

History

Know dates and importance of:

Shay's Rebellion - 1786, a factor that caused the writing of a new constitution

The Whiskey Rebellion - a rebellion that led to the writing & ratification of the constitution (1791)

The Constitutional Convention (include process, plans proposed)

a gathering to write a constitution. Slow and complicated, Virginia Plan & New Jersey Plan were both used in the final version. Not ratified (accepted) at first, a Bill of Rights was added before the Constitution took effect

Louisiana Purchase (include location, cost)

A purchase from France of land in the middle of the modern US that doubled the size of the country. \$15 Million, 1803

Missouri Compromise

A law that split the Louisiana territory in half (36 30 line of latitude) allowing slavery in the south but not the north, also added Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state.

Kansas-Nebraska Act

A law cancelling the Missouri Compromise to allow Kansas and Nebraska to become states.

Dred Scott Case (include details of lawsuit and effect)

A Supreme Court decision that cancels the Missouri Compromise, and rules that no black Americans are citizens (bad decision) also led to the Civil War

Westward Expansion (define & explain, along with Manifest Destiny)

Westward Expansion- growth of the US to the west

Manifest Destiny- a belief that it was good to spread America westward (including the bad actions needed to grow)

Government

Know the structure, purpose and content of:

The Articles of Confederation (include years it was used & problems)

1781-1789, not a good government because it did not allow the government to collect tax, solve problems, regulate the states

The New Jersey Plan & The Virginia Plan (include differences)

Virginia Plan	New Jersey Plan
Proportional Representation (more people, more votes) Supported by large states Two houses of legislature	Equal representation (one state, one vote) Supported by small states One house of legislature

The Constitution (include dates of ratification)

The final constitution had: three branches of government, the Executive (includes President, enforces the law), Judicial (Supreme court, judge the law) & Legislative Branches (Congress, make the laws & declare war etc). The Legislative branch had two houses, the House of Representatives & The Senate. Ratified in 1789 after the Bill of Rights was added.

3/5ths compromise - a section of the constitution that only counted 3 out of 5 'other persons' (slaves) as people for the purpose of representation

The Bill of Rights- a list of 10 Amendments that protect the individual rights of people & States (KNOW ALL 10- what does each protect??)

Later Amendments, especially 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 26

12- Allows the President and Vice president to be chosen together

13- ends slavery

14- allows freed slaves / black Americans to have citizenship rights (cancels the Dred Scott Decision)

15- protects all rights of people regardless of race

19- allows women the right to vote

26- changes the voting age to 18

(there are 27 amendments in total)

The Electoral College - a group of people that chooses the President

United States Code - The book of all federal laws in the US

The Guam Organic Act - The law that copies the US Constitution to Guam

Guam Code Annotated - The book of all laws on Guam

Know the ideas and conflicts behind:

Federalism / Federalists

Federalists: Believe that states should be weaker and the federal government should be stronger.

Anti-Federalists: Believe that states should be stronger and the federal government should be weaker

Federalism: The system that shares power between state and federal governments.

Types of government (Monarchy : government by a king/ queen, Democracy : government allowing voting, Republic : government allowing representation, Tyranny : A really bad government that is too strong, Anarchy: NO GOVERNMENT!! chaos etc...)

Know the powers and duties of the branches of government:

Executive Branch- President (enforce laws, make some decisions, represent US in international agreements)

Judicial Branch- Supreme Court/ Chief Justice (judge the law)

Federal Courts- all levels & types

State Courts

Legislative Branch- Speaker of the House (make the laws, declare wars, approve budget etc)

House of Representatives

Senate

Congress

State/ Territorial Government- Guam's gov is similar. Executive- Governor. Judicial- Guam court system. Legislative- One house, only 15 senators

Current Events

Know our current President (Donald Trump), Vice President (Mike Pence), Governor (Lou Leon Guerrero), and Lieutenant Governor (Josh Tenorio)

Recognize and explain meaning of symbols of the United States such as flag (13 stripes for 13 colonies, 50 stars for 50 states), seal (eagle) , anthem (Star Spangled Banner) etc.