**APUSH REVIEW: Periods 1, 2, 3**

**ANSWER**

**GOVERNMENT**

a. \_\_44\_\_\_\_ 3/5 Compromise o. \_\_20\_\_\_\_ Middle Colonies

b. \_\_40\_\_\_\_ Articles of Confederation p. \_\_17\_\_\_\_ Molasses Act

c. \_\_43\_\_\_\_ Bill of Rights q. \_\_36\_\_\_\_ Monarchy

d. \_\_11\_\_\_\_ Capitalism r. \_\_50\_\_\_\_ New Jersey Plan

e. \_\_51\_\_\_\_ Connecticut Compromise s. \_\_19\_\_\_\_ Northern Colonies

f. \_\_47\_\_\_\_ Constitution t. \_\_37\_\_\_\_ Northwest Ordinance

g. \_\_39\_\_\_\_ Declaration of Independence u. \_\_45\_\_\_\_ Parliament

h. \_\_41\_\_\_\_ Federalism v. \_\_52\_\_\_\_ Proclamation of Neutrality

i. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ Feudalism w. \_\_46\_\_ Ratification

j. \_\_\_32\_\_\_ French and Indian War x. \_\_\_31\_\_\_ Republic

k. \_\_\_33\_\_\_ French Revolution y. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ Separation of Powers

l. \_\_\_\_18\_\_ Huron Confederacy z. \_\_\_21\_\_\_ Southern Colonies

m. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ Kentucky Resolution aa. \_\_49\_\_\_\_ Virginia Plan

n. \_\_\_\_30\_\_ Liberty

**PEOPLE/GROUPS**

bb. \_\_58\_\_\_\_ Abigail Adams oo. \_\_68\_\_\_\_ Mestizo

cc. \_\_53\_\_\_\_ Adam Smith pp. \_\_\_71\_\_\_ Montesquieu

dd. \_\_57\_\_\_\_ Alexander Hamilton qq. \_\_\_59\_\_\_ Paxton Boys

ee. \_\_62\_\_\_\_ British rr. \_\_\_\_66\_\_ Pilgrim

ff. \_\_76\_\_\_\_ Catholic ss. \_\_\_\_\_73\_ Pinckney’s Treaty

gg. \_63\_\_\_\_\_ Dutch tt. \_\_\_\_64\_\_ Portuguese

hh. \_61\_\_\_\_\_ French uu. \_\_\_\_75\_\_ Protestant

ii. \_\_56\_\_\_\_ George Washington vv. \_\_\_\_65\_\_ Puritan

jj. \_\_4\_\_\_\_ Hunter-Gatherer ww. \_\_\_77\_\_\_ Republican Motherhood

kk. \_74\_\_\_\_\_ Indentured Servant xx. \_\_\_\_70\_\_ Shay

ll. \_\_\_72\_\_\_ Jay’s Treaty yy. \_\_67\_\_\_\_ Slave

mm. \_\_55\_\_\_\_Jean-Jacques Rousseau zz. \_\_\_60\_\_\_ Spanish

nn. \_\_\_69\_\_\_ John Locke aaa. \_\_54\_\_\_\_ Thomas Paine

bbb. \_\_\_78\_\_\_Voltaire

**OTHER**

ccc. \_\_25\_\_\_\_ Anglicization ooo. \_\_15\_\_\_\_Joint-Stock Company

ddd. \_\_16\_\_\_\_Atlantic Slave Trade ppp. \_\_8\_\_\_\_ Llama

eee. \_\_35\_\_\_\_ Atlantic World qqq. \_\_1\_\_\_\_ Maize

fff. \_\_\_22\_\_\_ Cereal Crops rrr. \_\_\_29\_\_\_ Mercantilism

ggg. \_\_5\_\_\_\_Columbian Exchange sss. \_\_34\_\_\_\_ Northwest Territory

hhh. \_\_39\_\_\_\_Common Sense ttt. \_\_\_13\_\_\_ Peach, pear, wheat, rice

iii. \_\_\_24\_\_\_ Conquistador uuu. \_\_27\_\_\_\_Religious Toleration

jjj. \_\_\_9\_\_\_ Encomienda vvv. \_\_6\_\_\_\_ Small Pox

kkk. \_\_28\_\_\_\_Enlightenment www. \_23\_\_\_\_\_ Tobacco

lll. \_\_\_2\_\_\_ Great Basin xxx. \_\_14\_\_\_\_Tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkin, pineapple

mmm. \_\_3\_\_\_\_Great Plains yyy. \_\_26\_\_\_\_ Triangular Trade

nnn. \_\_7\_\_\_\_ Horses zzz. \_\_12\_\_\_\_ White-Superiority

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**Questions**

1. A Large grain plant domesticated by indigenous peoples in Mesoamerica in prehistoric times.

2. Area of little rain, few trees, no large river, and few game.

3. Flat land with prairie grasses, trees along rivers, elk, and bison.

4. Nomadic tribes were most or all of the food obtained is from wild plants and animals.

5. Widespread transfer of animals, plants, culture, human populations, communicable diseases, technology and ideas between the Americas and Afro-Eurasian hemispheres in the 15th and 16th centuries.

