

Social Studies 7 Final Exam Review



MRS. MCLEAN

2012-2013

Articles of Confederation

POWERS GRANTED BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



- Congress could raise armies
- Congress could declare war



- Congress could sign treaties

POWERS WITHHELD BY THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- Congress could not raise revenue through taxes



- Congress could not regulate trade and collect tariffs



- America's first constitution that had a central government with limited powers
- (A constitution is a written plan of government)

Constitutional Convention



- Meeting of delegates from every state, except Rhode Island, to amend (change) the Articles of Confederation.
- In Philadelphia, Pa.
- No women, African-Americans, Native-Americans, poor farmers represented.
- The Convention ended up replacing the Articles with the United States Constitution.

James Madison

- The Father of the Constitution
because he wrote the basic plan of government



Great Compromise



- **Compromise of Representation**
 - The Congress would have two houses
 - In the House of Reps, States would be represented based on their population
 - In the Senate, each state would be represented equally (2)
- **This allowed big states and small states fair representation**



=



New Hampshire 2 Representatives



=



New Hampshire 2 Senators



=



Louisiana 7 Representatives



=



Louisiana 2 Senators

Three-Fifths Compromise

Southern States:

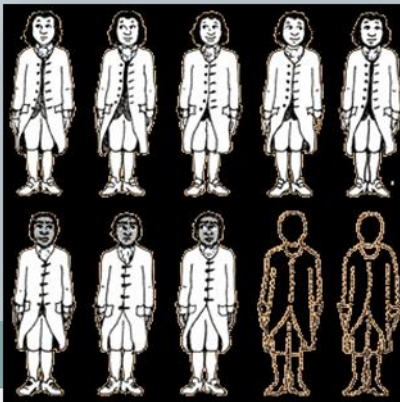
- ▶ Wanted slaves counted as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- ▶ Opposed counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

Northern States:

- ▶ Opposed counting slaves as population to determine representation in the House of Reps.
- ▶ Favored counting slaves for the purpose of determining taxation

THE 3/5th COMPROMISE:

- 3/5th of slaves counted as population in determining representation to the House of Representatives
- 3/5th of slaves would be counted for the purpose of determining taxation



