

Name _____

Honors U.S. History Study Guide (Put page # w/your answers)

1. Why did smaller states object to the Virginia Plan?

Pg. 194 Seats in both houses would be rewarded by population

2. What did the Great Compromise say that satisfied the smaller states?

Pg. 195 Each state would have two (2) Senators no matter the size of its' population.

3. What did the Great Compromise say that satisfied the larger states?

Pg. 194-195 Seats in the House of Representatives are based on population.

4. What did Alexander Hamilton want to do with his economic plan?

Pg. 246 Alexander Hamilton wanted the national government to pay off state debts, Create a national bank, create a protective tariff, and buy old bonds/sell new bonds.

5. Why were some people against a Central National Bank?

Pg. 247 They did not want the federal government to have too much power.

6. How did *Common Sense* influence the colonies?

Pg. 165 ~It encouraged Richard Henry Lee to write a resolution regarding states' independence

~ It directly related to the Declaration of Independence

~ Thomas Paine urged colonist to gain independence

7. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?

Pg. 166- Thomas Jefferson

8. What could the government do under the Articles of Confederation?

Pg. 189- ~ Declare war ~ Coin money ~ Appoint military officers

9. What areas were included in the Northwest Territory?

Pg. 191- ~ Michigan ~Illinois ~ Ohio ~ Wisconsin ~ Indiana

10. What did the Ordinance of 1785 create?

Pg. 190- A system for surveying and settling the NW territory

11. Why was the Constitution written?

Pg. 193- To revise the Articles of Confederation, which were proven to be weak

12. What was the Virginia Plan?

Pg. 194- Known as the large state plan. It called a strong national government with three branches

13. What was the New Jersey Plan?

Pg. 194- Known as the small state plan. It called for three branches of government with a legislature with only one house

14. What was the Great Compromise?

Pg. 194- Proposed by Roger Sherman. It provided for a two house legislature, one determined by popular vote and the other would have two senators regardless of states size

15. What is the 3/5 Compromise?

Pg. 196- The compromise that states that 3/5 of the slaves would be counted in its population

16. What is the compromise over slavery?

Pg. The agreement to not ban slavery for at least 20 years. After that, congress could regulate it.

17. What ideas (documents) shaped the Constitution? (3)

Pg. 198-199- ~The Magna Carta ~The English Bill of rights ~The Mayflower Compact

The White House

18. Who is in charge of the executive branch of government?

Pg. 201/229- The president is in charge of the executive branch of government

19. What can the President do with laws created by Congress?

Pg. 203/229- This person can veto laws created by congress

20. What can the President do with federal judges and federal offenders?

Pg. 202/229- Appoint federal judges and can pardon federal offenses

Congress

21. Which branch has two houses?

Pg. 201/225- Legislative

22. What is the upper house called? How many members per state are in the upper house?

Pg. 201/225- 2 per state

23. What is the lower house called? How do we determine how many members per state are in the lower house?

Pg. 201/225- House of reps, state population

24. What is the main goal of the legislative branch?

Pg. 201/225- Make laws

Supreme Court

25. Which branch includes the Supreme Court and other federal courts?

Pg. 201/230- Judicial

26. What is the main job of the answer to #25?

Pg. 201/230- Interpret laws

27. How many Supreme Court justices do we currently have?

Pg. 230- 9

28. What does the French term laissez-faire mean?

Pg. 267- Government should play as small role as possible in economic affairs

29. What principle did Marbury v. Madison establish?

Pg. 269- It established judicial review

30. What two issues were settled in the Pinckney Treaty? (2)

Pg. 270- 1. Americans could ship goods down the Mississippi River and store them at New Orleans

2. Settled the dispute over the northern border of Florida

31. What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution?

Pg. 294- 1. Economy began shifting to manufacturing

2. New sources of power began to replace human and animal power

3. Machines replaced hand tools

32. How did steamboats and canals affect transportation?

Pg. 305- It helped farmers get their goods to eastern markets

33. What were the goals of Henry Clay's American System?

Pg. 310- To promote economic growth within all sections of the country by encouraging northerners to buy products from the South and West

34. How did the Supreme Court strengthen national unity?

Pg. 311- It used rulings of McCulloch –vs- Maryland and Gibbon –vs- Ogden to expand the economy with the 2nd national Bank Charter and to regulate interstate trade

35. How did Latin American nations win independence?

Pg. 312- They fought wars for independence from Spain and they took over control peacefully

36. What was the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine?

Pg. 315- To declare that the United States would not interfere with European nations of colonies as well as to tell Europe not to interfere with the newly freed nations in Latin America

37. What does the term suffrage mean?

Pg. 326 Suffrage is the right to vote.

38. What was the name for the practice when Andrew Jackson rewarded his political backers?

Pg. 331 The Spoils System

39. Explain why the doctrine of nullification became popular in the South?

Pg. 333 Nullification was favored by those who lived in the South because the tariff of 1828 that was passed Congress meant that Southern farmers had to pay more for imports. If Southern states did not feel that these tariffs were constitutional, then they could nullify or cancel them.

40. Why did Andrew Jackson dislike the national bank?

Pg. 331 Jackson thought that the National Bank was too powerful. He felt it was unconstitutional and only benefited the rich.

41. After the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Cherokees, Jackson said, "John Marshall has made his decision. Now let him enforce it." What did he mean?

Pg. 336-337 As president (executive branch) Jackson did not intend to carry out the Supreme Courts ruling since he supported state's rights in this case. He would use the Indian Removal Act (military) to remove Native Americans. The Supreme Court does not control the military.

