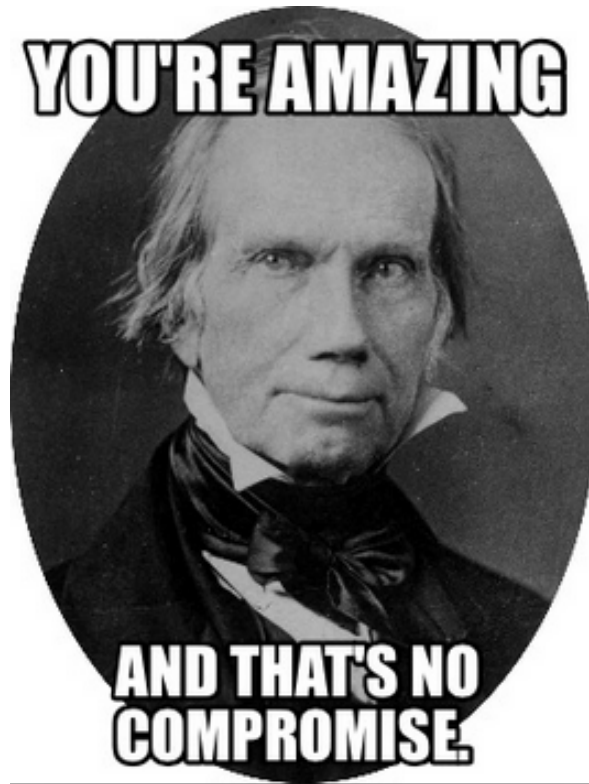


AP US HISTORY REVIEW PACKET



Historical Periods

Period	Date Range	Approximate Percentage of ...	
		Instructional Time	AP Exam
1	1491–1607	5%	5%
2	1607–1754	10%	
3	1754–1800	12%	
4	1800–1848	10%	45%
5	1844–1877	13%	
6	1865–1898	13%	
7	1890–1945	17%	45%
8	1945–1980	15%	
9	1980–Present	5%	5%

Exam Format

- Section I, Part A:** **Multiple Choice** — 55 Questions | 55 Minutes | 40% of Exam Score
- Questions appear in sets of two to five.
 - Students analyze primary and secondary texts, images, graphs, and maps.
 - Questions cover all course periods.

-
- Section I, Part B:** **Short Answer** — 3 Questions | 40 Minutes | 20% of Exam Score
- Students respond to two required questions and choose between two options for a third question.
 - Questions 1 and 2 cover periods 3–8 of the course; students choose between answering either question 3 (periods 1–5) or question 4 (periods 6–9).
 - Students analyze historians' interpretations, historical sources, and propositions about history.
 - Questions provide opportunities for students to explain the historical examples that they know best.

- Section II, Part A:** **Document Based** — 1 Question | 60 Minutes | 25% of Exam Score
- Students assess written, visual, and quantitative sources as historical evidence.
 - Students develop an argument supported by an analysis of historical evidence.
 - Question covers periods 3–8 of the course.

-
- Section II, Part B:** **Long Essay** — 1 Question | 40 Minutes | 15% of Exam Score
- Students select one question among three from different periods (1–3, 4–6, 7–9) of the course.
 - Students explain and analyze significant issues in U.S. history.
 - Students develop an argument supported by an analysis of historical evidence.
 - Questions provide opportunities for students to explain the historical examples that they know best.

History Reasoning Skills

Skill 1: Contextualization	Skill 2: Comparison	Skill 3: Causation	Skill 4: Continuity and Change over Time
Describe an accurate historical context for a specific historical development or process.	Describe similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes.	Describe causes or effects of a specific historical development or process.	Describe patterns of continuity and/or change over time.
Explain how a relevant context influenced a specific historical development or process.	Explain relevant similarities and/or differences between specific historical developments and processes.	Explain the relationship between causes and effects of a specific historical development or process. Explain the difference between primary and secondary causes and between short- and long-term effects.	Explain patterns of continuity and/or change over time.
Use context to explain the relative historical significance of a specific historical development or process.	Explain the relative historical significance of similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes.	Explain the relative historical significance of different causes and/or effects.	Explain the relative historical significance of specific historical developments in relation to a larger pattern of continuity and/or change.

Rubrics

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	Decision Rules	
A THESIS/CLAIM (0–1 pt)	1 pt. Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.	<i>To earn this point, the thesis must make a claim that responds to the prompt rather than restating or rephrasing the prompt. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.</i>	
B CONTEXTUALIZATION (0–1 pt)	1 pt. Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.	<i>To earn this point, the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or reference.</i>	
C EVIDENCE (0–3 pts)	Evidence from the Documents	<i>To earn one point, the response must accurately describe — rather than simply quote — the content from at least three of the documents.</i> <i>To earn two points, the response must accurately describe — rather than simply quote — the content from at least six documents. In addition, the response must use the content of the documents to support an argument in response to the prompt.</i>	
	1 pt. OR 2 pts. Uses the content of at least three documents to address the topic of the prompt.		Supports an argument in response to the prompt using at least six documents.
	Evidence beyond the Documents		
	1 pt. Uses at least one additional piece of the specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.	<i>To earn this point, the response must describe the evidence and must use more than a phrase or reference. This additional piece of evidence must be different from the evidence used to earn the point for contextualization.</i>	
D ANALYSIS AND REASONING (0–2 pts)	1 pt. For at least three documents, explains how or why the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.	<i>To earn this point, the response must explain how or why (rather than simply identifying) the document’s point of view, purpose, historical situation, or audience is relevant to an argument about the prompt for each of the three documents sourced.</i>	
	1 pt. Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.	<i>A response may demonstrate a complex understanding in a variety of ways, such as:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explaining nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables</i> • <i>Explaining both similarity and difference, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both cause and effect</i> • <i>Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods</i> • <i>Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes</i> • <i>Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative views or evidence</i> <i>This understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</i>	

LONG ESSAY QUESTION

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	Decision Rules
A THESIS/CLAIM (0–1 pt)	1 pt. Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.	<i>To earn this point, the thesis must make a claim that responds to the prompt, rather than merely restating or rephrasing the prompt. The thesis must consist of one or more sentences located in one place, either in the introduction or the conclusion.</i>
B CONTEXTUALIZATION (0–1 pt)	1 pt. Describes a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.	<i>To earn this point, the response must relate the topic of the prompt to broader historical events, developments, or processes that occur before, during, or continue after the time frame of the question. This point is not awarded for merely a phrase or a reference.</i>
C EVIDENCE (0–2 pts)	1 pt. Provides specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.	<i>To earn one point, the response must identify specific historical examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt.</i> <i>To earn two points the response must use specific historical evidence to support an argument in response to the prompt.</i>
D ANALYSIS AND REASONING (0–2 pts)	1 pt. Uses historical reasoning (e.g. comparison, causation, CCOT) to frame or structure an argument that addresses the prompt.	<i>To earn the first point, the response must demonstrate the use of historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument, although the reasoning might be uneven or imbalanced.</i> <i>To earn the second point, the response must demonstrate a complex understanding. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways, such as:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explaining nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables</i> • <i>Explaining both similarity and difference, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects</i> • <i>Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods</i> • <i>Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes</i> • <i>Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative views or evidence</i> <i>This understanding must be part of the argument, not merely a phrase or reference.</i>
OR	2 pts. Demonstrates a complex understanding of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt, using evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the question.	

