

AP US History – Exam Review #1
Colonial Era to American Revolution

- 1494:** Treaty of Tordesillas – divides world between Portugal and Spain
- 1497:** John Cabot lands in North America.
- 1513:** Ponce de Leon claims _____ for _____.
- 1524:** Verrazano explores North American Coast.
- 1539-1542:** Hernando de Soto explores the _____ Valley.
- 1540-1542:** Coronado explores what will be the Southwestern United States.
- 1565:** Spanish found the city of St. Augustine in Florida.
- 1579:** Sir Francis Drake explores the coast of California.
- 1584-1587:** _____ – the lost colony; founded by _____
- 1607:** British establish _____ Colony – bad land, malaria, rich men, no gold
- _____ System – lad for population – people spread out (indentured servitude)
- 1608:** French establish colony at _____.
- 1609:** United Provinces establish claims in North America.
- 1614:** _____ cultivation introduced in Virginia. – by _____
- 1619:** First _____ and first _____ brought to British America.
- Virginia begins representative assembly – _____ of _____
- 1620:** _____ Colony is founded.
- _____ signed – agreed rule by majority
- 1624:** _____ founded by Dutch
- 1629:** Mass. Bay founded – “City Upon a _____”
- Gov. _____
- Bi-cameral legislature, schools
- 1630:** The Puritan Migration
- 1632:** Maryland – for profit – proprietorship (haven for _____)
- 1634:** _____ banished from Mass. Bay Colony
- 1635:** Connecticut founded
- 1636:** _____ is founded – by Roger Williams
- Harvard College is founded
- 1638:** Delaware founded – 1st church, 1st school
- 1649:** _____ Toleration Act – for Christians – later repealed
- 1650-1696:** The _____ Acts are enacted by Parliament.
- limited trade, put _____ on items
- 1660:** _____ Covenant – get people back into church – erosion of Puritanism
- 1670:** Charles II grants charter for _____ colonies – Restoration Colony
- 1672:** Blue Laws: Connecticut – death codes for disagreeing with parents or bible
- 1676:** _____’s Rebellion – Virginia – wants frontier protection from royal Gov. _____ – put down
- first uprising against British
- 1682:** Pennsylvania is founded by _____ – Quaker – 1st library – center of thought
- 1686:** Dominion of New England – royal Gov. Andros – attempt to unify Northern colonies to curb independence
- Suspended liberties – no more _____ (first form of democracy in New England)
- Failed – Andros left
- 1689-** _____ War (The War of the League of Augsburg).

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1713:

1692: The _____ Trials.

1696: Parliamentary Act.

1699-1750: Restrictions on colonial manufacturing.

1700's: _____ – reason, natural rights, deism (god made universe but doesn't control it)
- John Locke, Adam Smith, Rousseau

1702-1713: Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession).

1720-1740: _____ – George Whitefield, Jonathan Edwards, Gibbens – threatening
- salvation for all, extreme piety, Divine Spirit

1733: _____ Colony is founded. – buffer state
- Molasses Act – import tax on molasses, sugar, rum – to curb trade with French West Indies – not strictly enforced

1735: _____ Trial – victory for freedom of the press – truth is not libel

1740-1748: King George's War (War of the Austrian Succession).

1754-1763: The French and Indian War

- Over _____ Valley – trade / settlement
- French build forts – Fort _____ – and are friendly with the Indians
- English Gov. Dunwittie has stock in Ohio Land Company – sends _____ to expel the French
- British declare war

1754: _____ of Union - for defense – fails and shows disunity of colonies

1761: _____ of _____ – search warrants to enforce Navigation acts – James Otis opposes

1763: _____ ends the French and Indian War - French lose all territory
- _____ Rebellion – dissatisfied about frontier protection in PA
- Proclamation of 1763 restricts settlement _____ of the _____
- _____'s Rebellion – tribes organize against British movement
- SALUTORY NEGLECT ENDS

1764: _____ – to raise revenue – England in debt
- cut Molasses Act in half
- objection – 1st direct tax – “No _____ without _____”
- _____ Acts – prevents printing of colonial money

1765: The _____ Act – tax on printed materials to “keep troops in colonies”
- colonists don't want standing army
- _____ of _____ enforce non-importation
- Stamp Act Congress – Protests Stamp Act
- We buy only from England, and deserve equal privileges

1766: _____ Act – colonies must support troops

1767: The _____ – tax lead, paint, paper, glass, tea
- colonies react by non-importation, Samuel Adams Circular letter
- Governor of Mass suspends legislature

1770: The _____

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-Golden Hill Massacre in NY

- _____ becomes known as first martyr of Am Rev

1772: _____ organizes the Committees of Correspondence.

- _____ Incident – British ship burned – attempted to collect taxes

1773: The _____ - reduces price to tea – gives England a monopoly

- _____ – dump tea into sea

1774: The _____ (aka _____) – to punish Boston

- _____ Port Act – closes ports

- _____ Government Act – no town meetings, no trial by jury, military rule, Quartering Act

-Quebec Act – Quebec added to Ohio River Valley

- Britain supports people in Quebec Catholic, don't have trial by jury, no election

-The _____ convenes in Philadelphia

1775: Battles of _____ and _____

-The Second Continental Congress convenes.

1776: R.H. Lee's Resolution – "should be independent states"

1776: American _____ of _____

-Thomas Paine's _____

-Battles of Long Island and Trenton

1777: Battle of _____ – turning point in Revolution

-Congress adopts the _____ of _____ - Dickinson (from _____)

-Vermont ends slavery.

1778: Treaty of Alliance between the United States and _____ – sends navy and army

1779: Spain declares war on England.

1781: British surrender at _____ - Gen. _____ looses

1783: _____ is signed – violated – Articles of Confederation weak

-Independence recognized

-Granted fishing rights

-Loyalist restitution of property

-Britain withdraws from forts (Not really)

-Free Navigation of Mississippi