

# Unit 1 Study Guide

## 1. Reasons for colonial settlement:

- Jamestown, Virginia:
  - ***It was started as a joint-stock company as a money-making venture***
- Massachusetts:
  - ***Pilgrims and Puritans settled there to escape religious persecution***
- Maryland
  - It was a haven for **Catholics**
- Pennsylvania
  - – It was a “holy experiment” for **Quakers**

2a. Purpose of colonial laws regarding religion:

- ***Separation of church and state***
- ***Religious toleration***
- ***Freedom of religion***

2b. Amendment that deals with that issue  
(# of the amendment and how is it worded):

- First Amendment: “Congress will make no law respecting an **establishment of religion**, or prohibiting the **free exercise** thereof...”
- 2c. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_
- ***Establishment Clause***

### 3. Importance of town meetings:

- They fulfilled the colonists' expectations of:
- ***The right to self-government***



## 4a. What was the Great Awakening?

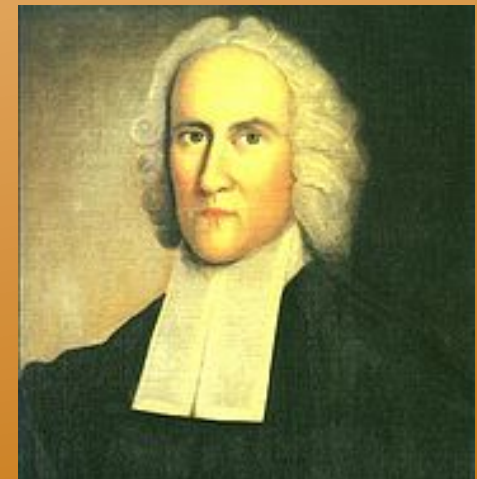
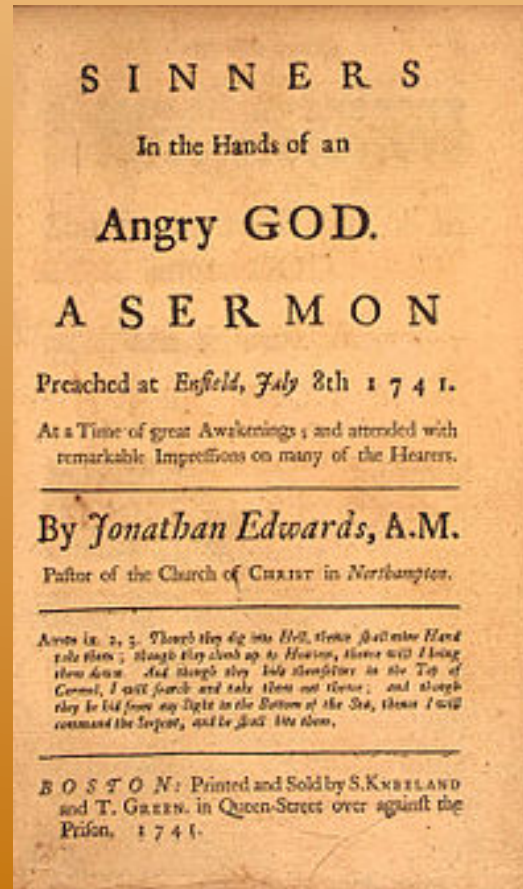
- ***A period of religious revival in the colonies***





## 4b. How did the Great Awakening affect politics in America?

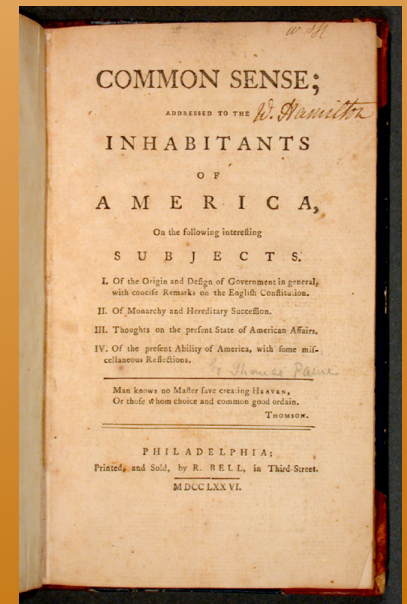
- ***It made colonists willing to challenge authority***



Jonathan Edwards

## 5. Forms of protest by colonists against the British:

- ***Wrote pamphlets, editorials, speeches***
- ***Formed organizations:***
  - ***Sons of Liberty***
  - ***Committees of Correspondence***
- ***Organized boycotts***
- ***Met in Congress***
- ***Petitioned the King***