Additional Suggestions

- Study the material you are MOST weak on
- Practice the skills you are MOST weak on (short answer questions?)
- Visit [apreview.com](http://www.apushreview.com) and watch the videos (you “did this” for your summer assignment)
 - <http://www.apushreview.com/additional-resources/ap-review-videos-by-topic/>
- Watch John Green – that would take a lot of hours...
 - <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
- Read your outlines – they’re basically a review book at this point
- Buy a review book – Crash Course, Princeton Review, 5 Steps to a Five, etc.
- Do this packet with a partner or group (and actually stay focused on it)
- Do not study the night before – sleep, review a little in the morning with friends
- There is a practice exam at the end of the AMSCO – it’s not great, but maybe focus on the writing part if you want extra practice

Review Content

PRESIDENTS: Identify the correct President from the description or event given.

- _____ Set the standard (precedent) by which all other presidents would be judged.
- _____ Benefited from and supported the democratization of the 1820s and 30s.
- _____ Author of the Declaration of Independence, Virginia Statue of Religious Freedom, and founder of University of Virginia
- _____ Commander of the Continental Army and Chairman of Constitutional Convention.
- _____ Only president to serve while not belonging to a political party.
- _____ Purchased the Louisiana Territory from the French.
- _____ Father of the Constitution
- _____ Hated the National Bank and supported the Indian Removal Act.
- _____ Served during the War of 1812.
- _____ Had a Quasi War with France.
- _____ Enjoyed no political party opposition and no international threats. (Era of Good Feelings)
- _____ His election resulted in the secession of the South and beginning of Civil War.
- _____ Served during the Mexican War
- _____ Supported the Lewis and Clark expedition.
- _____ Established strong policy toward South American nations to prevent European influence and establish strong trade relations.
- _____ His policies resulted in the Trail of Tears and removal of the five civilized tribes.
- _____ Was close friend of Andrew Jackson and blamed for making the Depression of 1837 worse.
- _____ Was pro expansion and slavery, and annexed Texas in 1845.
- _____ Issued the Emancipation Proclamation
- _____ Impeached over his (mis)use of the Tenure of Office Act.
- _____ Union General and war hero, supported military Reconstruction.
- _____ Scandal-filled administration, including the Whiskey Ring, and the Panic of '73.
- _____ Achieved the presidency in the Comp of 1877, President during Great Railroad Strike.
- _____ Former Radical Republican Congressman, was assassinated by a frustrated office-seeker.
- _____ Passed the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act
- _____ The only US president to serve two nonconsecutive terms, this lonely Democrat in a string of Republican Presidents opposed high tariffs, supported the Gold Standard, and opposed subsidies. In his second term, the Panic of '93 led to a long depression. His intervention in the Pullman Strike angered labor unions.
- _____ Republican President during the period of high tariffs called the "Billion-Dollar Congress," saw the passage of the McKinley Tariff and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act

KEY PEOPLE: Identify the correct person based on the description given.

- _____ Founder of the Rhode Island colony, separation of church and state, and religious toleration.
- _____ First to sign the Declaration of Independence, smuggler, and chairman of the 2nd Continental Congress.
- _____ Colonial inventor, printer, writer, statesman, and represented several colonies in England prior to the Revolution.
- _____ Leader of the Sons of Liberty
- _____ First Secretary of Treasury, and leader of the Federalist Party
- _____ Strongest Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and established the courts authority in constitutional matters.
- _____ Western member of the Great Triumvirate, War Hawk, Great Compromiser and key leader of the Whig Party.
- _____ Great American General during the early years of the American Revolution, key to American success in the War for Independence, greatest traitor to America.
- _____ Northern member of the Great Triumvirate, negotiated the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.
- _____ Commander of American Forces during the Mexican War.
- _____ Challenged the authority and religious restrictions of Puritan society in the Massachusetts colony, was banished to Rhode Island
- _____ Founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- _____ "Discovered" America in 1492 and set in motion the exchange of animals, plants and foods that had a large impact on Europe and the Americas.
- _____ Very outspoken abolitionist, wrote autobiography of his life as a slave and made very famous speech "I hear the mournful wail of millions", greatest orator of the abolitionist movement.
- _____ Strong Anti-Federalist of Virginia, author of Virginia's Bill of Rights, opposed the

_____ compromise on the slave trade in the Constitution, and insisted on a Bill of Rights .
_____ First Lady, strong advocate of women's rights in the Declaration of Independence,
_____ organized resources for Continental Army in Boston, and spied on British.
_____ Leader and organized efforts to save Jamestown in 1608-09.
_____ Southern member of the Great Triumvirate, Vice-President under Jackson, challenged
Jackson and federal government on the issue of nullification and tariff of Abomin.
_____ Famous leader of Native-American confederacy at the time of the Jamestown colony.
_____ Famous Virginian, anti-federalist, strong advocate of adding Bill of Rights to the
Constitution, and made the famous statement: "Give me Liberty or give me death!"
_____ Inventor of the Cotton Gin in 1793.
_____ First inventor to produce a commercially successful steamboat in 1807.
_____ Author of America's first novel *Last of the Mohicans*.
_____ Author of America's national anthem.
_____ "Conductor" of the underground railroad to help slaves escape slavery in the South.
_____ Known as the "traveler of truth" she advocated the abolition of slavery and fought for
women's rights, former slave and excellent orator.
_____ Negotiated the Kansas-Nebraska Act and issued the Freeport Doctrine in 1858,
participated in series of famous debates with Abraham Lincoln.
_____ Strong abolitionist that staged a famous, but unsuccessful, raid on Harper's Ferry in
order to encourage a slave uprising in the South.
_____ African American farmer, self-taught mathematician and astronomer, surveyed out
Washington, DC
_____ Author of the best-selling novel in 1852 that described the horrors of slavery in the
South, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
_____ Author and editor of the most famous abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*
_____ Shoshoni native-American woman that served as an interpreter to Lewis and Clark on their expedition
_____ Became commander of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1862
_____ Became the President of the Confederacy in 1861.
_____ Led a famous slave rebellion in 1831 that caused Virginia's *Final Debate on Slavery*
_____ Became commanding general of the Army of the Potomac in 1864 and led the North
to victory in the Civil War.
_____ Became a war hero because of his great victory at the battle of New Orleans
_____ Nicknamed "Little Mac" he commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular
Campaign and at Antietam. Was responsible for really training the Army of the
Potomac.
_____ Union general at the battle of Gettysburg.
_____ Union general at the battle of Vicksburg.
_____ Prominent Radical Republican and antagonist of Andrew Johnson
_____ Author of the *Significance of the Frontier in American History*
_____ Oil magnate, master of horizontal integration.
_____ Steel magnate, master of vertical integration and cost-cutting, bringer of the Bessemer process,
author of the Gospel of Wealth, philanthropist.
_____ Railroad magnate, competed with Gould and Vanderbilt.
_____ Leader of the American Railway Union and perennial presidential candidate.
_____ Founder of the American Federation of Labor.
_____ Leader responsible for the growth of the Knights of Labor
_____ Purchased Carnegie Steel to create US Steel; master of finance; bailed out the US treasury.
_____ Proponent of Social Darwinism, author of "What the Social Classes Owe Each Other"
_____ Author of the novel *Sister Carrie*, which described the journey of a farm girl to the big city
and realistically explored the complexities of modern urban life. Considered the greatest American urban novel.