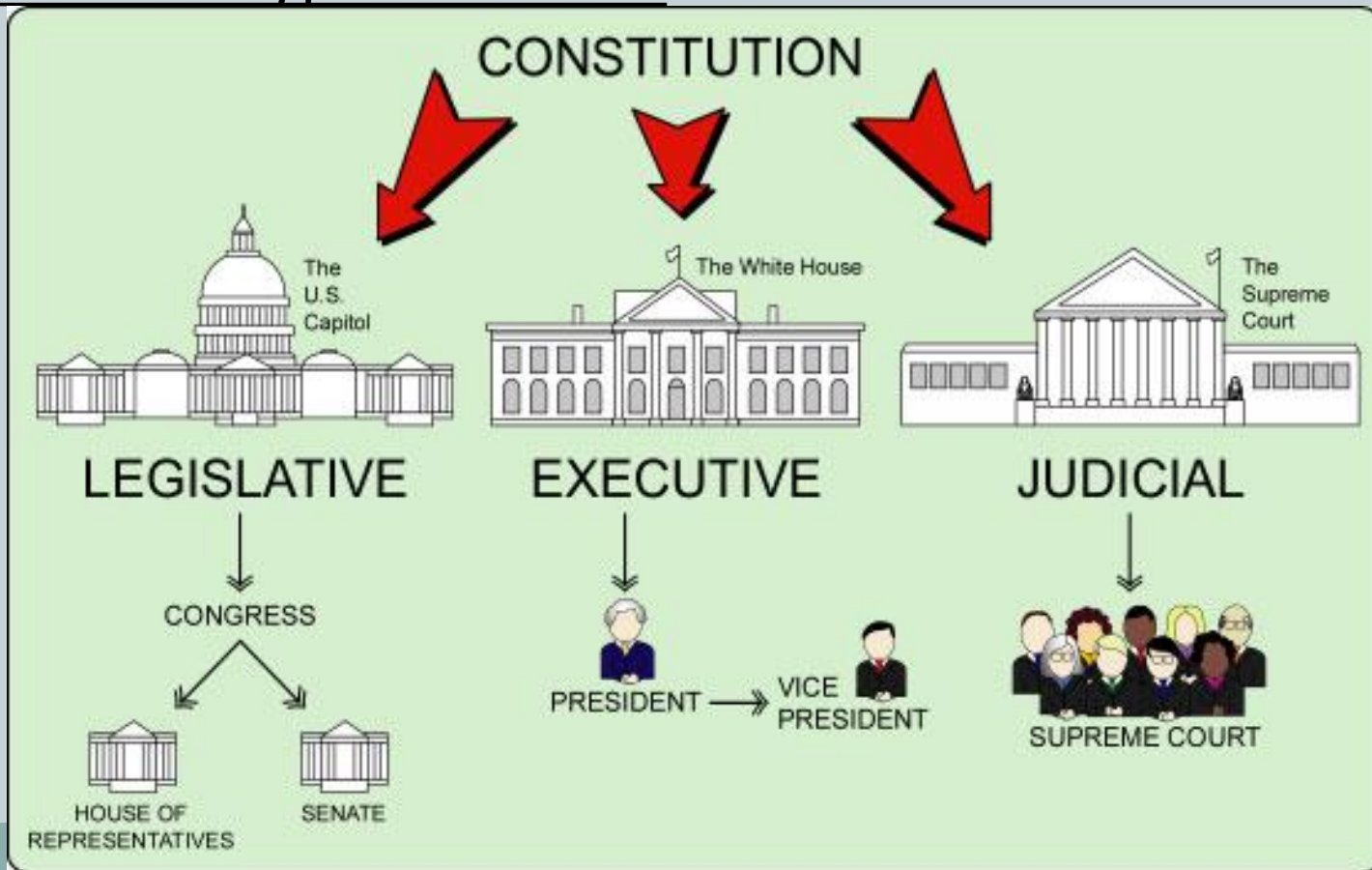
● **Compromise on Slavery**

- Three-fifths of a state's slaves would be counted as part of that states population.
- Congress could not end slave trade for 20 years
- The tax on imported slaves could not exceed \$10 a person

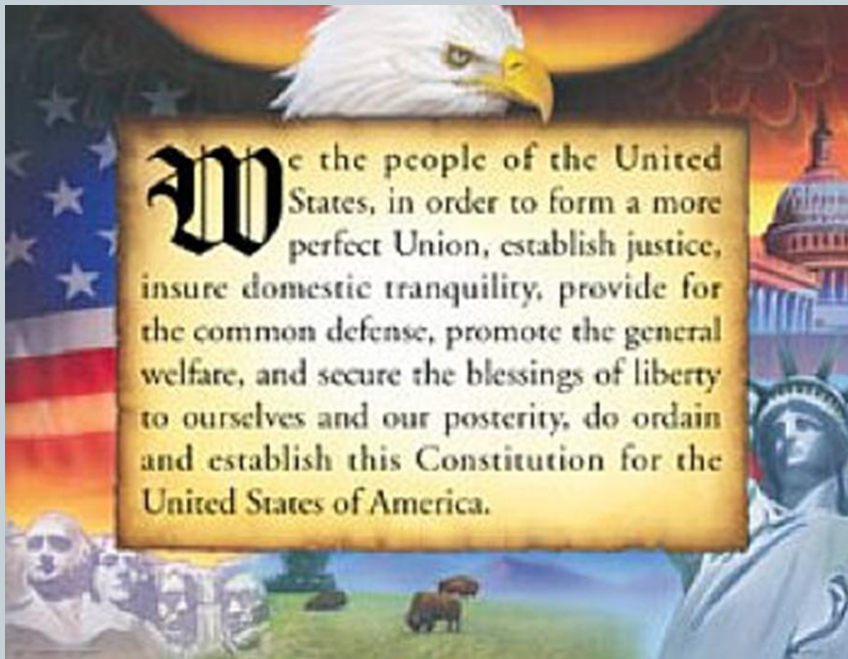
Three Branches of Government



- The United States Constitution established THREE branches of government.



Preamble



- The introduction to a formal document, especially the Constitution.
- *“We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, . . .”* - lists the purpose/ goals of the Constitution

Legislative Branch



- Part of the government responsible for **making laws**

Senate

House of
Representatives

Executive Branch



- Part of government responsible for enforcing the laws



Judicial Branch



- Part of the government responsible for applying laws in specific cases and determining if laws are constitutional
- **Interpret the law**
- Made up by the Supreme Court and lower federal courts

Democratic government

- The definition of the word "democracy" is government by the people.
- "Demo-" means people.
- "-cracy" is government.



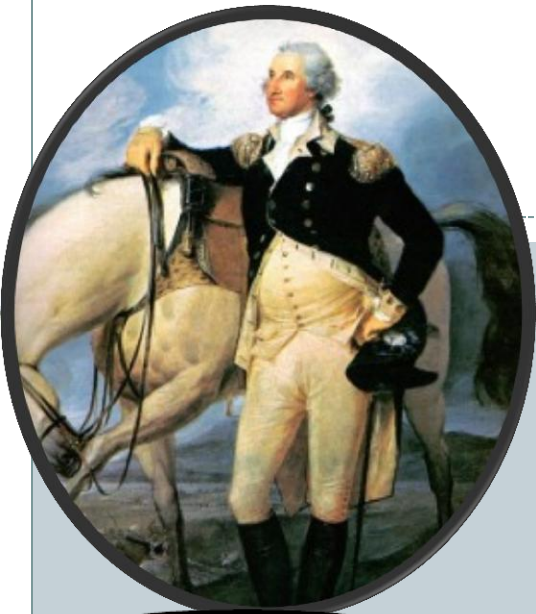
Bill of Rights

Bill of Rights

- Amendment 1 U.S. citizens have freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition.
- Amendment 2 U.S. citizens have the right to keep and bear arms, or own guns.
- Amendment 3 The government may not force U.S. citizens to shelter soldiers in their homes.
- Amendment 4 U.S. citizens are protected from unreasonable searches of a person's property.
- Amendment 5 The government may not force U.S. citizens to testify against themselves in court.
- Amendment 6 U.S. citizens have the right to a fair and speedy trial.
- Amendment 7 U.S. citizens have the right to a trial by jury.
- Amendment 8 U.S. citizens are protected from cruel and unusual punishment.
- Amendment 9 U.S. citizens may have rights that are not listed in the Constitution.
- Amendment 10 Powers not given to the federal government by the U.S. Constitution belong to the state or to the people.

