**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The Mid-Term Review**

1. How did mercantilism and trans-Atlantic trade lead to the development of colonies?
2. Explain the reason why the Southern Colonies were established and their relationship with American Indians.
3. Explain the reason why the New England Colonies were established and their relationship with American Indians.
4. Explain the reason why the Mid-Atlantic Colonies were established and their relationship with American Indians.
5. Describe different methods of colonial self-governance in the period of Salutary Neglect.
6. Explain the role of the Great Awakening in creating unity in the colonies and challenging traditional authority.
7. Explain colonial response to the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act, and the Intolerable Acts as seen in the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and the Committees of Correspondence.
8. Explain the importance of Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* to the movement for independence.
9. Explain the reason for and significance of the French alliance and other foreign assistance including the diplomacy of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.
10. Analyze George Washington as a military leader.
11. Explain the significance of the Treaty of Paris, 1783.
12. What was the first constitution of the United States? What were the weaknesses and strengths?
13. Explain the Great Compromise and the Three-Fifths Compromise.
14. Evaluate the major arguments of the Anti-Federalists and Federalists during the debate on ratification of the Constitution.
15. What precedents were set by George Washington?
16. What was the Alien and Sedition Acts?
17. Explain the importance of the Louisiana Purchase.
18. What did the Monroe Doctrine state?



1. Explain how the North, South, and West were linked through industrial and economic expansion including Henry Clay and the American System. (National Bank)
2. Explain the influence of the Second Great Awakening on social reform movements.
3. Explain how the significance of slavery grew (cotton gin) in American politics including slave rebellions and the rise of abolitionism.
4. Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.
5. Explain what Manifest Destiny and what it meant to the US?
6. Explain the Compromise of 1850 and the impact it had on the US.
7. Explain the following events: Kansas-Nebraska Act, Scott *v. Sanford*, and John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry.
8. What did the Emancipation Proclamation actually do?



1. Explain the difference between the following men: Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson, William T. Sherman, and Jefferson Davis.
2. Explain the importance of Fort Sumter, Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Atlanta.
3. Describe the significance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments.
4. Explain the Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan, and other forms of resistance to racial equality during Reconstruction.
5. Explain the effects of railroads on other industries, including steel and oil.
6. Describe Ellis and Angel Islands, the change in immigrants’ origins and their influence on the economy, politics, and culture of the United States.
7. Explain the Plains Indians’ resistance to western expansion of the United States and the consequences of their resistance.
8. Describe the influence of muckrakers on affecting change by bringing attention to social problems.



1. Examine and explain the roles of women in reform movements.
2. Connect the decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson* to the expansion of Jim Crow laws and the formation of the NAACP.



1. Describe how the Spanish-American War, war in the Philippines, and territorial expansion (Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines) led to the debate over American imperialism.

