

Monarchy

A government ruled by a king or queen.

Dictatorship

A form of government in which the leader has absolute power and authority.

Republic

A form of government in which citizens choose their leaders by voting.

Federation

Union of several countries with some or most power shared between them

Democracy

Right to participate in the electoral process

Well-informed voters

Protects the security of citizens in a democracy

What European nation was the first to colonize the United States?

Spain. Spain explored and colonized the Southwestern United States in the mid-1500s.

Jamestown (1607)

The first permanent English settlement in North America, found in East Virginia

Leader: John Smith

Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)

Founders: People who wanted to escape religious persecution in England

Leader: John Winthrop

Activities: Farming, Fishing, and Whaling

Province of Pennsylvania (1681)

Leader: William Penn

Province of Georgia (1732)

Leader: James Oglethorpe

Albany Plan (1754)

Agreement between British colonies to unite

plan proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754 that aimed to unite the 13 colonies for trade, military, and other purposes at the Albany conference in Albany, New York; the plan was turned down by the colonies and the Crown

British Proclamation of 1763

The Proclamation that would not allow English colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British would not provide protection to any colonists who settled in this area; the American colonies were limited under this British rule.

Three events that started the American Revolution

Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts

Boston Massacre (1770)

The first bloodshed of the American Revolution, as British guards at the Boston Customs House opened fire on a crowd killing five Americans

Boston Tea Party (1773)

Citizens of Boston raided British ships in Boston harbor and dumped hundreds of chests of tea into the harbor

Intolerable Acts (1774)

In response to Boston Tea Party, 4 acts passed Port of Boston closed, reduced power of assemblies in colonies, permitted royal officers to be tried elsewhere, provided for quartering of troops in barns and empty houses

Which event most contributed to the start of the American Revolution?

British taxing colonists for the French and Indian War

Battles of Lexington and Concord (1775)

First battles of the Revolutionary War

Battle of Saratoga (1777)

Decisive colonial victory in upstate New York; considered to be the turning point of the American Revolution.

Historical Significance:

Caused France to openly support the colonies with military forces in addition to the supplies and money already being sent.

Last Event of the American Revolutionary War (1798)

The Battle of Yorktown

General George Washington and the Continental army capture the British fort in Yorktown, Virginia. British General Cornwallis surrenders.

Declaration vs. Constitution

Though connected in spirit, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence (1776) are separate, distinct documents. ... The Constitution was written and signed in 1787.

Put the following in the order of when they were written/adopted/created:

- A. Articles of Confederation**
- B. Declaration of Independence**
- C. Bill of Rights and Constitution**

- A. Declaration of Independence was written in 1776
- B. Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777
- C. Constitution created in 1789 (Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the constitution which became effective in 1791).

The Declaration of Independence

July 4th, 1776 we declare our independence from Britain

The Articles of Confederation

The first or initial attempt by the colonists to create a government. It was approved by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777.

Constitution

Created in 1789, this formed the law of the land. Supreme law of the United States of America.

Preamble of the Constitution

A passage in the constitution stating the Constitution's purpose

1. common defense (government will provide defense from any outside countries/groups)

2. establish justice

DJ-defense and justice

Constitution's main purpose (stated in the Preamble)

The Bill of Rights

First ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution

On September 25, 1789, Congress transmitted to the state Legislatures twelve proposed amendments to the Constitution. Numbers three through twelve were adopted by the states to become the United States (U.S.) Bill of Rights, effective December 15, 1791.

The Federalist Papers

A series of 85 essays written by James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay urging the citizens of New York to ratify the new United States Constitution. They were

published anonymously in New York newspapers in 1787 and 1788 under the name "Publius."

Articles of Confederation failed

States printed local currencies, federal government is unable to enforce laws

Since the states each printed their own form of money, interstate trading failed; in addition, the federal government did not give themselves enough power to enforce any laws.

What is in the Articles of Confederation but NOT in the United States Constitution?

The Executive Branch

Remember the Articles were about setting up WHO is in the government, but the constitution discusses the law of the land.

In the Articles of Confederation there was a president, but he played a ceremonial role within Congress.

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)

Signed into law by John Adams, The Alien and Sedition Acts were a series of four laws passed by the U.S. Congress. The four laws—which remain controversial to this day—restricted the activities of foreign residents in the country and limited freedom of speech and of the press. Thomas Jefferson believed these laws violated the freedom of speech and press.

Which right did Thomas Jefferson think John Adams violated by signing the Alien and Sedition Acts into law?

Freedom of Speech and Press

Sedition

Rebellion or resistance against the government

Indentured Servants

Were free once their contract was completed during the American colonial period

They served for seven years on average and then received freedom and a plot of land.