- Written **list of personal liberties** expressed as actions **that a government may not take away**
- **The First 10 Amendments** of the **United States Constitution**

Precedent



- **An example or model of official behavior or policy**

Washington's Farewell Address



- Washington's message to Congress after deciding not to run for a third term.

**Don't enter into
entangling
alliances with
foreign countries
Stay Neutral!!!**

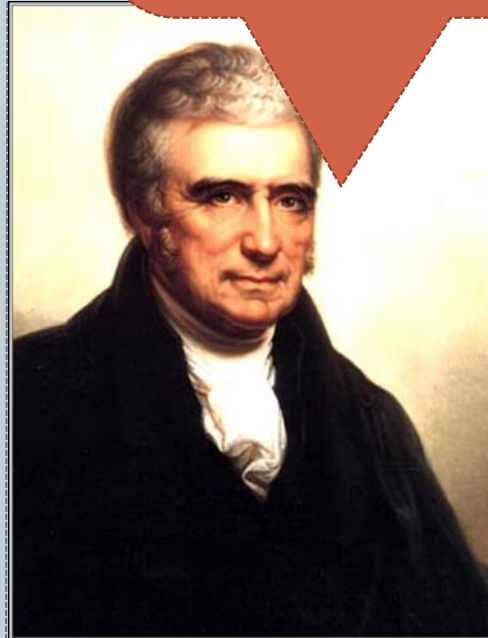
**Avoid Political
Parties!!**



Marbury v. Madison

- Supreme Court Case that reinforced the principle of Judicial Review (**The Supreme Court's** power to **declare an act of Congress unconstitutional**)

“if ...the courts are to regard the constitution, and the constitution is superior to any ordinary act of the legislature, the constitution, and not such ordinary act, must govern the case to which they both apply.”
- *John Marshall- Marbury v. Madison*



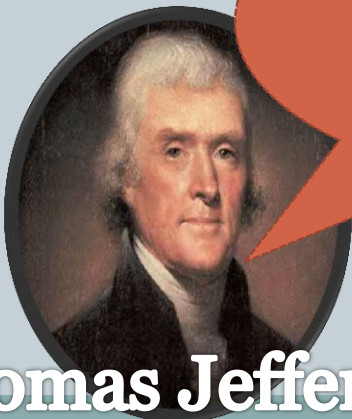
Louisiana Purchase

\$15 MILLION



I just more than doubled the size of the United States and gained control of the Mississippi River!

- The 1803 purchase by the United States of France's Louisiana Territory – extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains



Thomas Jefferson

X, Y, Z Affair



- three French agents attempted to obtain a bribe from American representatives in Paris
- *“Millions for defense, sir, but not one cent for tribute”*
- *“No, no, not a sixpence.”*

- (Remember this video?)



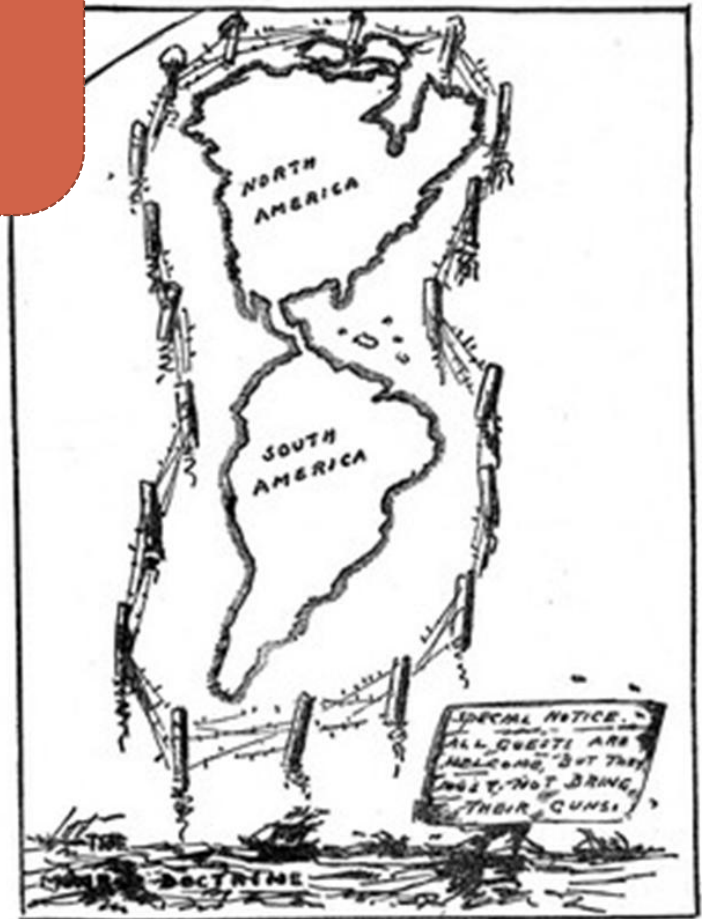
Monroe Doctrine

“... The American continents.
.. are henceforth not to be
considered as subjects for
future colonization by any
European powers...”



