

Name: _____ Date: _____

US History 11 Midterm Review

Unit 1 Review

1. For each region listed below, describe 2 geographical features and 2 major industries:

Geographical Features

Major Industries

Northeast:

Southeast:

Midwest:

2. Read each vocabulary term and answer the questions posed.

Salutary Neglect

- **What is it?**
- **How did it contribute to the American Revolution?**

Declaration of Independence

- **What was the main idea?**
- **Who wrote it?**
- **Who was the major influence behind it?**

Common Sense

- **What was the main idea?**
- **Who wrote it?**
- **Why was it significant?**

Unit 2 Review

Fill in the blanks below with the correct Unit 2 Vocabulary Term:

1. The _____ was America's first attempt at government as a new nation. It created a _____ central government and _____ state governments.
2. _____ was an uprising of farmers in Massachusetts that proved the new nation was too weak.
3. A second attempt at government was formed through the _____. It divided the federal government into three separate branches: the _____ branch, _____ branch, and _____ branch.
4. There were several compromises reached during the Constitutional Convention. One was the _____, which settled a dispute over representation. It created a bicameral legislative body, with the _____ having equal representation from each state, and the _____ being determined by population.
5. The _____ settled the debate over including slaves towards state representation. It was determined that only a portion of slaves would be counted.
5. The _____ is taken every ten years and helps determine the amount of representatives each state has in Congress.
6. The _____ are the first ten amendments to the Constitution. It was supported by the _____, who wanted to ensure that a strong central government could not undermine democracy and states' rights.
7. The _____ includes policies that were not included in the Constitution but rather have become part of the government through tradition and precedent. One example includes:
8. The _____ allows Congress to create laws as they become "necessary and proper"; it allows for flexibility as things change over time. One example includes:
9. The _____ has been criticized because it allows a president to be elected without winning the _____ vote.
10. _____ is the division of power between the federal and state governments; it is often compared to either a layer cake or marble cake.

Legislative

Purpose:

Powers:

Executive

Purpose:

Powers:

Judicial

Purpose:

Powers:

Unit 2 Review (cont.)

1. The Amendment Process

- What is an amendment?

- How can an amendment be added to the Constitution?

- What are two historical examples?

2. Judicial Review

- What is judicial review?

- How was it established?

- What are two examples of how it's used?

3. Elastic Clause

- What is the elastic clause?

- What are two historical examples?

Unit 3 Review

Fill in the blanks below with the correct Unit 3 Vocabulary Term:

1. The _____ was an uprising in Pennsylvania that proved the federal government was stronger under the Constitution.
2. President George Washington had a _____ foreign policy, which meant he did not think the United States should form alliances or get involved in overseas affairs.
3. Though Washington did not support political parties, his policies and actions while president would primarily support the _____ party, because he believed in a strong federal government.
4. Alexander Hamilton cited the elastic clause as justification for the creation of a _____.
5. The early political parties formed despite Washington's warnings because of differing opinions over how much _____ the federal and state governments should have.
6. The _____ was the acquisition of territory that doubled the size of the United States. By buying this land, Jefferson contradicted his _____ of the Constitution.
 - 2 major gains from the Louisiana Territory were:
 - 1.
 - 2.
7. Though it mostly ended in a stalemate, the War of 1812 was important because it led to a rise in _____ in the United States.
8. The _____ was a document issued by President James Monroe to prevent European _____ in Latin America and the Caribbean.
9. In the court case *Marbury v. Madison*, Supreme Court Justice John Marshall established _____.
10. Under Andrew Jackson, the _____ was used to reward supporters with _____.
11. The _____ Crisis of 1832 was an early warning of the Civil War because South Carolina threatened to _____.
12. _____ was the belief that it was both justified and inevitable for Americans to move westward.

Unit 4 Review

Respond to the following short answer questions.

1. Why did slavery grow rapidly in the American south during the early 1800s?
2. Why did tensions develop between the north and south in the lead-up to the Civil War?
3. What were the most common ways new territory was added to the United States?
4. What was Abraham Lincoln's major goal in fighting the Civil War?
5. What was the significance of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin?

Fill in the blanks below using the correct Unit 4 vocabulary terms.

1. The _____ Case determined that slaves are property and are therefore do not have the same rights as American citizens.
2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act established that the issue of slavery in the new territories would be decided under _____ - this meant that the people living in the territories would make the decision, not the federal government.
3. The _____ was issued by President Lincoln in 1863. It freed the slaves in the _____ states.
4. The _____ officially abolished slavery in the United States.
5. _____ was the period after the Civil War, during which the nation attempted to heal and reintegrate the southern states into the union.
6. The _____ were a series of laws passed in the South after the abolishment of slavery to limit the freedoms of newly freed African-Americans. Two methods used were the _____ tax and the _____ clause.