

Pageant Chapter Quizzes 12th Edition

Chapter 1

1. What was the name of the single super continent some 225 million years ago where the entire world's dry land was contained?
Pangaea
2. How long ago were the Appalachian Mountains created? What part of North America are they located in?
480 - 350 million years ago. They run from Canada down to Georgia and Alabama along the East Coast.
3. What was the name of the narrow eastern coastal plain that sloped gently upward to the timeworn ridges of the Appalachians?
"Tidewater region"
4. How did many of the Native Americans travel to North America from Asia?
The land bridge connecting Siberia and Alaska
5. Which Indian tribe called Peru home when the Spanish came to the New World?
Incas
6. Which Indian tribe called Central America home PRIOR to the Aztec empire (Yucatan Peninsula)?
Mayans
7. Which Indian tribe called Mexico home when the Spanish came to the New World?
Aztecs
8. Which crop did most of the tribes cultivate as their primary harvest?
Maize
9. How did the Aztecs routinely seek favor with their many gods? Why did Aztecs perform this ritual daily?
Human sacrifice (5000). They thought the sun would be extinguished if they didn't.
10. Which Indian tribe, known as "village" in Spanish, constructed intricate irrigation systems to water their cornfields in the Rio Grande valley?
Pueblo
11. Name three Indian tribes located in Arizona when the Spanish arrived in the New World? Texas?
Mohave, Yuma, Pima, Papago, Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Maricopa. Apache, Jumano and Eastern Pueblos, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Tawakoni, Kitsai, Daddo, Bidai, Karankawa, Tonkawa, Coahuilteco, Carrizo
12. Which North American Indian tribe created a Confederacy, which could have rivaled the great nation-states of Mexico and Peru?
Iroquois
13. What was the name of the sixteenth century leader of the Iroquois Confederacy?
Hiawatha
14. Why were the Native Americans easily conquered by the Spanish and later by the English?
They had inferior weapons, were not organized, spoke many different languages, European diseases
15. The "three-sister" farming technique produced which crops in the southeastern Atlantic seaboard region?
Maize, beans, squash
16. Which Native American tribes prospered because of the "three sister" farming technique?
Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee
17. What probably is the greatest legacy of the North American Indian tribes to the Americans (Hjort question)?
Their Names
18. How many Native Americans occupied North America in 1492? What is the current number of American Indian/Alaska Natives in the United States?
4-7 million/5.2 million
19. Which Viking was probably the first to set foot upon the North American soil?
Leif Erickson

20. How did the crusades help to drive the need to “discover” North America? How did the fall of the Mongolian Empire lead to the Age of Exploration?
The drive for goods and exotic delights of Asia created a need for a quicker route to Asia. It became more dangerous to travel along the land route to Asia and drove people to the water.
21. Which Italian adventurer returned to Europe in 1295 to tell tales of his nearly 20-year trip in China?
Marco Polo
22. Which country had developed the caravel, a ship that could sail more closely into the wind, and they also discovered that they could return to Europe by sailing northwesterly from the African coast toward the Azores, where the prevailing westward breezes would carry them home?
Portuguese
23. Who were the first flesh (slave) merchants in the Continent of Africa?
Arabs and Africans themselves
24. Which Portuguese explorer rounded the southernmost tip of the “Dark Continent” in 1488?
Bartholomeu Dias
25. In 1498, which Portuguese explorer reached India and returned with jewels and spices?
Vasco da Gama
26. Which country sponsored Columbus’s trip to the New World?
Spain
27. Why did Columbus call the Natives of North America Indians?
Because Columbus thought he had arrived in the Indies
28. What fraction of the current world’s crops which are cultivated, originated in the Americas?
3/5
29. According to the authors of our textbook what tradeoff for the losses inflicted by the slave trade helped to make Africa more prosperous?
Introduction of maize, manioc, and sweet potatoes
30. Name some of the Columbian exchanges from the New World to the Old.
Gold, silver, corn, potatoes, pineapples, tomatoes, tobacco, beans, vanilla, chocolate, syphilis.
31. Name some of the Columbian exchanges from the Old World and Africa to the New World.
Wheat, sugar, rice, coffee, horses, cows, pigs, smallpox, measles, bubonic plague, influenza, typhus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, slave labor.
32. Which country is most responsible for the introduction of the horse to N. America?
Spain
33. Where in the New World did the “sugar revolution” take place?
Caribbean because of the climate for sugar cane
34. What treaty will be signed in 1494 dividing the New World among the Portuguese and Spanish?
Treaty of Tordesillas
35. When the Spanish arrive in the New World what were their motives?
Establishment of missions (conversion), search for God, gold and glory.
36. What was the name given to the Spanish explorers of the New World?
Conquistadores
37. Who is known as the person to 1st circumnavigate the globe (didn’t quite make it)?
Ferdinand Magellan
38. Which Spanish explorer sought the “Cities of Gold” in North America, wandering into AZ, NM and going east as far as Kansas?
Coronado
39. What is the oldest continually inhabited European settlement established in what would become the United States?
St. Augustine, 1565 (in Florida)
40. What “new race” was formed between the Europeans and Indian women of the New World?
Mestizos
41. What was the capital of the Aztec Empire? What was the name of the Aztec god that they thought had arrived in the form of Cortez?
Tenochtitlan/ Quetzalcoatl
42. What two ways did the Spaniards conquer the Aztecs?
Through militarily and disease (small pox)

