

UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE

FRIDAY

Scheduled for: ~~Tuesday~~, November 7th

**Your Study Guide must be
completed by Test Day.**

**You may use your completed Study Guide on
the exam!**

**This Study Guide
WILL BE GRADED.**

Ensure it is completed thoroughly.

The Three Branches of Government

Civics Quick-Guide

After debates between the **Federalists** (who wanted a strong central government) and the **Anti-Federalists** (who feared too much power in one place), a system was created where power is shared so no single part runs the whole show. Use this infographic to learn who is in each branch, what they do, and how they check one another.

Checks

Balance

Rule of Law

Boxes with thick borders show who is in each branch.

Bulleted checks list the main jobs and powers.

Hatched panels give real-world checks or examples.

Article I: Legislative Branch

Legislative (Law-making): Writes the laws

Who is in it?

Congress: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Main jobs

Write and pass laws

Approve the **federal** (national) budget and taxes

Confirm presidential appointments and treaties (Senate)

Checks and examples

Override (cancel) a **veto** (reject) with two-thirds vote

Impeach and remove officials



Article II: Executive Branch

Executive (Execute): Carries out the laws

Who is in it?

The President, the Vice President, and the Cabinet, plus departments and agencies.

Main jobs

Enforce (make sure people follow) and carry out laws passed by Congress

Sign or **veto** (reject) bills

Lead the armed forces as Commander in Chief

Checks and examples

Veto (reject) checks Congress

Appoints judges and Justices (Senate must confirm)



Article III: Judicial Branch

Judicial (Judge): Interprets the laws

Who is in it?

The court system. The highest court is the Supreme Court of the United States.

Main jobs

Interpret (explain the meaning of) the Constitution and **federal** (national) laws

Decide cases and settle disputes

Strike down laws or actions that violate the Constitution

Checks and examples

Judicial review checks Congress and the President

Justices are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate

Three Branches of Government

Directions: Use the word bank to write a short summary of each branch of government.

Senate	Congress	court system	House of Representatives
Cabinet	Supreme Court	makes laws	vetoes laws
president	carries out laws	power to pass laws	interprets laws
vice president	commands armed forces	justices	



Executive Branch



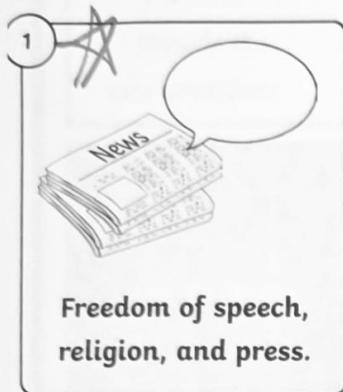
Legislative Branch



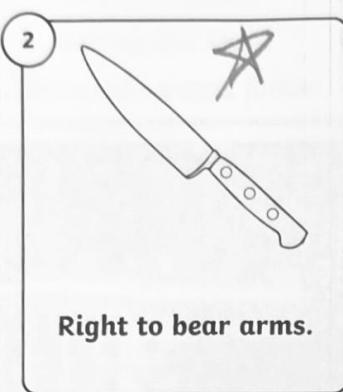
Judicial Branch

Bill of Rights

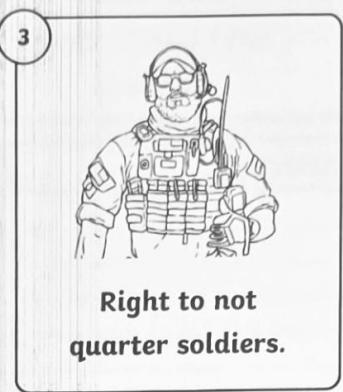
- The Bill of Rights is the set of the **first 10 amendments** to the Constitution.
- It was written by James Madison.
- The Bill of Rights protects individual liberties.
- Several states requested that individual liberties be added to the Constitution.
- The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.



