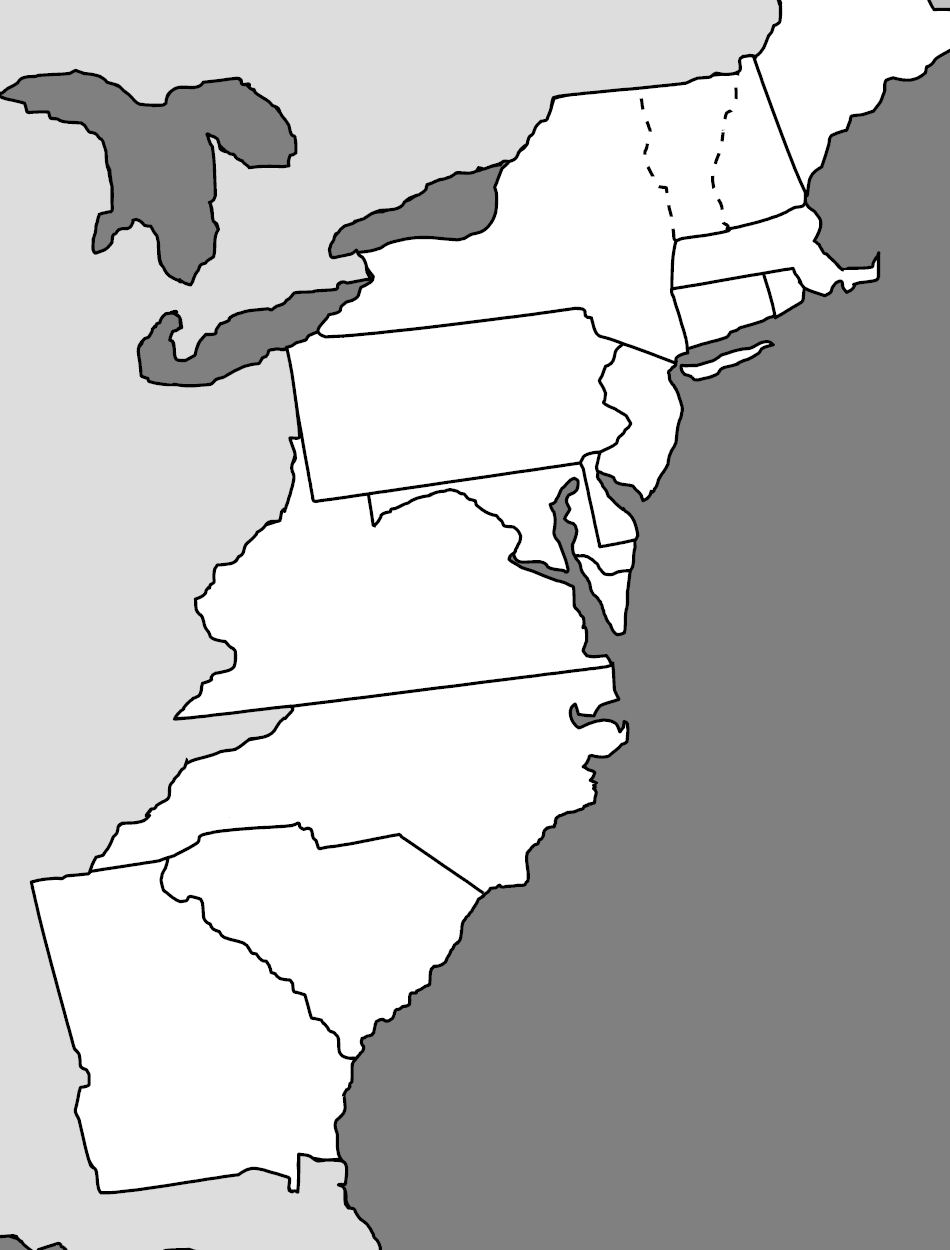
**VA/US History SOL Review Packet: Part I**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SOL Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**



**Map: Label the 13 colonies.**

1. New Hampshire
2. Massachusetts
3. Connecticut
4. Rhode Island
5. New York
6. New Jersey
7. Pennsylvania
8. Delaware
9. Maryland
10. Virginia
11. North Carolina
12. South Carolina
13. Georgia

**Matching: Match the following descriptions under the correct colonial region.**

* Joint-stock Company
* Religious toleration with flexible social structure (had middle class)
* “Covenant community”
* English, Dutch, & German speaking immigrants
* Town meetings (form of “Athenian” direct democracy)
* Puritans
* Mayflower Compact
* English nobility received land grants “Cavaliers”
* Strong belief in hard work and thrift
* Intolerance of other religious beliefs
* “Cash crops”
* Shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming
* Large plantations

**New England Colonies Middle Colonies Southern Colonies**

**Fill-in-the-blank:**

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. Common Sense was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence. The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Virginia, reflected the ideas of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Paine. Jefferson wrote: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the pursuit of Happiness… That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the governed… That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it, and to institute new Government….”

