11th-U.S. History & Government Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Colonies to Independence - Key People & Terms***

1. ***Mayflower Compact*** – a social contract in which the Pilgrims consented to be governed by a government that they created; it was the first plan for self-government and majority rule in the colonies
2. ***Social Contract*** – An agreement by members of society to form a government and grant it permission to govern them; the government receives its authority from the *consent of the governed*
3. ***Democracy*** – A system of government in which the people of society are the source of power
4. ***Direct Democracy*** – A system of government in which all eligible citizens participate in governing
5. ***Republic {Representative Democracy}*** – A system of government in which eligible citizens elect members of the society to govern
6. ***House of Burgesses*** – The Colonies first representative lawmaking body, created in Virginia in 1619
7. ***Bicameral Legislature*** – A two-house legislature; created so that each has their own role in making laws
8. ***Salutary Neglect***– The British ruling policy over the Colonies that allowed them to establish their own economies and local legislatures; The Colonies benefitted because they were granted a lot of freedom in self-government, and the British benefitted from the Colonies economic prosperity
9. ***Mercantilism*** – An economic system in which colonies exist in order to benefit the “mother country”; Colonies provide the “mother country” both raw materials for production and markets to sell goods
10. ***Triangular Trade*** – Trans-Atlantic trade from the 16th-18th centuries involving the Americas, Europe, and West Africa; colonies in the America’s provided cash crops, Europe manufactured goods, and Africa provided slaves
11. ***Middle Passage*** – The voyage on slave ships from Africa to America; starvation, sickness, revolt, and death were common
12. ***Cash Crop*** – crops grown to sell for profit rather than for food/nutrients. These include tobacco, cotton, sugar, indigo, coffee
13. ***French & Indian War***– (1756-1763) A conflict that began when Great Britain challenged the French for control of the land that is now Ohio and western Pennsylvania; the British and the colonists fought against the French and their Native American allies
14. ***Proclamation line of 1763***– a British law that prohibited colonial expansion west of the Appalachian Mountains
15. ***Stamp Act***– a British tax in the Colonies placed on all printed materials; this lead to boycotts by the colonists
16. ***boycott*** – an organized refusal to buy or use a product or service as a form of protest or as a means to force them to take some action
17. ***Boston Tea Party*** – Colonists protested the Tea Act by destroying three shiploads of British tea
18. ***Intolerable Acts*** – The British response to the Boston Tea Party; they punished Massachusetts by closing the port of Boston, forbidding town meetings, closing the colonial legislatures, and sending more British troops to occupy the colony
19. ***Boston Massacre***– a violent incident in which the colonists were able to use as propaganda against the British
20. ***First Continental Congress*** – a meeting in Philadelphia of representatives from 12 colonies in the summer of 1774 in order to plan a response to the British actions in Massachusetts
21. ***Second Continental Congress*** – a group of colonial representatives who met after the start of the American Revolution in 1775 and took control of the war effort and eventually created a committee to draft the Declaration of Independence
22. ***Battles of Lexington & Concord*** – the first battles of the American Revolution which became known as “The shot heard ‘round the world”
23. ***Common Sense*** – a widely circulated essay written by Thomas Paine that became influential in persuading the colonists that independence from Britain was the most logical course of action
24. ***Declaration of Independence–*** written by Thomas Jefferson, it relied heavily on the ideas of the Enlightenment as well as John Locke’s social contract theory and belief in natural rights; it was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776
25. ***Enlightenment –*** a philosophical movement that began in Europe and influenced the founders of our nation and the creators of our Constitution
26. ***John Locke –*** an English philosopher who stated that all men were born with *natural rights*, that societies create *social contracts* with their governments, and governments receive their power from the *consent of the governed*
27. ***Montesquieu*** – French philosopher who believed government power should be divided amongst multiple branches
28. ***Constitution –*** a nation’s plan of government and its set of laws
29. ***Articles of Confederation –*** The first constitution of the United States created by the Second Continental Congress and went into effect in 1781; it was known for its weak central government which reflected the colonists fear of a strong centralized government and its threat to freedom
30. ***Northwest Land Ordinance of 1787–*** an achievement of the Articles of Confederation, it set a pattern of settlement for the Northwest Territory and provided guidelines for admitting new states into the Union