

PERIOD 1: 1491-1607

Exam Part 1: **Monday 9/15** (6 multiple choice, 2 short answer, 6 vocabulary)

Exam Part 2: **Tuesday 9/16** Long Essay

The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th century and 16th century triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic. Support, modify or refute this interpretation providing specific evidence to justify your answer.

Vocabulary: Identify and explain the historical significance of each:

1. Christopher Columbus
2. encomienda system
3. joint stock company
4. Virginia Company
5. Captain John Smith
6. John Rolfe
7. Pocahontas
8. Columbian exchange
9. Iroquois Confederacy

Six Degrees of Separation: Students will be provided with two events spanning decades but related to their theme. They will select six events in chronological order that link the first event in the series with the last. Students will write the name of each selected event, use their research and knowledge of the time period to create an argument to support the events selected. Students must demonstrate continuity or change over time in their linking. For this period the events are 1491 to Jamestown. **Due Monday September 15**

Unit 2: 1607-1754

Vocabulary Test: **Thursday October 2:** 20 Identifications

Exam Part 1: **Friday October 3:** 15 multiple choice and 2 short answer questions

Exam Part 2: **Monday October 6:** Long Essay: *Why did slavery in the colonies grow more rapidly in the last decades of the 17th century than in the earlier decades of that century?*

Notebook Check/Hand In: **Friday October 10** (Units 1 & 2 only)

Vocabulary: For each, identify and discuss the historical significance. This must be completed in your notebook.

1. Plymouth colony
2. Pilgrims
3. Mayflower Compact
4. Massachusetts Bay Colony
5. John Winthrop
6. Virginia House of Burgesses
7. charter colony
8. proprietary colony
9. royal colony
10. the Calverts
11. Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)
12. Sir William Berkeley
13. Bacon's Rebellion
14. indentured servant
15. headright system
16. Roger Williams
17. Anne Hutchinson
18. Thomas Hooker
19. halfway covenant
20. New England Confederation
21. King Philip's War
22. William Penn's "holy experiment"
23. Quakers
24. mercantilism
25. Navigation Acts
26. Dominion of New England
27. triangular trade
28. Middle Passage
29. Great Awakening
30. Jonathan Edwards
31. George Whitefield
32. Phyllis Wheatley
33. John Peter Zenger

Six Degrees of Separation: Students will be provided with two events spanning decades but related to their theme. They will select six events in chronological order that link the first event in the series with the last. Students will write the name of each selected event, use their research and knowledge of the time period to create an argument to support the events selected. Students must demonstrate continuity or change over time in their linking. For this period the events are 1607 to French and Indian War. **Due Monday October 6**

Period 3: 1754-1800

Vocabulary Test #1: **Monday October 20:** 20 Identifications (1-37)

Long Essay: **Friday October 24:** Long Essay: *For some historians, the restrictions on the liberties of the colonists was the primary reason for the American Revolution. Support, refute or modify this contention using specific evidence.*

Vocabulary Test #2: **Wednesday October 29** 20 Identifications (38-63)