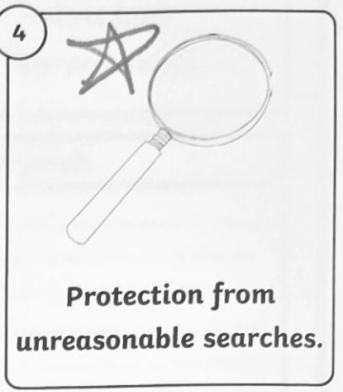
Freedom of speech, religion, and press.



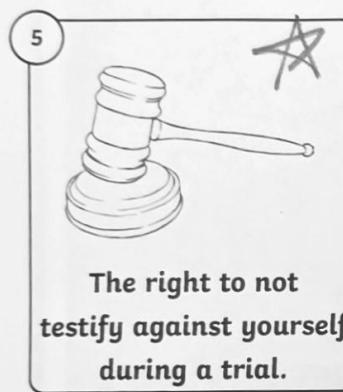
Right to bear arms.



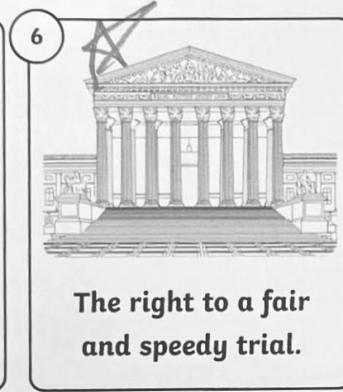
Right to not quarter soldiers.



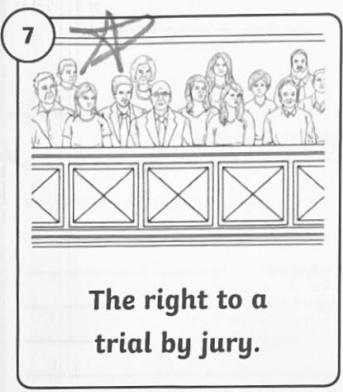
Protection from unreasonable searches.



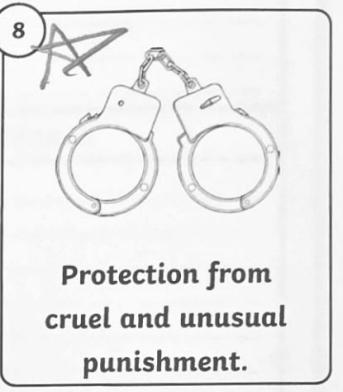
The right to not testify against yourself during a trial.



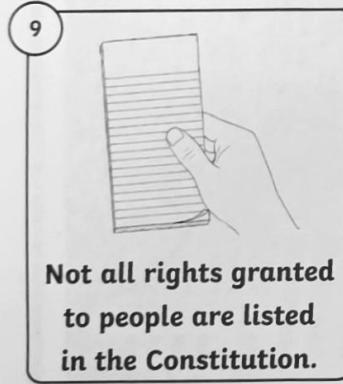
The right to a fair and speedy trial.



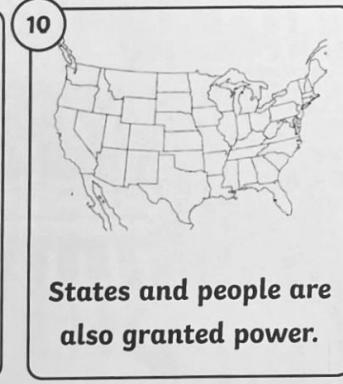
The right to a trial by jury.



Protection from cruel and unusual punishment.



Not all rights granted to people are listed in the Constitution.



States and people are also granted power.

Did you know?

There were originally 12 amendments proposed for the Bill of Rights, but only 10 were added.

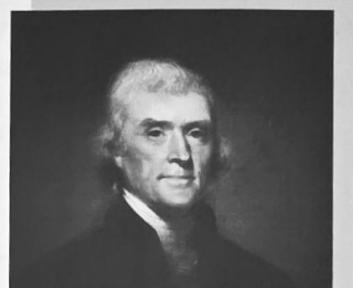
The Bill of Rights reminds us that the Constitution will need to be changed and amended as new needs are acknowledged.