MONROE DOCTRINE

- ❖ The Western Hemisphere is closed off to further colonization by Europeans.
- ❖ The United States would oppose European intervention in the Western Hemisphere
- ❖ The United States would not get involved in European affairs

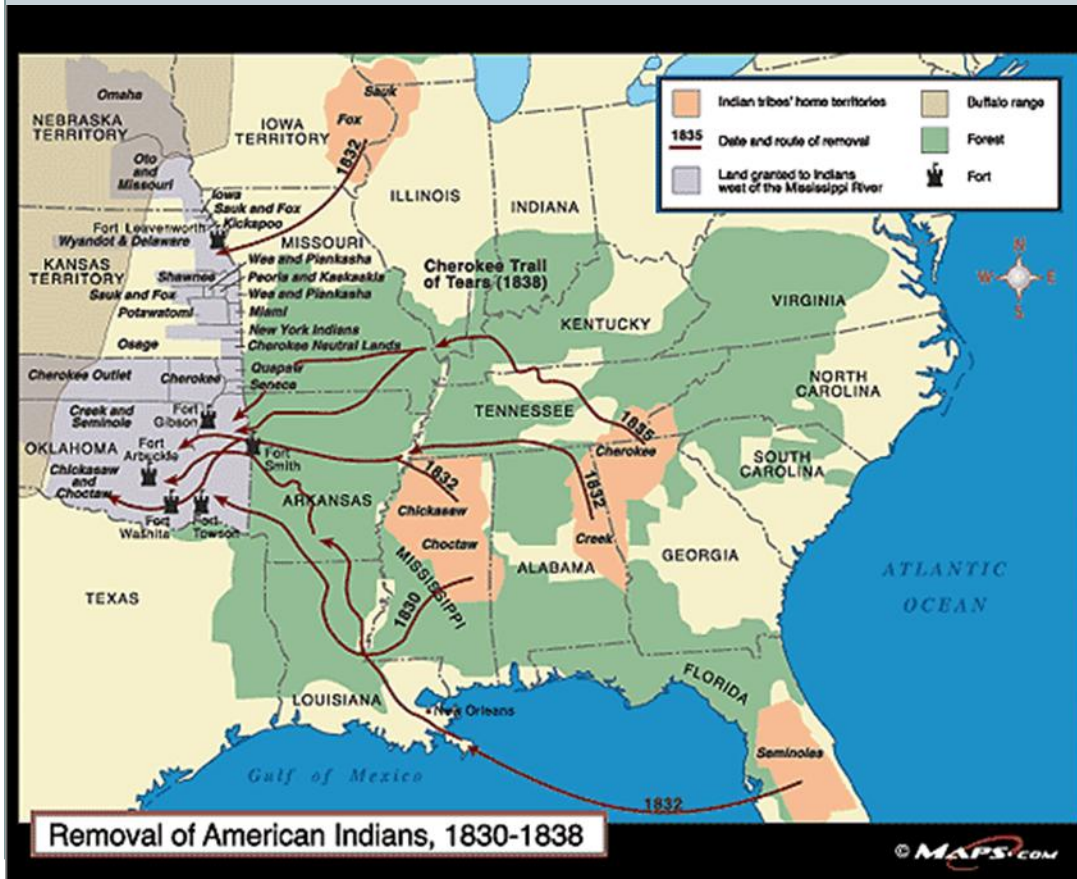


THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Indian Removal Act (1830)



- A law that forced Native Americans east of the Mississippi River to move to lands in the west



R. Michelson Galleries

"The Trail of Tears"

© 2007 Max D. Standley

Trail of Tears Survivor

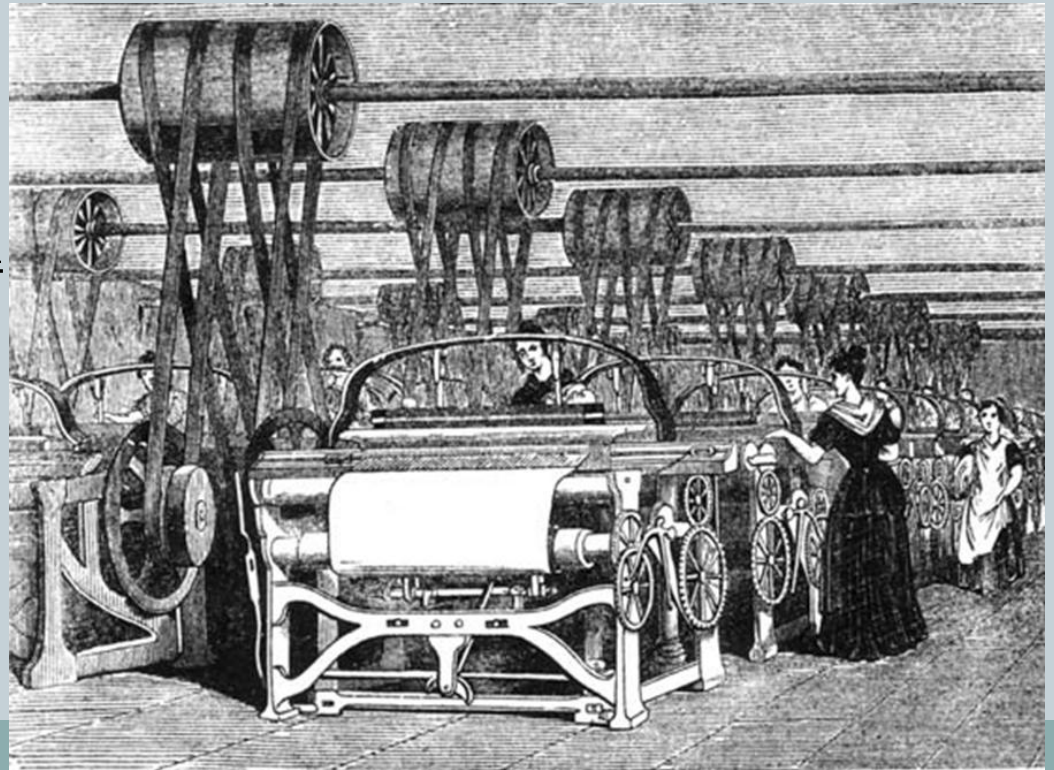
“Children cry and many men cry, and all look sad like when friends die, but they say nothing and just put heads down and keep on go towards West. Many days pass and people die very much.”