Exam: **Friday October 31:** 20 multiple choice and 2 short answer questions

1. French and Indian War
2. Albany Plan of Union (1754)
3. salutary neglect
4. Pontiac's Rebellion
5. Proclamation of 1763
6. Sugar Act (1764)
7. Quartering Act (1765)
8. Stamp Act (1765)
9. Patrick Henry
10. Stamp Act Congress
11. Sons of Liberty
12. Declaratory Act (1766)
13. Townshend Acts (1767)
14. writs of assistance
15. John Dickinson
16. Samuel Adams
17. Boston Massacre
18. committees of correspondence
19. Tea Act (1773)
20. Boston Tea Party (1773)
21. Intolerable Acts/Coercive Acts
22. Quebec Act (1774)
23. Deism
24. Enlightenment
25. First Continental Congress (1774)
26. Lexington & Concord
27. Second Continental Congress (1775)
28. Thomas Paine *Common Sense*
29. Declaration of Independence
30. Patriots and Loyalists
31. Battle of Saratoga
32. Battle of Yorktown
33. Treaty of Paris (1783)
34. Articles of Confederation
35. Land Ordinance of 1785
36. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
37. Shays' Rebellion
38. Abigail Adams
39. Annapolis Convention
40. Philadelphia/Constitutional Convention
41. James Madison
42. Great Compromise/New Jersey Plan/Virginia Plan
43. Three-fifths Compromise
44. Federalists
45. Anti-Federalists
46. *The Federalist Papers*
47. Bill of Rights
48. Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)
49. "Citizen" Genet
50. Jay Treaty (1794)
51. Pinckney Treaty (1795)
52. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
53. The Federalist party
54. the Democratic-Republican party
55. Washington's Farewell Address
56. John Adams
57. XYZ Affair
58. Quasi War (1798)
59. Alien and Sedition Acts
60. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
61. Louisiana Purchase
62. strict interpretation of Constitution
63. loose interpretation of the Constitution

Six Degrees of Separation: Students will be provided with two events spanning decades but related to their theme. They will select six events in chronological order that link the first event in the series with the last. Students will write the name of each selected event, use their research and knowledge of the time period to create an argument to support the events selected. Students must demonstrate continuity or change over time in their linking. For this period the events are Proclamation of 1763 to Election of 1800. **Due Friday October 31**

Period 4: 1800-1848

Vocabulary Test #1: **Friday November 21**: Vocabulary 1-29

Exam #1: **Wednesday November 26**: 20 multiple choice; 2 short answer

Vocabulary Test #2: **Tuesday December 9**: Vocabulary 30-74

Long Essay: **Wednesday December 10**: Evaluate the extent that the "Era of Good Feelings" (1814-1824) was unifying period in United States history.

Exam #2: **Thursday December 11**: 20 multiple choice; 2 short answer

1. Lewis and Clark expedition
2. John Marshall
3. judicial review
4. Marbury v. Madison
5. Aaron Burr
6. impressment
7. Embargo Act (1807)
8. Nonintercourse Act (1809)
9. Macon's Bill No. 2 (1810)
10. Tecumseh
11. "war hawks"
12. Henry Clay
13. John C. Calhoun
14. Battle of New Orleans
15. Treaty of Ghent (1814)
16. Hartford Convention (1814)
17. Era of Good Feelings
18. sectionalism
19. the American System
20. Panic of 1819
21. McCulloch v. Maryland
22. Missouri Compromise (1820)
23. Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
24. Monroe Doctrine (1823)
25. Erie Canal
26. National (Cumberland) Road
27. Robert Fulton
28. Eli Whitney
29. Lowell System
30. market revolution
31. cotton gin
32. American "Know Nothing" party
33. "King Cotton"
34. "peculiar institution"
35. Denmark Vesey
36. Nat Turner
37. spoils system
38. "corrupt bargain" of 1824
39. "Tariff of Abominations"
40. Indian Removal Act
41. Worcester v. Georgia
42. "Trail of Tears"
43. nullification crisis
44. Webster-Hayne debate
45. Nicholas Biddle
46. Whigs
47. "pet banks"
48. specie circular
49. Panic of 1837
50. antebellum period
51. Second Great Awakening
52. Joseph Smith
53. Henry David Thoreau
54. Brook Farm
55. Shakers
56. New Harmony
57. Oneida Community
58. Hudson River school
59. temperance
60. Dorothea Dix
61. Horace Mann
62. McGuffey's Readers
63. Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
64. American Colonization Society
65. abolitionism
66. William Lloyd Garrison
67. Harriet Tubman
68. David Walker
69. "manifest destiny"
70. the Alamo
71. "fifty-four forty or fight"
72. Mexican War
73. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
74. Mexican Cession

Six Degrees of Separation: Students will be provided with two events spanning decades but related to their theme. They will select six events in chronological order that link the first event in the series with the last. Students will write the name of each selected event, use their research and knowledge of the time period to create an argument to support the events selected. Students must demonstrate continuity or change over time in their linking. For this period the events are Election of 1800 to Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Due **Friday December 12**