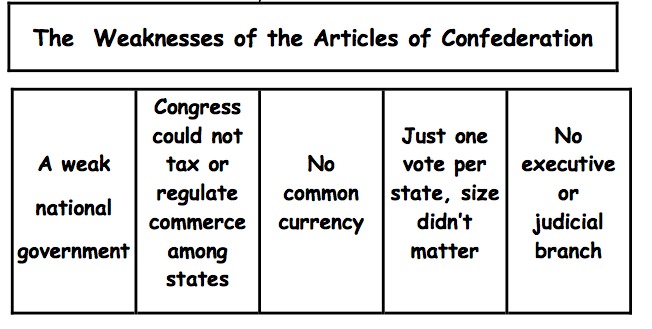
**Matching: Match each under the correct category of colonist.**

* Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural & economic ties
* “Give me liberty, or give me death!”
* Believed in complete independence from Britain
* Tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible
* Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine
* Provided the troops for the American Army, led by George Washington
* Believed taxation was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attacks

**Patriots Loyalists Neutrals**



**Fill-in-the-blank:** The man pictured to the left is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who negotiated a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the country of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This treaty benefited the Americans at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which ended the war with an American victory. American political leaders, fearful of a powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government like Britain’s, created the Articles of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, adopted at the end of the war.



The new U.S. Constitution made federal law the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law of the land. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Compromise balanced power between large and small states by creating a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where each state has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It avoided a too-powerful central government by establishing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous checks and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It placated the Southern states by counting slaves as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives.

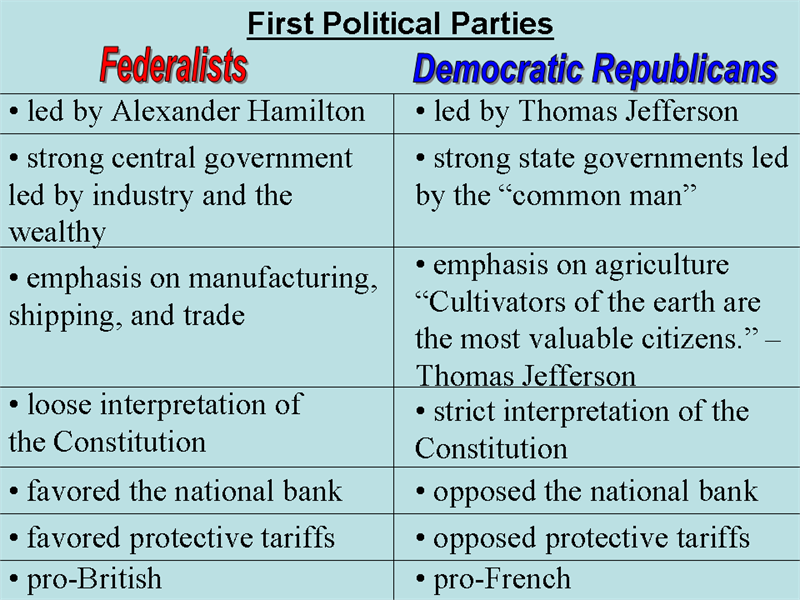
**Matching: Match each with the correct description.**

1. George Washington 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ President at the Constitutional Convention.
2. James Madison 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wrote the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom.
3. George Mason 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Established judicial review.
4. Thomas Jefferson 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “Father of the Constitution” and author of Virginia
5. Anti-Federalists Plan and Bill of Rights.
6. Federalists 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights.
7. Marbury v. Madison 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Set forth doctrine of “implied powers.”
8. McCulloch v. Maryland 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Feared an overly powerful central government
9. Gibbons v. Ogden destructive of the rights of individuals.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Broad national view of economic affairs, particularly interstate commerce.

