

## Answers to Second Semester Review Packet.

1. George Washington
2. An act or decision that sets an example for others to follow. Washington served two terms, as other presidents did later on!
3. Alexander Hamilton.
4. A tax on tariffs, create a national bank and pay off national and state debts through sales of bonds (FASTEN).
5. That the Constitution was stronger than the Articles of Confederation and the government was strong and efficient.
6. Neutrality Proclamation of 1793, which stated that the US would not support either Britain or France in their conflict with each other.
7. A treaty created by Chief Justice John Jay in 1794 with Britain. It got Britain to pay for damages they inflicted on American ships in the West Indies. The British, however; did not promise to stop with the attacks on American ships trading with French traders.
8. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.
9. Federalists and Democratic Republicans.
10. Political party that favored a strong national government and was led by Hamilton.
11. A political party led by Jefferson and believed in more limited government and favored the small farmer.
12. John Adams and he was a federalist.
13. A French request for a bribe from America in 1797 in order to stop attacking American ships in the West Indies.
14. Allowed the president to expel any alien or foreigner thought to pose a threat to the country and allowed for any person stirring up rebellion against the government to be jailed respectively!
15. Cancel.
16. Thomas Jefferson.
17. A more democratic, more common man's, less formal type of government.
18. Strict.
19. Louisiana.
20. Lewis and Clark
21. Practice of forcing people into service.
22. A supreme court ruling that set up judicial review.
23. The power of the Supreme Court to decide if a law is unconstitutional or not!
24. Haiti.
25. A ban on Americans to import or export any goods (aimed at hurting Britain and France).
26. Passed by Jefferson to correct the unpopular Embargo Act. Allowed Americans to import and export goods with all countries except Britain or France.
27. James Madison in 1809.
28. They had great pride in their own country and wanted Madison to go to war with Britain (since they felt that Britain was still treating America as its colonies).
29. The Star -Spangled Banner.
30. Andrew Jackson.
31. A meeting of Federalists who opposed the War of 1812 and threatened to secede New England from the Union if Madison did not end the war.
32. Nothing was settled. Both Britain and the US went back to as it was before the war.
33. James Monroe.
34. Industrial Revolution.

35. Britain.
36. Faster since machines made the same identical parts to produce the goods (therefore easier and faster to assemble).
37. Monroe Doctrine states that no European country could come into the Western Hemisphere to try to reclaim a lost colony that had recently become independent.
38. Spain sells Florida to the US for \$5 million.
39. John Quincy Adams.
40. President Adams' repayment to Henry Clay with the Secretary of State position for Clays' votes in the House of Representatives when trying to declare a majority winner in the 1824 election. This angered Andrew Jackson and his supporters since he was in the run for the office too.
41. Right to vote.
42. Andrew Jackson
43. The Democrats and Whigs.
44. A system used by President Jackson to repay loyal supporters with government positions.
45. President Jackson's unofficial advisors who met in the White House kitchen with the President to discuss national matters.
46. The National Bank.
47. To secede or to withdraw from the Union.
48. The forced removal of Cherokees from Florida to Indian reservations west of the Mississippi river.
49. Martin Van Buren.
50. William Henry Harrison.
51. John Tyler, he was more affiliated with the Democratic Party then the Whig Party.
52. Westward Expansion.
53. Oregon.
54. Moses Austin.
55. Stephen F. Austin.
56. Alamo.
57. San Jacinto and Sam Houston.
58. That the United States should control all lands from the Pacific to the Atlantic.
59. President Polk's demand for all the Oregon territory from Britain in 1844.
60. Texas.
61. Polk gets part of Oregon territory from Britain in 1845.
62. California and New Mexico.
63. \$15 Million.
64. Gold.
65. Mechanical Reaper.
66. Telegraph.
67. Locomotive/Train/Railroad.
68. Clipper Ships.
69. Steam power.
70. Got a lot worse and dangerous.
71. Trade Unions.
72. The use of a strike.
73. People who wanted to preserve the US for native born white citizens only and that belief was core to the Know-Nothing Party of 1850.
74. Cotton Gin and Eli Whitney.
75. More slaves were needed to pick more cotton to make more profits.

