

MSTEP PREP!!

# Economy

---

- **The wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services.**



# Market Economy

---

- **Free Market**
- **Competition and Consumer Choice**
- **Supply and Demand**
- **An economic system in which prices are based on competition among private businesses and not controlled by a government**

# Command Economy

- A command economy is when government makes decisions, or a planned economy, is an economic system where the main economic decisions (such as allocating scarce resources like labour, capital, soil and natural resources) are taken by a central body; which is usually the government.
- **THE GOVERNMENT IS IN CONTROL!!**



# Mixed Economy

---

- A mixed economy means that part of the economy is left to the free market, and part of it is run by the government.
- In reality most economies are mixed, with varying degrees of state intervention.
- Mixed economies start from the basis of allowing private enterprise to run most business. Then the governments intervene in certain areas of the economy, such as regulation, and spending money on public services.

# Democracy

---

- A system of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives.
- Authority is given to the government / President by the people.
- Bicameral legislature (2 house) – House of Representatives/Senate
- Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers to ensure that the government does not get too powerful.
- Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

# Dictatorship

---

- Form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective constitutional limitations.
- Examples: Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin



# Monarchy

---

- A monarchy is a form of government in which sovereignty is actually or nominally embodied in one or several individual(s) reigning until death or abdication.
- Leader: King / Queen – Chosen through heredity.
- Absolute Monarchy – has complete control and does not need to follow a Constitution.
- Constitutional Monarchy – must follow the laws of the Constitution.



# Theocracy

---

- A form of government in which a country is ruled by religious leaders.
- Laws are created with religious values in mind.

# Direct Democracy

---

- **Direct Democracy** can be defined as a form or system of democracy giving citizens an extraordinary amount of participation in the legislation process
- Citizens vote on most / all (perfect Direct Democracy) laws and in all election processes.



# Indirect Democracy

---

- Indirect democracy refers to a system of government in which the people control the government through elected political officials.
- The elected representatives represent the people's will.
- This is what we have!!

# President

---

- Leader of a democracy.
- Powers:
  1. Be commander in chief of the Army and Navy when called into service.
  2. Require the opinion of the principal officer in each executive department.
  3. Have power to grant reprieves and pardons.
  4. Make treaties.
  5. Nominate/appoint ambassadors, judges of the Supreme Court; other officers of the U.S.



# Treaty

---

- **An agreement between countries that ends a war or conflict.**

# Bill of RIghts

---

- **First 10 Amendments to our Constitution.**
- **1<sup>st</sup> Amendment: Right to free speech, press, petition, and assembly**
- **10<sup>th</sup> Amendment: All rights that are not reserved to the federal government by the Constitution is left in the hands of the states.**



# Northwest Ordinance

---

- **The Northwest Ordinance, adopted July 13, 1787, by the Second Continental Congress, chartered a government for the Northwest Territory.**
- **Also, provided a method for admitting new states to the Union from the territory, and listed a bill of rights guaranteed in the territory.**

# Articles of Confederation

- The Articles of Confederation was the first written constitution of the United States. Ratified on March 1, 1781 and under these articles, the states remained sovereign and independent, with Congress serving as the last resort on appeal of disputes.
- **WEAKNESSES:**
  - 1 The national government could not force the states to obey its laws.
  - 2 It did not have the power to tax
  - 3 It did not have the power to enforce laws
  - 4 Congress lacked strong and steady leadership
  - 5 There was no national army or navy
  - 6 There was no system of national courts
  - 7 Each state could issue its own paper money



# United States Constitution

- The U.S. Constitution established a stronger national government with certain basic rights for its citizens and was signed in 1787.
- At the 1787 convention, delegates devised a plan for a stronger federal government with three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—along with a system of checks and balances to ensure no single branch would have too much power. The Bill of Rights—10 amendments guaranteeing basic individual protections such as freedom of speech and religion—became part of the Constitution in 1791

# Taxes

---

- A fee charged (levied) by a government on a product, income, or activity.



