

CHAPTER  
**1**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## MANY CULTURES MEET

**Focus Question:** What were the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas?

*Identify the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas.*

**Effects**

- Columbian Exchange
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**Event**

- Europeans arrive in the Americas.

**Causes**

- Desire to find trade routes to Asia
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**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 1**

**Section Summary**  
**MANY CULTURES MEET**

**READING CHECK**

What were Spanish invaders known as?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *diverse* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words and phrases.

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**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**  
What were the effects of the Middle Passage?

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Most scientists believe that the first inhabitants of the Americas came from northeastern Asia between 15,000 and 40,000 years ago. Over the generations, the American Indians expanded southward, filling the continents of North and South America. They developed diverse cultures as they adapted to the different climates they inhabited. However, they shared many traits. An extended family evolved into a **clan** with a common ancestor. Several clans combined to make up a **band** of Indians. As the Indians learned how to grow crops, the population grew, leading to the growth of towns and cities.

During the fifteenth century, scientific advances and an increase in economic wealth led some Europeans to sponsor voyages of exploration. The Portuguese took the lead and reached the West African kingdoms below the Sahara. There, they expanded the slave trade. During the next three centuries, slave traders from European nations forced at least 11 million Africans across the Atlantic. Known as the **Middle Passage**, this brutal transatlantic slave trade weakened the economy of West Africa while making European merchants and empires wealthy.

In 1492, Spain sponsored a voyage headed by Italian mariner **Christopher Columbus**. He hoped to reach the Indies by sailing westward across the Atlantic. After exploring several Caribbean islands, Columbus thought that he had reached the Indies.

The Spanish rapidly conquered a vast empire around the Caribbean and in Central and South America. Known as **conquistadores**, Spanish invaders were brave, resourceful, ruthless, and destructive. The conquistadores had the advantage of horses and steel weapons, but they also carried deadly European diseases to which Native Americans had no immunity. These plagues killed thousands of Native Americans, making it easier for the Europeans to conquer and colonize North and South America.

In addition to bringing new people into the Americas, the colonizers introduced new animals. They also took American products back to Europe. This exchange of goods and ideas between Europe and the Americas is called the **Columbian Exchange**.

**Review Questions**

1. Why did the American Indians develop diverse cultures?

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2. What did Christopher Columbus hope to accomplish?