Legislative Branch

Drafts proposed laws. Confirms or rejects presidential nominations for heads of federal agencies, federal judges, and the Supreme Court. Declares war

Includes: Congress (The Senate and the House of Representatives), special agencies, offices that provide support services to Congress

Executive Branch

Carries out and enforces laws. Sign legislation into law or to veto bills enacted by Congress, although Congress may override a veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses.

Includes: the president, vice president, the Cabinet, executive departments, independent agencies, and other boards, commissions, and committees.

Judicial Branch

Interprets the meaning of laws. Applies laws to individual cases, and decides if laws violate the Constitution. Includes: Supreme Court and other federal courts

Governor

Chief of the executive branch at the state level of government

Who is primarily responsible for the organization of schools?

Local governments

Which amendment gave women the right to vote?

19th

Which amendment contains this quote:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

15th Amendment (right to vote for all male citizens)

10th Amendment

-justified segregation. Powers Reserved to the States

Patriot Act

U.S. Congress passes this act because of the September 11th terrorist attacks in 2001

Three-Fifths Compromise

The compromise solution was to count three out of every five slaves as people in voting (1787)

Provision

Addition to a legal document

Missouri Compromise

1820- Missouri entered as a slave state and Maine entered as a free state and all states north of the 36th parallel were Free states and all South were slave states.

The Alamo

A building built by Spain to educate local American Indians.

The building was abandoned and later used by the military. During the Texas revolution, Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cos gave the fort to the Texian Army. A small number of Texas soldiers live in the Alamo for several months. Many of these soldiers were killed by the Mexican Army during the Battle of the Alamo.

Battle of the Alamo (1836)

Texas vs. Mexican Army. A pivotal event in the Texas Revolution when Mexican troops invaded the Alamo, killing all of its Texan defenders

Annexation

Legally adding land area to a city in the United States

Who did the U.S. come into conflict with as a result of the annexation of the Republic of Texas?

Mexico

Compromise of 1850

The agreement to add the provision that any runaway slave (fugitive) found in a non-slave state had to be sent back to the South.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed each territory to decide the issue of slavery on the basis of popular sovereignty. Kansas with slavery would violate the Missouri Compromise, which had kept the Union from falling apart for the last thirty-four years. The long-standing compromise would have to be repealed. Opposition was intense, but ultimately the bill passed in May of 1854. Territory north of the sacred 36°30' line was now open to popular sovereignty. The North was outraged.

Battle of Bull Run

The Battle of Bull Run, also known as the Battle of Manassas, was the first major battle of the American Civil War and was a Confederate victory.

Battle of Gettysburg

Battle fought by Union and Confederate forces during the American Civil War. The battle involved the largest number of casualties of the entire war and is often described as the war's turning point.

Battle of Antietam

Lincoln was advised to wait for a decisive Union victory before giving his Emancipation Proclamation. The Battle of Antietam ended with the Confederates being driven out of Maryland. Lincoln felt comfortable enough with this to issue the Proclamation five days after the battle.

The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

Battle of Vicksburg

This siege was the final major military action in the Vicksburg campaign of the American Civil War

What advantage did the South have over the North in the Civil War?

More experienced generals such as Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson

Poll Taxes

Used in the South to deny African Americans voting rights

Indian Removal Act of 1830

The Cherokee refuse to leave land; sue for their rights but are forced to relocate to the western United States in 1838 and 1839 in a migration known as the Trail of Tears.

Because of the fear of nuclear attacks during the Cold war in the 1950s and 1960s Americans...

Constructed (built) private bomb shelters

Cold War

The power struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II

Soviet Union/ USSR

A Communist nation, consisting of Russia and 14 other states, which existed from 1922 to 1991.

Why was it called the Cold War?

The Cold War got its name because both sides were afraid of fighting each other directly. In a "hot war," nuclear weapons might destroy everything.

USS Maine (United States Battleship Maine)

Led to the start of the Spanish-American War

1908, Havana, Cuba- The sinking of the USS Maine led to the United States' decision to declare war on Spain.

Spanish-American War

In 1898, a conflict between the United States and Spain, in which the U.S. supported the Cubans' fight for independence.

Who did the U.S. gain control of after the Spanish-American War?

The Philippines

What treaty or purchase had a great impact on the size of the United States?

The Louisiana Purchase. In 1803, The Louisiana Purchase increased the size of the United States by 828,000 square miles for only \$15 million dollars.

Plessy v. Ferguson

Brown v. Board of Education overturned Plessy v. Ferguson declaring "separate but equal" unconstitutional.