ACTS, TREATIES, TARIFFS, DOCTRINES, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

_____ Established the boundary of Texas at the Rio Grande river, acquired California and the
Mexican Cession for \$15 and settled American debt claims on the Mexican government.
_____ Passed by the English Parliament in 1651 to limit colonial trade to only Great Britain.
_____ Officially ended the War for Independence and gave the United States the land from
the Ohio River Valley to the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River.
_____ Also known as the Coercive Acts they were passed following the Boston Tea Party,
imposed martial law on Boston, and closed Boston Harbor stopping all trade.
_____ Ended long standing boundary disputes between Great Britain and United States,
settled border dispute in main known as the Aroostok war, and established joint occupation of the Oregon country, signed in 1842.
_____ Passed by the Federalists in 1798, lengthened the period of time for immigrants to
become US citizens and imposed fines and prison terms for speech or acts opposing

the government.

_____ Policy established in 1823 that the United States would not allow European interference in South American affairs, gave recognition and initiated trade relations with the newly independent nations of South America

_____ Agreement reached between North and South that allowed California to enter the Union as a free state, established a harsh fugitive slave law, and allowed the questions of slavery in the New Mexico territories to be decided by popular sovereignty.

_____ Agreement with Spain in 1819 that gave control of Florida to the United States for \$5 million.

_____ Act in 1763 of the British Parliament that prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

_____ Established the process by which territories could become states. Requirements to become a state were a population of 60,000 and no slavery

_____ Signed in 1763 between Great Britain and France. Officially ended the French/Indian War and removed France as a contender for control of North America.

_____ Passed by the British Parliament in 1765 it laid a tax on all printed materials and encouraged the colonists to united against the crown for the first time.

_____ Argued that a state could nullify a federal government law it determined that law to be unconstitutional. Passed in 1798 in opposition of the Alien and Sedition Acts and with the strong support of Jefferson and Madison.

_____ Agreement of 1820 that admitted that established the 36th parallel line prohibiting slavery to the north and admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state.

_____ Repealed the 36°30' compromise line, led to the formation of the Republican party and approved the construction of the transcontinental railroad using the northern route.

_____ Agreement with the British regarding compensation of US seized ships and improving trade relations. Provided valuable time for development and directly led to resolution of disputes with Spain regarding Florida boundary and access to the Mississippi.

_____ Act in 1764 by the British Parliament requiring the colonists to provide food and lodging for British troops.

_____ Act in 1862 that promised 160 acres of land to anyone who agreed to farm and improve it for five years.

_____ 1774 act by British Parliament toward Quebec that Americans saw as a blueprint for British intentions toward them. The boundaries of Quebec were extended to the Ohio River Valley denying American colonists further opportunity to expand, the Catholic religion was formally recognized and protected in Quebec and elected assemblies were denied.

_____ 1862 acts that authorized the issuance of government bonds and land grants to railroad companies for the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad.

_____ Treaty that ended longstanding dispute over who controlled Oregon by giving the United States all Oregon territory below the 49th parallel.

_____ First official law passed by the United States Congress. Established the federal court system with Circuit and Federal District courts.

_____ Act in 1649 that guaranteed freedom of worship in Maryland for all Christians.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

_____ First elected legislative assembly in America

_____ First government of the United States that established a loose confederation of states with the states retaining most decision making powers.

_____ The document that established a federal system of government for the United States with powers balanced between the states and national levels.

_____ The compromise that established our current bicameral legislature with representation based equally among the states as well as on population.

_____ Guarantee the protection of basic rights and are the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

_____ Laid the basis for participatory government in New England and, subsequently, the United States. Written in 1620 by the Pilgrim Separatists.

_____ First colony to establish separation of church and state and allow religious freedom.

_____ Relaxed religious qualifications on who could vote and hold elected office in the colony of Connecticut. Established the practice of writing a constitution.

_____ Practice in New England of direct democracy which involved the citizens in the decision making process of government.

_____ Important pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 that explained in very simple terms the reason for separation of the colonies from Great Britain.

_____ Series of essays written 1787 and 1788 by prominent Federalists like Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and James Madison defending and dealing with objections to the US Constitution.

_____ Written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 that embodied the enlightenment values and principles of the colonists, identified the atrocities committed by Great Britain against the colonies, and that the colonies would henceforth be free and independent.

_____ Era in the early to mid 1800s characterized by more opportunity for common Americans (white males) to vote, participate, hold elected office, and gain economically.

_____ Religious movement of the 1730s and 1740s that served as the first real common bonding experience of the colonies, emphasized the equality of all individuals in the eyes of God, and sensitized the public to the corruption of those in authority. Was a contributing factor to the Revolution.

_____ Belief that a state has the right to nullify a federal law if it determines that law to be in violation of the Constitution.

_____ Power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality federal and state laws.

_____ The first two political parties that developed in the United States

_____ Belief among southern states that because they had voluntarily joined the Union in 1787 they, therefore could leave the Union when they chose.

_____ Dispute between South Carolina and federal government in 1833 over complying to the tariff of 1828 and 1832. Required that President Jackson threaten the use of force to make South Carolina to obey.

_____ The only governmental body that the colonists believed had the right to tax them.

_____ What rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786 demonstrated the inadequacy and weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

_____ What rebellion in 1794 by western farmers demonstrated the improved powers and strength of the federal government. George Washington and Alexander Hamilton led the national army to put down the rebellion.

_____ What trial in 1734 established the protection of freedom of speech and the right of the press not to be held liable for what it prints as long as it is truthful.

_____ Document created in 1787 that established limited and balanced government through checks and balances, and separation of powers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Federalist Party

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Jeffersonian (Democratic-Republicans) Party

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Jacksonian Democrats (Democrat Party)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

EXPLAIN the three main beliefs of the Whig Party (eventual Republican Party)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

CAUSES

Identify and explain three main reasons for the American Revolution.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three main reasons for the Mexican War in 1846.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three major reasons for the Civil War.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Identify and explain three major technological advances that supported urbanization in the Gilded Age.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

IMPACT

Explain two major impacts of the War for Independence

- 1.
- 2.

Explain three major impacts of the War of 1812.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of the Civil War.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of Westward Expansion on the Native Americans:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of immigration from 1870-1900.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Explain three major impacts of industrialization from 1870-1900.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS

_____ Strong national government with significant power over the states and control over the direction and development of the economy.

_____ Doing and advocating what is in the best interest of a section or region of the nation.

Putting sectional interests above national interests i.e. slavery expansion, tariffs, etc..

_____ Practice of the British navy of abducting sailors from a foreign navy and requiring them to serve in the British navy.