- quoted in *From the Heart: Voices of the American Indian*

Industrial Revolution

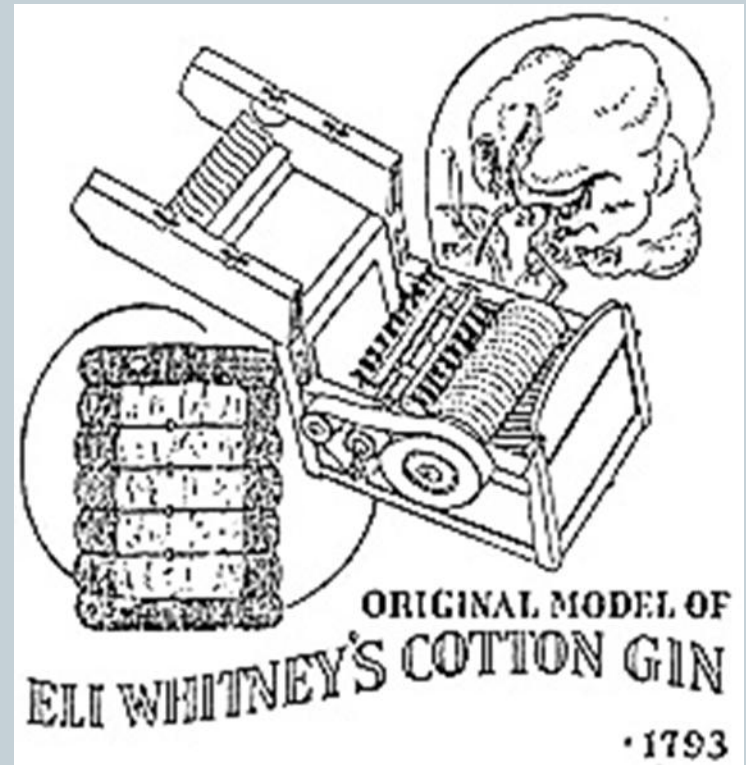


- Began in Great Britain and spread to the United States in the early 1800's
- Change from farming to industry; hand-made to machine made
- *Faster, easier*
- New England Region



Cotton Gin

- Invented by Eli Whitney
- 1793
- Increased to speed of the cotton cleaning process.
- Made growing cotton more profitable
- Caused an increase in slave labor because plantations began to grow more cotton.

