

VS.6 NEW NATION AND WESTWARD EXPANSION STUDY GUIDE

Vocab:

- **Delegates:** a person who represents a group of people
- **Compromise:** when people come to an agreement after an argument
- **Freedom of the press:** print and publish without government restrictions
- **Amendment:** change or addition
- **Economy:** how money is earned in a country or region
- **Goods:** products people buy
- **Plantation:** large farm
- **Abolish:** to ban or get rid of something
- **Slave:** people who were thought of as property and did not have any rights

Constitutional Convention:

- State delegates met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1787
- Decided on how the national government would work and what the laws of the United States would be
 - o 3 branches: executive, judicial, and legislative
 - o Came up with the Constitution with the help of James Madison



Constitution and Bill of Rights:

- Constitution is a document that states the laws of the United States and how the government will be ran
- The Bill of Rights were added after the Constitution was done
 - o This is a list of amendments
 - o First ten are all about personal freedoms
 - Freedom of press, religion, speech, right to bear arms

Founding Fathers:

- George Washington:



- o A Virginian, known as "Father of Our Country"
- o Gave strong leadership to the US
- o Became a model of leadership for future presidents
- o Was elected first president of US during 1789



- James Madison:

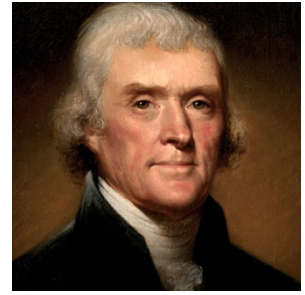


- o A Virginian, known as "Father of the Constitution"
- o Believed in having a US Constitution
- o Kept detailed notes during the Constitutional Convention
- o Used skills of compromising to get the delegates to reach an agreement during the process of writing the Constitution
- o Wrote the Constitution and later added the Bill of Rights
- o Bill of Rights were the first ten amendments to the Constitution and protected people's rights

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- Thomas Jefferson:

- A Virginian
- Author of **The Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom**
- Believed Virginians had the freedom to worship as they please



- George Mason:

- A Virginian
- Author of **The Virginia Declaration of Rights**
- Believed Virginians had many rights, including the freedom of religion and freedom of the press
- Refused to sign the Constitution until they added a Bill of Rights



Westward Migration

- dealt with Virginians that moved West

- Why?

- Tobacco farming was hard on the soil
 - Due to continued use for tobacco, the soil lost majority of it's nutrients
- Virginian farmers needed new farmland
- So they moved west and south for new land and new opportunities



- How?

- Virginians crossed the **Appalachian Mountains** through the **Cumberland Gap**
 - The Cumberland Gap was located where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee meet



- What did they take with them?

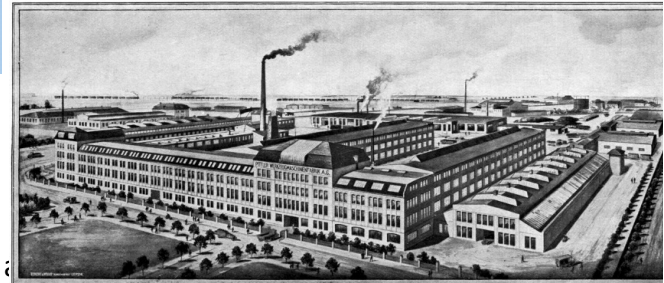
- They took with them their traditions, ideas and cultures
 - Virginian culture (laws, political ideas, labor systems) was spread throughout the US



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- The Louisiana Purchase

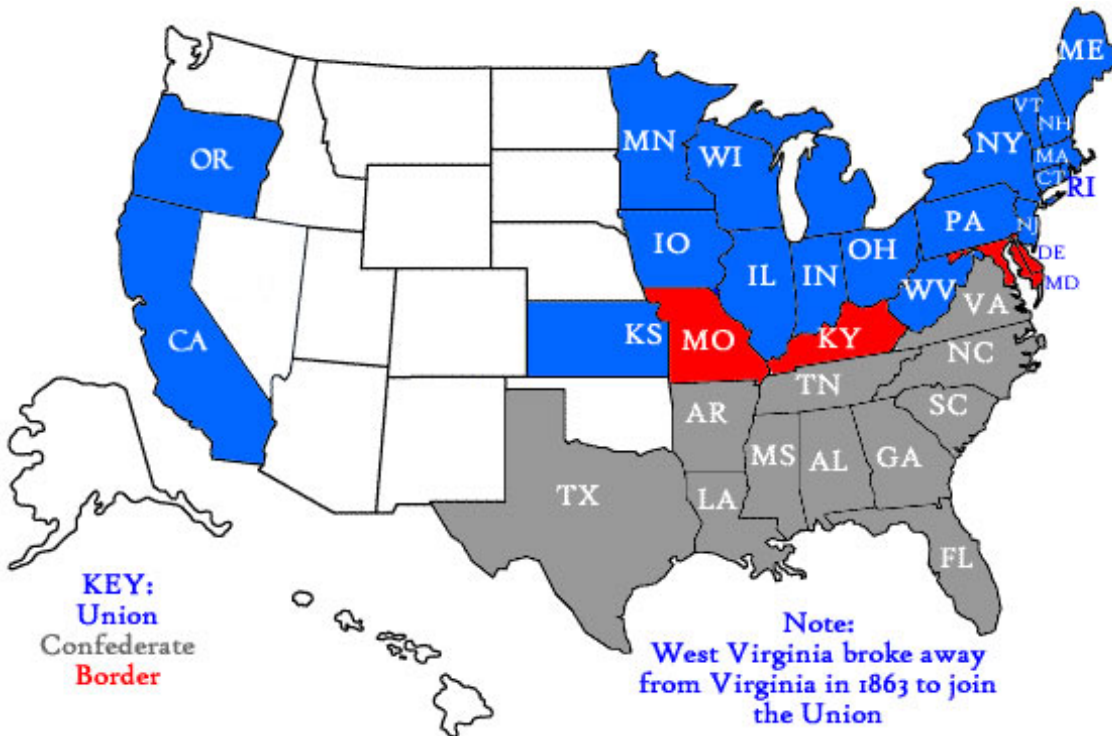
- President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory in 1803
- This doubled the size of the United States
- Migration to the west greatly increased
- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were sent to explore and map the area