_____ Economic theory practice by colonial powers in the 1600 and 1700s whereby a nation's economy can be strengthened by establishing colonies and exploiting them to maximize exports and minimize imports for the mother country.

_____ Intellectual and philosophical movement of the mid 1800s asserting that the nature of reality can be learned only by intuition rather than through experience.

_____ Religious faith that believed in original sin and that man is inherently evil and that only a select few will achieve salvation.

_____ Religious faith that held the following values: work, thrift, education, property.

_____ Southern reference for the institution of slavery.

_____ Individuals and movement that wished to end all slavery.

_____ System brought to Washington under Jackson which replaced entrenched bureaucrats with supporters in the hopes of making government more simple and democratic.

_____ Theory of society that applied biological concepts of natural selection and survival of the fittest to sociology and politics.

_____ Religious reform movement popular among liberal Protestant groups dedicated to the betterment of industrialized society through application of the biblical principles of charity and justice.

_____ Guiding idea that the wealthy should redistribute their wealth in a responsible and thoughtful manner.

_____ Organization in which an authoritative leader or small group commands the support of a corps of supporters and businesses who receive rewards for their efforts. Often powerful and corrupt.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

_____ Established the power of the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of all federal and state laws. (1803)

_____ Established that once a state had chartered a college or business, it surrendered both its power to alter the charter or business. This restricted the ability of states to control corporations and further established the authority of the Supreme Court to rule over state legislatures. (1819)

_____ Established that states could not tax a federal institution because the power to tax is also the power to destroy. (1819)

_____ Established the power and jurisdiction of the federal government and Supreme court in regulating interstate commerce. (1824)

_____ Established that the Cherokees were a "domestic dependent nation" entitled to federal protection from molestation by Congress. Therefore, the federal government could not remove them from their land as intended in the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

_____ Established that slaves were property and that such property was protected by the Constitution and thus, could not be restricted in federally controlled territories.

_____ Upheld the federal government's right to issue an injunction to end a strike, resulting from the American Railway Union's strike against the Pullman Co. (1894).

LAND ACQUISITIONS AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

_____ The belief that it was pre-ordained by God that the United States would expand westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

_____ Reporter that coined this term in 1841.

DECADE ASSOCIATION AND TERM REVIEW

*Place the correct decade or group of years beside each group of specific factual information. Remember some items can fit into more than one decade so be sure to read through and consider the entire group.

**On the chart for each Decade, write a definition or description of what each item is, how it relates to that particular decade, and what other terms could be associated with that decade.

1. Decade:	"long hot summers"	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
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	Freedom Summer	
	Greensboro sit-ins	
	U-2 incident	
	detente	

2. Decade:	"lost generation"	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Henry Ford	
	Sacco and Vanzetti	
	Marcus Harvey	

3. Decade:	Agricultural Adjustment Adm. (AAA)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Congress of Industrial Organization	
	brain trust	

4. Decade:	Alger Hiss	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	NATO	

5. Decade:	American Colonization Society	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Missouri Compromise	
	Era of Good Feelings	
	Tariff of Abominations	
	South Carolina Exposition	

6. Decade:	American Federation of Labor	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Dawes Act	
	Alfred Thayer Mahan	

	horizontal integration/ vertical integration	
	Haymarket Square Incident	
7. Decade:	baby boomers	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Sputnik	
	beat generation	
	Brown v Board of Education	
	Julius and Ethel Rosenberg	
8. Decade:	bank holiday	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	National Recovery Administration	
	Wagner Act	
9. Decade:	Bank of the United States	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Virginia-Kentucky Resolutions	
	XYZ Affair	
	Whiskey Rebellion	
	Jay Treaty	
10. Decade:	spoils system/rotation in office	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Bank war	
	Second Great Awakening	
	Transcendentalism	
	gag rule	
11. Decade:	Thomas Paine/ <i>Common Sense</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?

	Battle of Saratoga	
	Coercive/ Intolerable Acts	
	Olive Branch Petition	
	Boston Tea Party	
12. Decade:	Ralph Nader <i>Unsafe at any Speed</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Bay of Pigs	
	Malcolm X	
	War on Poverty	
	Warren Commission	

13. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Thomas Nast	
	Munn v Illinois	
	"Crime of '73"	

14. Decade:	Boxer Rebellion	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Coxey's Army	
	Teller Amendment	
	Wounded Knee	

15. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Freedmen's Bureau	
	Battle of Little Bighorn	
	"waving the bloody shirt"	
	Boss Tweed	

16. Decade:	Committee on Public Information	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	League of Nations	
	Federal Reserve System	
	International Workers of the World (IWW)	
	16 th , 17 th , 18 th Amendments	
17. Decade:	Connecticut (Great) Compromise	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Virginia/New Jersey Plans	
	Barbary Pirates	
	Treaty of Paris	
18. Decade:	"Birth of a Nation"/D.W. Griffith	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Creel Committee	
	Henry Cabot Lodge	
	Wobblies	
19. Decade:	cult of domesticity/true womanhood	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Manifest Destiny	
	James K. Polk	
	Lucretia Mott	
20. Decade:	Dred Scott v Sandford	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Fugitive Slave Law	
	Gadsden Purchase	
	bleeding Kansas	
	Sumner-Brooks Affair	

21. Decade:	Emancipation Proclamation	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Trent Affair	
	Homestead Act	
	Battle of Antietam	
	Crittenden Compromise	

22. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	quota system	
	Harlem Renaissance	
	F. Scott Fitzgerald	

23. Decade:	Japanese interment	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Fair Deal	
	Truman Doctrine	
	Yalta Conference	
	Taft-Hartley Act	

24. Decade:	Fair Labor Standards Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	New Deal	
	Bonus March	
	21st Amendment	

25. Decade:	Montgomery bus boycott	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Federal Highway Act	
	Eisenhower Doctrine	
	Korean War	

	Alan Ginsberg <i>The Howl</i>	
26. Decade:	Lincoln-Douglas debates	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Freeport Doctrine	
	Uncle Tom's Cabin	
27. Decade:	French and Indian War	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Albany Plan	
	mercantilism	
	Salutary neglect	
	William Pitt	
28. Decade:	"Back to Africa movement"	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Georgia O'Keeffe	
	Edward Hopper	
29. Decade:	Hinton Helper <i>Impending Crisis</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Stephen Douglas	
	popular sovereignty	
	Ostend Manifesto	
	Lecompton Constitution	
30. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	America First Committee	
	hundred days	
	Keynesian economics	
	National Labor Relations Act	

31.		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
Decade:	"good and bad" trusts	
	Great White Fleet	
	Square Deal	

32.		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
Decade:	Marshall Plan	
	Berlin Airlift	
	GI Bill of Rights	

33.		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
Decade:	Northern Securities Case	
	Jacob Riis	
	<i>Muller v Oregon</i>	
	Robert LaFollette	

34	<i>Roe v Wade</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
Decade:	Jimmy Carter	
	Watergate	
	affirmative action	
	Gerald Ford	

35.	DeTocqueville/ Democracy in America	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
Decade:	abolitionists	
	John C. Calhoun	