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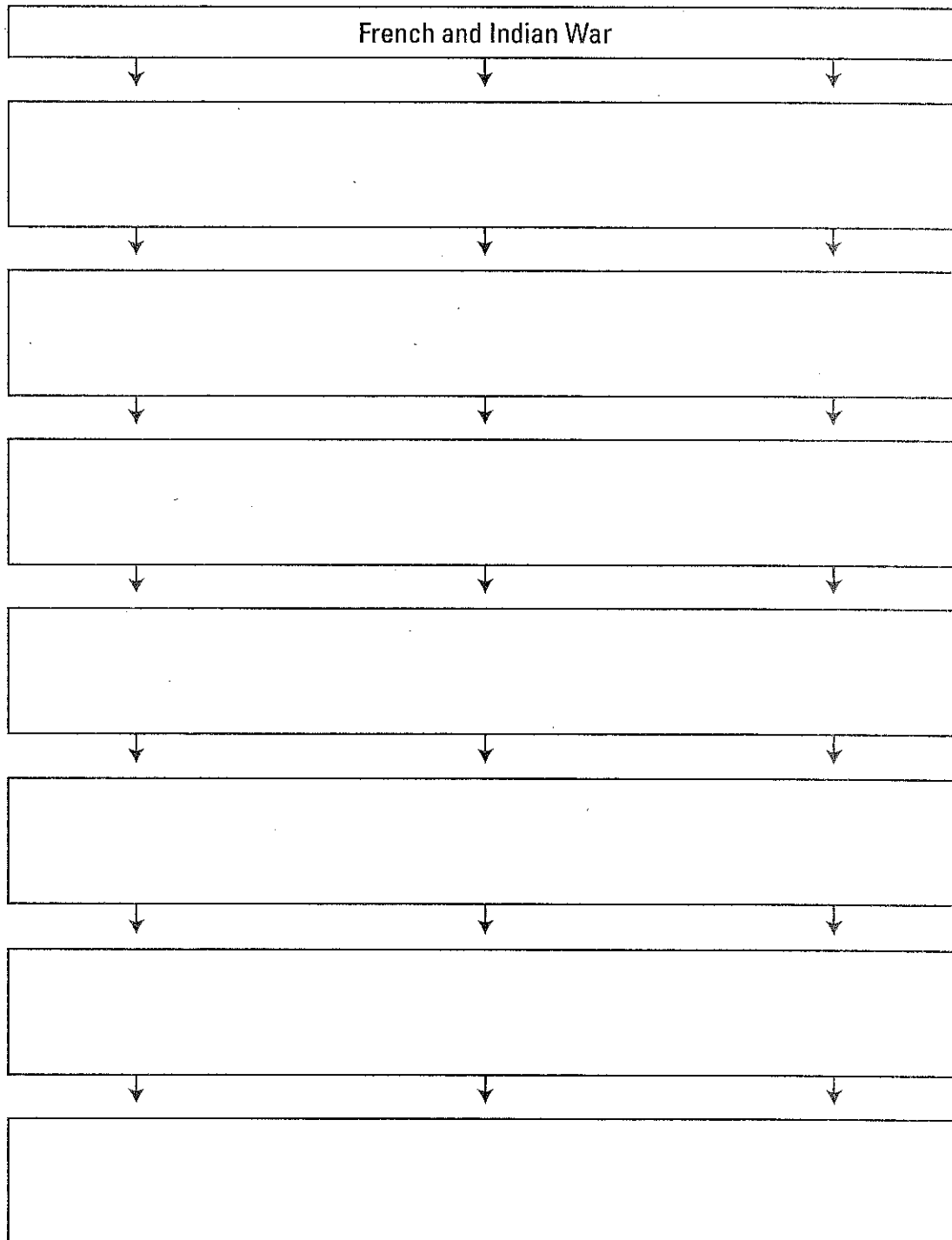
CHAPTER  
**1**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**Focus Question:** What important ideas and major events led to the American Revolution?

*Note the sequence of events that led to the American Revolution by making a series-of-events chain.*



## CHAPTER

## 1

## SECTION 2

## Section Summary

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## READING CHECK

What was the Great Awakening?

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Spain established colonies in the present-day Southwest and Florida, where forts called presidios were set up for protection and missions were set up to convert Native Americans to Christianity. The French established colonies in Canada and along the Mississippi River valley in Louisiana.

In 1607, the English established their first enduring settlement at Jamestown in Virginia. The Virginia colonists elected a legislature known as the **House of Burgesses**. To the north, the English established a cluster of colonies called New England. Most of the colonists there were devout Protestants called "Puritans." They adopted the **Mayflower Compact**, which provided a framework for self-government. The English developed other colonies between New England and Virginia and south of Virginia.

The English colonists brought ideas about democracy and government with them to America. During the 1700s, ideas based on the Enlightenment, a philosophy that taught that human reason could solve all problems, circulated among well-educated colonists. In the 1740s, concern about more rational religious services and decreasing church attendance led to a religious movement called the **Great Awakening**. The rise of new organized churches resulting from this movement increased tolerance of religious differences.

Between 1689 and 1763, the British and French fought a series of costly wars. The British Parliament wanted the colonists to pay new taxes to help the empire. The colonists resisted the taxes, asserting their rights as Englishmen. They cited the **Magna Carta** (1215), which limited the power of the king, and the English Bill of Rights (1689), which blocked the king from levying taxes without the permission of Parliament. The colonists would pay taxes levied only by their own elected assemblies. War broke out between the colonies and the British in 1775, at Concord, Massachusetts. In 1776, the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence, drafted by **Thomas Jefferson** of Virginia, who was greatly influenced by the Enlightenment idea of people's natural rights. The war continued until 1783, when the American colonists under the command of **George Washington** finally defeated the British army.

## VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *philosophy* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words and phrases. Use this strategy to help you figure out what *philosophy* means.

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## READING SKILL

**Recognize Sequence** The belief in what type of rights influenced Thomas Jefferson as he wrote the Declaration of Independence?

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## Review Questions

1. What two ideas influenced life in the colonies in the 1700s?

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2. What was the reason for the revolt of the 13 colonies against British rule?

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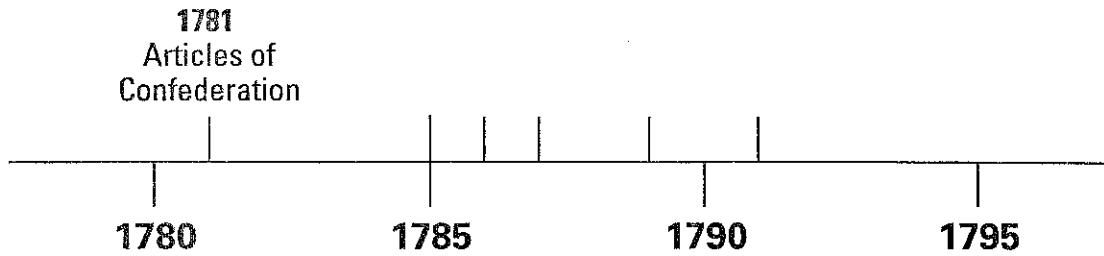
CHAPTER  
**1**  
SECTION 3

# Note Taking Study Guide

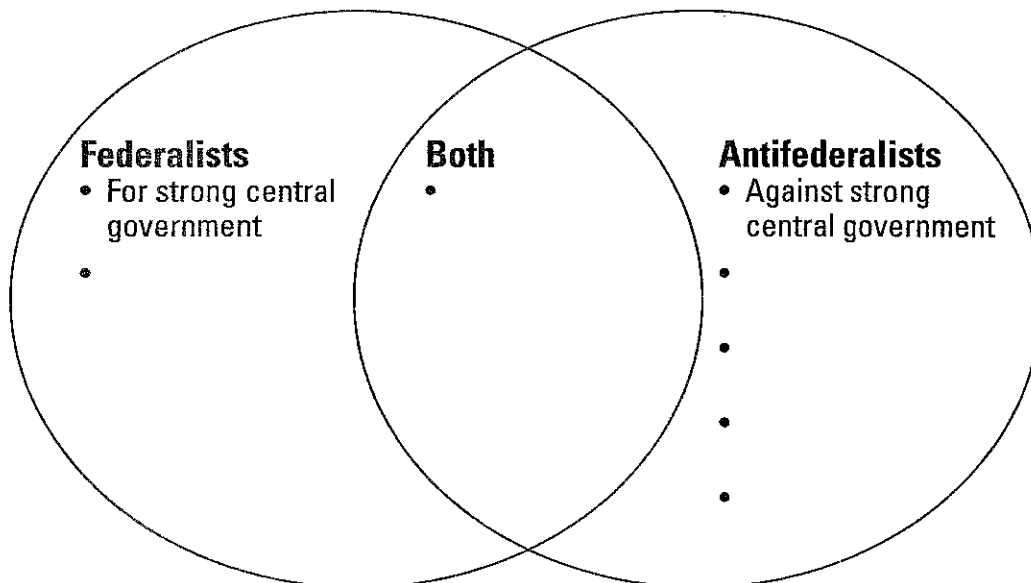
## THE CONSTITUTION

**Focus Question:** What ideas and debates led to the Constitution and Bill of Rights?

A. Complete the timeline below with important dates that led to the formation of the U.S. government.



B. As you read, identify similarities and differences between the Federalists and the Antifederalists.



CHAPTER  
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 SECTION 3

**Section Summary**  
**THE CONSTITUTION**

**READING CHECK**

What is federalism?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *constrain* mean in the underlined sentence? Use context clues in the surrounding words and phrases to figure out the meaning of *constrain*.

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**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Sequence** Which constitution preceded the current United States Constitution?