Louisiana Purchase

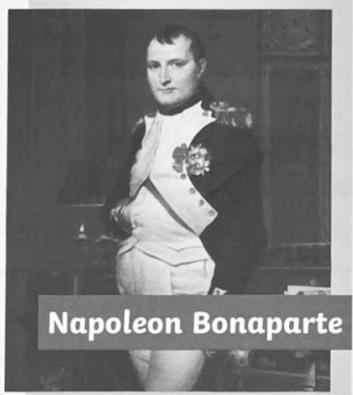
In the early 1800s, the United States was much smaller than it is today. The country had expanded past the original colonies but could not go further than the Mississippi River. The land on the western side of the Mississippi belonged to other major world powers. It was first claimed for France before being given to Spain.

The Mississippi River was an important route for shipping food and other goods in North America. Without this river access, territories away from the coast struggled to receive what they needed to survive. The river opened into the Gulf of Mexico at the city of New Orleans, making New Orleans one of the most important ports in the world. When the land to the west of the river belonged to Spain, the United States agreed to share the area for shipping. However, in 1801, the French and their leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, took back control of the western part of New Orleans. This worried Americans, who feared they would lose the ability to use the Mississippi River.

At first, President Thomas Jefferson tried to buy the city of New Orleans from Napoleon. However, Napoleon just ignored him. Tired of being ignored, Jefferson threatened to join forces with Great Britain. Great Britain and France had been enemies for hundreds of years. Napoleon did not want to fight Britain again and was also in need of money. France had spent much of their money fighting wars all over the world to expand their empire. Napoleon Bonaparte decided to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to Thomas Jefferson. The land was purchased for 15 million dollars (that would be about 340 million dollars today). It stretched from the Mississippi River in the east, west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico in the south all the way north to Canada. In all, the territory encompassed 828,000 square miles. That means Jefferson paid around 3 cents per acre. The addition of the Louisiana Territory doubled the size of the United States. The territory would eventually be used to make up all or part of 13 states. These states would be Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming.



Thomas Jefferson



Napoleon Bonaparte

Comprehension Questions

1. Why was New Orleans such an important city?
 - It was the home of Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - It was at the mouth of the Mississippi River.
 - It belonged to Spain.
 - It was an important religious site.
2. Why did Napoleon Bonaparte sell the Louisiana Territory?
 - He wanted to help the United States grow.
 - He was good friends with Thomas Jefferson.
 - He wanted to become friends with Great Britain.
 - He needed money to finance his wars.
3. Which of the following states were formed from land in the Louisiana Territory?
 - New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts
 - Florida, Georgia, and Alabama
 - Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio
 - Arkansas, Kansas, and Nebraska
4. According to the passage, why was the Mississippi River important for people living in the western territories of the United States?
 - It was an important route for shipping food and other goods.
 - It provided them with fish for food.
 - The Mississippi provided fresh water for drinking.
 - The river was used for recreation, like swimming and boating.
5. Imagine you were living on the frontier in Kentucky in 1801. What things may worry you about the French retaking control of New Orleans?

6. Do you think the Louisiana Purchase was a good decision? Why or why not?

War of 1812

The War of 1812 was a military conflict between the United States and Great Britain. It is often referred to as a "second war for independence." The war began on June 18, 1812, and ended nearly three years later on February 18, 1815. Tensions between the U.S. and Britain had been increasing for several years following the Revolutionary War. This eventually led to America's desire to defend its sovereignty and prove its strength as a world power.

Many factors contributed to the outbreak of the War of 1812. One major issue was the trade restriction that Great Britain put on America. This prevented American merchants from engaging in international trade. Additionally, British forces were forcibly recruiting American sailors. This caused outrage among the American people. Another cause was America's desire to expand into territories held by Britain in Canada. It was believed that a successful show of military strength could lead to the annexation of Canada.

