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  
  - 3 branches: executive, judicial, and legislative  
  - 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  
  - This is a list of amendments  
  - First ten are all about personal freedoms  
    - Freedom of press, religion, speech, right to bear arms

**Founding Fathers**:  
- **George Washington**:  
  - A Virginian, known as “Father of Our Country”  
  - Gave strong leadership to the US  
  - Became a model of leadership for future presidents  
  - Was elected first president of US during 1789

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

Note:
West Virginia broke away from Virginia in 1863 to join the Union.
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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
  - 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
  - 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