36. Decade:	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Herbert Hoover	
	Scopes trial	

37. Decade:	Republican party/ 3rd Amer. Party System	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Know Nothing/ American Party	
	Kansas-Nebraska Act	
	antebellum	
	Underground Railroad	

38. Decade:	National Origins Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Langston Hughes	
	Andrew Mellon	
	Ku Klux Klan	

39. Decade:	Gabriel Prosser's Rebellion	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	yeomen farmers	
	Lewis and Clark	
	Judicial Review	

40. Decade:	Little Rock school crisis	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	National Defense Education Act	

41. Decade:	loose/strict constructionism	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	cotton gin/Eli Whitney	

	Bill of Rights	
	Alien and Sedition Acts	
42. Decade:	Marbury v Madison	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Embargo Act	
	Louisiana Purchase	
	impressment	
	interchangeable parts	

43. Decade:	Universal Negro Improvement Association	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Teapot Dome/ Elk Hills Scandals	
	Margaret Sanger	
	"Spirit of St. Louis"	

44. Decade:	Huey Newton (Black Panthers)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	<i>Miranda v Arizona</i>	
	John F. Kennedy (New Frontier)	
	Michael Harrington <i>The Other America</i>	
	Cuban Missile Crisis	

45. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	National Labor Union	
	Molly McGuires	
	sharecropping	
	Granger Laws	

46. Decade:	Lowell/Waltham System /Lowell girls	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
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	Erie Canal	
	corrupt bargain	
	Monroe Doctrine	
	<i>Gibbons v Ogden</i>	

47. Decade:	Morrill Land Grant Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	National Banking Act	
	13th,14th,15th amendments	
	radical reconstruction	

48. Decade:	Federal Deposit Insurance Corp (FDIC)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	National Industrial Recovery Act	
	TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority)	
	Franklin Roosevelt	

49. Decade:	Populist (People's Party)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	new immigrants	
	<i>Plessy v Ferguson</i>	
	Joseph Pulitzer	
	Turner (Frontier) Thesis	

50. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	New Nationalism	
	New Freedom	

51. Decade:	Interstate Commerce Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Andrew Carnegie	

	John D. Rockefeller	
52. Decade:	<i>Commonwealth v Hunt</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Webster-Ashburton Treaty	
	Horace Mann	
	John Slidell	
	Oregon Territory	

53. Decade:	Keating-Owen Child Labor Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Clayton Anti-trust Act	
	Palmer Raids	
	<i>Schenck v U.S.</i>	

54. Decade:	W.E.B. DuBois (Niagara movement)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Panama Canal	
	Dollar Diplomacy	
	Open Door Policy	
	Roosevelt Corollary	

55. Decade:	Betty Friedan- <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Peace Corps	
	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	
	Stokely Carmichael (Black Power)	
	Great Society	

56. Decade:	Pendleton (Civil Service) Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
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	Samuel Gompers	
	Gilded Age	
	Farmer's Alliances	
	Chinese Exclusion Act	
57. Decade:	Peter Zenger trial	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Great Awakening	
	George Whitefield	
	Jonathan Edwards	
58. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Pilgrims/Separatists	
	Anne Hutchinson	
	headright system	
	city on a hill	
59. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Russo-Japanese War	
	Progressive movement	
	Platt amendment	
60. Decade:	American Anti-slavery Society	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	free soilers	
	Mormons	
	Mexican American War	
61. Decade:	no taxation without representation	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?

	Sugar Act	
	Paxton Boys	
	Stamp Act	
	Quartering Act	
63. Decade:	Bakke v Board of Regents	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Camp David Accords	
	hippies	
	SALT I Treaty	
64. Decade:	Federalist/First American Party System	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	undeclared naval war	
	Samuel Slater	
	Pinckney Treaty	
65. Decade:	Securities and Exchange Commission	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Neutrality acts	
	court packing scheme	
66. Decade:	Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Seneca Falls Convention	
	Irish immigration	
	Wilmot Proviso	
67. Decade:	Servicemen's Readjustment Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	George Kennan	
	United Nations	
	<i>Korematsu v U.S.</i>	

68. Decade:	Sherman Silver Purchase Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	settlement house movement	
	William Jennings Bryan	
	Atlanta Compromise	
	jingoism	

69. Decade:	Articles of Confederation	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Three-fifths Compromise	
	Northwest Ordinance	
	Shay's Rebellion	
	Annapolis Convention	

70. Decade:	<i>A Century of Dishonor</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Social Gospel	
	Knights of Labor	
	Jim Crow Laws	
	social Darwinism	

71. Decade:	<i>Gospel of Wealth</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Spanish-American War	
	Booker T. Washington	
	yellow journalism	
	Sherman Anti-trust Act	

72. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
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	spheres of influence	
	Big Stick Policy	
	Gentlemen's Agreement	
	muckrakers	

73. Decade:	Stamp Act Congress	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Sons of Liberty	
	non-importation agreements	
	Pontiac's Rebellion	
	Townshend Acts	

74 Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	supply-side economics	
	Iran-Contra	

75. Decade:	First/Second Continental Congress	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Boston Massacre	
	Tea Act	

77. Decade:	Upton Sinclair <i>The Jungle</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Pure Food and Drug Act	
	Theodore Roosevelt	
	Emilio Aguinaldo	
	Anthracite Coal Strike	

78. Decade:	King Philip's War	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Trade and Navigation Acts	

	Bacon's Rebellion	
	Salutary neglect	
	Halfway Covenant	

79. Decade:	William Lloyd Garrison <i>The Liberator</i>	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Trail of Tears	
	Dorothea Dix	
	nullification	
	<i>Worcester v Georgia</i>	

80. Decade:	Hartford Convention	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Adams-Onis Treaty	
	American System	
	War Hawks	
	Treaty of Ghent	

81. Decade:	Keating-Owen Child Labor Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Federal Trade Commission	
	Treaty of Versailles	

83. Decade:		Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Bull Moose Party	
	Federal Reserve Act	
	Triangle Shirtwaist fire	

84. Decade:	Volstead Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Woodrow Wilson	

	Fourteen Points	
85. Decade:	Voting Rights Act	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Barry Goldwater	
	Rachel Carson <i>Silent Spring</i>	
	Cuban Missile Crisis	
	Vietnamization	
86. Decade:	Equal Rights Amendment	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	War Powers Act	
	OPEC	
	Kent State	
87. Decade:	Whigs/2nd American Party System	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Specie Circular	

88. Decade:	William Randolph Hearst	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Pullman Strike	
	J.P. Morgan	
	Cross of Gold speech	
	<i>Plessy v Ferguson</i>	

89. Decade:	Works Progress Administration (WPA)	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	cash and carry	
	sit-down strike	
	John Steinbeck <i>Grapes of Wrath</i>	
	Social Security	

90. Decade:	indentured servants	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	<i>Mayflower Compact</i>	
	House of Burgesses	
	Roger Williams	

91. Decade:	Seward's Folly	Define term, date, how is it related to this decade?
	Tenure of Office Act	
	redemption (redeemers)	