Several key battles and events took place during the war. One major event was the Burning of Washington in 1814. British forces captured and set fire to several government buildings including the White House. The war officially ended in December of 1815 with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. This agreement restored the pre-war relationship between the two nations. Neither side gained territory. However, the war created a strong sense of national unity and pride among Americans. It also paved the way for a new era of American politics and expansion.

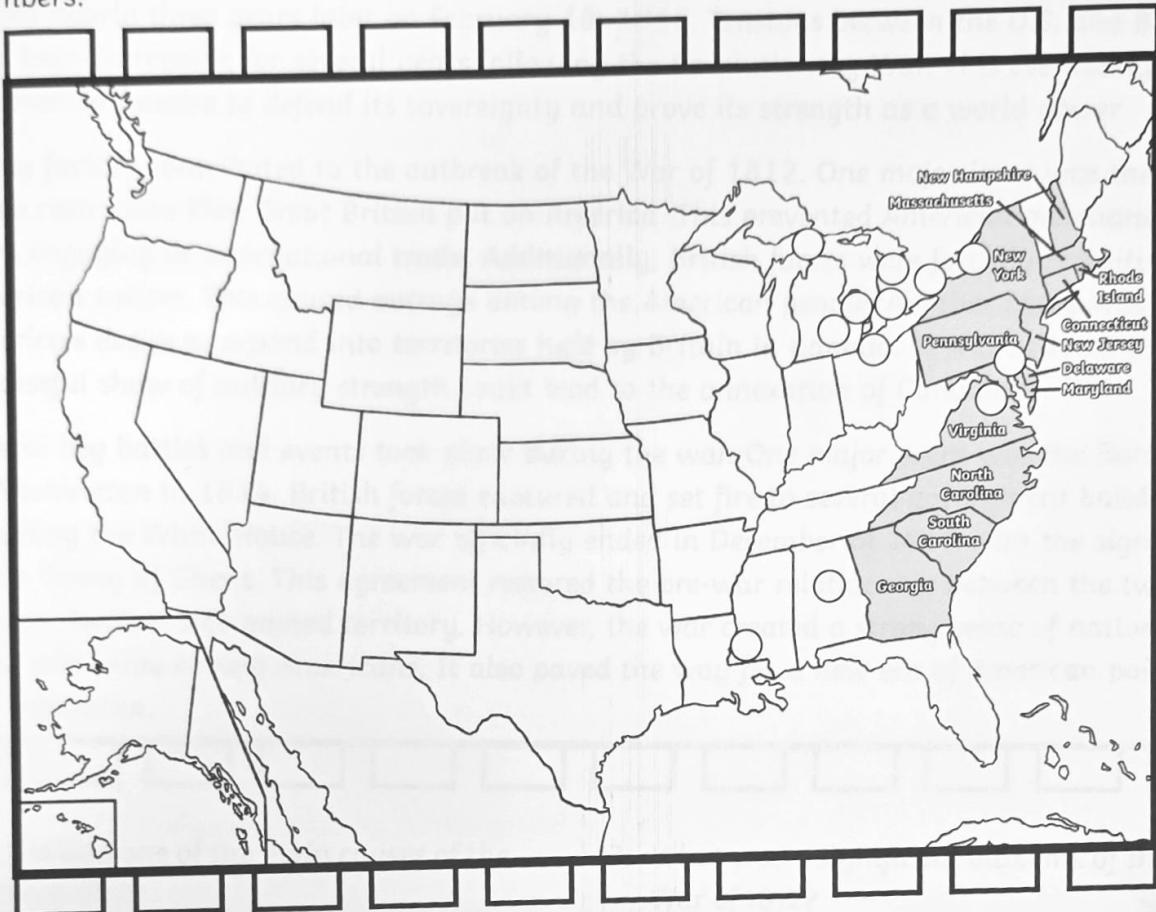
- 1. What was one of the main causes of the War of 1812?
 - The Treaty of Paris
 - Great Britain's trade restrictions for America
 - lack of states' rights.
 - the establishment of the United Nations

- 2. What event marked the end of the War of 1812?
 - The Battle of New Orleans
 - The signing of the Treaty of Paris
 - The signing of the Treaty of Ghent
 - The Boston Tea Party

- 3. What was a significant outcome of the War of 1812?
 - The United States lost territory to Britain.
 - There was an immediate end to all conflicts with Native Americans.
 - A permanent alliance with France was established.
 - There was an increase in national pride and unity.