Dred Scott v. Sandford

Dred Scott (former slave) was free since he lived in a free state

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke

Upheld affirmative action

Korematsu v. United States

(1944) wartime internment of American citizens of Japanese descent was constitutional

Charles Lindbergh

American pilot who made the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

Andrew Carnegie

Built a steel mill empire; US STEEL

Henry Ford

Founder of Ford Motor Company; father of modern assembly lines

Organization was most responsible for the increased tensions over the shortage of a natural resource during the 1970s?

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Ring of Fire

A large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen in this area. It is located in the basin of the Pacific Ocean.

Breadbasket of Europe

Ukraine because of rich soil, many fields of wheat, and other foods

Peru's geography

The coast has about 3,000 km of desert

Great Britain

India gained independence from _____ in 1947.

Environmental and Geological threats to Mexico

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Thomas Malthus

Had a theory called Malthusian catastrophes- if the population continues to grow unchecked disease, famine, and war will occur

Cause: Poor irrigation, overgrazing, and intensive agriculture (over-farming)

Effect: desertification of areas

Lands suffer from erosion, soil salinization, loss of productivity, and less resilience to the climate

Overgrazing

Destruction of vegetation caused by too many grazing animals consuming the plants in a particular area so they cannot recover

Deforestation

The removal of trees faster than forests can replace themselves.

What is an effect of China's fast economic growth?

Increased levels of fossil fuels increase carbon dioxide emissions

Effect: Increased carbon dioxide

Cause: Increased levels of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas)

Mountain Zone

Time zone between California and Texas

Memorize picture map!

Pacific Time Zone

California Time Zone

Central Time Zone

Texas Time Zone

Eastern Time Zone

New York Time Zone

Suez Canal

A ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea

Provides the shortest maritime route it expedites trade between Europe and Asia

Pacific Time Zone - 9:00 A.M.

Mountain Time Zone - 10:00 A.M.

Central Time Zone - 11:00 A.M.

Eastern Time Zone - 12:00 Noon

If it is 9:00 in the Pacific Time Zone, what time is it in the other time zones?

Countries that are fighting because of territorial claims in Kashmir

India, Pakistan, and China

How do humans impact topography?

Strip-mining an area for minerals

When you strip-mine, you remove large parts of land from an area. This can include removing tops of mountains which alter their elevation (height) and the way precipitation (rain and snow) runoff sculpts and shapes the land.

Greatest frequency of tornadoes

A. Australia

B. Midwest U.S.

C. Middle East

D. Far East

Homesteaders

Settlers who claimed land on the Great Plains under the Homestead Act around 1862

Homestead Act of 1862

Act that allowed a settler to acquire as much as 160 acres of land by living on it for 5 years, improving it, and paying a nominal fee of about \$30 - instead of public land being sold primarily for revenue, it was now being given away to encourage a rapid filling of empty spaces and to provide a stimulus to the family farm, turned out to be a cruel hoax because the land given to the settlers usually had terrible soil and the weather included no precipitation, many farms were repo'd or failed until "dry farming" took root on the plains, then wheat, then massive irrigation projects

In the 1800s, what helped homesteaders to build farms on the Great Plains?

Windmills to pump water to irrigate (flood the crops with water) crops

Nepal

Nation in between India and Tibet; Himalayan Mountains and Mt. Everest is here; filled with temples and Hindu and Buddhist shrines.

Religions in Nepal

Hinduism and Buddhism

Where is Islam a main religion?

A. Western Europe

B. Northern Africa

Northern Africa- a large portion of their population is Muslim

Muslim

A large portion of North Africa's population is

Jerusalem

Known as the Holy City by the world's major religions Judaism, Christianity, and Islam

Siberia

Very cold, dry region in East Russia

Turkey

Geographically and politically part of both Europe and Asia.

Istanbul

Only city in the world considered part of two continents

Rome

Twelve Tables Foundation for early law; first to make the aqueduct

Egypt

Used hieroglyphics for writing

Greece

Civilization that developed Olympics; had many gods (polytheistic); developed a direct democracy made the iconic column

Cuneiform

Invented by Sumerians in ancient Mesopotamia

Alexander the Great

King of Macedonia who conquered Greece, Egypt, and Persia

Constantine

First Roman Empire to convert to Christianity; ended persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire (Edict of Milan 313)

Mother Teresa

Roman Catholic nun who founded Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, India in 1950. Ministered to the sick, poor, orphaned, and dying for over 40 years. Received Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. Beatified by Pope John Paul II in 2005.

Mohandas Gandhi

The Indian leader who used nonviolent methods to seek independence from Great Britain.