Historical Terminology

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| ___ Mayflower compact | 1. secured the right of deposit at New Orleans |
| ___ Halfway Covenant | 2. laws violating the equal protection clause of the 14 th amendment |
| ___ George Whitefield | 3. it's suppression demonstrated the government would enforce its laws |
| ___ Bacon's Rebellion | 4. established freedom of religion in Rhode Island |
| ___ Coercive Acts | 5. major banker of the late 19 th century |
| ___ Monroe Doctrine | 6. notion that only the most fit businesses should survive |
| ___ Virginia-Kentucky Resolutions | 7. made "separate but equal" constitutional |
| ___ Pinckney Treaty | 8. Adams became president, Clay became Secretary of State |
| ___ Shays' Rebellion | 9. sought public works programs for unemployed during Panic of 1893 |
| ___ Lowell System | 10. made Virginians more fearful of freed indentured servants |
| ___ American System | 11. its 160 acres encouraged western settlement on the Great plains |
| ___ Bread and butter unionism | 12. factory system of the early industrial revolution |
| ___ Populist Party | 13. caused by Jackson's failure to honor Worcester v Georgia decision |
| ___ Dawes Act | 14. major farm organization of "swing" states |
| ___ Interstate Commerce Act | 15. Native American uprising following the French and Indian War |
| ___ Jim Crow Laws | 16. British attempts to enforce mercantilistic system |
| ___ Horizontal integration | 17. closed the Western Hemisphere to further European colonization |
| ___ Battle of Wounded Knee | 18. philosophy of the American Federation of Labor |
| ___ Grange | 19. secured British removal from the Northwest forts |
| ___ Social Darwinism | 20. Pendleton Act resulting from Garfield's assassination |

___ Trade and Navigation Acts	21. controlling all of the outlets for selling a given product
___ Roger Williams	22. discredited the Federalist party
___ Salem Witch Trials	23. 1880s enactment designed to breakdown tribal power
___ Albany Plan	24. failed attempt at uniting the colonies prior to the American Revolution
___ Proclamation of 1763	25. showed conflict between commercial/agrarian interest in Puritan town
___ Pontiac's Rebellion	26. British retaliation for Boston Tea Party
___ Corrupt Bargain	27. Clay attempt to create a national market economy
___ Jay Treaty	28. proposed the compact theory of government
___ Whiskey Rebellion	29. established the principle of majority rule
___ Northwest Ordinance	30. demonstrated the inability of the Artt. of Con. to maintain order
___ Hartford Convention	31. favored government ownership of railroads
___ Trail of Tears	32. Great Awakening preacher
___ Homestead Act	33. first attempt of the federal government to regulate railroads
___ Plessy v Ferguson	34. believed American history is understood by looking at the frontier
___ Social Gospel	35. indication that the "city on a hill" was breaking down
___ Sherman Anti-Trust Act	36. middle class responsibility to uplift the poor
___ Turner Thesis	37. established system by which territories become states
___ Civil Service Act	38. used more against labor unions than big business
___ Coxey's Army	39. 1760s British attempt to end salutary neglect
___ J.P Morgan	40. symbolic end of Indian resistance

Chronological Review

In the blank to the left of the items, place a number from 1 to 10 (1=earliest, 10=most recent), placing the items in the correct chronological order. Then, in the blank to the right of the items, write the decade in which the event occurred.

Set one

_____ Bacon's Rebellion

_____ Intolerable Acts

_____ Boston Tea Party

_____ Stamp Act

_____ French and Indian War

_____ Declaration of Independence

_____ Battle of Saratoga

_____ Great Awakening

_____ Articles of Confederation

_____ Halfway Covenant

Set two

_____ Adams-Onis Treaty

_____ The Embargo

_____ Alien and Sedition Acts

_____ Quasi War with France

_____ Chesapeake Affair

_____ Midnight Appointments

_____ Louisiana Purchase

_____ Pinckney Treaty

_____ Jay Treaty

_____ Establishment of the BUS

Set three

_____ Invention of the Cotton Gin

_____ Marbury v Madison

_____ Monroe Doctrine

_____ McCulloch v. Maryland

_____ Corrupt Bargain

_____ Missouri Compromise

_____ Chartering of the Second BUS

_____ Mr. Madison's War

_____ Tariff of Abominations

_____ Treaty of Ghent

Set four

_____ Manifest Destiny

_____ Ratification of the Constitution

_____ Second Great Awakening

_____ Compromise of 1850

_____ The Dominion of New England

_____ Trail of Tears

_____ Northwest Ordinance

_____ XYZ Affair

_____ Bleeding Kansas

_____ "City on a Hill"

Simple Review

1. Republicanism is the idea that
 - A) a strong national government should hold supreme power
 - B) governments should be ruled by citizens' elected representatives
2. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - A) established procedures by which the original states could legalize claims to west
 - B) established a plan for dividing the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
3. The Great Compromise proposed that a state's representation in the House of Representatives would be determined by
 - A) the size of the state's slave population
 - B) the size of the state's population
4. Ratification of the Constitution required approval by
 - A) nine states
 - B) all thirteen states
5. The elastic clause in the Constitution allows for
 - A) flexibility to meet the changing needs of the people
 - B) limiting the power of government

6. Washington's cabinet included the Department of
 - A) Treasury
 - B) Commerce
7. The Whiskey Rebellion
 - A) resulted in widespread loss of life
 - B) proved that the federal government could enforce laws
8. Jay's Treaty
 - A) provoked outrage at home
 - B) discontinued the British fur trade on the American side of the US-Canadian border
9. The Alien and Sedition Acts
 - A) Aimed to penalize those expressing "false, scandalous, and malicious statements about the
 - B) Were strongly supported by the Democratic-Republicans
10. Which European country supported the American colonies during the Revolutionary War?
 - A) France
 - B) Italy
11. What power did the Articles of Confederation give to the national government?
 - A) declare war
 - B) collect taxes
12. What is the name of the system that maintains the separation of powers among the branches of the federal government?
 - A) two-house Congress
 - B) checks and balances
13. Which group largely supported adding a bill of rights to the Constitution?
 - A) Antifederalists
 - B) large states
14. Who was the first Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington?
 - A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) Alexander Hamilton
15. The XYZ Affair damaged the relationship between the U.S. and whom?
 - A) France
 - B) Canada
16. Who worked with James Madison to write the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions?
 - A) Thomas Jefferson
 - B) Aaron Burr
17. Colonial opposition to the Stamp Act was stronger than the Sugar Act because
 - A) the Stamp Act affected colonists directly
 - B) the Sugar Act actually reduced the tax on molasses
18. One direct result of the Intolerable Acts was
 - A) outrage over the Boston Massacre
 - B) the formation of the First Continental Congr
26. The result of Shays' Rebellion was to demonstrate that
 - A) citizens will always protest new taxes
 - B) the government set up by the Articles of Confederation was ineffective
19. The use of an electoral college to select a president was
 - A) an attempt to weaken the executive branch of government
 - B) an attempt to limit the power of the masses
27. The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in order to
 - A) appease the Anti-federalists' concern over individual rights
 - B) strengthen the authority of the central government
28. The principle of nullification was a reaction to
 - A) the 2-party system
 - B) the Alien and Sedition Acts
29. In the election of 1800, who tied with Thomas Jefferson in the Electoral College vote?
 - A) James Madison
 - B) Aaron Burr
30. Why did President Jefferson send M. Lewis and W. Clark west?
 - A) to mine for gold in California
 - B) to explore newly acquired U.S. territory
31. Why was the case, *Marbury v. Madison* 1803 significant?
 - A) it established the principle of judicial review
 - B) it barred an outgoing President from making last-minute appointments
32. Which candidate did John Q. Adams defeat in the controversial 1824 election?
 - A) James Monroe
 - B) Andrew Jackson
33. Which idea is promoted by the concept of nullification?
 - A) states' rights
 - B) territorial expansion
35. Which of the two was most in favor of seizing land from Mexico?
 - A) James K. Polk
 - B) Thomas Jefferson
36. Which area did the Monroe Doctrine aim to free from European influence?
 - A) the Western hemisphere
 - B) Great Lakes region
37. For which action is Nat Turner famous?
 - A) publishing an anti-slavery newspaper
 - B) leading a violent slave revolt
39. The Supreme Court's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* 1803 ensured that
 - A) lame-duck presidents could not make last minute court appointments
 - B) the legislature could not interpret the Constitution any way it chose