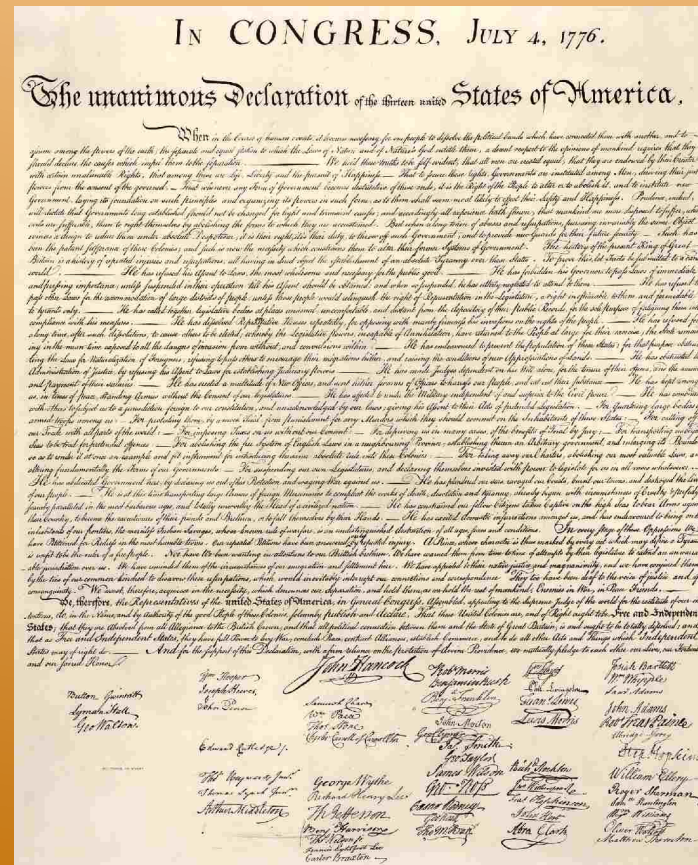
## 6a. John Locke's most important ideas:

- ***That people have natural rights:***
  - ***Life***
  - ***Liberty***
  - ***Property***



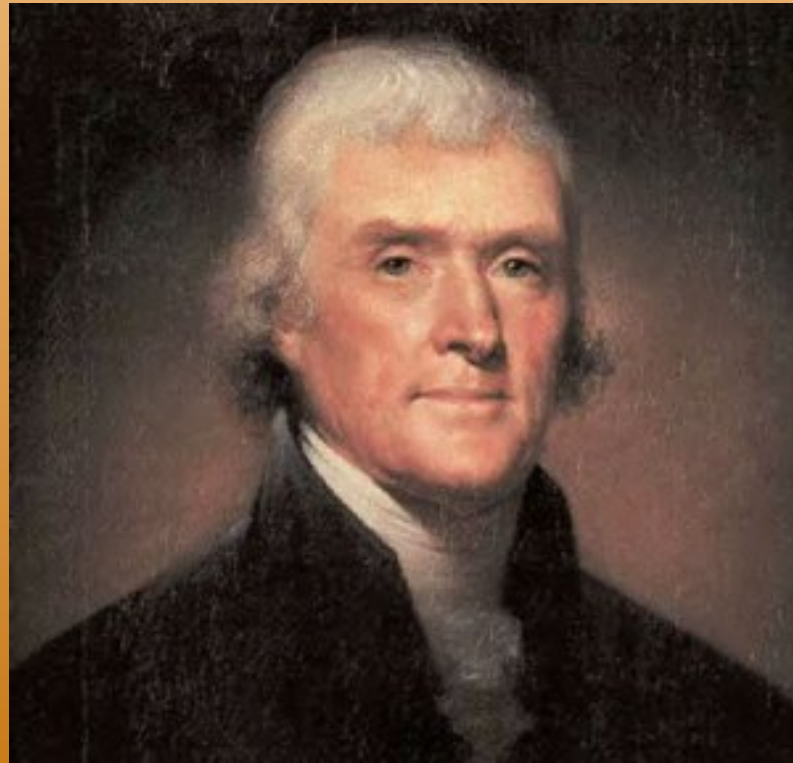
# 6b. The document Locke's ideas inspired:

- ## The Declaration of Independence



## 6c. Author of that document:

- ***Thomas Jefferson***



## 7. Legacy of the Enlightenment in terms of government:

- ***People asserted rights***
- ***rebelled against monarchs***
- ***created democratic governments***