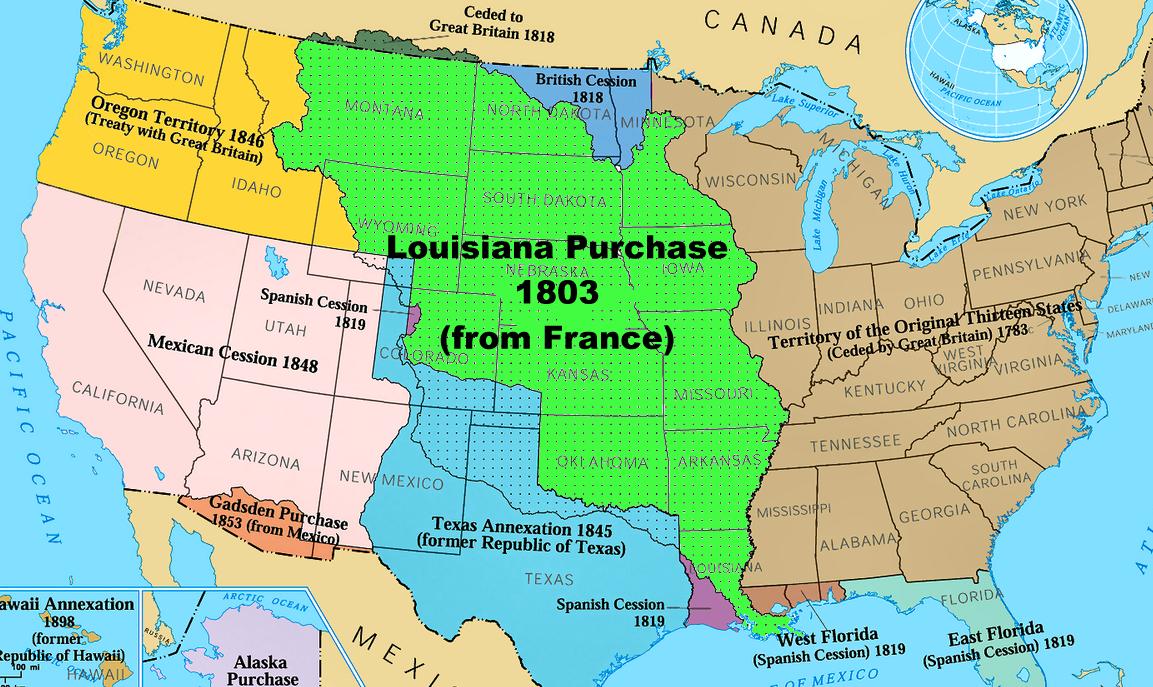
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Advocated importance of a strong central government, especially to promote economic development.

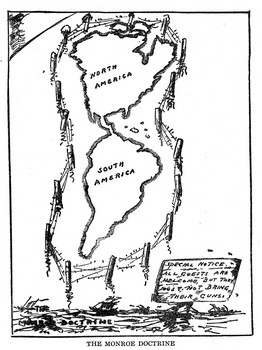
**Chart: Fill in the missing parts of the chart.**



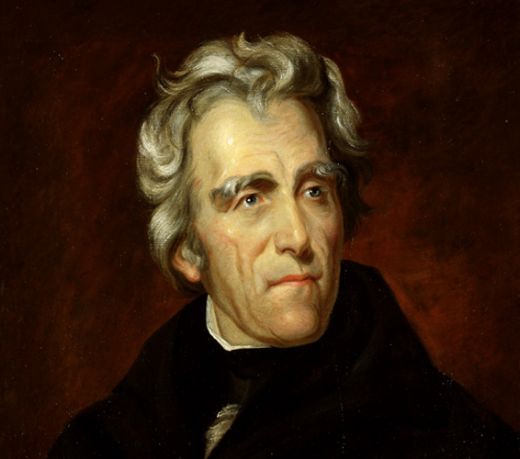
**Fill-in-the-blank:** The presidential election of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, won by Thomas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was the first American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another.

**Map: Fill in the missing information on the map below.**



**Political Cartoons: Answer the questions related to the illustrations.**

1. What U.S. foreign policy doctrine is illustrated by the political cartoons above?
2. According to this policy, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continents should not be considered for future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powers.
3. What is the primary message of the above political cartoons?
4. What American belief is illustrated by the picture to the right?
5. How did this belief affect American Indians?

