

REGENTS REVIEW

INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY



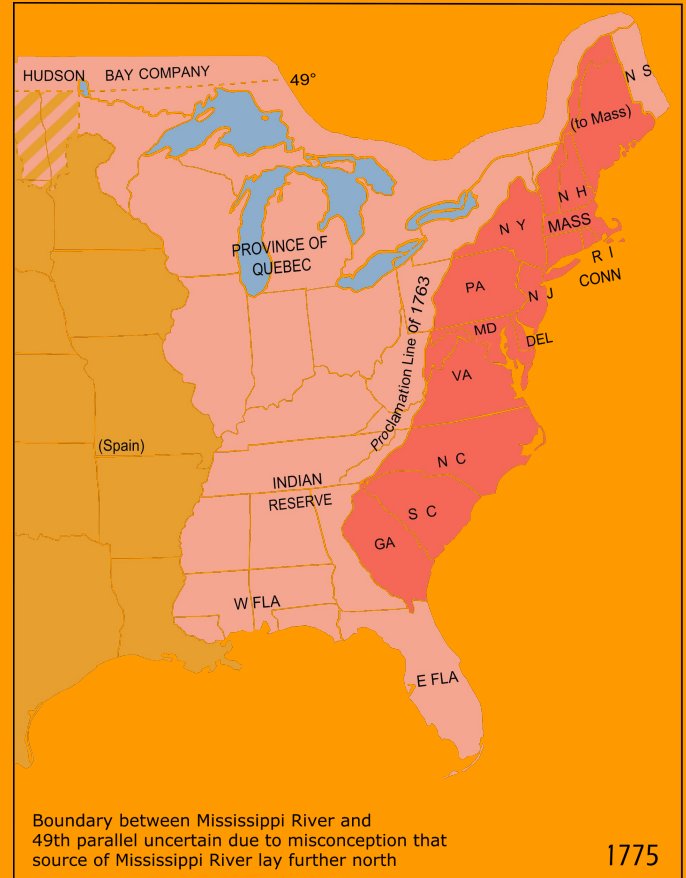
The advantages of these geographic features:

1. Mississippi River: provides trade routes, access to Gulf of Mexico
2. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: buffer between Europe & Asia, trade routes
3. Great Plains: grasslands, provides most of agricultural products for the country
4. Abundant Natural Resources: can provide for ourselves, have ample coal, lumber and mineral resources

GEOGRAPHY IN COLONIAL LIFE

Geography was the primary influence on colonial life. So were the practices brought from the homelands of the colonists. The colonies ended up being divided into three major areas.

1. New England: farming, shipping, ship building, fishing
2. Middle: farming, trade, industry
3. Southern: agriculture, slavery



ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY IN SOUTH

The South relied heavily on agriculture and cash crops such as tobacco, rice, cotton and indigo. Large plantations relied on the use of indentured servants or slave labor.



FOUNDATION OF U.S. GOVERNMENT

John Adams: 2nd President (1797–1801), worked to relieve tensions with France, lost to Thomas Jefferson

Benjamin Franklin: Colonial inventor, printer, writer, statesman; helped to write the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

Alexander Hamilton: Delegate at the Constitutional Convention; first Secretary of the Treasury

James Madison: 4th President (1809–1817); called “Father of the Constitution” because of his leadership at the Constitutional Convention

John Marshall: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; set precedents that established vital powers for the court (judicial review)

James Monroe: 5th President (1817–1825); bought Florida from Spain; declared Monroe Doctrine to keep foreign powers out of America

Thomas Jefferson: 3rd President (1801–1809); main author of Declaration of Independence; reduced size of federal government