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After winning their independence from Britain, the former American colonies became states. Each state created a constitution and established a government. Most of these state constitutions included a **bill of rights**, a list of freedoms guaranteed by the state government.

In 1781, the 13 states adopted their first federal constitution. Under the Articles of Confederation, most power remained with the states. Without the ability to levy taxes, the federal government could not pay its immense war debt. Similarly, the weak confederation could not defend American interests on the frontier. The Spanish in Louisiana tried to constrain western American settlements by closing the port of New Orleans.

In May 1787, the states sent delegates to a convention to amend the Articles of Confederation. The small states wanted to keep a loose confederation of states. In contrast, **James Madison** of Virginia advocated a national union that was both strong and republican. The Great Compromise settled the differences between the two plans by creating a bicameral legislature: a House of Representatives and a Senate.

Even so, before the new Constitution would go into effect, 9 of the 13 states had to **ratify**, or officially approve, it. Supporters of the Constitution, known as Federalists, wanted the United States to have a strong central government. Opponents, known as Antifederalists, objected to the Constitution because they thought it gave the national government far too much power. Because the most powerful argument of the Antifederalists was that the proposed Constitution lacked a bill of rights, the Federalists promised to add a bill of rights. In 1789, states ratified the federal Bill of Rights.

The Constitution divided power between the states and the nation, which is known as **federalism**. The Constitution also promoted a **separation of powers** within the federal government by defining distinct executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Each branch had **checks and balances** on the others to prevent one branch from taking control of the government. At the same time, the founders worded parts of the Constitution to permit flexibility. Since its ratification, the Constitution has been amended 27 times.

**Review Questions**

- Describe the weaknesses of the national government established by the Articles of Confederation.  
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- What did the Federalists promise in order to secure ratification of the Constitution?  
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CHAPTER  
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SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**THE NEW REPUBLIC**

**Focus Question:** How did the United States and its government change in the late 1700s and early 1800s?

*List the major accomplishments of each President in the chart below.*

President	Accomplishments
George Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
John Adams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

CHAPTER

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Section Summary

THE NEW REPUBLIC

READING CHECK

What was the Sedition Act?

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VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *compensating* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues in the surrounding words, phrases, and sentences. Circle the word below that is a synonym for *compensating*.

- paying
- depriving

READING SKILL

**categorize** List at least two actions the United States took to avoid war.

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After the Revolutionary War, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton used the clause of the Constitution allowing Congress to enact laws for the "general welfare," to create a financial plan to pay off the war debt. Critics from the South said that it favored merchants from the Northeast by compensating them with tax dollars.

The French Revolution in 1789 started a war between Britain and France. The United States declared its neutrality but continued to trade with Britain and France. The British navy then began seizing U.S. merchant ships trading with French colonies. To avoid war, John Jay negotiated Jay's Treaty between Britain and the United States. Congress then passed the Alien and Sedition acts in 1798. The **Alien Act** made it more difficult for immigrants to become citizens. The **Sedition Act** made it a crime for citizens to publicly discredit the federal government.

Thomas Jefferson was elected President in 1800. In 1803, the Supreme Court decision of *Marbury v. Madison* asserted **judicial review**, the power to review the constitutionality of a federal law. Also in 1803, Jefferson bought a vast territory extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains from France in the **Louisiana Purchase**.

The British navy resumed seizing American merchant ships. They also seized American sailors for the royal navy, a practice known as **impressment**. Jefferson asked Congress to declare an **embargo**, suspending trade by ordering American ships to stay in port. The War of 1812 between Britain and the United States led to the end of tension with Britain. The United States won the war in 1815.

After the War of 1812, the Northeast became more industrialized, making it the most populous region in the country. However, the agricultural economy of the southern states relied on enslaved labor. The invention of the **cotton gin**, a machine that made cotton cheaper and faster to produce, led to a surge in cotton production.

In 1823, President Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. It declared that European monarchies had no business meddling with American republics. In return, the United States promised to stay out of European affairs.

Review Questions

1. What was a major foreign policy issue that confronted the United States after the French Revolution in 1789?

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2. Why did the United States go to war with Britain in 1812?

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