6. Deadly communicable disease from Europe.

7. Domesticated animal from Europe

8. Only domesticated pack animal in the Americas

9. Legal system used by the Spanish crown during colonization to regulate Native-Americans and reward Spaniards.

10. Legal and military customs that structured society around holding land in exchange for service and labor.

11. An economic system in which trade, industry, and the means of production are largely or entirely privately owned and operated for profit.

12. The belief that Anglo-Saxons are superior to people of other racial backgrounds and that therefore whites should politically, economically, and socially dominate non-whites.

13. Food from Europe/Africa/Asia to the Americas

14. Food from the Americas to Europe/Africa/Asia

15. A business entity where different stakes can be bought and owned by shareholders

16. Slave trade from the 16th through to the 19th centuries.

17. British law that imposed a tax on sugar and rum imported from non-British foreign colonies into the North-America colonies

18. Five Iroquoian-speaking nations united to solve group problems

19. Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut

20. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware

21. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

22. Primary crops from the New England region

23. Primary crop from the Chesapeake region

24. Spanish and Portuguese explorers/ soldiers

25. Transplanting British society onto new regions/ peoples

26. Trade among the Americas, Europe, and Africa

27. Within the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights

28. Era from which cultural and intellectual forces emphasized reason, analysis and individualism rather than traditional lines of authority.

29. A nation should export more than it imported and accumulate bullion to make up the difference. Exportation of finished goods favored.

30. Social and political freedoms guaranteed to all citizens

31. Power resides in the people, and the government is ruled by elected leaders run according to law

32. 1754 –1763: North American theater of the worldwide Seven Years' War.

33. Influential period of social and political upheaval that lasted from 1789 until 1799

34. Set aside in 1763 for Native Americas, organized incorporated territory 1787-1803

35. Interactions among the peoples/empires bordering the Atlantic Ocean rim from the 1450s on

36. A governmental system in which there is a hereditary head of state

37. Act of the Congress of Confederation creating the first organized territory from lands beyond the Appalachian Mountains

38. Challenged the authority of the British government and the royal monarchy in plain language that spoke to the common man

39. Document declaring the 13 colonies independent from Britain and part of the new Sovereign United States of America

40. Document signed amongst the thirteen original colonies that established the United States of America as a confederation of sovereign states and served as its first constitution

41. A political concept in which a group of members are bound together by covenant with a governing representative head.

42. Powers and responsibilities are divided among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government

43. First 10 amendments to the Constitution

44. Settled the issue over representation and taxation of free and enslaved persons

45. An assembly of representatives, usually of an entire nation, that makes laws

46. 9/13 states had to do this for this to be enacted

47. Rules and regulations forming the US government and guaranteeing rights to citizens

48. Argued that the states had the right and the duty to declare unconstitutional any acts of Congress that were not authorized by the Constitution

49. Representation should be population based- James Madison

50. Representation should be one per state- William Paterson

51. Established the House of Representatives based upon population and the Senate upon equal representation- Roger Sherman

52. May 1793, declares the US stance on the issues between England and France

53. Scottish social philosopher and political economist, author of The Wealth of Nations

54. English American writer whose Common Sense influenced the American Revolution

55. One of the most influential philosophers during the Enlightenment and author of The Social Contract

56. Their Farewell address warned of political parties and permanent military alliances

57. Wanted to establish a Bank of the US, pay off the war debt, and add tariffs

58. Their letters give eye witness accounts of the revolution and admonished the government to remember the women that helped fight for independence too

59. 1763, Scots-Irish frontiersmen in central Pennsylvania who formed a vigilante group to retaliate against Indians and marched to Philadelphia to present grievances

60. Took over what is now Central and most of South America and the Southwest US

61. Took over what is now Canada and most of the area west of the Appalachian Mountains

62. Took over what is now the Eastern Seaboard of the US

63. Took over what is now New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania

64. Took over what is now Brazil

65. A member of a group of Protestants within the Church of England, demanded the simplification of doctrine and worship, and greater strictness in religious discipline

66. Settlers who had fled the volatile political environment in England for Holland then went to the Americas, and maintained that their congregations needed to be separated from the Church of England

67. A person held in servitude as the chattel of another

68. A person of combined European and Native American descent

69. English philosopher and physician, one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers, known as the "Father of Classical Liberalism"

70. Led a group of rebels against Massachusetts courts and later the United States' Federal Armory in an unsuccessful attempt to seize its weaponry and overthrow the government.

71. French lawyer, man of letters, and political philosopher who espoused the separation of powers.

72. Between Britain and the US that is credited with averting war, resolving issues remaining since Revolutionary War, and facilitated ten years of peaceful trade

73. Established intentions of friendship between the US and Spain, defined the boundaries of the US and Spanish colonies and guaranteed US navigation rights on the Mississippi

74. A labor system whereby people paid for their passage to the New World by working for an employer for a certain number of years

75. The majority of Colonial settlers were of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Christianity

76. Excluded from most colonies those of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Christianity were allowed in Maryland

77. A concept that deals with the role of women and their duties to both family and country at the time of the American Revolution.

78. French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher, believed in the separation of church and state.