The North → blue

Vocab:

- **Manufacturing:** process of making things using machines
- **Industry:** where manufactured goods are made
- Had an industrial economy with factories, assembly line
- Made money by manufacturing goods
- Workers were paid wages (money, paycheck)
- Was mainly made up of free states (where there was no slavery)
- Had many **abolitionists** who wanted to **end slavery** everywhere in the US.

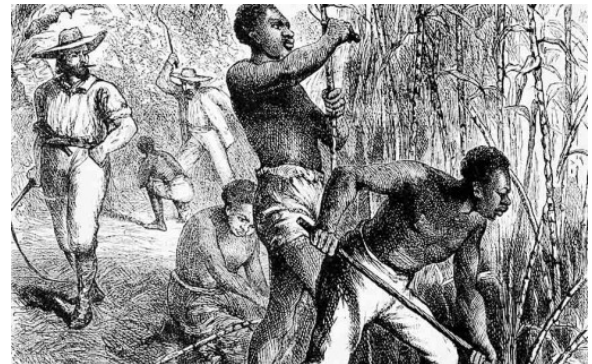


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The South → gray

Vocab:

- **Agriculture:** farming/growing animals, crops or plants
- **Raw materials:** natural resources used to make other goods
- Had an agricultural economy
- Made money by farming (cotton, tobacco) on plantations
 - o Majority of the agriculture in the south was cotton, however, majority of the agriculture in Virginia was tobacco
- Mainly slave states (meaning slavery was legal here)
- Slaves provided free and cheap labor
- Believed their whole economy relied on having slavery
- Had many **slave owners** who wanted to **keep slavery** because their economy relied on slave labor

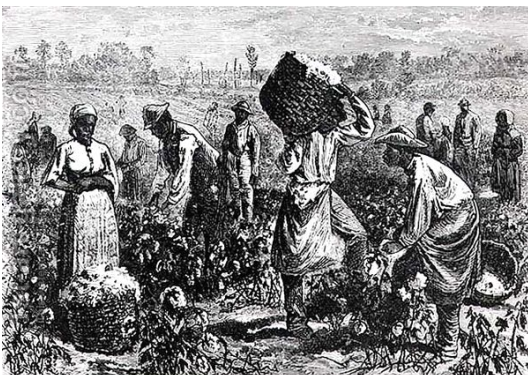


New States

- Was an equal balance between free states and slave states
- New states joined the US and it was harder to keep the balance
- The North wanted new states to be free states
- The South wanted them to be slave states

Abolitionists:

- **Abolish:** to ban or get rid of
- **Abolitionist:** someone who wants to end slavery
- **Slave:** a person who is considered the property of another and is forced to obey them
- **Plantation:** large farms where slaves worked



← Slaves on a plantation in the South



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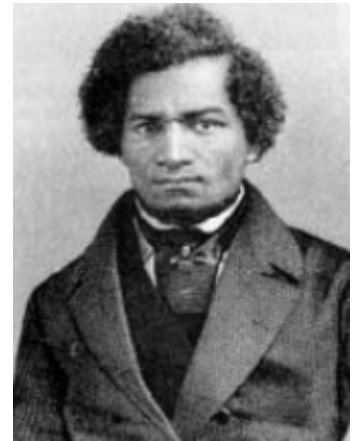
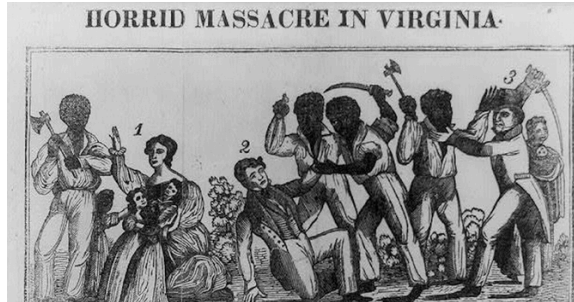
Famous Abolitionists

Vocab:

- **Revolt:** rise in rebellion
- **Raid:** quickly take something from somewhere or someone
- **Armory:** a place where weapons are kept

Nat Turner

- Was an abolitionist
- Current slave in Virginia during 1831
- **Led a revolt** by gathering other slaves and **killing slave owning families**
- Was captured and hung



Harriet Tubman

- Was a female abolitionist
- Former slave, who escaped to freedom
- Helped other slaves escape through the Underground Railroad
 - o The **Underground Railroad** was a secret route slaves used to escape slavery in the South to freedom in the North
- Lived a full life and died at age 90



John Brown

- White abolitionist from the North
- Wanted to steal weapons and give it to slaves to start a rebellion
- **Raided the Harpers Ferry Armory** in current day West Virginia with his followers but was unsuccessful
- Was captured and hung

