Quincy Adams was very unpopular.

4. Which vote means the number of people who vote? The popular vote

5. In terms of presidential elections, what is determined by the number of people in a state?

The number of people in a state determine how many electoral votes each state has.

2. The Age of Jackson, 1828-1836

1. Who is the first President of the modern Democratic Party? Andrew Jackson

2. What refers to the practice of President Jackson giving his supporters jobs? The Spoils System

3. During Jackson's Presidency, voting rights

spread to all adult white males. Before, a citizen had to own property to vote. This was an expansion of democracy. What do historians refer to this time period as? Jacksonian Democracy

4. Andrew Jackson trusted a few loyal advisors. What do historians call this group? The Kitchen Cabinet

5. Americans called which tribe the “civilized tribe” because the people adopted Christianity, had a written language, and adopted Western ways? Cherokee Indians

6. Which 1830 law allowed the federal government to use force to help remove Indians only when they agreed to leave their land? Indian Removal Act (1830)

7. Presidents Jackson and Van Buren ordered the American military to forcefully remove 20,000 Indians west of the Mississippi. Over 3,000 died on the forced march. Jackson and Van Buren violated the Constitution with these orders.

What do we call this event? The Trail of Tears

8. Jackson broke with tradition and spent more money on roads and harbors than all other Presidents combined. What were these projects called? Internal improvements

9. South Carolina wanted to nullify a law.

Jackson threatened use of the military to force South Carolina to follow the law. A compromise was reached. What is this crisis called? The Nullification Crisis

10. Jackson wanted to replace the leadership of

the U.S. Bank and worked to kill the U.S. Bank,
which ended in 1836. What do historians call this
battle? Jackson's War on the Bank

VIII. Empire of Liberty or Manifest Destiny, 1836-1848

1. Change in America: Industrialization, Religion, and Social Change

1. Thomas Jefferson believed America was going to be this, a place of great freedoms, with small farmers moving west for 1,000 years. What did he refer to this as? Empire of Liberty

2. Many European-Americans believed God gave them the right to conquer and inhabit the west so that America would spread to the Pacific Ocean.

What was this idea called? Manifest Destiny

3. What was a societal change in how people made a living in the 1800s? Americans moved from being farmers to working in factories and living in cities. The Industrial Revolution

4. In which 1800s religious movement did

Christian ministers urge Americans to get closer to Jesus? Americans formed new Protestant Christian religions. Second Great Awakening

5. What phrase means the economic level most citizens live in? Standard of Living

In the 1800s, the standard of living rapidly rose for most Americans.

6. Known as Mormons, this new religion posited the idea that Jesus had visited America thousands of years ago. What is it called?

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

7. What is an ideal of the perfect society? Utopia

2. Education in Early American Through the Civil War

1. What do we call a boy who learned a trade by living in the household and working for a master tradesman for a number of years in the 1800s?

apprentice

2. What was a series of schoolbooks that taught academics and Christian morality for grades 1-6 in the 1800s? McGuffey's Readers

3. What educational approach among Americans focused on learning classical languages, reading great books, searching for the truth, and engaging in discussion? Classical Education

4. This law encouraged religion and morality be taught as part of education in the Northwest

territories. In the 1800s, Christian principles were taught in public universities. What law made this possible? Northwest Ordinance 1787

5. What was founded in 1636 as a university to train Christian ministers? What is America's oldest university? Harvard University

6. Who was a leading spokesman for a publicly-funded educational system that taught academic, physical, and moral values that promote democracy? Horace Mann

7. Which state, and when, was the first to adopt a publicly-funded educational system? In 1852, Massachusetts adopted a publicly-funded educational system. Afterward, each state established similar systems.

3. The Southwest and the War for Texas

Independence, (1835-1836)

1. Who established Catholic missions in California? Father Junipero Serra established Catholic missions for Spain in California.
2. When did Mexico gain independence from Spain? In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and California became a part of Mexico, which seized all Church properties.
3. What war was fought from 1835 to 1836 in North America? From 1835 to 1836, Texas fought Mexico for its independence in the Texas War for Independence.
4. Who was Mexico's director of American immigration to Texas? Stephen Austin was

Mexico's director of American immigration to Texas.