War of 1812 Map Labeling

Directions: Complete the map below by labeling the major battles of the War of 1812 shown on the checklist. Label American victories with blue numbers. Label British victories with red numbers.



- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Fort Detroit | 7. Thames River |
| 2. Fort Mackinac | 8. Horseshoe Bend |
| 3. Frenchtown | 9. Washington D.C. |
| 4. York | 10. Lake Champlain |
| 5. Lake Erie | 11. Baltimore |
| 6. Lundy's Lane | 12. New Orleans |

Name _____

Read. Then, answer the questions.

The Monroe Doctrine: A Defining Stance



In 1823, President James Monroe made a bold announcement called the **Monroe Doctrine**. Many new nations in *Latin America* had just won freedom from Spain and Portugal. U.S. leaders worried that powerful European empires might sail back to grab land or boss those young countries around. So Monroe, advised by *John Quincy Adams*, told Europe: *no new colonies* in the Americas, and *do not interfere* with the independent nations here. In return, the United States promised to stay out of Europe's wars. Great Britain's navy quietly backed this warning, which made it believable.

The effects lasted a long time. Through the 1800s and early 1900s, presidents used the **Doctrine** to push back when outside powers tried to "hunt" for *colonies* in our *hemisphere* (see the cartoon below). Sometimes later leaders went too far, claiming a right to step into neighbors' affairs, which caused anger. Others stressed respect and partnership, like the *Good Neighbor policy*.

Why it still matters: today the idea shows up when the U.S. works with countries in the Americas to protect independence, trade fairly, and solve problems like storms, migration, and ocean safety. We also speak up if far-away powers try to build *military bases* or control resources here. The core lesson is simple: the *Western Hemisphere* should be a safe home for free nations that help, not harm, each other.

Image caption: Uncle Sam posts a sign reading "Positively No Hunting — James Monroe," warning European powers (France, Holland, Denmark) to keep out of the Western Hemisphere. The cartoon reinforces the article's point about keeping outside "hunters" away.

1.

According to the text, why were U.S. leaders worried in 1823, and what two-part warning did President Monroe give?

2.

Who helped make the Monroe Doctrine's warning believable, and how does the cartoon mentioned in the text show its message?

3.

What are two examples from the text of how the idea behind the Monroe Doctrine still matters today?

Key Words & Phrases

Monroe Doctrine: President Monroe's 1823 announcement telling Europe to stay out of the Americas.

Latin America: The countries in Central and South America, and the Caribbean.

Colonies: Lands or regions controlled by a faraway, more powerful country.

Interfere: To get involved in a situation without being asked, often in a way that isn't wanted.

Western Hemisphere: The half of the Earth that includes North and South America.

Good Neighbor policy: A U.S. policy from the 1930s focused on being a respectful and friendly partner to countries in Latin America.

Military Bases: Places where a country's armed forces (like soldiers or ships) are stationed, often in another country.

Manifest Destiny

Key Terms

- divine
- Protestant
- pagan
- ceded
- exodus

Manifest Destiny was a saying coined by a newspaper journalist named John L. O'Sullivan in 1845. Manifest Destiny was the belief that America had a **divine** mission to expand westward. Americans believed that God wanted them to expand into these lands to spread **Protestant** beliefs. Ideas like these were popular in both America and Europe. They felt that God wanted them to replace the **pagan** beliefs of Native peoples with their own religions.

Making Connections

During westward expansion, pioneers generally followed one of three trails: the California Trail, the Mormon Trail, or the Oregon Trail.

Americans had always been looking for ways to expand westward. One of the first major events in this expansion was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Later, those who wanted to expand in Florida pushed for involvement in the War of 1812. As a result, Spain **ceded** its claims to both Florida and Oregon.