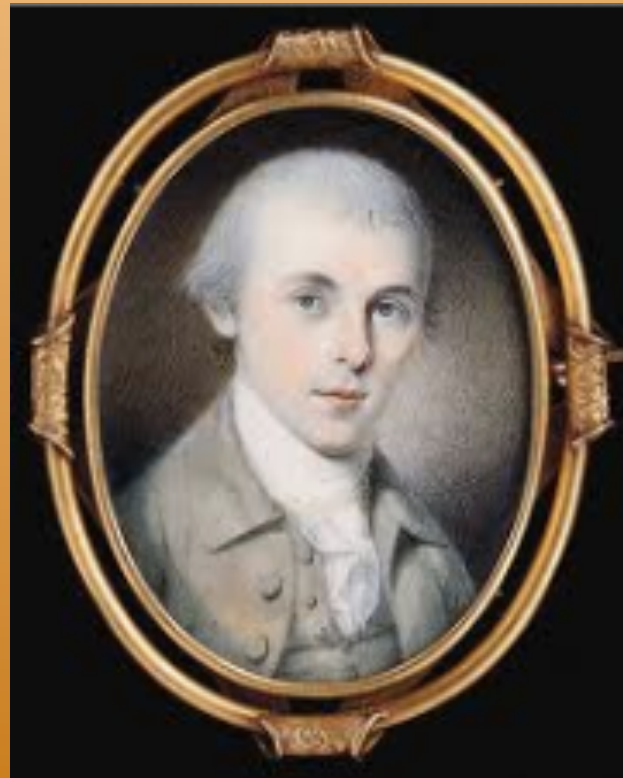
## 8a. Reason for Constitutional Convention:

- ***Revise Articles of Confederation (weak)***
- ***Create new constitution -- stronger central authority***



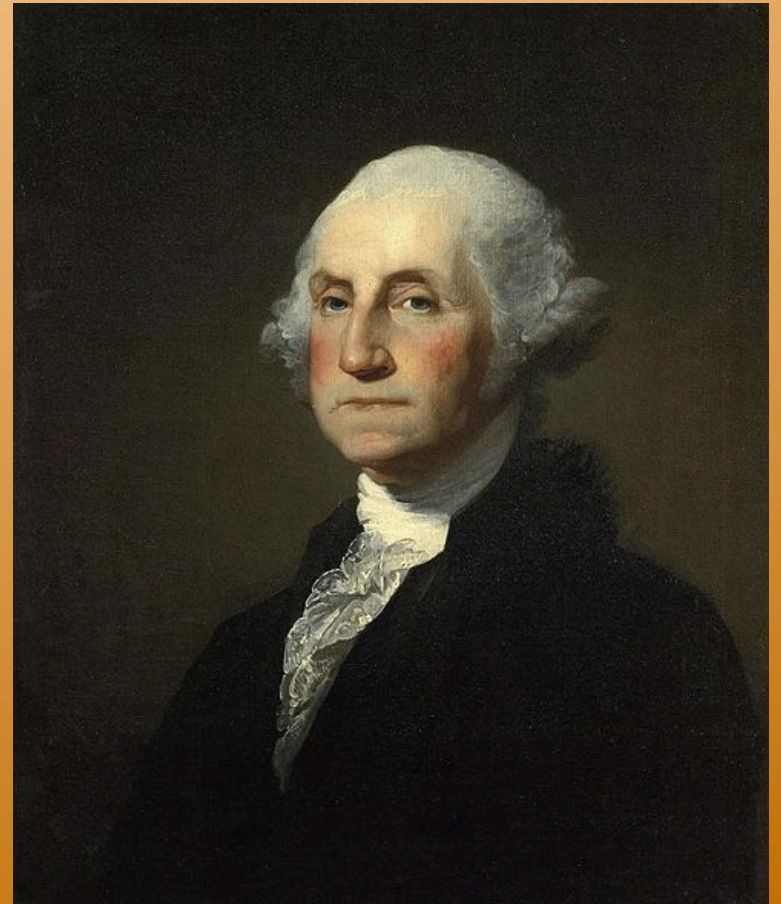
## 8b. “Father of the Constitution”

- ***James Madison***



## 8c. President of the Constitutional Convention and first president of the United States

- ***George Washington***



## 9. The Great Compromise

- Combined the two plans:

### Virginia Plan

Representation based  
on population

Large states would  
have more say

### New Jersey Plan

Equal representation

Small states would  
have disproportionate  
say



### Great Compromise

Two Houses of Congress

One based on population (House)

One based on equal representation  
(Senate)

## 10. Three-fifths Compromise:

- ***Southern states could count three-fifths of their slaves for purposes of representation and taxation***

## 11. Purpose of separation of power/checks and balances:

- *To **monitor** and **limit** the power of government*



## 12. Federalists:

- ***Favored the Constitution and a strong central government***



## 13. Anti-Federalists:

- ***Opposed the Constitution***
- ***Wanted a weak central gov't; stressed states' rights and a Bill of Rights***