43. Mexicans celebrate Columbus Day as the Dia de la Raza. What does Dia de la Raza mean?
Day of the new race
44. After establishing many missions in New Mexico what revolt took place by the natives in 1680 destroying every Catholic Church and killing scores of priests along with hundreds of Spanish settlers?
Pope's Revolt or the Pueblo Revolt
45. How did America gain its name?
Americus Vespuccius
46. Place the following in correct chronological order: Columbus lands in the Bahamas, Magellan's vessel completes circumnavigation of the world, Marco Polo returns to Europe, Treaty of Tordesillas signed between Spain and Portugal, Spanish build fortress in St. Augustine, Florida.
Marco Polo, Columbus, Treaty, Magellan, St. Augustine.

Chapter 2

1. What is the name of the first permanent English colony in the New World?
Jamestown
2. In what year was the first English colony in the United States established?
1607
3. What event sparked the English Protestant Reformation?
Henry VIII's breaking from the Catholic Church in the 1530s
4. Name the most famous "sea dog" from Great Britain who circumnavigated his ships around the world plundering heavily from Spanish ships?
Sir Francis Drake
5. Which colony is known as the lost colony because it disappeared in 1590? What was the name of the first born English citizen in the Americas?
Roanoke/ Virginia Dare
6. Why is the victory by the English over the Spanish Armada in 1588 a red-letter day in American History?
England is able to dominate the seas and becomes the master of the world's oceans. Allowing exploration of the new world.
7. How did the law of primogeniture cause many people, especially young men to travel to the New World?
The eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates in England so younger sons would travel to the NW to seek fortune and fame.
8. During what time period was the "Great Migration" of Puritans to New England?
1620 – 1650
9. What type of colony was Virginia originally?
Charter (joint stock company)
10. Why in 1624 did the Virginia colony become a royal colony?
They were unable to protect themselves from Indian attacks.
11. Who was the wife of John Rolfe, whose later descendant was Edith Gault Wilson (2nd wife to Woodrow Wilson)?
Pocahontas
12. What famous crop did John Rolfe introduce in Virginia which allowed the colony to prosper and would later lead to the introduction of slavery for this labor-intensive crop?
Tobacco
13. In the peace treaty of 1646 ending the Second Anglo-Powhatan War, what system came about which later would be used to separate the Natives from the Americans?
Reservation system
14. The Powhatans were defeated by the three Ds. Name them?
Disease, disorganization and disposability (served no economic function for the Virginia colonists—refused to be slaves).
15. With the introduction of the horse which Indian tribe was able to become mobile on the Great Plains?
Lakota (Sioux)