Manifest Destiny was used to excuse the Indian Removal Act. These policies devastated numerous Native American tribes. They were forced to leave their lands and head west of the Mississippi River. This forced **exodus** was dubbed the Trail of Tears.

In the 1840s, America gained lands in the northwest through an agreement with Britain. Later, through the Mexican-American War, they won lands that would become Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, and Nevada.

Gaining these new lands again brought up arguments about slavery, which ultimately ended this era of expansion. After the Civil War, these ideas were occasionally revived during the purchase of Alaska and the addition of Hawaii.

Interesting Facts

1. In the painting "American Progress," Manifest Destiny is shown as a woman dressed all in white. She is trailing telegraph wires and holding a book. It was meant to show how Manifest Destiny was bringing light to the West.
2. James K. Polk is the president most commonly associated with Manifest Destiny. During his tenure, the U.S. gained a million square miles.
3. Manifest Destiny encouraged many immigrants to head west as pioneers to set up farms and towns.

Westward Expansion Review

Directions:

Complete each activity below to review what you have learned about Westward Expansion.

Matching

Match each term with its description by writing the correct letter on each line.

A. migration

B. Manifest Destiny

C. settlement

D. homestead

1. A piece of land granted to a settler with the promise to farm it
2. The movement of people from one place to another
3. A community or group of homes built in a new area
4. The belief that it was America's right to expand across

True or False

The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States in 1803.

True

False

Multiple Choice

Which of the following did **not** contribute to Westward Expansion?

Homestead Act

Transcontinental Railroad

Declaration of Independence

The Louisiana Purchase

Fill-in-the-Blank

The discovery of _____ in California in 1848 led to a massive influx of settlers and prospectors, significantly increasing the population of the region.

Westward Expansion Review

Multiple Choice

What was one major motivation for American settlers to move westward during the 1800s?

- the desire for more education opportunities
- the search for fertile land to grow crops
- the goal of establishing new cities in the East
- the need to escape from international conflicts

Multiple Choice

What was the main purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition?

- to establish military forts in the West
- to settle disputes with Native American tribes
- to find a trade route to Asia
- to map and explore the newly acquired western territories

Vocabulary

Define each of the following Westward Expansion legislations.

Homestead Act _____

Dawes Act _____

Pacific Railway Act _____

Morrill Land Grant Act _____

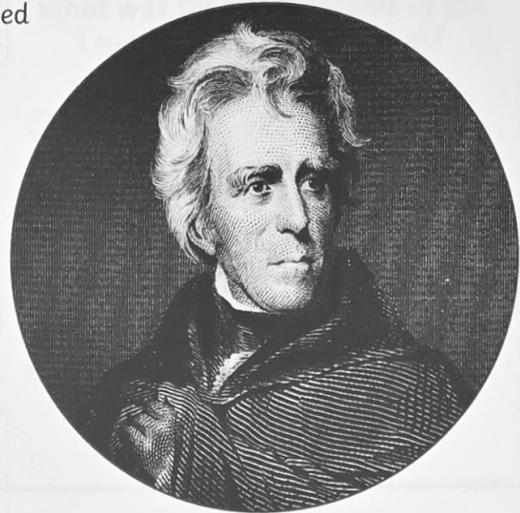
Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson was the seventh president of the United States. Jackson served from 1829 to 1837. He is recognized as one of the most controversial figures in American history. His presidency was a transformative period marked by political changes, social shifts, and lasting legacies. For students of American history, it is essential to understand Jackson's impact on early American government and democracy.

Born on March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaws region between North and South Carolina, Jackson rose from humble beginnings to become a military leader and politician. He gained national fame during the War of 1812, especially for his victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. His military success solidified his reputation as a national hero, and he attracted significant support with his charismatic personality and self-confident spirit of rugged individualism.