**Fill-in-the-blank:** The changing character of American politics in “the age of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man” was characterized by heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males, the rise of interest group politics and sectional issues, a changing style of campaigning, increased\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personified the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spirit” of the age by challenging the economic elite and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_System). The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties, the Whigs and Know-Nothings, were organized in opposition to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party.

**Slavery**

**Tariffs**

**Chart: Fill in the missing parts of the chart.**

+ Agriculture in the South was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor

+ Northern abolitionist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ published the newspaper The Liberator which stated slavery was a violation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principles

+ Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a work of fiction that exposed the evils of slavery

+ North favored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tariffs

+South \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tariffs

+ South Carolina argued they could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tariff of 1832 – “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Crisis”

**Causes of the Civil War / Events Leading to the Conflict**

**Sectional Tensions Caused by Westward Expansion**

**Lincoln**

+ After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s election as President, the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ secedes from the Union

+ The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Party was created the oppose the extension of slavery

+ Opening confrontation of war was at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

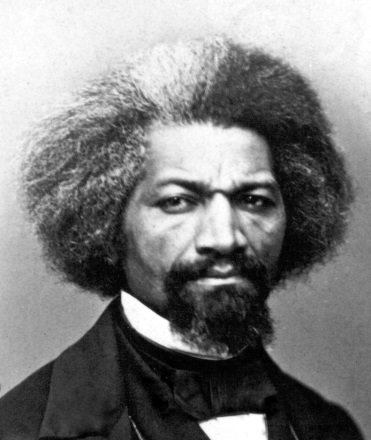
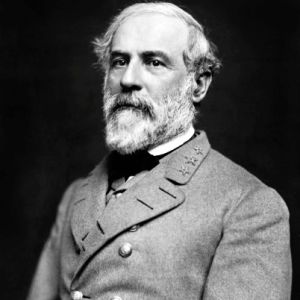
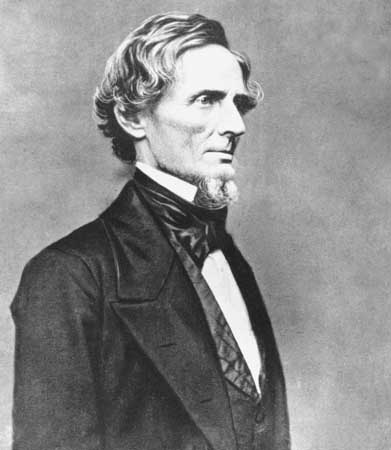
+ Pres. Lincoln then called for troops to be raised against SC, this is when the state of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seceded

+ Trying to maintain balance in Congress of “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” & “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” states as new states are added

+ Missouri Compromise – everything above line \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Louisiana Territory was to be free except for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which was added as a slave state

+ Compromise of 1850 - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ added as a free state

+ Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 – voters got to choose whether to be free or slave which is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and this led to the “Bloody \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Matching: Match the correct information beside each key figure’s picture.**

1. Former slave who became prominent abolitionist
2. President of the United States during the Civil War
3. Union military commander
4. U.S. senator who become President of the Confederate States of America
5. Opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force
6. Urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army
7. Confederate General of the Army of Northern Virginia
8. Made abolition of slavery a war aim by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation (which freed slaves in rebelling states).
9. Urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again
10. His Reconstruction policy: “With malice towards none, with charity for all… to bind up the nation’s wounds….”
11. Believed since secession was illegal, the states had never really left the Union
12. Was elected President and served during most of Reconstruction
13. Pres. of Washington College after the war (Washington & Lee University today); emphasized education
14. Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments; served as ambassador to Haiti

**Fill-in-the-blank:** The assassination of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just a few days after Lee’s surrender at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a punitive manner. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_occupation. Radical Republicans clashed with Lincoln’s successor as president, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, eventually impeaching him, but failing to remove him from office. Three “Civil War Amendments” to the Constitution were added: 13th Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was abolished. 14th Amendment: States were prohibited from denying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the law to any American. 15th Amendment: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were guaranteed regardless of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude” (former slaves). The Reconstruction period ended following the close presidential election of 1876. In return for support from Southern Democrats in the Electoral College vote, Republicans agreed to end military occupation of the South. Known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 1877, it opened the door to the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era” and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.

1. How does the picture to the right illustrate the economic impact of the Civil War on the South?
2. Why was the westward movement of settlers intensified after the Civil War?
3. What is illustrated by the cartoon to the left?
4. What are push and pull factors? Give examples.