Period 5 1848-1877

Vocabulary Test #1: **Friday January 16:** Vocabulary 1-33

Vocabulary Test #2: **Friday January 23:** Vocabulary 34-63

Exam: **Wednesday February 4, 2015** (After midterm)

1. Mexican War
2. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
3. Mexican Cession
4. Wilmot Proviso
5. Ostend Manifesto (1852)
6. Gadsden Purchase (1853)
7. railroads; federal land grants
8. Panic of 1857
9. Free-Soil party
10. popular sovereignty
11. Compromise of 1850
12. Fugitive Slave law
13. Harriet Beecher Stowe
14. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
15. Republican party
16. James Buchanan
17. "bleeding Kansas"
18. John Brown; Pottawotomie Creek
19. Sumner-Brooks incident
20. Lecompton constitution
21. *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
22. Roger Taney
23. Abraham Lincoln
24. Lincoln-Douglas debates
25. "House Divided" speech
26. Harper's Ferry raid
27. election of 1860
28. secession
29. Crittenden Compromise
30. Fort Sumter
31. habeas corpus
32. border states
33. Confederate States of America
34. Battle of Antietam
35. Emancipation Proclamation
36. 13th Amendment
37. Battle of Gettysburg
38. Sherman's March
39. Copperheads
40. *Ex Parte Merryman*
41. Homestead Act (1862)
42. presidential Reconstruction
43. Wade-Davis Bill (1864)
44. Andrew Johnson
45. Freedmen's Bureau
46. Black Codes
47. Radical Republicans
48. Charles Sumner
49. Thaddeus Stephens
50. Civil Rights Act of 1866
51. Fourteenth Amendment
52. Tenure of Office Act (1867)
53. Fifteenth Amendment
54. Scalawags and Carpetbaggers
55. Blanche K. Bruce and Hiram Revels
56. Sharecropping
57. Thomas Nast
58. Panic of 1873
59. Greenbacks
60. Redeemers
61. Ku Klux Klan
62. Compromise of 1877

Midterm Exam is **Monday January 26, 2015 from 815 to 1015**

28 Multiple Choice; 2 short answers and the long essay question above.

Period 6 1865-1898

Exam: **Friday March 6 (20 multiple choice, 1 short answer and 10 vocabulary from below)**

DBQ: Due **Tuesday March 10: From Review Book pages 400-403**: *Some historians have characterized the industrial and business leaders of the 1865-1900 period as "robber barons" who used extreme methods to control and concentrate wealth and power. To what extent is that characterization justified based on the historical evidence?*

1. Frederick Jackson Turner "frontier thesis"
2. Reservations
3. Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Chief Joseph
4. George Custer and Little Big Horn
5. Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor*
6. Dawes Severalty Act
7. Ghost Dance Movement
8. Wounded Knee
9. "New" South
10. *Plessy v. Ferguson*
11. Jim Crow Laws
12. grandfather clause; poll tax; literacy test
13. Ida B. Wells
14. Booker T. Washington
15. National Grange Movement
16. Interstate Commerce Act
17. Bessemer Process
18. Andrew Carnegie
19. Vertical Integration and Horizontal Integration
20. John D Rockefeller
21. John Pierpont Morgan
22. Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
23. Social Darwinism
24. Gospel of Wealth
25. Horatio Alger
26. Knights of Labor
27. Haymarket Bombing
28. Samuel Gompers; American Federation of Labor
29. Homestead Strike
30. Eugene V Debs
31. "New" Immigrants
32. Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
33. Tammany Hall; Political Machine
34. Henry George, *Progress and Poverty*
35. Edward Bellamy, *Looking Backward*
36. Jane Addams
37. Social Gospel Movement
38. W.E.B Du Bois
39. Frank Lloyd Wright
40. Gilded Age
41. Populist (People's) Party
42. Omaha Platform
43. Coxey's Army
44. William Jennings Bryan, "Cross of Gold"
45. Mark Hanna

