

Part 1 of EOCT

US History EOCT GPS

Glossary

[Colonization through the Constitution](#)

This category of vocabulary will make up approximately **19%** of the test.

Students will understand concepts associated with European settlement of North America, the social and economic effects of the British, the causes and effects of the American Revolution, and the implementation of the Constitution.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.



Common Sense

Written by Thomas Paine in early 1776, it said that continued American loyalty to Britain would be absurd, and independence was the only rational thing for colonists to do.

Alexander Hamilton

He was a 'founding father,' and author of the *Federalist Papers*, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the architect of the first fiscal plan for the United States after the ratification of the Constitution. However, he is most popular for losing a duel with Aaron Burr that eventually cost him his life.

American Revolution

This was the first successful colonial independence movement against a European power, 1775-1783.

Articles Of Confederation

The first government of the United States was based on this, which was created in 1777.

Bacon's Rebellion

This was a 1676 uprising in the Virginia Colony led by frontiersmen against government corruption and oppression.

Benjamin Franklin

This was a printer, scientist and inventor who helped write both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Bill Of Rights

This is the first ten amendments to the constitution, generally directed at protecting the individual from abuse of power by the national government.

Checks And Balances

This is the system of overlapping powers among judicial, executive, and legislative branches to allow each branch to oversee the actions of the others.

Committee Of Correspondence

This was a local government body in the American colonies that coordinated written communication outside of the colony. They were important to the revolution effort.

Constitutional Convention

This is the 1787 meeting at which the Constitution of the United States was debated and agreed upon.

Declaration Of Independence

This was an act passed by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 declaring the thirteen American Colonies independent of British rule.

Executive

This is the branch of government that is responsible for carrying out the laws.

Federalism

This system of government has powers divided between the central government and regional governments, with central government being supreme.

Federalist Papers

This was a series of Articles written to persuade New York to ratify the Constitution.

French And Indian War

Battles between France and England in the new world resulting in the loss of all French possessions.

George Washington

He was our first president, father of the nation, founding father, and Commander of the Continental Army in victory over Britain in the Revolutionary War.

Great Awakening

This was a religious revival that promised the grace of God to all who could experience a desire for it.

Great Compromise

At the Constitutional Convention in 1787, this deal used parts of the 'Virginia' plan and the 'New Jersey' plan to create a Congress with 2 houses, one with representation based population and one with representation being equal.

Half-Way Covenant

This was a method for members to have partial church membership in the New England Puritan Church. It was promoted by Reverend Solomon Stoddard.

House Of Burgesses

This was the first representative government in North America located in Virginia, but the Virginia Company had to approve any laws it passed.

Intolerable Acts

These were series of laws passed in response to the Boston Tea Party by the British Parliament in 1774. Those laws included the Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice Act, Boston Port Act, and the Quartering Act. These acts are considered a significant cause of the American Revolutionary War.

James Madison

This was an author of the Virginia plan and considered to be the 'Father of the Constitution.'

Jamestown

This was the first permanent English colony in the New World.

John Locke

This was a British philosopher who argued that governments only purpose was to protect man's natural rights.

Limited Government

This is a ruling body that is not all powerful, but is restricted in what it may do by certain rights guaranteed to the people which may not be abolished or taken away from the people.

Lord Cornwallis

He was the British general that was defeated at Yorktown to signify the end (and loss) of the Revolutionary War.

Marquis De La Fayette

He was a French military officer who was a key general during both the French and American Revolutionary wars. He volunteered his services.

Massachusetts

This is a state that was first settled by the Pilgrims in 1620 in Plymouth. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated here.

Mayflower Compact

This was the first governing document of Plymouth Colony, signed by the Pilgrims in November of 1620.

Mercantilism

This was the economic philosophy that control of imports was the key to enhancing the health of a nation and that Colonies existed to serve the home country as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

Middle Passage

This is the term used to describe the part of Triangle Trade in which slaves were shipped from Africa to the Western Hemisphere.

Montesquieu

This was a French judge who developed a number of political theories in his Spirit of the Laws.

New Amsterdam

This was the 17th century Dutch colonial town that grew to become New York City. It was originally explored by Henry Hudson of the Dutch East India Company in 1609.

Powhatan

This was a powerful Native American tribe that was in constant conflict with European settlers in eastern Virginia.

Proclamation Of 1763

This was issued by King George III at the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Year's War to organize Britain's new North American empire. It regulated trade, settlement and land purchases with the Native Americans. It gave Britain a monopoly on land purchased west of the Appalachians.

Rhode Island

This is a New England state founded by the Dutch West India Company. It is the smallest state in the nation, and the first to declare independence from Great Britain.

Salem Witch Trials

These were a series of court proceedings held in Massachusetts in 1692 in which 20 people were executed for allegedly practicing witchcraft.

Separation Of Powers

This is the policy that the law making, executive, and judicial powers be held by different groups and people.

Shay's Rebellion

This was a 1786 uprising of Massachusetts farmers concerned about the loss of their land.

Sons Of Liberty

This group of Patriots was formed in 1765 and urged colonial resistance to the Stamp Act using any means available... even violence.

Stamp Act

This was an Act passed in 1765 by the British, requiring all legal documents, contracts, newspapers, etc. in the American colonies to carry a tax stamp to help pay for the military presence in the colonies.

States' Rights

This is the political idea the individual states have political powers related to the federal government. It was established in the 10th Amendment.

Stono Rebellion

This was the earliest known rebellion against slavery in the New World. In 1739, a group of South Carolina slaves gathered to march for freedom.

Thomas Jefferson

He was the third president of the United States, a founding father, and the author of the Declaration of the Independence.

Tobacco

This is the agricultural product smoked by Native Americans and brought back to Europe with the discovery of the new world. It helped the colonization of the future American South.

Town Meeting

This is a form of municipal legislature, still seen in some New England states, where an entire local group of people are able to participate in the creation of local governing policies.

Trans-atlantic Trade

This was the trade of African slaves by Europeans. Most slaves were shipped from West Africa to the New World.

Treaty Of Paris Of 1763

This was the peace treaty that was signed to end the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War. It gave control of America east of the Mississippi River to the British.

Treaty Of Paris, 1783

This was a document which formally ended the American Revolutionary War.

Valley Forge

This was the site of the headquarters of the Continental Army under George Washington during American Revolution.

Virginia Company

This was a pair of English stock companies, London Company and Plymouth Company, founded in 1606 to establish settlements on the coast of North America.

William Penn

He was the founder of the Quaker settlement that later became the state of Pennsylvania.

Yorktown

This was the site of Cornwallis's surrender in the American Revolution.