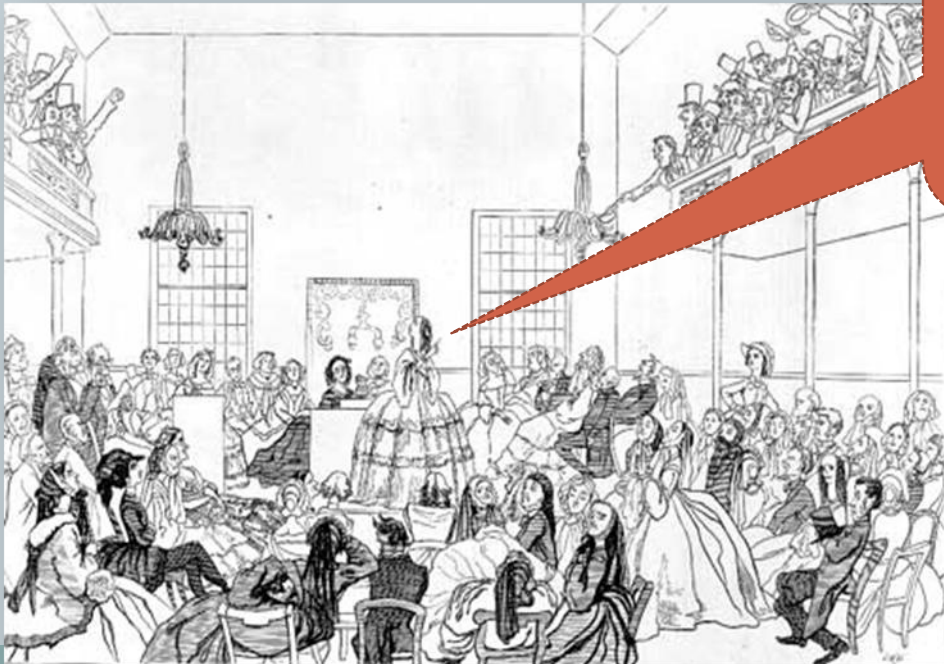


Seneca Falls Convention



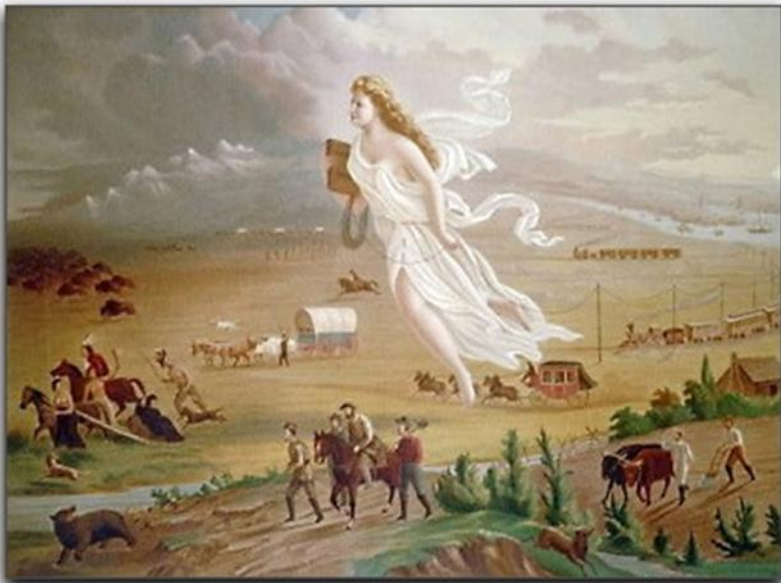
- **Women's Rights Convention** that established a list of grievances that became known as the *Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions*

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men and women are created equal."



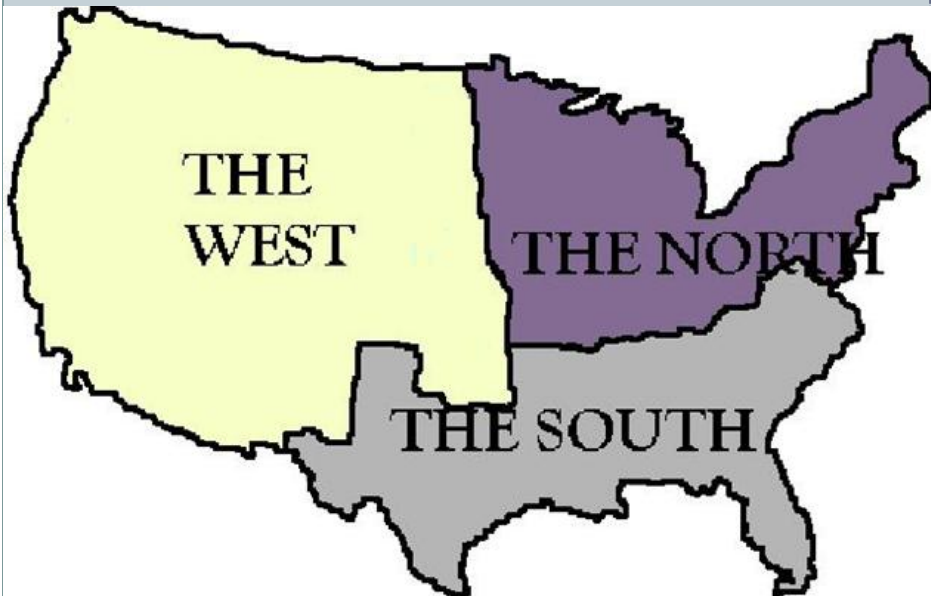
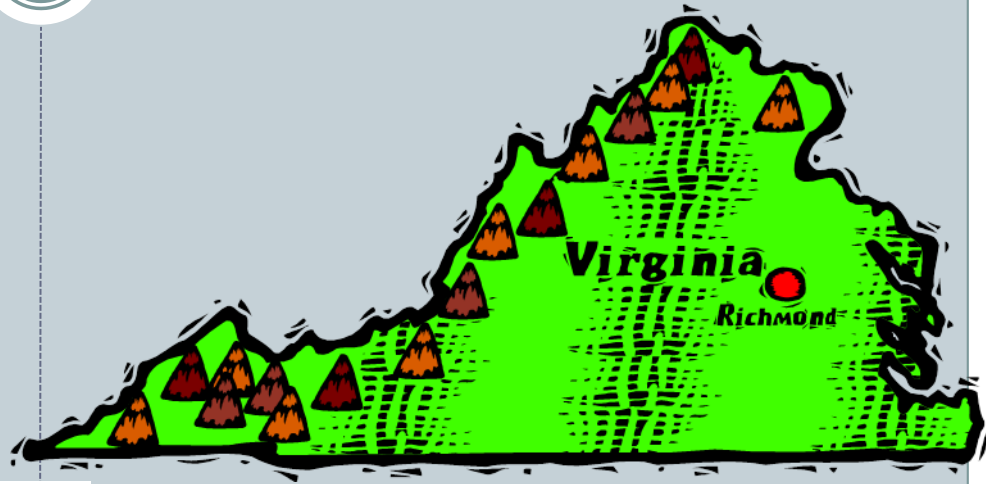
Manifest Destiny

- The 19th-century belief that the **United States** **should** inevitably **expand westward to** the **Pacific Ocean**



Sectionalism

- The placing of the interests of one's own region ahead of the nation as a whole.