## 14. federalism

- ***Power is divided between a central government (national/federal gov't) and the state governments***

# 15. Purpose of Bill of Rights

- ***Protects individual rights and freedoms from a strong central government***



## 15b. List important rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights

- *Freedom of speech, press, assembly, petition, religion*
- *Right to bear arms*
- *Freedom from unreasonable search and seizure*
- *Due process of law*
- *Right to trial by jury*



## 16. Significance of *Marbury v. Madison* case

- ***established the power of the Supreme Court to determine if laws were constitutional or not (judicial review)***
- ***Made the Supreme Court become a power equal to the Congress and the Presidency***

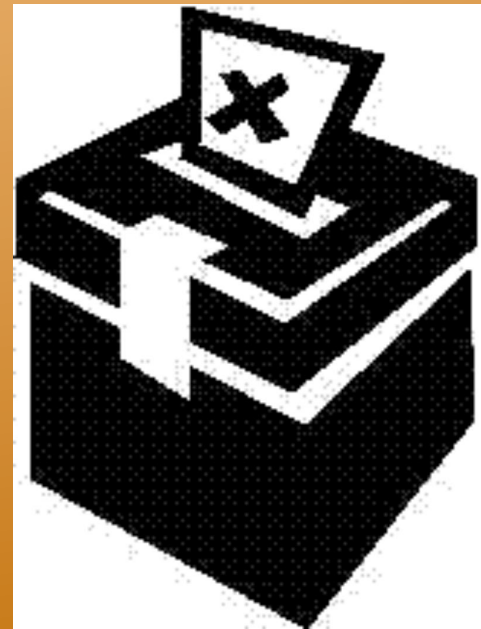
## 17. Monroe Doctrine

- ***US policy -- the Americas were no longer open for European colonization (1823)***



## 18. expansion of voting rights

- ***property ownership requirement lifted***
- ***there is “universal white male suffrage”***



## 19. Second Great Awakening

- ***Spiritual revival***
- ***Reform self, reform society***
- ***Major reforms:***
  - ***Abolition Movement***
  - ***Temperance Movement***

## 20. Temperance Movement

- ***end the abuse of alcohol and related social problems***

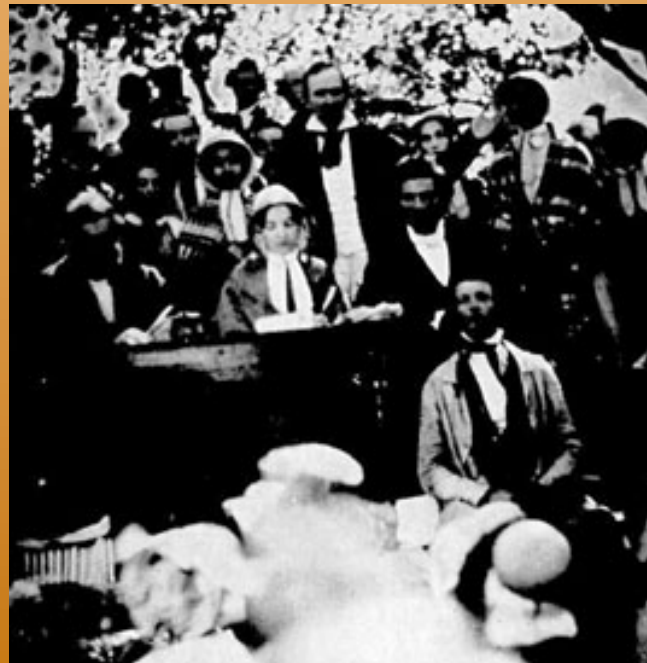


21. Seneca Falls Convention (what was discussed there and what was written there?)

- ***Women's Rights issues***
- ***The Declaration of Sentiments (based on Declaration of Independence) stating rights women should have***
- ***Starts the women's rights movement***
- ***Led to creation of women's suffrage associations***

## 22. Abolition Movement

- ***Anti-slavery movement***
- ***Conventions, speakers, newspapers***
- ***Caused dissension between N and S***



## 23. Manifest Destiny

- ***The idea that the US had the right to expand to the Pacific Ocean***



## 24. States' Rights vs. Federal Authority

- ***Conflict between 2 levels of government: national/federal and state***
- ***Underlying cause of the Civil War***
- Other pre-Civil War examples:
  - Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (protesting Alien and Sedition acts)
  - Nullification crisis (Tariff of Abominations)
  - Expansion of slavery/free states west (Bleeding Kansas)

## 25. Nullification crisis

- ***Theory that a state had the right to declare a federal law invalid***
- ***Tension arose over a federal tariff that hurt the South; South Carolina declared the tariff “null”; threatened to secede***

- End part 1