5. Who led the Texan military against Mexico?

Sam Houston led the Texan military to defeat Mexico and Houston became a President of Texas.

6. Who was the Mexican dictator that lost the

Texas War for Independence? Santa Anna was the dictator of Mexico and led the Mexican Army to defeat in the Texas War for Independence.

7. What would Texans say to inspire each other

to fight Mexico? Texans would say "Remember the Alamo" to inspire each other to fight Mexico for independence.

8. At which event of the Texas War for

Independence was there a war atrocity? At the

Massacre of Goliad, the Mexican Army shot or clubbed and knifed to death c. 445 Texan prisoners of war.

9. At which battle did Texas win its independence? At the Battle of San Jacinto, Texans defeated Santa Anna at this battle. Santa Anna signed a peace treaty that established Texas as a republic, with the Rio Grande River as the border between Texas and Mexico.

10. What was the name of the new country Texas formed? It was the Republic of Texas. From 1836 to 1845, Texas was an independent country.

4. Presidencies of Van Buren (1837-1841), Harrison (1841), and Tyler (1841-1845)

1. Who was the founder of the modern

Democratic Party? Martin Van Buren was the architect of the modern Democratic Party and President from 1837 to 1841.

2. What economic crisis occurred during the Van Buren Presidency? The Panic of 1837 was an economic depression.

3. Which President served for one month?

William Henry Harrison was President in 1841 for one month, caught pneumonia, and died.

4. At which battle did the Shawnee lose to the Americans? At the Battle of Tippecanoe, General Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indians in 1811 at the Battle of Tippecanoe and became a war hero.

5. Who was President from 1841 to 1845? John Tyler served as President from 1841 to 1845.

5. Presidency of Polk (1845-1849) and the Mexican-American War (1846-1848)

1. Who was President from 1845 to 1849? James K. Polk a Democrat, served as President from 1845 to 1849.

2. What word describes when one country takes territory without going to war? To annex means when a country acquires territory without going to war.

3. When and how did Texas become part of the United States of America? In 1845, the U.S.A. annexed Texas.

4. When Santa Anna signed the peace treaty with the Texans in 1836, which river was designated as the most southern boundary of Texas? Santa

Anna signed a peace treaty with Texas in 1836 designating the Rio Grande as the border between the two countries. Mexico recognized the Nueces River as the border, not the Rio Grande.

5. What is the word that describes a person who is forced to join the military? A conscript is a person who is forced to join the military through the draft.

6. What is a pejorative some Mexicans may call Americans, and this name started during the Mexican-American War? Gringo is a pejorative that Americans were called during the war.

7. Which treaty and when ended the Mexican-American War? Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: In 1848, Mexico and the U.S.A. signed a peace

treaty. America paid Mexico \$15 million, and America claimed the Southwest (land that would become Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and California, and the disputed land in Texas).

6. The California Gold Rush and the Oregon Trail

1. Who discovered gold at Sutter's Mill? While working at Sutter's Mill outside of Sacramento, California, John Marshall discovered a large nugget of gold in 1848. That started the California Gold Rush.

2. Who was nicknamed "the 49ers?" In 1849, at least 100,000 men rushed into California searching for gold. These men were nicknamed "The 49ers."

3. What is the southern tip of South America called? Cape Horn is at the southern tip of South America. Many 49ers came to California by sailing around Cape Horn.

4. What did many Americans travel west along? Beginning in Independence, Missouri and ending at the Pacific Ocean, the Oregon Trail was used by hundreds of thousands of Americans to move west.

5. What established the Canadian-American border? The Oregon Treaty: The Oregon Treaty (1846) established the Canadian-American border.

IX. Sectionalism

1. The South

1. Which areas were hot, humid, and flat and had plantations? Gulf Coast and Coastal Plains

2. Which mountains run north and south from Canada to north-central Alabama? The Appalachian Mountains run north and south from Canada to north-central Alabama.