# State Powers

---

# National Powers

---

# Secession

---

- **U.S. History Context: The South leaving the Union to form their own independent country.**



# The Confederacy

---

- The government of the South during the Civil War.
- Led by Jefferson Davis.
- They believed that they were completely separate from the Union at this time.

# Abraham Lincoln

---

- President during the Civil War
- President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, and it declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."
- It applied only to states that had seceded from the Union, leaving slavery untouched in the loyal border states. It also expressly exempted parts of the Confederacy that had already come under Northern control.

## Freedman's Bureau

- Freedmen's Bureau was established in 1865 by Congress to help former black slaves and poor whites in the South in the aftermath of the Civil War.
- It provided food, housing and medical aid, established schools and offered legal assistance. It also attempted to settle former slaves on Confederate lands confiscated during the war.



# Slavery

---

- Slavery in America began when the first African slaves were brought to the North American colony of Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, to aid in the production of such lucrative crops as tobacco.
- Slavery was practiced throughout the American colonies in the 17<sup>th</sup>/18th centuries, and African-American slaves helped build the economic foundations of the new nation.
- The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 solidified the central importance of slavery to the South's economy.

# Union

---

- **Name for the North during the Civil War.**
- **Ex: Abraham Lincoln wanted to protect the Union (All of the United States).**

# Native

---

- **Originally from a place or area.**



# Continent

---

- any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America).

# Federal Income Tax

---

- Tax (\$) that you have to pay to the Federal (National) Government.
- The federal government levies a tax on personal income. The federal income tax provides for national programs such as defense, foreign affairs, law enforcement, and interest on the national debt.

# Profits

---

- a financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.



# Raw Materials

---

- **A material or substance used in the primary production or manufacturing of a good. Raw materials are often natural resources such as oil, iron and wood.**

# Employer

---

- **A person or organization that hires people to work for them.**

# Consumer

---

**a person who purchases goods and services for personal use.**



# Revenue

---

- **Income (\$)**

# Advertising

---

- the action of calling something to the attention of the public especially by paid announcements

# Savings Account

---

- a bank account that earns interest if you place money into it.



# Constitutional Convention

---

- The Constitutional Convention of 1787 produced the most enduring written Constitution ever created. Though the United States existed prior to the ratification of the Constitution, it was a nation held together by the tenuous threads of the Articles of Confederation, a sometimes contentious, and often ineffectual national government. The men who were at Philadelphia that hot summer hammered out a document that was the result of dozens of compromises and shaped by the failures of the United States under the Articles as well as the failures of all well-known European governments of the time.

# Louisiana Purchase

---

- With the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the United States purchased approximately 828,000,000 square miles of territory from France, thereby doubling the size of the young republic.
- What was known as Louisiana Territory stretched from the Mississippi River in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west and from the Gulf of Mexico in the south to the Canadian border in the north.
- Part or all of 15 states were eventually created from the land deal, which is considered one of the most important achievements of Thomas Jefferson's presidency.



# Lewis and Clark

---

- The Lewis and Clark Expedition, also known as the Corps of Discovery Expedition, was the first American expedition to cross what is now the western portion of the United States, departing in May 1804, from near St. Louis on the Mississippi River, making their way westward through the continental divide to the Pacific coast.
- The primary objective was to explore and map the newly acquired territory, find a practical route across the Western half of the continent, and establish an American presence in this territory before Britain and other European powers tried to claim it.



# Zebulon Pike

---

- was an American brigadier general and explorer for whom Pikes Peak in Colorado is named. As a United States Army captain in 1806–1807, he led the Pike Expedition, sent out by President Thomas Jefferson, to explore and document the southern portion of the Louisiana territory and to find the headwaters of the Red River, during which he recorded the discovery of what later was called Pikes Peak

# Opportunity Cost

---

- The cost of an alternative that must be forgone in order to pursue a certain action. Put another way, the benefits you could have received by taking an alternative action.

# Bartering

---

- exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money.



