1. Mayflower compact: signed by the the founders of the Plymouth colony to preserve it from anarchy
2. Free blacks in Virginia by 1700: white planters tightened the laws
3. “New Lights” Great Awakening: Proponents of the Great Awakening, who emphasized an emotional approach to religion
4. Native Americans in backcountry pre-Revolution:Indians played the British and the French off each other to enhance their own position.
5. John Rolfe: led the way in establishing tobacco cultivation in Virginia
6. John Smith:helped bring order to the unruly Jamestown colony
7. Jamestown: Virginia Company was responsible for the settlement
8. Treaty of Tordesillas: 1494 divided the world between Portugal and Spain
9. Encomienda system: centered on forced labor
10. Roger Williams & Anne Hutchinson: the colony’s magistrates would not tolerate religious dissent
11. Embargo Act of 1807: It caused economic mayhem in the United States and did little to affect France or England
12. Chesapeake tobacco colonies: the dominant place of tobacco plantations in the Chesapeake economy shape the region’s social development by inhibiting the development of towns and social institutions
13. By 1700, slavery was based on: skin color
14. Battle of Lexington and Concord: On the evening of April 18, 1775, General Gage dispatched troops from Boston to seize rebel supplies
15. Shay’s Rebellion: convinced nationalists like James Madison that law and order were breaking down
16. Great Compromise: equal representation for the states in the upper house of Congress and proportionate representation in the lower house
17. Author of the Bill of Rights: James Madison
18. National bank: Hamilton’s argument in favor of a national bank was based on the doctrine of implied powers
19. Whiskey Rebellion: Washington responded to the Whiskey Rebellion by putting together an army and marching on the rebels
20. Washington’s response to the Whiskey Rebellion: sparked by a federal excise tax
21. Washington’s Farewell Address: warned against political factions
22. Alien and Sedition Acts: opposed by Jefferson and Madison because they were convinced that the Federalists were trying to silence all dissent
23. Stamp Act:Stamp Act of 1765 placed a tax on printed matter
24. Seven Years’ War: caused enormous debt in Great Britain
25. Westerners transportation method to distant markets: rivers
26. Robert Fulton: steamship up the Hudson River in 1807
27. Tecumseh & Tenskawatawa: led a pan-Indian uprising.
28. Louisiana Purchase: Jefferson worried that the Louisiana Purchase might be unconstitutional
29. Marbury vs. Madison: the Supreme Court asserted the power of judicial review
30. ⅗ rule (consequences): increased southern representation in Congress
31. Importance of the river system to economic development: one of the most significant reasons for its rapid economic development.
32. Early textile mills’ labor source: young, single girls
33. Missouri compromise of 1820: Missouri entered the Union as a slave state
34. Corrupt bargain of 1824:According to supporters of Andrew Jackson, a “corrupt bargain” allowed John Quincy Adams
35. Nullification: implied that states had the right to set aside federal laws
36. Field slaves: three-quarters of slaves
37. Denmark Vesey:  **In 1822, a free man of color named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organized plan for slaves to seize armories and burn the city of Charleston, South Carolina.**
38. Why armed slave uprisings were rare: Most slaves understood that the odds of success were slim.
39. Underground Railroad: helped escaped slaves make their way north
40. Why south failed to industrialize: Capital and business energies were focused on cotton production.
41. Main buyer of American cotton: Europe
42. Why yeoman(small) farmers resented the planters but supported slavery: Slavery made all whites feel they were free and equal members of a master race.
43. Group that set the tone and values of southern society: planters
44. Free blacks in the south: required to carry documentation of their free status at all times
45. Perfectionism: Some evangelicals argued that redeemed Christians could be free of sin
46. Reasons southerners wanted to spread slavery to the west: slavery would eventually be abolished
47. Why Lincoln won in 1860: he was dominant in the North
48. First state to secede: South Carolina
49. Confederate constitution: was very similar to that of the United States, but protected slavery
50. President of the Confederacy: Jefferson Davis
51. Fort Sumter: U.S. fort was inside Charleston Harbor
52. Disparity of resources in north & south: The North had more factories and industrial workers than the South did.
53. Emancipation Proclamation: accelerated the breakdown of slavery as a labor system.
54. Appomattox Courthouse: On April 9, 1865, General \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surrendered his army at Appomattox Courthouse.