The Dalai Lama

The spiritual head of Tibetan Buddhism

Nelson Mandela

First black president of South Africa; elected after apartheid was abolished

Steve Jobs

A Co-founder of Apple Inc., was a major leader of the technological revolution that took place in Silicon Valley, CA, during the twentieth century.

Entrepreneur success

Labor (work) and capital (machinery tools and equipment for your business).

Gold and Silver

What two natural resources did European Explorers want in North America?

Tibet

On a lofty Plateau on the northern side of the Himalayas; is an autonomous region of China.

Country where the Hutu and Tutsi conflict took place

Rwanda

The Industrial Revolution (1760-1840)

Abundant natural resources, laws protect property rights, patent laws passed. These three things caused rapid industrialization in the United States.

Industrialization

During the Industrial revolution machines such as the cotton gin and steam engines help business to create many goods and services.

Patent Laws

Protect the rights of inventors

Why do democratic governments regulate (place rules on) the economy?

To make sure our economy is financially stable

Economy

The wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services. Has to do with money!

Microeconomics

The study of the economic behavior and decision making of small units, such as individuals, families, and businesses

Macroeconomics

The study of the economy as a whole

Traditional Economy

Goods and services are produced the way it has always been done

Mixed economy

An economic system combining private and public enterprise.

Command Economy

An economic system in which the government controls a country's economy

Free market economy

Based on supply and demand with little or no government control

Government can promote competition by

Enforcing antitrust legislation

(Making sure that one company does not have an unfair advantage over its competitors)

Government can encourage economic growth by

Lowering interest rates

When the government lowers interest rates this encourages people to borrow more money. This leads to more economic development.

For example, if a store owner wants a loan and they get a lower interest rate, they are more likely to borrow the money and start a business which leads to economic development.

Federal Reserve

The central bank of the United States

One job of the Federal Reserve

Changing interest rates to make sure inflation does not get out of control

Inflation

A general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.

Scarcity in an economy

Resources are limited

Examples: Farmers have an infestation of bugs that ruin their crops, and they cannot give grocery stores the vegetables they need.

Incentive

Motivating customers to purchase your items

Ex. 50 percent off at your favorite store

Opportunity cost

What else you could spend money on

Example- If the government spends 15 million on national debt, it can't spend that money on Education

Absolute advantage

The ability of an individual, a firm, or a country to produce more of a good or service than competitors, using the same amount of resources

Example: Canada is rich in inexpensive land, so they have an absolute advantage in farming and agricultural production compared to some other countries.

What can help you determine economic growth in a country?

Per capita national output (GNP/GDP)

Growth of an economy increases if the GNP or GDP increases.

GNP (Gross National Product)

Total dollar value of goods and services produced by a nation at home or away (within/domestically or outside of the country/abroad)

How much money can we make from the shirts we made at home or away?

GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

The total market value of all final goods and services produced in an economy in a year (only within the country)

How much money can we make from the shirts we made at home?

What would increase a nation's GDP?

A rise in the price of exported goods

Ex. If you make shirts in the United States and export and sell these shirts in China your GDP will increase.

Effect of using robotics in a manufacturing center

Reduced need for human labor; people will need to be trained for new jobs

Law of Supply

Increase in Price results in increase in supply

When the price of an item goes up, you want to make more of that product. If you sell watches and you realize you can sell them for \$50 instead of \$10, you will make more watches!

Law of Demand

Consumers buy more of a good when its price decreases and less when its price increases

You buy more gas when the price goes down. You try to buy less gas when the price rises.

Law of Supply and Demand

A law which states that when supplies of goods and services become plentiful, prices tend to drop. When supplies become scarcer, prices tend to rise.

When you have a lot of watches, prices will drop. When you don't have a lot of watches, prices will rise.

If you say, I only have three watches left! More people will want those watches and will pay more for those watches.

President Woodrow Wilson's main reason to have the United States join World War I (1914-1918)?

Wilson says, "The world must be made safe for democracy." He says this because German's were using submarine (underwater) warfare.

Why did Russia withdraw from the First World War?

The Bolshevik uprising started

Bolsheviks

A group of revolutionary Russian Marxists who took control of Russia's government in November 1917

The Great Depression (1929-1933)

A world-wide economic depression with harsh severity, drawn out duration, & a slow, uneven recovery triggered by the US Stock Market Crash of 1929

Prime Meridian

Longitude line that divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The prime meridian is located at 0 degrees longitude.

Gerrymandering

Process of redrawing legislative boundaries for the purpose of benefiting the party in power.

Lobbying

Engaging in activities aimed at influencing public officials, especially legislators, and the policies they enact.