

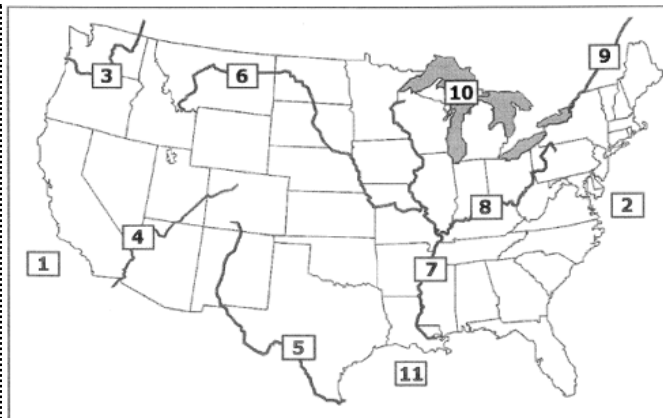
SOL REVIEW FOR UNITED STATES HISTORY TO 1865

Continents are large land masses surrounded by water. Locate the seven continents and five oceans on the map. (USI.2a)



Europe is considered a continent even though it is not entirely surrounded by water.

The land mass is frequently called **Eurasia**.



Major Bodies of Water in the United States (USI.2c)

Bodies of water support interaction among regions, form borders, and create links to other areas.

Ocean - An ocean is a large body of salt water that surrounds a continent. The location of the United States, with its Atlantic and Pacific coasts, has provided access to other areas of the world.

1. The *Pacific Ocean* was an early exploration destination.
2. The *Atlantic Ocean* served as the highway for explorers, early settlers, and later immigrants.

River - A river is a large, flowing body of water that usually empties into a sea or ocean.

3. *Columbia River* was explored by Lewis and Clark
4. *Colorado River* was explored by the Spanish
5. *Rio Grande* forms the border with Mexico
- 6, 7. *Missouri and Mississippi Rivers* were used to transport farm and industrial products and were links to ports and other parts of the world.
8. *Ohio River* was the gateway to the west
9. *St. Lawrence River* forms part of the northeastern border with Canada and connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean

Lake - A lake is a large body of water surrounded by land on all sides.

10. Inland port cities grew up in the Midwest along the *Great Lakes*.
- Gulfs** - A gulf is a part of the ocean (or sea) that is partly surrounded by land (it is usually larger than a bay.)
11. *The Gulf of Mexico* provided the French and Spanish with exploration routes to Mexico and other parts of America.

What do geographic features look like on maps, globes, and diagrams? (USI.2d)

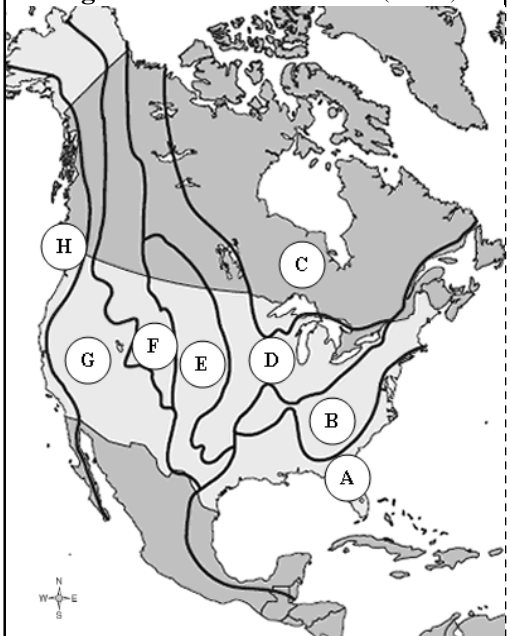
Water related features include lakes, rivers, tributaries, gulfs, and bays

Land related features include mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, islands, and peninsulas

Geographic features are related to:

- patterns of trade
- westward (frontier) movement
- locations of cities and towns
- culture and fishing industries

