**1st and 2nd Quarter Review Topics**

**Founding of the 13 Colonies**

Massachusetts- Founded by Pilgrims (Plymouth) and Puritans (Massachusetts Bay) for religious freedom from the Church of England and persecution they faced

Connecticut- Founded by Thomas Hooker for more political freedom (Fundamental Orders)

Rhode Island- Founded by Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson for religious freedom from the Puritan Church

Pennsylvania- Founded by William Penn as a refuge (safe place) for Quakers persecuted in England

New York- Founded by Duke of York for economic reasons (make money from trade)

Maryland- Founded by Lord Baltimore as a refuge (safe place) for Catholics persecuted in England

Virginia- Founded by the Virginia Company of London for economic reasons (make money from trade)

Georgia- Founded by James Ogelthorpe as refuge (safe place) for Debtor (people that owed money) from England

**Colonial Economies**

Mercantilism- colonies provided raw materials to England and a market for manufactured goods

New England Colonies- practiced subsistence farming; fish and whale oil were largest exports due to the many good natural harbors

Middle Colonies- practiced cash crop farming; grain was largest export, called the “Breadbasket of the 13 Colonies”

Southern Colonies- practiced plantation farming using slave labor; tobacco, indigo, and rice were largest exports, used good harbors to trade

**Self Government in the 13 Colonies (all colonies had some form of Representative Gov’t)**

House of Burgesses- First representative assembly (legislature) in the 13 colonies

Mayflower Compact- established the idea of majority rule, that colonists would obey the rules

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut- First written Constitution in the 13 colonies, created a detailed system of government

These are the roots of representative governments, because they set a precedent for government in the U.S.

**Causes of the American Revolution**

Proclamation of 1763- colonists were angry that their movement west was being limited by the British

Acts of Parliament- Colonists were angered over paying taxes (duties) on goods (Sugar, Stamp, Tea, etc.)

Declaration of Independence- Colonists officially broke away from the British and King George III, written by Thomas Jefferson, stated that people have “unalienable rights” which could not be taken away

**American Revolution**

Events of the Revolution- Battle of Lexington and Concord (start), Saratoga (turning point), Valley Forge (army survives winter), Yorktown (end), Treaty of Paris (British recognize U.S. independence)

**Constitution**

Shays Rebellion- uprising of Massachusetts farmers that led to a restructuring of the government at the Constitutional Convention

Constitutional Convention- Great Compromise created a two house legislature with the House based on population and the Senate on equal representation, 3/5th Compromise decided how slaves would be counted

Ratification- Federalists favored the Constitution and wrote the Federalists Papers, Anti-Federalists opposed ratifying the Constitution

Principles of the Constitution- Popular Sovereignty, Republicanism, Separation of Powers, Federalism (10th), Limited Gov’t, Checks and Balances, Individual Rights (Bill of Rights)

Bill of Rights- 1st Religion, Speech, Press, Petition, Assembly; 2nd Arms; 3rd No Quartering Troops, 4th No Search and Seizure; 5th Due Process; 6th Trial by Jury; 7th Trial by Jury in Civil Cases; 8th No Cruel Punishment; 9th Rights of People; 10th Rights of the States (Federalism)