16. In what year were the first slaves brought to Virginia? What was the nickname of this group of indentured servants? What country was responsible for bringing them to the New World?
1619/ 40 ought/ Dutch
17. Which colony was founded by Lord Baltimore and was the second plantation colony—4th colony planted in the New World?
Maryland
18. What was the motivation of the establishment of Lord Baltimore's colony?
Haven for Catholics from Protestant England and he wanted to create a vast new feudal domain.
19. What region are the Virginia and Maryland colonies considered to have occupied?
Chesapeake region
20. What Act in 1649 did the Catholics through their support behind hoping for religious toleration?
Maryland Toleration Act of 1649
21. What were the statutes guaranteed in the Act of 1649?
There must be religious toleration to all Christians who believe in the Trinity. Jews and atheists could be killed.
22. Tobacco was to the Chesapeake Region as _____ was to the Caribbean?
Sugar
23. What group of people were used as the 1st slaves in the Americas, but refused to work and would rather die? What advantage did they have over the Africans brought to the Americas?
Native Americans/ They knew the terrain and all the good hiding spots (home field advantage)!
24. Which slave code of the Caribbean denied even the most fundamental rights to slaves and gave masters complete control over their laborers.
Barbados slave code of 1661
25. Which colonies will be named after Charles II (son of the beheaded king of England during the English Civil War)?
Carolinas
26. Who brought slavery to the Carolina colonies?
People emigrating from Barbados
27. What was the principle crop of the Carolinas? Why?
Rice/ Tidewater region. Great for growing rice.
28. Why was West African slaved brought to the Carolinas?
They were experienced in the cultivation of rice
29. Which two colonies of the original 13 were the most democratic, most independent-minded, and least aristocratic?
North Carolina and Rhode Island
30. What did the English crown see as the purpose for the establishment of Georgia?
Buffer from Spanish Florida and the hostile French in Louisiana
31. Who is known as the founder of Georgia?
James Oglethorpe
32. Originally Georgia was established as a debtors haven, but later many Christians came to share the gospel included in them was this man who later would return to England and form the Methodist Church.
John Wesley
33. Name three of the five Iroquois Confederacy tribes?
Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas.
34. Place the following in chronological order: Maryland Act of Toleration, Virginia colony founded at Jamestown, Roanoke colony founded, Second Anglo-Powhatan War.
Roanoke, Jamestown, 2nd Anglo, Maryland Act of Toleration

Chapter 3

1. Which German friar started the Protestant Reformation?
Martin Luther
2. What became the dominant theological credo not only of the New England Puritans but of other American settlers as well, including the Scottish Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and communicants of the Dutch Reformed Church?
Calvinism
3. Which theological credo believed in “predestination” for those who would go to heaven and hell?
Calvinism
4. Puritans believe in the concept of “visible saints”. Describe this concept.
A person who felt the stirrings of grace in their soul could demonstrate its presence to their fellow Puritan
5. Which ship did the Pilgrims come to the New World in?
Mayflower
6. What colony did they establish?
Plymouth Colony
7. Before they left the ships what document was drawn up which will be the first example of a written constitution in the New World? Describe its theme.
Mayflower Compact. It was a simple agreement to form a crude government and to submit to the will of the majority under the regulations agreed upon (Direct democracy)
8. Who was a prominent leader among the Pilgrims and became the 1st governor of the Plymouth colony?
William Bradford
9. In 1630 the Massachusetts Bay colony was established and this man became its first governor?
John Winthrop
10. What famous statement by Winthrop described the Massachusetts Bay colony?
“We shall be as a city upon a hill” a beacon to humanity.
11. What were Blue Laws and how did they get their name?
They were laws prohibiting behavior deemed wrong by the people. Named after the blue paper on which they were printed.
12. This woman was banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony because of antinomianism. Who was she and what is antinomianism?
Anne Hutchinson – high heresy
13. Name the founder and colony which separated from the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1636 and is founded on the principle of separation of Church and State?
Roger Williams – Rhode Island
14. What did the Puritan clergy in Boston call the separatist colony?
“that sewer” in which the “Lord’s debris” had collected and rotted. Rogue’s Island.
15. This colony was founded by Thomas Hooker with the dreams of making a bustling seaport.
Connecticut
16. This type of servitude was established in the colonies which allowed people to serve four to seven years as a laborer for a family.
Indentured servitude
17. Why was the Chesapeake society unable to reproduce itself naturally until the last quarter of the seventeenth century?
High death rate. Not family orientated. The men were concerned with making money rather than establishing a family.
18. When did indentured servitude die out in the colonies (not in chapter)? Why?
Mid-18th Century/ by 1660, much of the best land was claimed by the large land owners. The former servants were pushed westward, where the mountainous land was less arable and the threat from Indians constant. A class of angry, impoverished pioneer farmers began to emerge as the 1600s grew old. After BACON'S REBELLION in 1676, planters began to prefer permanent African slavery to the headright system that had previously enabled them to prosper.