Regions of North America (USI.2b)



Distinctive Characteristics of Geographic Regions of North America (USI.2b)

What are the geographic regions of North America?	Where are the regions located in North America? (See Map Above)	What are some of the physical characteristics of the geographic regions?
A. Coastal Plains	Along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico	Broad lowlands providing many excellent harbors
B. Appalachian Highlands	West of Coastal Plain, extending from eastern Canada to western Alabama, includes the Piedmont	Old, eroded mountains (oldest mountain range in North America)
C. Canadian Shield	Wrapped around Hudson Bay in a horseshoe shape	Hills worn by erosion and hundreds of lakes carved by glaciers
D. Interior Lowlands	Located west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Great Plains	Rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grassy hills
E. Great Plains	Located west of Interior Lowlands and east of the Rocky Mountains	Flat land that gradually increases in elevation westward; grasslands
F. Rocky Mountains	Located west of the Great Plains and east of the Basin and Range	Rugged mountains stretching from Alaska almost to Mexico; high elevations; contains the Continental Divide which determines the directional flow of rivers
G. Basin and Range	Located west of Rocky Mountains and east of the Sierra Nevadas and the Cascades	Area of varying elevations containing isolated mountain ranges and Death Valley, the lowest point in North America
H. Coastal Range	Rugged mountains along the Pacific Coast that stretch from California to Canada	Contains fertile valleys



Archaeology (USI.3a)

Archaeology is the recovery of material evidence remaining from



the past. Archaeological discoveries of early Indian Settlements have been made in southeastern Virginia.






Why is archaeology important?

Archaeologists study human behavior and culture through the recovery and analysis of artifacts.

Where is one of the oldest archaeological sites in the United States located?

- Scientists are not in agreement as to when and how people entered the Western Hemisphere.
- Cactus Hill is located on the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia.
- Evidence that humans lived at Cactus Hill as early as 15,000 years ago makes it one of the oldest sites in North America.

GEOGRAPHY (USI.3b)

Tribe	Where did they settle?	What was their environment?
Inuit	present-day Alaska and northern Canada	lived in the Arctic where the temperature is below freezing Much of the year 
Kwakiutl	Homeland includes the Pacific Northwest coast	rainy, mild climate
Lakota	interior of the United States, area called the Great Plains	dry grasslands 
Pueblo	in the Southwest in present-day New Mexico and Arizona	desert areas and areas bordering cliffs and mountains 
Iroquois	northeast North America in the Eastern Woodlands	heavily forested  

How did geography and climate affect how various American Indian groups met their basic needs? (USI.3c)

- Fished, hunted, and harvested crops for food
- Clothing was made from animal skins and plants
- Shelter was made of resources found in the environment (sod, stones, animal skins, wood)



How did the American Indians use natural, human and capital resources?



***Natural Resources** (come directly from nature) - Fished in rivers, hunted animals and grew crops.

***Human Resources** (people working to produce goods and services) - People who fished, made clothing and hunted animals.

***Capital Resources** (goods produced and used to make other goods and services) - the canoes, bows and spears.

Resources influence what was produced and how it was produced.

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, American Indians were dispersed across different environments in North America. American Indians lived in all parts of North America.

How did American Indians and Europeans interact with each other? (USI.4b)

Areas of cooperation:





- * Europeans brought weapons and metal farm tools
- * Trade
- * Crops

Areas of conflict:

- * Land
- * Competition for trade
- * Differences in cultures
- * Disease
- * Differences in languages

Spanish—conquered and enslaved American Indians, brought Christianity, brought diseases
French—established trading posts, spread Christianity
English—established settlements, claimed land, learned farming techniques and traded with Indians
American Indians—taught farming techniques to European settlers, believed that land was to be shared or used but not owned.