40. The Monroe Doctrine 1823 was largely a response to
A) European nations' interest in colonies in North and South America
B) the need to strengthen the national economy despite sectional differences
41. The 1828 "Tariff of Abominations" was called this by Southerners who felt the tariff hurt
Them while helping
A) Northern manufactures B) British importers
42. The American System by Henry Clay helped bring the nation together by
A) protecting American businesses with a tax on imported items
B) withdrawing funds from the unpopular Bank of the U.S.
43. Andrew Jackson's spoils system increased the new President's power by
A) taking power away from the wealthiest Americans
B) ensuring that government officials would agree with his policies
47. Which President did the House impeach?
A) Rutherford B. Hayes B) Andrew Johnson
48. These members of the Republican Party left their Northern homes and moved to the South
After the Civil War
A) scalawags B) carpetbaggers
49. Intended to overrule and nullify the Dred Scott decision, Congress drafted the
A) Tenure of Office Act B) 14th amendment
50. Farmers who agreed to give most of their harvest to the landowners in exchange for use of
The land, seeds, and tools were known as
A) sharecroppers B) scalawags
51. This stated that no citizen be denied the right to vote "an account of race, color, or
Previous condition of servitude."
A) 14th amendment B) 15th amendment
52. Which event was a direct result of the Compromise of 1850?
A) the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed B) California was admitted as a free state
53. Under popular sovereignty, who decided if a territory was to have slavery?
A) the residents of the territory B) the President
54. What did the Supreme Court declare in the *Dred Scott* decision?
A) Being in free territory did not make a slave free
B) Slave owners could not move into free territory with slaves
55. When the Civil War began, what was Abe Lincoln's main goal?
A) to restore the Union B) to free the slaves
56. Which of these was an advantage of the South over the North in the Civil War?
A) food production B) military leadership
57. Which of these abolished slavery in the North?
A) the Gettysburg Address B) the Emancipation Proclamation
58. Why is the Battle of Gettysburg considered a turning point in the Civil War?
A) It marked the first Union victory on the battlefield
B) It made the South give up the idea of invading the North
60. Which was NOT a provision of the Reconstruction Act 1867?
A) Southern state had to give African Americans the right to vote
B) All African-American families would receive 40 acres and a mule
61. What key difference between the North and the South ultimately led to the Civil War?
A) The Southern climate was warm, while the Northern climate was cooler
B) The Southern economy depended on slavery, while the Northern economy did not
62. Which group is an example of Northerners who wanted to keep slavery out of the territories but did not have positive feelings
towards African Americans?
A) Free Soilers B) Confederates
63. What was John Brown's aim at Harper's Ferry?
A) to help fugitive slaves reach freedom in the North
B) to seize a federal arsenal and start a widespread slave uprising
64. Which was NOT part of the Union's **three part** plan to conquer the South?
A) to capture the Confederate capital
B) to draft freed slaves to fight for the Union
65. What was an important effect of the Emancipation Proclamation?
A) It kept Great Britain out of the war B) It gave a moral purpose to the war
66. What was the aim of "total war" as practiced by Union generals Grant and Sherman?
A) to break the Southern peoples' will to fight
B) to fight until the Confederacy had no army left

67. Why did new Republican governments in the South after the Civil War have difficulties?
- A) African Americans did not hold office at the state or local level
 - B) Many white Southerners refused to accept equal rights for blacks
68. Why did the federal government eventually send troops into the South during Reconstruction?
- A) to keep Confederate veterans from forming a new Southern army
 - B) to limit acts of violence and voter intimidation against blacks
69. A homesteader is a settler
- A) who farmed land given by the federal government
 - B) who was recruited in Europe by a railroad company
70. Which marked the end of the wars between the federal government and the Plains Indians?
- A) the death of Sitting Bull
 - B) the massacre at Wounded Knee
71. Which happened first?
- A) Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - B) the Sand Creek Massacre
72. Which was NOT crucial to life and culture of the Plains Indians in the 1800's?
- A) land ownership
 - B) the buffalo
73. Why did little of the free land offered by the Homestead Act end up being claimed by settlers?
- A) Most of it was taken by people seeking profits
 - B) The land was too difficult to farm
74. Which was MOST responsible for bringing an end to the era of the wide open western frontier?
- A) sheep ranching
 - B) the railroad
75. Why did Plains farmers in the late 1800's tend to support bimetallism?
- A) It would make the nation's money supply safer
 - B) It would put more money in circulation
76. Which of these marked the collapse of Populism?
- A) the election of William McKinley
 - B) the Panic of 1893
77. Demand for beef in the East contributed to the
- A) invention of the cowboy's way of life
 - B) development of the Chisolm Trail
78. The intent of the Homestead Act was to
- A) prevent African Americans from settling in the West
 - B) encourage white families to develop the West
84. William McKinley won the election of 1896 because
- C) he delivered the "Cross of Gold" speech
 - D) he had the support of the East and Midwest
85. Why was Pullman, Illinois an unusual town?
- A) It was built by a company to house its workers
 - B) It specialized in a regional product
86. Which of these did Social Darwinism discourage?
- A) government regulation
 - B) hard work
91. What made it possible to construct skyscrapers in the 1800's?
- A) cheap electric power
 - B) steel
92. What was the goal of the Interstate Commerce Act?
- A) to lower excessive railroad rates
 - B) to destroy the railroad industry
93. Andrew Carnegie gained control of a large part of the steel industry by
- A) buying out his suppliers
 - B) cutting the quality of his products
94. The Sherman Anti-trust Act
- A) was used by labor unions to fight for workers' rights
 - B) outlawed the formation of trusts that interfered with free trade
95. In the late 1800's collective bargaining was a technique used to
- A) win workers' rights
 - B) restrict labor unions
96. Social Darwinism was used to justify
- A) the existence of poverty
 - B) government regulation of business
97. The main immigration processing station in San Francisco was called
- A) Angel Island
 - B) Tammany Hall
98. The main goal of the Chinese Exclusion Act was to
- A) decrease Chinese immigration
 - B) create segregated classrooms
99. The MAIN goal of the Americanization movement was to
- A) assimilate people of various cultures into the dominant culture
 - B) limit the number of immigrants entering the country
100. Settlement houses were founded in the late 1800's by
- A) social reformers
 - B) political machines

