**Detailed responses required for credit—Answers should be handwritten in Blue or Black ink!**

**Chapter 7**

1. Describe the theory of mercantilism. Be sure to include and explain navigation acts, salutary neglect

2. Identify each of the following and explain why each was upsetting to certain Aemricans: Proclamation of 1763, Sugar Act (1764), Stamp Act (1765), writs of assistance, Boston Massacre (1770), Tea Act (1773), Intolerable Acts (1774), Quebec Act (1774)

3. Give examples of how Americans resisted British policies using conservative protest (petitions and pamphlets, meetings, boycotts) and radical resistance (violence, quick change). Be sure to use specific examples. Underline these examples.

4. Describe the actions taken by the First Continental Congress (Sept 1774).

5. What advantages and disadvantages did America have going into the Revolutionary War? Discuss population, military power, army training and organization, sectional jealousies, manufactured goods, transportation of food, other conflicts in Europe involving England, political disagreements in England, French help for America, American military skills, British distance from America.

**Chapter 8**

1. What actions were taken by the Second Continental Congress (May 1775)?

2. How and why did the French help the American colonists early in the war against England? Why did the America and France formalize a long-term alliance in late 1777, and what long-term effects did the alliance have on both nations?

3. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following: Common Sense, Hessians, Saratoga, Yorktown,

4. What regions of America were most and least loyal to England, and why? How many Loyalists were there? What happened to the Loyalists in America during and after the War?

5. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris? Why was England so generous?

**Chapter 9**

1. How did the Revolution affect the following aspects of American life: democracy, commerce, the separation of church and state, slavery, women’s rights?

2. How were early state constitutions structured?

3. How was the Articles of Confederation (1781) more a “firm league of friendship” than a cohesive national government? Which powers were left to states and which were claimed by the federal government?

4. How was the federal government structured under the Articles? Did the federal government have legislative, executive and judicial branches, and if so, what shape did they take?

5. What are the Land Ordinances of 1785 and 1787 and why are they important?

6. What international problems with England, Spain, France, and the Barbary Pirates continued to affect American in the 1780s?

7. How did the economic conditions of the 1780s and the fear of the “rabble” (lower class Americans who were uneducated and didn’t own large amounts of property) lead to the founding fathers wanting increased federalism in the new Constitution?

8. Who attended the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia and what interests did they represent? Who didn’t attend and what interests remained unrepresented?

9. Describe the two biggest compromises that were forged in making the new Constitution happen. Consider: “Great Compromise,” 3/5Rule. Note: Be sure to understand what the constitution said about slavery and fugitive slaves.

Chapter 10

1. Describe Hamilton’s economic policies. Be sure to explain the following: funding, assumption, national debt, state debt, tariffs, excise taxes, and the national bank.
2. What caused the rise of the Democratic-Republicans? What were the central ideas of this opposition party?
3. How did the two political parties view the French Revolution?
4. What did Washington say (write, actually) in his Farewell Address?
5. How did Jay’s Treaty with England anger the French, how did the French respond, and how did their response lead to the “XYZ Affair”?
6. How did Adams handle the potential war with France?
7. How did the Alien Act and Sedition Act (1798) and “Nullification” in KY and VA (1789-99) represent the rivalry between the Federalist and Democratic-Republicans? Be sure to explain the acts, the reasons for the acts and how the acts reflected different views of government.