**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Unit 1**

 **SFI (Specific Factual Information) and Study Guide**

Directions: Below you have been given the definitions of the SFIs for Unit 1. You are to explain why this event, person, item or vocabulary word is important and relevant to what we are studying.

Section I.

1. **1st Continental Congress 1774** – a gathering of representatives from each of the colonies. They gathered to protest Intolerable Acts and formed the Committees of Correspondence.
2. **2ndContinental Congress summer** of 1775 – was a continuation of the 1st continental Congress however, this meeting took place after the Revolutionary war had started at Lexington and Concord. The Continental Congress created the Continental Army and named George Washington as commander-in-chief in an attempt to organize the revolution. The Declaration of Independence was also created and eventual, the Articles of Confederation were also written.
3. **Article of Confederation** -The United States first constitution from 1781-1789. The federal government under this constitution was weak and was eventually replaced by the United States Constitution.
4. **Boston Massacre**: March 5, 1770 snowball fight gone wrong…5 colonist dead killed by British Soldiers.
5. **Boston Tea Party** December 16, 1773: angry colonist dumped tea into Boston Harbor.
6. **Checks and balances**: the concept that by limiting government’s power by requiring that power be balanced among the different governmental institutions creates balance.
7. **Common Sense** Jan – Feb 1776 – written by Thomas Paine was a pamphlet that explained why it was common sense that the colonies should call for independence from Britain.
8. **Declaration of Independence** – a famous letter written to the king of England which explain the colonies were at war with England Three famous and important ideas in the letter said : That all men are created equal. That all men have some rights given to them by God. That among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The document was composed by Thomas Jefferson and signed by the members of the 2nd Continental Congress on July 4, 1776
9. **Federalism:** a form of government where power is divided between federal/ national government and states government.
10. **Intolerable Acts 1774**-closed Boston Harbor and other punitive acts in response to the Boston Tea Party

1. **Natural Right**  Certain rights for which all people are entitled. (Fundamental human rights based on universal natural law.)-- the right to life, Liberty and Property and the pursuit of happiness.
2. **Preamble** is the introductory statement of the  US Constitution and it list the 6 basic goals and fundamental purposes and guiding principles of the US Constitution.
3. **Proclamation of 1763**: colonists may not expand past Appalachian Mountains.
4. **Quartering Act 1775**- required colonist to house and feed British soldiers
5. **Representative Democracy:** a government where citizens elect officials and give these officials power to be responsible and make the decisions about laws and the government.
6. **Salutary Neglect**: a mother country ignores her Colonies and the colonist become self-sufficient & self-governing.
7. **Separation of powers**: governmental power should not be in the hands of one or a few
8. **Shot Heard Round the World** - Lexington and Concord – 1st battle of Revolution
9. **Social Contract Theory** – people are born with freedoms they give up for the common good and civic virtue (acting in ways that are better for society rather than their own self- interest)
10. **Stamp Act 1765** : a British tax on paper/playing cards
11. **Tea Act 1773 May 10** : required colonist to buy tea from only the English Tea Company
12. **Townshend Acts 1767** : a British tax on paint, cloth, glass etc.
13. **Writs of Assistance 1761** : granted British officers the right to enter and search property

**Section II.**

**Directions:** Know the difference in each of the following. ***Highlight*** the part of the following citizenship category that distinguishes it (makes it different) from the other three.

**Alien**: an individual who lives in the US. but is not an American citizen

**Dual citizenship**: someone who processes citizenship in two countries

**Natural Born Citizen :** a person who is legal citizen of the U.S. from birth

**Naturalized Citizen:** a person who has gone through the legal process called naturalization and become an American citizen.

**Directions:** Explain reasons why you believe people do each of the following:

**Duties:** Things citizens **must DO** (required) or there is a punishment

**Responsibilities:** Things people **should** **do** and that are done on voluntary bases

**Volunteerism:** offering your time and service to others without payment

**Directions:**

**Explain why each of the follow has historical significance in relationship to laws and governing :**

Code of Hammurabi –

Draconian Law -

Justinian Code –

Iroquois National Confederacy-

**List how the following British events influence and changed the balance of power in Britain:**

Magna Carta 1215:

Glorious Revolution 1688 :

English Bill of Rights 1669:

**What new concepts did these Enlightenment thinkers share with the world that ultimately influenced the Revolutionary War and the US Constitution?**

John Locke 1632-1704

Montesquieu 1689-1755

Voltaire (1694-1755)

 Jean Jacque Rousseau 1712-1778

**Why was the “The Enlightenment of 1600’s” important in the creation America?**

**Explain the historical significance of each of the following OR how each one impact the relationship between the North American colonies and Britian:**

Jamestown (Virginia):

House of Burgesses :

Mayflower Compact:

French and Indian War:

Albany Plan of Union:

**Directions:** Place the following in chronological order. Only write the event.

**Article of Confederation** -written in Nov. 1777 ratified in 1781:

**Boston Massacre**: **March 5, 1770** snowball fight gone wrong…5 colonist dead

**Boston Tea Party** **December 16, 1773**: angry colonist dumped tea into Boston Harbor

**Common Sense** **Jan – Feb 1776** – written by Thomas Paine was a pamphlet that explained why it was common sense that the colonies should call for independence from Britain.

**Declaration of Independence** **- July 4, 1776**- written by Thomas Jefferson

**Intolerable Acts 1774**-closed Boston Harbor and other punitive acts

**Preamble** is the introductory statement of the  US Constitution and it list the 6 basic goals and fundamental purposes and guiding principles of the US Constitution.

**Quartering Act 1775**- required colonist to house and feed British soldiers

**“Shot Heard Round the World”1775** - Lexington and Concord – 1st battle of Revolution

**Stamp Act 1765** : taxed paper/playing cards

**Tea Act 1773 May 10** : monopoly for English tea company

 the original constitution of the US, ratified in 1781

**Townshend Acts 1767** : taxed paint, cloth, glass etc.

**1st Continental Congress 1774** – a gathering of representatives from each of the colonies. They gathered to protest Intolerable Acts and formed the Committees of Correspondence

**2ndContinental Congress (summer of 1775):** a gathering of representatives from each of the colonies. They wrote the Declaration of Independence and eventually the Articles of Confederation and eventually the US Constitution.