3. Which area, from Memphis, Tennessee to Mississippi, provided rich cotton farmland? The Mississippi Delta

4. What phrase means pre-war South? Antebellum South means Pre-war South.

5. Who made up 1% of the South's population? Planters were 1% of the South's population and owned plantations.

6. What percent of American population was slave in the mid 1800s? Slaves made up 33% of the South's Antebellum population.

7. Which Southerner believed that nearly all should be slaves because it would free people from making decisions? He believed the elite should make decisions. George Fitzugh

8. Who invented the Cotton Gin, a machine that made it easier and more profitable to harvest cotton? Eli Whitney

9. What was one nickname of the South because so much cotton was grown in the South? The Cotton Kingdom

10. What were songs sung by slaves that were inspired by the Gospel? Spirituals

11. What was the population in the South in

1860? It was 5.8 million free people and 3.2 million slaves.

2. The North

1. Which area has warm, humid summers and cold, snowy winters, and is hilly and rocky? The Northeast

2. Which area has ample forests, the Great Lakes, and thousands of lakes and rivers? The Midwest

3. What connected the Great Lakes to the Hudson River and eventually to New York City? The Erie Canal

4. In the North, what enabled individuals to improve their lives and create the world's strongest economy? Capitalism, or, the Free Market

5. In the North, many moved from farms to the cities for better jobs and more opportunities in factories? What was this process called? The Industrial Revolution

6. Who established one of the first steamboat transportation systems? Robert Fulton

7. What was the 1860 population in the North? 22 million.

8. Who used technology and business skills to make ocean travel less expensive and faster? Cornelius Vanderbilt

9. What was a dangerous area in New York City? The Five Points Neighborhood

10. What were small factories powered by running water? Mills

3. The West

1. What was the area just beyond American civilization? In the 1800s, it continually moved west. The Frontier
2. Who hunted for animals with fur, such as beaver, fox, deer, and bear? Fur trappers
3. Who was a mountain man who mapped much of the West? Jedediah Strong Smith
4. Who was a frontiersman, volunteer soldier, state representative, and soldier who was killed at the Battle of the Alamo? Davy Crockett
5. In what kind of vehicle did many pioneer families go west? Conestoga Wagon
6. Who explored, mapped, and hunted animal pelts in the west before pioneer families moved west? Mountain Men

7. Who are a Native American people who occupied the southern Plains? Comanche Indians

4. Immigration

1. What is capitalism? In capitalism, individuals have great freedom how to make and spend money and how to buy property. Many immigrants moved to America because of capitalism.

2. How many slaves were in the South in America in 1860? In 1860, somewhere between 3.2 million and 3.8 million slaves were in America.

3. Which American motto means “from many, we are one?” One of America’s mottos, E Pluribus Unum, means, “From many, we are one.” This

means that many nationalities come to America, but in the new land, everyone becomes one people, Americans.

4. Who is someone who permanently leaves his home to live in another land, and usually, eventually becomes a citizen? immigrant

5. In Ireland in the 1840s, potatoes were diseased, and the English did not send food or help to Ireland. Over 1 million died and 2 million moved to America. What do we call this tragedy?

The Potato Famine

6. What was a political machine in New York City where corrupt Democratic politicians paid off people to win their votes? Tammany Hall

7. What drove many Germans and central

Europeans to move to America? The Revolutions
of 1848

X. The Slavery Crisis Becomes Violent, 1848-1860

1. Political Instability and the End of Westward Expansion

1. What means that each state would decide to be a free or a slave state? Popular Sovereignty
2. Who founded the Democratic Party and the Free Soil Party? Martin Van Buren
3. What are the five main points of The Compromise of 1850?
 - a. California entered as a free state.
 - b. Citizens of the future Utah and New Mexico would decide by popular sovereignty if they would be free or slave.
 - c. Texas western border was agreed upon.
 - d. The slave trade was eliminated in Washington, D.C.

e. A stronger Fugitive Slave Law forced Northerners to capture and return runaway slaves.