19. In 1675, this war slowed the westward march of English settlement in New England for several decades, but had a devastating effect on New England's Indians.
King Philip's War
20. Which chieftain signed a treaty with the Plymouth Pilgrims in 1621 and helped them celebrate the first Thanksgiving after the autumn harvests?
Massasoit (Wampanaog tribe)
21. What Indian war exploded in 1637 ending in the slaughter of most of the Indian tribe with the rest sold into slavery in the Caribbean?
Pequot War
22. What laws did Sir Edmund Andros try to enforce which made the colonists in Massachusetts so upset that they captured him and shipped him back to England?
Navigation Laws
23. After Massachusetts became a royal colony in 1691 what monopoly by church members was broken?
Voting. (male land owners)
24. This policy best describes the British attitude towards the enforcement of the Navigation Acts between the late 1600s to the end of the French and Indian War (1763). What does it mean?
Salutary neglect/ The loose enforcement of the laws (looking the other way)
25. This Dutch colony was named New Amsterdam, but later changed its name. It was the most aristocratic of all the colonies because it was ruled by the Duke of York.
New York
26. What notable name was given by the Dutch to a city in New Amsterdam city where the LA Dodgers moved from in the 1950s?
Brooklyn
27. Name some other traditions introduced by the Dutch to America?
Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, sauerkraut, bowling, sleighing, skating, and golf.
28. Which colony was the "Holy Experiment"?
Pennsylvania
29. Who was the founder of the "Holy Experiment"?
William Penn
30. What are "squatters"?
People who claim land by establishing a house and live on land which no one claimed before
31. What was Penn's enduring monument with Pennsylvania?
New commonwealth based on civil and religious liberty, dedicated to freedom of conscience and worship.
32. Which small Quaker settlement flourished next door to Pennsylvania?
New Jersey
33. What colony was named after the harsh military governor who had arrived in Virginia in 1610 Lord De La Warr (it harbored some Quakers, and closely associated with Penn's prosperous colony)?
Delaware
34. Which colonies became known as the "bread colonies"?
Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey
35. Name the three rivers which played a vital role with these colonies?
Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Hudson.
36. What made the middle colonies more American than other colonies?
The population was more ethnically mixed, people were blessed with an unusual degree of religious toleration and democratic control, desirable land.
37. What is the Greek translation for the city of Philadelphia located in Pennsylvania?
Brotherly love
38. What famous Founding Father was a child of a middle colony?
Benjamin Franklin
39. What book by Ramon Gutierrez expanded the colonial stage to include interactions between Spanish settlers and Native Americans in the Southwest?
When Jesus Came, the Corn Mothers Went Away (1991)
40. What environmental effects did colonization have on the New World?
Aggressive deforestation which produced climatic changes—hotter summers and colder winters.
41. Place the following in chronological order: William Penn founds Pennsylvania, Martin Luther begins Protestant Reformation, Pequot War, Founding of Jamestown, King Philip's War, Pilgrims sail on the Mayflower to Plymouth Bay, Founding of Rhode Island
Martin Luther, Jamestown, Plymouth Bay, Rhode Island, Pequot War, King Philip's War.