# Loan

---

- **Money that is borrowed that you must pay back.**

# Subscription

---

**the action of making or agreeing to make an advance payment in order to receive or participate in something**

# Private Goods vs. Public Goods

---

- **Private:** is defined in economics as "an item that yields positive benefits to people
- **Public:** "The defining characteristic of a public good is that consumption of it by one individual does not actually or potentially reduce the amount available to be consumed by another individual".
- **Public goods** include fresh air, knowledge, lighthouses, national security, flood control systems and street lighting.



# Ecosystem

---

- a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.

# Commander in Chief

---

- **Another term for the President of the United States.**

# Legislative Branch

---

- **Makes the laws**
- **Includes Congress (House of Representatives and the Senate)**



# Judicial Branch

---

- Enforces the laws.
- Includes the courts systems all the way up to the highest court – the Supreme Court

# Executive Branch

---

- **The executive branch of the United States government consists of the president, the vice president and 15 Cabinet-level executive departments**

# Clear Cutting

---

- Completely wiping out forests to make way for progress in the way of housing, businesses or other needs.
- Hurts and damages the ecosystems in these areas, forever changing their strength and types of animals that can survive there.



# Selective Cutting

---

- Cutting down forests, making choices of trees that need to come down. \
- This allows the ecosystem to stay intact and does less damage to the environment.

# Separation of Powers

---

- The principle or system of vesting in separate branches the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of a government.
- This ensures that the government will not become too powerful.

# Checks and Balances

---

- **This system allows the branches to “check” each other in various ways to ensure that one does not get too powerful.**



## 3/5 Compromise

---

- The three-fifths compromise was an agreement between Southern and Northern states reached during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia, during which the basic framework of the United States was established. Under this compromise, only three-fifths of the slave population was counted for the purpose of taxation and representation in Congress. Counting slaves as part of the population rather than as property would give the Southern states more political clout.

# Ratification

---

- **Approval**

# Federalist

---

- Believed in strong central government
- Supported a federal constitution
- Did not believe that a bill of rights was necessary



# Anti-Federalist

---

- Believed states should have more power
- Believed that the federal constitution should not have all the power
- Believed that a Bill of Rights was necessary to protect personal liberties.

# Constitutional Principles

---

- A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed.[1] These rules together make up, i.e. constitute, what the entity is. When these principles are written down into a single document or set of legal documents, those documents may be said to embody a written constitution; if they are written down in a single comprehensive document, it is said to embody a codified constitution.

# Monroe Doctrine

---

- The Monroe Doctrine was articulated in President James Monroe's seventh annual message to Congress on December 2, 1823. The European powers, according to Monroe, were obligated to respect the Western Hemisphere as the United States' sphere of interest.



# Marbury. V. Madison

---

- **Marbury v. Madison**, arguably the most important case in Supreme Court history, was the first U.S. Supreme Court case to apply the principle of "judicial review" -- the power of federal courts to void acts of Congress in conflict with the Constitution. Written in 1803 by Chief Justice John Marshall, the decision played a key role in making the Supreme Court a separate branch of government on par with Congress and the executive.

# Gibbons V. Ogden

---

- **Gibbons v. Ogden (1824)** vastly expanded the powers of Congress through a single clause in the Constitution: the Commerce Clause of Article I, Section 8. The Court ruled that under that clause Congress had powers to regulate any aspect of commerce that crossed state lines, including modes of transportation, and that such regulation preempted conflicting regulation by the states. Since Gibbons, the Commerce Clause has provided the basis for sweeping congressional power over a multitude of national issues.

# Nullify

---

- To invalidate or cancel.



# Precedent

---

- The first time that something has occurred.
- Future actions / court decisions will be based off of this first occurrence and decision by the courts.

## Trail of Tears

---

- In 1838 and 1839, as part of Andrew Jackson's Indian removal policy, the Cherokee nation was forced to give up its lands east of the Mississippi River and to migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma. The Cherokee people called this journey the "Trail of Tears," because of its devastating effects.