2. The Decade Preceding the Civil War

1. Who wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, a novel against slavery? Harriet Beecher Stowe

2. What stated that Kansans and Nebraskans would vote if their states would become free or slave? The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

3. Before Kansans voted if the state would be free or slave, anti-slavery forces fought against pro-slavery forces. What was this called?

Bleeding Kansas

4. Who was a radical abolitionist who led men to kill pro-slavery individuals? John Brown

5. What act of violence did a Southern Democrat Congressman commit against a Republican Massachusetts Congressman because of his stance on slavery? South Carolina Democrat Congressman Preston Brooks beat Republican Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner with his cane because Sumner gave an impassioned anti-slavery speech.

6. In which court case did the Supreme Court decide that slaves were slaves not only in Southern states, but throughout all the territories, as well? Dred Scott decision

7. In 1859, John Brown led a small army and broke into which federal arsenal and tried to lead an assault of slaves against their masters in the South? Harper's Ferry

3. Abraham Lincoln

1. What was Lincoln's opinion on the morality of slavery? Lincoln thought that slavery was a moral evil.

2. What was Lincoln's political position on slavery in the U.S.A. before the election? Lincoln didn't want slavery to expand.

3. Where was Lincoln born and where did he live through his 21st birthday? Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President, he lived 1809 – 1865, he was born in Kentucky, moved to Indiana at the age of 9, and moved to Illinois at the age of 21.

4. What was Lincoln's profession? Lincoln was a lawyer.

5. What were Lincoln's religious views? Lincoln

became a Christian but was not in a particular denomination.

6. Who did Lincoln marry and how many children did they have? Lincoln married Mary Todd, had four sons, three who died before turning 19.

7. Campaigning for Illinois Senator, Lincoln became well known as an anti-slavery candidate with morals during which debates? The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

XI. The Civil War

1. The Election of 1860

1. Which four people ran for President in the 1860 election and who won?

a. Southern Democrat John C. Breckenridge:

Breckinridge favored a national law enforcing slavery.

b. Northern Democrat Stephen Douglas:

Douglas wanted popular sovereignty as the solution to the slavery issue.

c. Constitutional Unionist John Bell: Bell favored slavery, but did not demand a national law enforcing slavery.

d. Republican Abraham Lincoln: Lincoln viewed slavery as immoral and was against its expansion.

e. Results: Lincoln won the electoral vote, and

Republicans won a majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

2. Secession and the Confederate States of America

1. What word means to leave the United States of America? Secession

2. Eleven Southern states seceded from the United States of America and formed a new country. What name did they give that country?

The Confederate States of America (C.S.A.).

3. Each Southern state's secession document declared that secession was necessary to protect what institution? Slavery

4. Who was the President of the C.S.A? Jefferson Davis

5. What refers to the idea that each state has rights over the federal government? States' Rights

3. Fort Sumter and the War on Paper

1. On April 12th and April 13th, the South attacked the North on which island and in which state? Fort Sumter, South Carolina. This was the first battle of the Civil War.

2. What did Lincoln call the Civil War? He called it the "rebellion" and never the "civil war."

3. What was the 1860 population in the North and South? In 1860, there were 22 million Northerners and 9 million Southerners. 3.2 million Southerners were slaves.

4. What was a rapid-fire weapon, the forerunner

of the machine gun? The Gatling Gun

5. Who was the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the South's main military leader? Robert E. Lee

6. What was the name of the North's initial war strategy to control the Mississippi River, blockade the South on the Gulf Coast and Southern coast, and to squeeze the South? This was called the Anaconda Plan.