***“I AM A VIRGINIAN FIRST
AND AN AMERICAN SECOND.”***

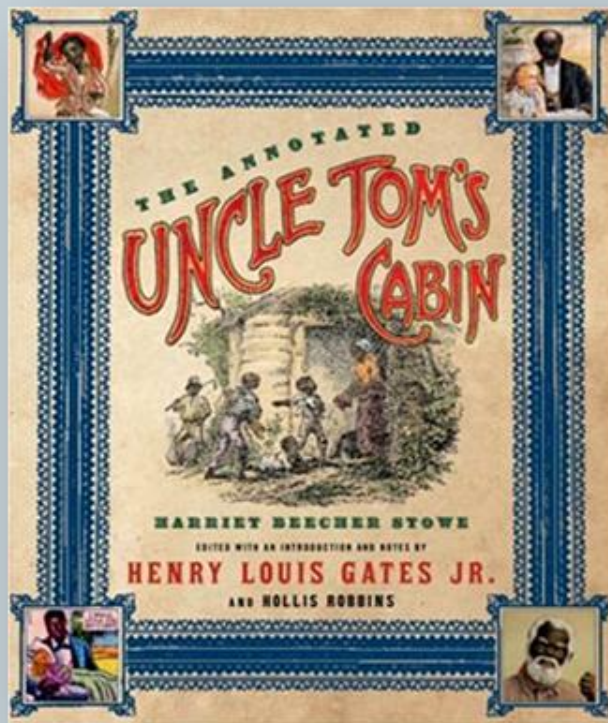
Popular Sovereignty



- Political doctrine that allowed a territory to **decide if they wanted slavery by popular vote**



Uncle Tom's Cabin



- A novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe which was a graphic depiction of the moral and physical evils of slavery



Fugitive Slave Law

- A law enacted as part of the *Compromise of 1850* that required that escaped slaves be caught and sent back to their masters **even if they were in a free state.**



\$100 Reward!



Runaway from the subscriber,
living in Independence, Mo., on Tuesday
the 10th inst., one negro man named

NELSON,

about 21 years of age, five feet 10 inches
high, copper color, mustache and white-
hairs, had on when he left a suit of white
faded cloth, a brown wool hat.

I will pay \$25 reward if taken in the county, \$50 if taken
in the State, and one hundred dollars if taken out of the
State, and secured so that I can get him.

HENRY J. BROWN.

Independence, Mo., December 12, 1841.

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and
advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,

For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR &
ALDERMEN**, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in
**KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING
SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**,
and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun*
them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS**
on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

Source: Library of Congress

Dred Scott Decision (1857)

- Supreme court case that upheld that **slaves were property, not citizens** and had no right to sue in a United States Court
- It also declared the **Missouri Compromise** was **unconstitutional** because it **violated** citizens **Fifth Amendment** rights to **no seizure of property** without due process
- **ORIGINS OF THE CASE** Dred Scott's slave master had brought him from the slave state of Missouri to live for a time in free territory and in the free state of Illinois. Eventually they returned to Missouri. Scott believed that because he had live in free territory, he should be free. In 1854 he sued in federal court for his freedom. The court ruled against him, and he appealed to the Supreme Court.
- **THE RULING** The Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not and could never be citizens. Thus, Dred Scott had no right to even file a lawsuit and remained enslaved.

Frederick Douglass

- An educated slave who escaped his master and became a **famous speaker and abolitionist.**



**STARTED THE ANTI-SLAVERY
NEWSPAPER THE NORTH STAR**



Underground Railroad

- Secret organization that helped slaves escape to freedom.
- A network of safe houses owned by free blacks and whites who opposed slavery.



Harriet Tubman



- Harriet Tubman is perhaps the most well-known of all the Underground Railroad's "conductors."
- During a ten-year span she made 19 trips into the South and escorted over 300 slaves to freedom.
- And, as she once proudly pointed out to Frederick Douglass, in all of her journeys she "never lost a single passenger."
- Known as *The Moses of Her People*



Abolitionist



- An individual trying to end slavery



States rights

TENTH AMENDMENT

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Your impression of the main cause of the Civil War?