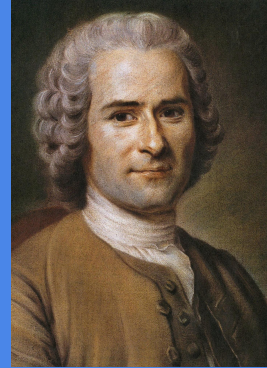
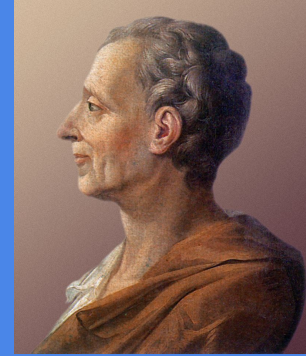
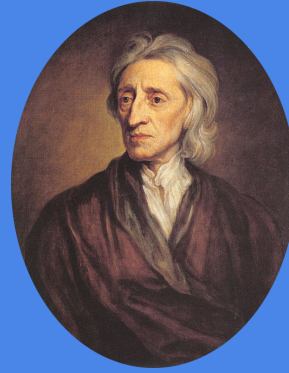
ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHERS

John Locke: Natural rights; all people have right to life, liberty and property; if government disobeys, people have right to rebel

Baron de Montesquieu: Believed in separation of powers

Jean Jacques Rousseau: Believed all men are created equal; republic should take care of citizens

Voltaire: Believed in separation of church and state



EARLY ATTEMPTS AT SELF-GOV'T



Mayflower Compact: Idea that government should be ruled by consent of the governed

Virginia House of Burgesses: First democracy in the U.S., first example of representative government in the colonies

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut: First written in Constitution in America

CAUSES OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

After French and Indian War...

Proclamation of 1763 – No colonial settlement west of Appalachian Mountains.

Reversal of Salutary Neglect: Colonies angry that suddenly Great Britain is paying more attention to colonies and taking control after years of neglect

Mercantilism: Idea that colonies existed for the good of the mother country only – colonies seen as a source of supplies

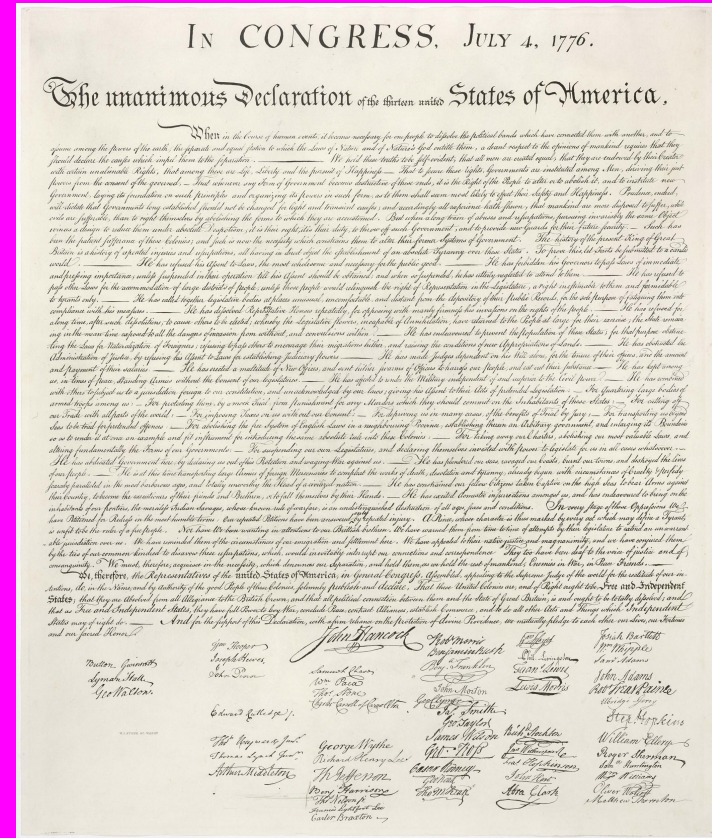
Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts: Led colonists to be frustrated with lack of representation in Britain; colonists start to rebel under increased pressure – Britain closes Boston Harbor

“No taxation without Representation”: Colonies being taxed to pay for French & Indian War, but not represented in Parliament



THREE IDEAS EXPRESSED IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

1. All men are created equal
2. All people have natural rights
3. If government doesn't protect rights, people have the right to rebel



STRENGTHS OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



Northwest Ordinance

- Provided for western lands taken from Britain - how they became states
- Banned slavery in NW territory

WEAKNESSES OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

- No army
- No power to tax
- States have more power than Congress
- No national currency
- No president
- No judiciary
- Shays' Rebellion