101. Tammany Hall was the name of
A) a New York City political machine
B) the federal courthouse in New York City
102. An example of patronage would be
A) appointing a friend to a political position
B) saying one thing and doing the another
103. The Pendleton Civil Service Act required
A) government workers to renounce all party loyalties
B) applicants for government jobs to pass examinations
104. Which is true of the Gentlemen's Agreement?
A) It caused anti-American rioting in Japan
B) It decreased Japanese immigration
105. What was the original purpose of the row house?
A) to integrate lower-class neighborhoods
B) to provide single-family homes for working class families
106. Which of these does NOT describe a typical supporter of a political machine?
A) urban B) opposed to immigration
107. What is the main purpose of patronage?
A) to avoid concentrating power in one individual or group
B) to reward one's supporters
108. Which of these issues prompted the assassination of President Garfield?
A) tariffs B) civil service reform
109. Southern states sometimes used a grandfather clause to allow them to
A) keep African Americans from voting while allowing whites to do so
B) keep uneducated whites from exercising their right to vote
110. Cities in the late 19th century expanded with the development of
A) airplanes B) suspension bridges
111. Skyscrapers were made possible by the invention of
A) larger bricks and stronger cement
B) the elevator and a steel framework
112. Jim Crow laws were laws that
A) promoted discrimination against women
B) separated the races
113. Which of these was a trend in education around 1900?
A) immigrants becoming "Americanized" by attending public schools
B) most African Americans attending high school
114. In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* 1896, the Supreme Court ruled that
A) racial segregation in public facilities was legal
B) lynching was a federal crime
115. Who expressed the belief that racism would end as Blacks acquired practical work skills and proved their economic value to society?
A) Booker T. Washington B) W.E.B. DuBois
116. Which of these did NOT keep African Americans in the South from voting?
A) Jim Crow laws B) poll taxes
117. The popularity of bicycling and amusement parks reflected which trend in the 1900's?
A) an interest in leisure activities
B) a rising literacy rate
118. Susan B. Anthony was the
A) first American woman to earn a professional degree
B) leader in the woman's suffrage movement
119. The Progressive Movement promoted this goal
A) protecting social welfare B) promoting business monopolies
120. Muckrakers were
A) journalists B) conservationists
121. A bill that originates with the people rather than the legislature is what?
A) initiative B) recall
122. In *The Jungle*, Upton Sinclair exposed
A) unsanitary conditions in the meat-packing industry
B) corrupt business practices of the Standard Oil Company
123. The first person to use the Presidency as a "bully pulpit" was
A) William Taft B) Theodore Roosevelt
135. The law that required truthful labels was the

- A) Pure Food and Drug Act B) Interstate Commerce Act
136. The primary goal of the NAACP was
A) Equality among the races B) voting rights for women
137. Who gained the most from the ratification of the 17th amendment?
A) state legislators B) ordinary citizens
138. Which best describes the primary goal of the Temperance Movement?
A) to reduce the availability of alcohol to minors
B) to eliminate the use of alcohol in society
139. Which statement best characterizes T. Roosevelt's position on trusts?
A) Some trusts were harmful to the public interest
B) All trusts should be busted
140. Which led to the defeat of Taft in 1912?
A) his failure to continue the trustbusting of Roosevelt
B) his failure to unify the Republican party
141. What was the primary motivation for passage of the 16th amendment?
A) to create a war chest to pay for future wars
B) to replace revenue lost by enacting a lower tariff
142. What effect did World War I have on the suffragist movement?
A) It hastened passage and ratification of the 19th amendment
B) It caused a split within the NAWSA
143. Who told artist Frederic Remington, "You furnish the pictures, I'll furnish the war"?
A) William Randolph Hearst B) William McKinley
144. For which action did Theodore Roosevelt win the 1906 Nobel Peace Prize?
A) negotiating an end to war between Russia and Japan
B) leading the Rough Riders
145. Which of these did the U.S. insist that Cuba include in its constitution?
A) the Platt Amendment B) the Boxer Protocol
146. What was included in the de Lome letter?
A) an apology to the U.S. government
B) criticisms of President McKinley
147. What war ended with the Treaty of Paris 1898?
A) Spanish American War B) Mexican War
148. Which of these was NOT under some form of U.S. control as a result of the Spanish American War?
A) Cuba B) Hawaii
149. Which statement best reflects an anti-imperialist attitude?
A) "Is there no nation wise enough, brave enough to aid this blood-smitten land?"
B) "It is not necessary to own people to trade with them."
150. The Boxer Rebellion was an attempt by Chinese revolutionaries to
A) set up a Communist government in China
B) remove foreign influence from China
151. The U.S. gained control of the land it needed to build the Panama Canal by
A) invading and attacking Colombia
B) encouraging and supporting Panamanian independence
152. The Open Door Policy was designed as a way for the U.S. to further
A) its trade interests B) international diplomacy
153. The rapid growth of industry in the U.S. helped fuel imperialism because
A) the U.S. was producing too many goods for its own people to buy
B) America needed unspoiled places for its workers to vacation
154. Teddy Roosevelt's approach to foreign policy reflected the proverb, "speak softly and carry a big stick" because
A) his negotiations were always backed by the threat of military force
B) his soft-spoken personality made foreign leaders trust and admire him
155. Which of these was a result of the Selective Service Act 1917?
A) Troops were segregated by race
B) Men were required to register for military service
156. Which weapons of mechanized warfare were introduced in World War I?
A) hydrogen bombs B) airplanes and tanks
157. Which of these nations had the fewest casualties in World War I?
A) U. S. A. B) France
158. Which of these was NOT a member of the Big Four?
A) Russia B) Great Britain
159. What did the U.S. use to overcome the threat of German U-boats?
A) groups of guarded ships B) ships flying neutral flags

160. Who rejected President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" peace plan?
A) the Germans B) Allied leaders
165. What reason did Senators give for opposing U.S. membership in the League of Nations?
A) It would drag the U.S. into European conflicts
B) It would interfere with free-trade agreements
166. Because militarism had been a major cause of the war, the framers of the Treaty of Versailles
a. stripped Germany of its colonies in the Pacific
b. barred Germany from maintaining a large army
167. The war might have involved only 2 nations, Austria-Hungary and Serbia, if not for
A) for the American Expeditionary Force B) the alliance system
168. Which of these is the more compelling reason for the U.S. to enter WWI?
A) a desire to become more involved in the affairs in Europe
B) the outrage of American citizens over German submarine warfare
169. The Espionage and Sedition Acts affected freedom of speech because they
A) allowed the government to silence ideas that challenged its authority
B) forced restaurant owners to offer "liberty sandwiches" rather than "hamburgers"
170. Labor leaders were targeted by the Espionage and Sedition Acts because they
A) questioned whether the war was right
B) demanded better conditions for workers, even during a war crisis
171. The Treaty of Versailles overlooked the importance of
A) crippling any nations that might prove dangerous in the future
B) treating all nation justly, including the losers of a war