Chapter 4

1. What diseases cut the life span of newcomers from England to the Chesapeake area by 10 years?
Malaria, dysentery, and typhoid.
2. What was the consequence of the cultivation of tobacco on the Chesapeake region?
Exhausted soil and insatiable demand for virgin land.
3. How did Virginia and Maryland encourage the importation of servant workers to their colonies?
Introduction of the “Headright” system—whoever paid the passage of a laborer received the right to acquire fifty acres of land. The Masters would reap the benefit not the laborers.
4. This rebellion took place 100 years prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence and resembled a struggle against royal authority? Describe the problem.
Bacon’s Rebellion/ About a thousand Virginians rose (including former indentured servants, poor whites and poor blacks) because they resented Virginia Governor William Berkeley's friendly policies towards the Native Americans when Berkeley refused to retaliate for a series of Indian attacks on frontier settlements, others took matters into their own hands, attacking Indians, chasing Berkeley from Jamestown, Virginia, and torching the capital. William Berkeley will be recalled to England because the British gov’t and farmers worried about the alliance between the indentured servants and slaves in the Rebellion.
5. The term “middle passage” refers to what event during colonial period?
The transatlantic sea voyage of slaves from Africa
6. What was the total percentage of slaves brought to British North America?
5.4% of the 12 million (645k total)
7. True or False More Africans have come to the United States post 1800s than were brought here during slavery?
True
8. What region of Africa did most of the slaves who reached North America come from?
West Africa
9. What company lost its charter to transport slaves to North America in 1698?
Royal African Company
10. Which colony’s people especially thrived on the lucrative transportation of slaves to North America?
Rhode Island
11. What is “chattel slavery”?
Slaves in your possession
12. In what years were the first slave code enacted in Virginia?
1662
13. What musical genre can the United States claim as their own?
Jazz (because of slavery)
14. This slave rebellion took place in 1739 in South Carolina when fifty slaves tried to march to Spanish Florida. What was the reaction to this rebellion?
Stono Rebellion/ In response to the rebellion, the South Carolina legislature passed the Negro Act of 1740 restricting slave assembly, education and movement. It also enacted a 10-year moratorium against importing African slaves, and established penalties against slaveholders' harsh treatment of slaves. It required legislative approval for manumissions, which slaveholders had previously been able to arrange privately.
15. Who was the “FFV”?
First Families of Virginia
16. What was the most common religion among the slaves which would play a vital role in their emancipation?
Christianity
17. Why did many urban professionals avoid migrating to the South?
Not an industrial society. Southern life revolved around great plantations.
18. Why did the population in New England prosper more than their counterparts in the Chesapeake area?
The family remained at the center of New England life. Their population grew from the beginning because of early marriage and booming birthrate—27 in Massachusetts governor William Phips family—by one mother.

19. What was the difference between New England and Southern women concerning property rights?
Southern women retained their property rights and gave widows the right to inherit their husband's estates.
New England woman usually gave up their property rights, but were given property rights if widowed.
20. What did the "A" stand for in *The Scarlet Letter*?
Adultery
21. Who was the author of *The Scarlet Letter*?
Nathaniel Hawthorne
22. What was the main goal of Harvard University in the 17th and 18th century?
Train ministers
23. What did Thomas Jefferson call "the best school of political liberty the world ever saw"?
Town meetings in New England
24. This new arrangement modified the agreement between the church and its adherents, to admit to baptism, but not "full communion"—the unconverted children of existing members. Why was this instituted?
Halfway Covenant (weakened the distinction between the "elect" and others, further diluting the spiritual purity of the original settlers). To help increase the number of Puritans (young starting to drift from parents ways...go figure).
25. What hysterical religious event took place in 1692 New England?
Salem Witch Trials
26. Because of the halfway covenant who became the majority in Puritan congregations?
Women
27. What concept was alien to the Native Americans when livestock was introduced to the New World?
Exclusive land ownership
28. What trait came to be claimed by all Americans as a proud badge of courage?
"Yankee ingenuity"—not so much in the South.
29. Place the following in chronological order: Bacon's Rebellion, Royal African Company slave trade monopoly ended, Harvard College founded, Salem witch trials in Massachusetts, First Africans arrive in Virginia.
African slaves, Harvard College, Bacon's Rebellion, Salem Witch trials, Royal African Company