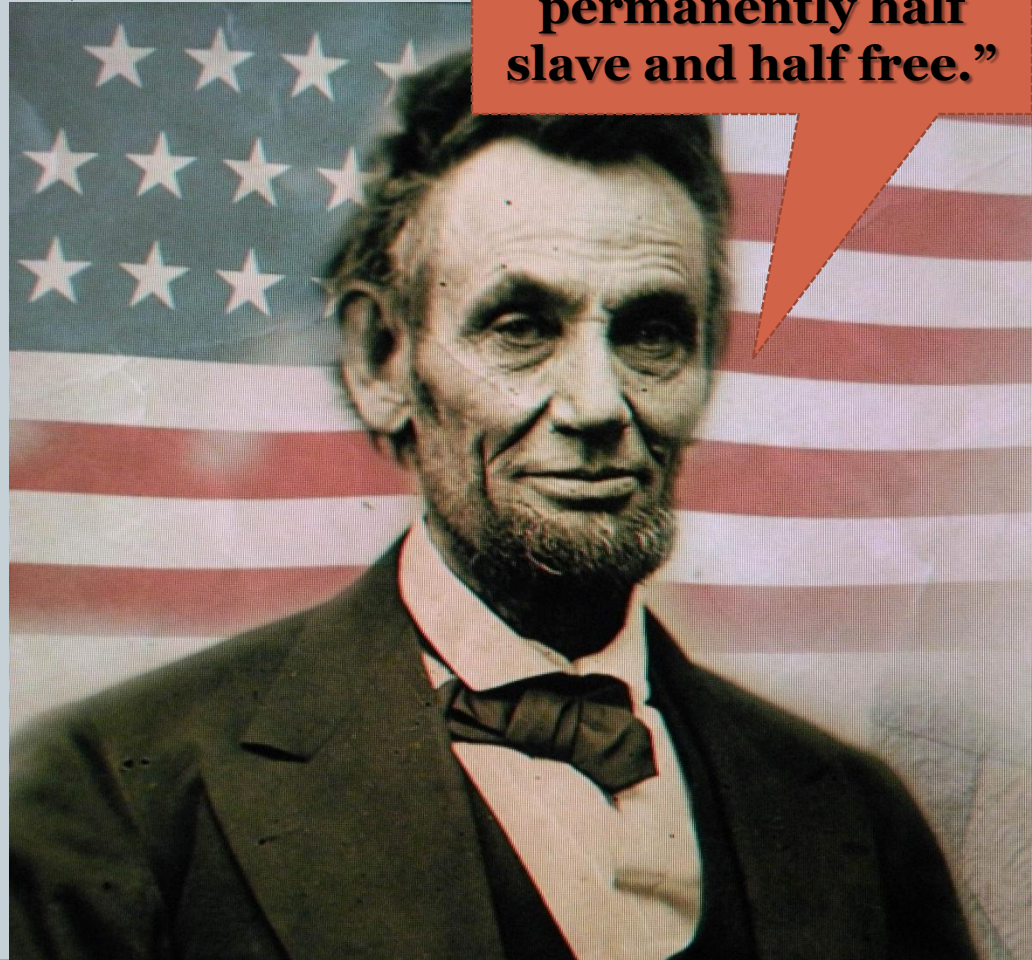
Mainly about states' rights	48
Mainly about slavery	38
Both equally (Vol.)	9
Neither/Don't know	6
	100

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Mar. 30-Apr. 3, 2011.
Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

- One of the causes of the Civil War- one of the reasons for succession.
- Many people in the South felt that the states should still have the right to decide if they were willing to accept certain federal acts.
- This resulted in the idea of [nullification](#), whereby the states would have the right to rule federal acts unconstitutional. (The federal government denied states this right.)

Abraham Lincoln

- **16th President** of the United States
- (As a result of the 1860 election. Southern states called for succession from the Union)
- **Preserved the Union** by successfully fighting the Civil War
- **Assassinated** by John Wilkes Booth



“A house divided against itself cannot stand....I believe that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.”

Union & Confederacy

UNION

- The United States of America
- Northern and Western States that fight to preserve the union and eventually abolish slavery



CONFEDERACY

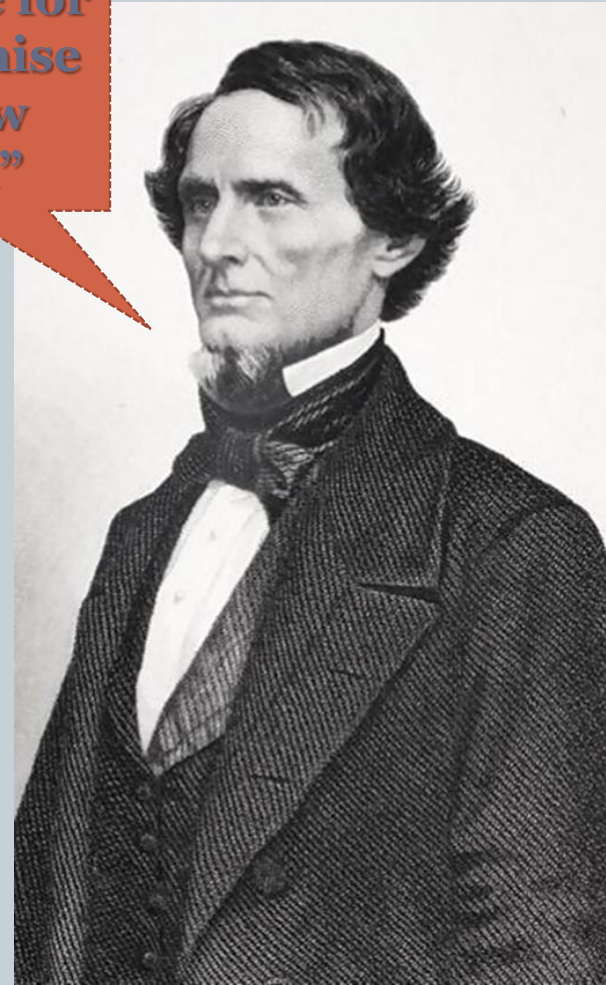
- The Confederate States of America
- Southern States that secede from the Union over issues of state's rights and the preservation of slavery



Jefferson Davis

- Former Senator of Mississippi
- President of the Confederacy from 1861-1865

“The time for compromise has now passed”



General Robert E. Lee

- Confederate General who surrendered at Appomattox Court House; ending the Civil War.
- “on April 9, 1865, Lee was forced to surrender his weary and depleted army to Ulysses S. Grant at [Appomattox Court House](#), effectively ending the Civil War.”