76. A person who owned 20 or more slaves.
77. Yeomen or small farmers who usually did not even own slaves.
78. Nat Turner.
79. A person who wanted to end slavery in the US.
80. Liberia was not a success since free African Americans saw the US as their home too.
81. Frederick Douglass
82. William Lloyd Garrison.
83. A network of conductors (abolitionists) that secretly helped runaway slaves to reach freedom in the North and in Canada.
84. Harriet Tubman.
85. A meeting of 200 women in New York who were fighting for equal rights for their gender.
86. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
87. Made the women's right movement a political movement for suffrage.
88. Prison and mental illness reform.
89. Public education reform.
90. A reform movement to ban/limit alcohol abuse.
91. Washington Irving.
92. The philosophy that states one should rise above materialistic goods.
93. Emily Dickinson.
94. Henry David Thoreau.
95. Admitted Missouri into the Union as a slave state in 1821 and Maine as a free state. Also stated that all territories north of 36°30' would not allow slavery while south of that line the territories could allow slavery!
96. Idea that people show more loyalty to a state or a region rather than to that of the whole country.
97. People could decide or control destiny for a state (Slave vs. Free) and it was first tested in Kansas.
98. No slavery in newly acquired territories of the west.
99. Admission of California to the Union as a Free State and establishment of a stricter fugitive slave law and was written by Henry Clay (The Great Compromiser).
100. Any African American who might have a remote possibility of resembling or being a runaway slave was forced to be returned to owner in the South. Any abolitionist caught helping a runaway could be fined and jailed.
101. An anti-slavery novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe that showed the true horrors of slavery to Northerners.
102. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
103. Stephen Douglas got this bill passed to set up governments in the Nebraska Territory, splitting the territory into Kansas and Nebraska and having the issue of slavery be decided by popular sovereignty.
104. Americans killing each other over the issue of slavery 5 years prior to the real war.
105. Supreme Court ruling that stated blacks were property and the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.
106. Republican Party.
107. John Brown.
108. Abraham Lincoln.
109. South Carolina
110. The country formed by the eleven states that left the union prior to and during the Civil War.
111. Jefferson Davis, sworn in at Montgomery, Alabama (1<sup>st</sup> capital of CSA-later Richmond)

- 112. Ft. Sumter, South Carolina.
- 113. Grant from the North and Lee from the South.
- 114. Reconstruction.

**Answers to one fact box as follow:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>115. First shot of the Civil war with no human casualties (Horse!!).</li> <li>116. Confederate victory that showed the war would be long and costly. Also spot where Confederate General Jackson gets nickname “Stonewall”.</li> <li>117. First great big battle of the Civil War that caught Grant by surprise.</li> <li>118. Union Naval victory showing Northern dominance in the western part of Confederacy (Admiral Farragut).</li> <li>119. A confederate victory again that pitted “Stonewall” Jackson against Pope.</li> <li>120. A Union victory that allows Lincoln to issue Emancipation Proclamation.</li> <li>121. Union General Burnside’s first battle in Virginia that proved to be a disaster and cost the Union 12,500 men!</li> <li>122. A confederate victory but the South loses “Stonewall Jackson” to friendly fire at battle.</li> <li>123. Grant’s victory here gives Union control of the Mississippi River.</li> <li>124. 51,000 combined loss of lives for North and South at this turning point battle in Pennsylvania.</li> <li>125. A fire at this battle kills 200 men.</li> <li>126. Lee surrenders to Grant in this Virginia town.</li> <li>127. The first all colored infantry unit that bravely lost at Fort Wagner and led by white commander Robert Gould Shaw.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>128. Abolishes Slavery.</li> <li>129. Citizenship and equal protection under the law to African Americans.</li> <li>130. African American men can vote.</li> <li>131. Congressmen who wanted to punish the South during Reconstruction.</li> <li>132. Act that divided the South into 5 military zones.</li> <li>133. 17<sup>th</sup> President who fought the Radical Republicans during Reconstruction and was eventually impeached!</li> <li>134. Republicans who wanted to “aid” Southerners during Reconstruction.</li> <li>135. White Southerner who supported Reconstruction.</li> <li>136. Offices set up in the South by the Radical Republicans to offer aid and support to poor people and African Americans.</li> <li>137. Lincoln’s lenient plan on admitting Southern States back into the Union as opposed to the harsher Radical Republicans’ plan (Wade David Bill) to punish the South.</li> <li>138. Forced separation of blacks and whites.</li> <li>139. “Separate but equal”</li> <li>140. Settled the 1876 Presidential election end ultimately ended reconstruction in the South.</li> </ul>
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