# Manifest Destiny

---

- **Manifest Destiny** is a term for the attitude prevalent during the 19th century period of American expansion that the United States not only could, but was destined to, stretch from coast to coast. This attitude helped fuel western settlement, Native American removal and war with Mexico.



# Monopoly

---

- In economics, a monopoly occurs when one company is the sole (or nearly sole) provider of a good or service within an industry.

# Sectionalism

---

- **An extreme sense of pride for a region of the country.**

# Nationalism

---

- **An extreme sense of pride for one's country.**



## North vs. South

---

- **North:** More populated, industrial, contained more railroad lines and resources, and allowed African Americans to fight in the Civil War – huge advantage.
- **South:** less populated, agrarian (agricultural), contained fewer railroad lines and resources, and did not allow African Americans to fight in the Civil War for fear of rebellion.

# Horace Mann

---

- Arguing that universal public education was the best way to turn the nation's unruly children into disciplined, judicious republican citizens, Mann won widespread approval from modernizers, especially in his Whig Party, for building public schools. Most states adopted one version or another of the system he established in Massachusetts, especially the program for "normal schools" to train professional teachers.[2] Mann has been credited by educational historians as the "Father of the Common School Movement".[3]



# John Brown

---

- he led 21 men on a raid of the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. His plan to arm slaves with the weapons he and his men seized from the arsenal was thwarted, however, by local farmers, militiamen, and Marines led by Robert E. Lee. Within 36 hours of the attack, most of Brown's men had been killed or captured.



# Underground Railroad

---

- The Underground Railroad, a vast network of people who helped fugitive slaves escape to the North and to Canada, was not run by any single organization or person. Rather, it consisted of many individuals -- many whites but predominantly black -- who knew only of the local efforts to aid fugitives and not of the overall operation. Still, it effectively moved hundreds of slaves northward each year -- according to one estimate, the South lost 100,000 slaves between 1810 and 1850.

# Sojourner Truth

---

- Sojourner Truth was a prominent abolitionist and women's rights activist. Born a slave in New York State, she had at least three of her children sold away from her. After escaping slavery, Truth embraced evangelical religion and became involved in moral reform and abolitionist work. She collected supplies for black regiments during the Civil War and immersed herself in advocating for freedpeople during the Reconstruction period.



# William Lloyd Garrison

---

- In the very first issue of his anti-slavery newspaper, the *Liberator*, William Lloyd Garrison stated, "I do not wish to think, or speak, or write, with moderation. . . . I am in earnest -- I will not equivocate -- I will not excuse -- I will not retreat a single inch -- **AND I WILL BE HEARD.**" And Garrison was heard. For more than three decades, from the first issue of his weekly paper in 1831, until after the end of the Civil War in 1865 when the last issue was published, Garrison spoke out eloquently and passionately against slavery and for the rights of America's black inhabitants.



# Abolitionist

---

# Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton

---

# Seneca Falls Convention

---



# Antebellum

---

# Temperance

---

# Famine

---



# Civil Disobedience

---

# Suffrage

---

# Missouri Compromise

---



# Wilmot Proviso

---

# Compromise of 1850

---

# Fugitive Slave Act

---



# Dred Scott

---

# Border State

---

# Habeas Corpus

---



# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

---

# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

---

# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment

---



# 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment

---

# Poll Tax and Literacy Test

---

# Reconstruction

---



# Quotas

---

# Circular Flow Model

---

# Eastern and Western Hemisphere

---



# Location

---

# Place

---

# Human Environment Interactions

---



# Movement

---

# Regions

---

# Landforms

---



# Ring of Fire

---

# Latitude and Longitude

---

# North American Free Trade Agreement

---



# United Nations

---

# Atmosphere

---

# Biosphere

---



# Lithosphere

---

# Hydrosphere

---

# Nation-State

---



# Interdependence

---

# Imports

---

# Exports

---



# Cultural Diffusion

---

# Hydroelectricity

---

# Hunter Gatherers

---



# Sedentary Agriculture

---

# Primary Sources

---

# Secondary Sources

---



# Pastoralism

---