Chapter 5

1. How many colonies did the British rule, including Canada by 1775?
32
2. How fast were the numbers increasing in the colonies in the 1700s?
They were doubling in size every twenty-five years
3. Besides the English, what other groups made up the melting pot of the 13 original colonies—not in the Southwest? Why did these groups of people settle in the “West”?
French Huguenots, Welsh, Jews, Swedes, Africans, Germans and Swiss, Dutch, Scots-Irish, Scots Highlanders.
They were outsiders and not part of the mainstream of the European community.
4. In what two areas were most of the slaves concentrated by 1775? Why?
Virginia and the Carolinas. Tobacco and early cotton (no cotton gin yet 1793).
5. Where did 90% of the people live in the late 18th Century in the 13 colonies?
Rural areas
6. The Paxton Boys are responsible for protesting the Quakers lenient policy towards the Indians and spearheaded the creation of the _____ movement in North Carolina, a small but nasty insurrection against eastern domination of the colony’s affairs.
Regulator
7. By far which group was the largest non-English group in the colonies in 1775?
Africans
8. In Boston what were the poor compelled to wear?
Large red “P” on their clothing
9. Who was responsible for the following quotes in Poor Richard’s Almanac? “God heals and the doctor takes the fee.” “He’s the best physician that knows the worthlessness of most medicines.” “Don’t go to the doctor with every distemper, nor to the lawyer with every quarrel, nor to the pot for every thirst.”
Ben Franklin
10. After the French and Indian War this line was created to try and stop westward expansion by the colonists—didn’t work? It was established along the...
Proclamation Line of 1763. Appalachian Mountains
11. What was the European name of the French and Indian War? In what year did the war start in the colonies? Europe?
Seven Years War. 1754. 1756
12. Describe what areas were involved in the triangular trade route in the 1770s.
Gold Coast of Africa (slaves), Caribbean (sugar), New England (Rum—Boston).
13. This style of economic policy, taking raw materials from the colonies to be turned into manufactured goods and resold in the colonies, enriched England greatly from 1700 to 1775?
Mercantilism
14. This Act in 1733 was one of the first to cause a later imperial crisis. It applied to the colonists by Parliament and was aimed at squelching North American trade with the French West Indies. It will be replaced 31 years later causing an increase in the price of this commodity.
Molasses Act
15. What major problem did the colonist face concerning transportation in the 1700s?
No major road system and crowded water ways. This is why the Cumberland Road and the Erie Canal will be built.
16. Which influential New England church grew out of the Puritan Church and had great influence on the people of New England?
Congregational Church
17. What was the original purpose of Harvard and Princeton University’s?
Train ministers and clergy
18. Which minister is known as one of the greatest of all 1st Great Awakening ministers who preached the folly that good works will lead to salvation—but rather God’s grace is the most important factor. He was the grandfather of what future VP for Thomas Jefferson (hint: duel with Hamilton)
Jonathan Edwards – Aaron Burr