Why did major European countries compete for power in North America? (USI.4a)

What were the <u>motivating forces</u> for exploration?	What <u>obstacles</u> did explorers face?	What were the <u>accomplishments</u> of explorers?	What regions were explored? (USI.4a)
<p> Religious - spread of Christianity</p> <p>Economic - gold, natural resources, trade </p> <p>Glory -Competitions for empire/ belief in superiority of own culture </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maps and navigational tools • Disease/starvation • Fear of unknown • Lack of adequate supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanged goods and ideas • Improved navigational tools and ships • Claimed territories  	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spain - <i>Francisco Coronado</i> claimed the southwest United States. 2. France - <i>Samuel de Champlain</i> established the French settlement of Quebec and <i>Robert LaSalle</i> claimed the Mississippi River Valley. 3. England - <i>John Cabot</i> explored eastern Canada. 4. Portugal - Made voyages of discovery along West Africa.

What was the importance of the kingdoms in Ghana, Mali, and Songhai? (USI.4c)

Ghana, Mali, and Songhai became powerful by controlling trade in West Africa from 300-1600 A.D. (Each dominated West Africa one after another).

- * They increased European interest in world resources.
- * They were located in the western region of Africa, south of the Sahara Desert, near the Niger River.

The **Portuguese** carried goods from **Europe** to **West Africa**.
 Portugal traded **metals, cloth, and other manufactured goods** for **gold**.



Geographical features shaped life in the colonies. (USI.5b)

How did climate, geographic features, and other available resources distinguish the three regions from each other?

How did people use the natural resources of their region to earn a living?

What are the benefits of specialization and trade?

How did social and political (civic) evolve in each of the three regions?

<u>Colonies</u> (USI.5)	<u>Resources</u> (Natural, Capital and Human)	<u>Geography</u> and <u>Climate</u>	<u>Specialization</u> (Focusing on one or more products)	<u>Examples of Inter-dependence</u> (Two or more people depending on each other for goods and services)	<u>Social Life</u> and <u>Political (Civic) Life</u>
New England	Natural resources: e.g., timber, fish, deep harbors Human Resources: e.g., skilled craftsmen, shopkeepers, shipbuilders	Appalachian Mountains, Boston harbor, hilly terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline Moderate summers, cold winters	* fishing * shipbuilding industry * naval supplies	New England depended on the Southern colonies for raw materials such as cotton and on the Middle Colonies	Social Life: Village and church as center of life. Religious reformers and separatists. Political (Civic) life: Town meetings
Mid-Atlantic	Natural Resources: rich farmland, rivers Human Resources: unskilled and skilled workers, fishermen	Appalachian Mountains, coastal lowlands, harbors and bays Mild winters and moderate climate, wide and deep rivers	* livestock * grain * fish	The Mid-Atlantic colonies traded with both the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they didn't produce.	Social Life: Villages and cities, varied and diverse lifestyles, diverse religions Political (Civic) life: Market towns
Southern	Natural Resources: fertile land, rivers, harbors Human Resources: farmers, enslaved African Americans	Appalachian Mountains, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, good harbors and rivers Humid climate with mild winters and hot summers	* tobacco * cotton * indigo * wood products	The Southern colonies depended on the New England colonies for manufactured goods, including tools, and equipment.	Social Life: Plantations (slavery), mansions indentured servants, few cities, few schools, Church of England Political (Civic) life: Counties

Why did Europeans establish colonies? (USI.5a)			How did people's lives vary among different social groups in colonial America? (USI.5c)		
Colony					
Roanoke Island (Lost Colony)	economic venture			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Large Landowners - Lived in South, relied on indentured servants and slaves, educated in some cases, had a rich social culture. * Farmers - Worked the land and relied on family members for labor for the farm. * Artisans - Craftsmen in towns and on the plantation. * Free African Americans - were able to own land, had more economic freedom and could work and pay and decide how to spend their money. Not allowed to vote. * Indentured servants - Made a contract to work in return for passage to the colonies—were free at the end of the contract. * Enslaved African Americans - Captured in Africa, sold to slave traders, shipped to colonies—owned as property for life with no rights, children of enslaved African Americans were born into slavery. 	
Jamestown	first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), an economic venture by the Virginia Company				
Plymouth	settled by <i>separatists</i> from the Church of England who wanted to avoid religious persecution				
Massachusetts Bay	settled by <i>Puritans</i> who wanted to avoid religious persecution				
Pennsylvania	settled by Quakers who wanted freedom to practice their faith without interference				
Georgia	settled by debtors who hoped to experience a new life in the colony and economic freedom in the New World				