In 1828, Jackson won the presidency in a landslide victory against John Quincy Adams. His election marked the rise of the "common man" in American politics. He advocated for greater democracy and inclusion of the working class in a system often dominated by property-owning elites. Jackson supported populism, promoting the role of ordinary citizens in governance. This led to greater participation in the electoral process, particularly among white men.

Jackson's policies regarding Native American tribes were highly controversial. His administration enacted the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which forcibly relocated thousands of Native Americans from their ancestral lands to designated territories west of the Mississippi River. Forced removal caused immense suffering and death among Indigenous peoples. It also sparked ethical debates about the morality of policies that prioritize expansion over human rights.



Andrew Jackson

Another key stance in Jackson's presidency was his opposition to the national bank. Jackson viewed the Second Bank of the United States as a corrupt institution that favored the wealthy elite, and he famously vetoed a bill to recharter the bank in 1832. This action led to a fierce political battle and the eventual dissolution of the bank. Jackson believed in limited government and the need to protect democracy from the power of centralized financial institutions.

Beyond his presidency, Jackson had a significant impact on American politics. He helped lay the groundwork for the modern Democratic Party. He also changed how campaigns and political parties were organized. Jackson's bold leadership style, direct communication with constituents, and focus on party loyalty reshaped how politicians and voters interacted.

Andrew Jackson remains a pivotal figure in American history, embodying the complexities of democracy, leadership, and power. His legacy includes achievements, controversies, and lessons that still resonate today. Studying his life and presidency can give us insight into the evolution of American democracy, as well as ongoing debates about ethics and representation in governance. Jackson's legacy is essential to understanding the complicated story of the United States and its ideals.

Questions

1. What years did Andrew Jackson serve as the president of the United States?
 1825 to 1830
 1829 to 1837
 1830 to 1840
 1815 to 1825
2. Which battle during the War of 1812 helped establish Jackson's reputation as a national hero?
 Battle of Washington
 Battle of Baltimore
 Battle of New Orleans
 Battle of Fort McHenry
3. What significant legislation did Jackson's administration enact that led to the forced relocation of Native Americans?
 Homestead Act
 Indian Removal Act
 Emancipation Proclamation
 Dawes Act
4. How did Jackson view the Second Bank of the United States?
 as a necessary government institution
 as a corrupt institution favoring the wealthy elite
 as a tool for economic growth
 as a model for future banks
5. Describe the impact of Andrew Jackson's presidency on the concept of democracy in the United States. How did he promote the idea of the "common man"?

6. Analyze the ethical implications of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 during Jackson's presidency. What consequences did this policy have for Native American populations?

Trail of Tears

Key Terms

- forced
- tribe
- Cherokee
- adapt
- removal

The Trail of Tears is an event that took place in the 1830s. The United States Government **forced** groups of Native Americans to leave their homes in the Southeast. They were moved west of the Mississippi River. The term Trail of Tears is used because most of the Native Americans walked the entire way.



One Native American **tribe**, the **Cherokee**, was most affected during this tragic time in history. For many years, white settlers intruded on Native lands. Many Native people were forced to **adapt** to the ways of the white settlers to keep their land.

In 1829, gold was discovered on Cherokee land. White settlers wanted this land, which is now known as Georgia. In 1830, the United States Congress passed the Indian **Removal** Act. President Andrew Jackson signed the act, which began the forced removal of thousands of Native Americans from their homeland.

The Cherokee tribe filed lawsuits to stop the removal. Their case reached the United States Supreme court but was unsuccessful.

In 1838, the military began the forced removal of the Cherokee people from their homes. They were sent to prison camps before they began their journey west. The Cherokee people were forced to march with little clothing or food. They became sick, and about 4,000 died along the way. The journey lasted for 116 days.

In 1987, the Trail of Tears became a National Historic Trail. It honors those who suffered and died along the way.

Interesting Facts:

- In 1831, the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee had the right to self-govern their land, but President Jackson did not agree. He refused to enforce the ruling.
- Martin Van Buren was president in 1838 when the military was ordered to remove the Cherokee from their homes.
- Many people who were forced from their homes were not allowed to bring their belongings with them.