19. What was the nickname for those orthodox clergymen who were deeply skeptical of the emotionalism during the 1st Great Awakening? Name for the ministers which defended the Awakenings for its role in revitalizing American religion.
“old lights” – “new lights”
20. How did the Great Awakening play a part in the American Revolution?
It broke down sectional boundaries, denominations lines, contributed to a sense that Americans had a common history and shared experiences.
21. What did all of the first colleges in North America between 1636 – 1769 have in common which made it out of reach for all?
All were private
22. Which artist is best known for his portraits of George Washington and ran a museum?
Charles Wilson Peale
23. Which legal case fought between 1734-35 dealt with the issue of a reporter libeling a corrupt royal governor of New York (William Crosby)?
Zenger Case
24. Name the three types of colonies by 1775?
8 – royal, 3 – (Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware), Proprietors 2 – Charter (Connecticut & Rhode Island).
25. Practically every colony utilized this style of legislative body?
Bicameral or two-house
26. Which holiday celebrated in the colonies came to be a truly American festival?
Thanksgiving
27. Place the following in chronological order: Princeton College founded, Paxton Boys march on Philadelphia, Yale College founded, Jonathan Edwards begins Great Awakening, First edition of Franklin’s Poor Richard’s Almanac, Zenger free-press trial in New York.
Yale College, Almanac, Jonathan Edwards, Zenger, Princeton, Paxton.

Chapter 6

1. This document granted limited toleration to French Protestants?
Edict of Nantes
2. Which two countries dominated the American Empire as far as land mass by 1700?
France and Spain
3. Who ruled over the government of New France (Canada) from 1700 to 1754?
King of France – Louis XIV
4. Which group of individuals - “runners of the woods” – were responsible for some place names such as Baton Rouge, Terre Haute, Des Moines, Grand Tetons?
French fur-trappers
5. Which group of French missionaries labored zealously to save the Indians for Christ?
Jesuits
6. Which fortified post on the Mississippi was considered the most important because it commanded the mouth of the Mississippi River?
New Orleans
7. What war began as a small-scale scuffle between England and Spain, but merged into a large-scale War of Austrian Succession in Europe and became known as King George’s War in America (1739 – 1748)?
War of Jenkins’s Ear
8. Place the following world wars in chronological order: WWI, Seven Years’ War, WWII, French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars, American Revolution.
Seven, American, French, Napoleonic, WWI, WWII.
9. Which lieutenant colonel is responsible for starting the French and Indian War which led to the American Revolution (So he started the war, that started the war, that brought about our independence!)?
George Washington
10. Which land will cause great rivalry between France and Britain leading to the French and Indian War?
Ohio Country
11. What was ironic about the date Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity in 1754?
July 4th!
12. Which failed plan of union in 1754 was the brain child of Ben Franklin? Why did it fail? What famous propaganda poster was made concerning this plan?
Albany Plan/ The Crown did not push it since British officials realized that, if adopted, the plan could create a very powerful entity that His Majesty's Government might not be able to control. The royal counselors need not have worried; the colonists were not ready for union, nor were the colonial assemblies ready to give up their recent and hard-won control over local affairs to a central government./ Join or Die with the Snake divided up.
13. Which founding father would call his contemporaries “weak noodles” in 1754, when they failed to agree on the details associated with a union plan?
Ben Franklin
14. Which British leader known as the “Great Commoner” will be responsible for the British victory in the French and Indian War?
William Pitt
15. After the French and Indian War which two countries dominated North America?
Britain and Spain
16. What did the British do which caused friction between the British officers and militiamen of the colonials?
Never recognized any American militia commission above captain and didn’t see them as any help in the war victory.
17. How did the French and Indian war help unite the Americans?
Most after the war discovered they were all fellow Americans who generally spoke the same language and shared common ideals.

18. These Acadian settlers will move to the French colony of Louisiana, where they planted sugar cane and sweet potatoes, practiced Roman Catholicism and spoke the French dialect that came to be called this?
Cajun
19. Name the 13 British Colonies at the End of the French and Indian War, 1763 from North to South.
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.
20. After the French and Indian War, what new American vision was developed?
They needed to march West. They felt they had earned this land.
21. Place the following in chronological order: Edict of Nantes, King Williams's War, Washington loses at Ft. Necessity, Pitt emerges as leader of British government, Proclamation line telling Americans not to go West.
As listed above