* As Great Britain expanded control over the American colonies, many colonists became dissatisfied and rebellious. (USI.5d and USI.6a)

Economic Relationships

What steps did Great Britain take to establish and maintain control over the colonies?

1. The colonies traded raw materials for manufactured goods in Great Britain. **Why?** The mother country and the colonies were interdependent.
2. Great Britain imposed strict control over trade. **Why?** Great Britain desired to remain a world power. In the American colonies, Great Britain's desire to remain a world power resulted in a conflict with the French known as the French and Indian War.
3. Great Britain taxed the colonies after the French and Indian War. **Why?** Great Britain imposed taxes, such as the Stamp Act, to raise necessary revenue to pay the cost of the French and Indian War and to help finance the maintenance of British troops in the colonies

Political Relationships

Why did many colonists become dissatisfied with England's control?

1. The colonies had no representation in Parliament.
2. Some colonists resented the power of the colonial governors.
3. Great Britain wanted strict control over colonial legislatures.
4. The colonies opposed the British taxes.
5. The Proclamation of 1763 which followed the French and Indian War, restricted the western movement of settlers.

PHILOSOPHIES ABOUT GOVERNMENT (USI.6b)

New political ideas led to a desire for independence and a democratic government in the American colonies.

The Declaration of Independence proclaimed independence from Great Britain. It stated that people have natural (inherent) rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Key philosophies in the Declaration of Independence were based upon ideas first expressed by European philosophers.



Declaration of Independence says . .

1. People have "certain unalienable rights" called life, liberty, pursuit of happiness.
2. People establish government to protect these rights.
3. Government derives power from the people.
4. People have a right and duty to change a government that violates their rights.

Key Leaders in Revolution (USI.6c)

King George III: British king during the Revolutionary era



Lord Cornwallis: British General who surrendered at Yorktown



George Washington: Commander of the Continental Army

John Adams: Championed independence



Thomas Jefferson: Major author of the Declaration of Independence

Patrick Henry: Member of House of Burgesses; gave "Give me liberty or give me death" speech



Benjamin Franklin: Prominent member of Continental Congress; helped frame the Declaration of Independence, helped gain French support for American independence



Phillis Wheatley: A former enslaved African American, wrote poems and plays supporting American independence

Paul Revere: Patriot who made a daring ride to warn colonists of British arrival



Timeline of American Revolution Events (USI.6c)

◇ **Boston Massacre:** Colonists in Boston were shot after taunting British soldiers.



◇ **Boston Tea Party:** Samuel Adams and Paul Revere led patriots in throwing tea into Boston Harbor to protest tea taxes.



◇ **First Continental Congress:** Delegates from all colonies except Georgia met to discuss problems with Great Britain and to promote independence.



◇ **Battle of Lexington and Concord:** Site of the first armed conflict of the Revolutionary War.

◇ **Approval of the Declaration of Independence:** Colonies declared independence from Great Britain July 4, 1776.



◇ **Battle of Saratoga:** This American victory was the turning point in the war.

◇ **Surrender at Yorktown:** Colonial victory over Lord Cornwallis marked the end of the Revolutionary War.

◇ **Treaty of Paris:** Great Britain recognized American independence in this treaty.

Colonial Advantages in American Revolution (USI.6d)

- Some colonists' defense of their own land, principles, and beliefs



- Additional support from France

- Strong leadership