7. The North modified its original war strategy to execute a two-front war and to wage war on much of the Southern population. What was this war strategy called? Hard War

8. The South believed that Great Britain and France needed Southern cotton so much that they would assist the South in defeating the

U.S.A. What was this war strategy called? King Cotton

9. The South lost many more soldiers in the war than the North. Many Southerners saw it as their duty to fight without regard for their life. What do historians call this strategy? Attack and Die

10. Who was Commander-in-Chief for the North? Lincoln was an able Commander-in-Chief for the North.

11. Who was Commander-in-Chief for the South? Jefferson Davis was an incompetent one for the South.

12. Who eventually become the General-in-Chief of the North's armies, after Lincoln had hired and demoted a number of generals who had failed at the position? Ulysses S. Grant

4. Bull Run and the Beginning of the War

1. What was the name of the first battle of the war, taking place on July 16, 1861, with a Southern victory? The Battle of Bull Run

2. Where was the capital of the C.S.A?

Richmond, Virginia

3. Where was the capital of the U.S.A?

Washington, D.C.

4. Who was a Confederate commander in the Civil War that had the nickname “Stonewall?”

Thomas Jackson

5. What did the North do to the South during the war, not allowing Southern ships to leave or enter the C.S.A? blockade

6. What were two iron-plated ships that faced

each other in battle? Monitor v. Merrimack

5. Growth of Government

1. What is the sum of everything a country produces? Gross National Product (GNP)
2. What means laws that Congressmen pass to get reelected? These are usually add-ons to an existing bill. Pork-barrel legislation
3. Which two laws monopolized money, taxed income, sold bonds, instituted paper money, created a national banking system, and grew the federal government? The National Banking Acts of 1863 and 1864

6. The Emancipation Proclamation

1. What word means freeing someone from

slavery? Emancipation

2. On January 1, 1863, what took effect that freed the slaves in the rebelling states? Emancipation Proclamation

3. At which battle in Maryland, did General McClellan defeat General Lee, and over 24,000 were killed or wounded, and then after the battle, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation? The Battle of Antietam

4. What word means when someone, usually a civilian, destroys something in war in a tricky or clever way? Sabotage

7. Hard War

1. On December 1862, 78,000 Southern troops defeated 122,000 Northerners in Virginia. What

was the name of this battle, where General Lee defeated General Burnside? Battle of Fredericksburg

2. In April and May 1863, what was the name of the battle where 60,000 Southern troops defeated 133,000 Northern troops in Virginia, with General Lee defeating General Hooker? Battle of Chancellorsville

3. In July 1863, 104,000 Northern troops defeated 75,000 Southern troops, with General Meade defeating General Lee in the most consequential battle of the war. What is the name of this battle? The Battle of Gettysburg

4. Running out of ammunition, Union Colonel Chamberlain led a successful bayonet charge against the South at the Battle of Gettysburg.

What do historians call this? Colonel

Chamberlain's Bayonet Charge

5. On the last day of the Battle of Gettysburg, what do historians call it when General Pickett's 15,000 men suffered great casualties as they marched across a mile-long grass field to fight the Northern soldiers? Pickett's Charge

6. What was the name of Abraham Lincoln's address where he honored the dead soldiers of Gettysburg and inspired Americans to fight so that a "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth?"

The Battle of Gettysburg

7. Who had successes at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh, and at Vicksburg?

Lincoln named him the General-in-Chief of the Union Armies in 1863. General Grant

8. Unconditional Surrender Grant and Lincoln's Reelection

1. What were the overall casualties of the Civil War? In the Civil War, over 620,000 were killed and 800,000 were wounded.

2. Who ran for President in the election of 1864?

In 1864, Republican Abraham Lincoln ran against Democrat General McClellan. McClellan wanted to end the war and let the Confederate States of America form. Lincoln and the Republicans wanted to defeat the South and end slavery in the South. Lincoln and the Republicans won the election.

3. Who were Northern Democrats who promoted Confederate successes and sabotaged the U.S.A? Copperheads

4. Who wanted to end slavery in the entire country immediately? Radical Republicans

5. What word means when the government forces men to fight? A synonym for this is the draft. conscription

6. Which Northern General destroyed Southern forces in the Shenandoah Valley? General Phillip Sheridan

7. Which Northern General led his soldiers on a “march to the sea,” where his army burned a path 60 miles wide through Georgia? General William Tecumseh Sherman