Chapter 7

1. Describe the idea of *republicanism* which American colonists by the mid-eighteenth century had possibly yearned for?
A just society is one which all citizens willingly subordinate their private, selfish interests to the common good. You need a virtuous citizenry.
2. What did the “radical Whigs” fear about the monarch?
Arbitrary power and the use of patronage and bribes by the king’s ministers
3. How did distance from the Crown affect the relationship between colonists and the Crown?
The distance caused a weaken authority (when the parents are away the kids will play).
4. This economic form of government by England increased its wealth because the colonies could both supply raw materials to the mother country and provide a guaranteed market for exports?
Mercantilism
5. These laws (better known as Acts) were first implemented in the 1650s to stop rival countries from trading with the American colonies (reminder question).
Navigation Acts
6. Describe how the Acts described in question #5 were applied to the colonies (two other ways).
Americans must first land in Britain where tariff duties could be collected. Others stipulated that American merchants must ship certain “enumerated” products, notably tobacco, exclusively to Britain.
7. Money became so tight in the colonies that they printed _____, but Parliament prohibited the colonial legislatures from doing this?
Paper currency
8. If the colonies passed laws which interfered with the mercantilist system what could Parliament do?
Nullify the laws
9. Most of the laws passed prior to 1763 were loosely enforced. This policy became known as
Salutary Neglect
10. According to Theodore Roosevelt why did revolution break out in the colonies?
Britain had failed to recognize an emerging nation
11. Which British politician warned: “Young man, there is America—which at this day serves for little more than to amuse you with stories of savage men and uncouth manners; yet shall, before you taste of death, show itself equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world”?
Edmund Burke
12. Which founding father described Britain in 1775 as: “an old mother that peevish is grown”?
Ben Franklin
13. What mounting problem faced Britain post-French and Indian War?
140 million in debt
14. What was the first direct tax applied to the American colonists in 1764? How did it affect the price of the commodity?
Sugar Act of 1764; lowered the price of sugar...go figure!
15. Which British Exchequer approved this tax—hence the naming of the taxes after him?
George Grenville
16. When protest grew in the colonies over the tax of 1764 what was Parliaments reaction?
Lowering of the tax
17. Which act was passed in 1765 which later would lead to the creation of the 3rd Amendment to the US Constitution?
Quartering Act of 1765
18. In that same year, 1765, what famous tax will be passed which affected all classes of colonists?
Stamp Act
19. What famous cry came from the Stamp Act Congress concerning these new taxes? What famous rallying cry came from James Otis?
“No taxation without representation”; “Taxation without representation is Tyranny”
20. Why was the admiralty courts hated by the colonists, which later would be a reason for the passing of the 6th Amendment to the US Constitution?
No jury trials allowed.

21. How did the British answer the colonist protest concerning representation? Describe that representation.
They stated that the colonists were virtually represented. Grenville stated that every Member of Parliament represented all British subjects.
22. This body formed in 1765 in protest of the Stamp Act helped to erode sectional suspicions, for it brought together around the same table leaders from the different and rival colonies?
Stamp Act Congress
23. What did the colonists do which greatly led to the repealing of the Stamp Act?
Non-importation of British goods
24. Name the two groups who used the slogan “Liberty, Property, and No Stamps”?
Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty
25. Name a famous Massachusetts resident who was a leading member of one of the groups described in question #24 (cousin to the 2nd President of the US)?
Sam Adams
26. What were some of the retaliations by colonists to Stamp collectors?
They would tar and feather them, confiscate their money, hang in effigy a stamp agent on liberty poles/trees
27. After the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 which act was immediately passed which stated that Parliament could legislate for the colonies “in all cases whatsoever”—(they just never learn)?
Declaratory Act
28. How were the Townshend Acts of 1767 different than the Stamp Act?
This tax was an indirect customs duty payable at American ports (not a direct tax)
29. What were the revenues of the Townshend Acts used for?
Pay the salaries of the royal governors and judges in America
30. What famous clash took place on March 5, 1770 in Boston? Who created the woodcut that was used as a propaganda tool surrounding this incident?
Boston Massacre; Paul Revere
31. How many colonists lost their life in this clash? Who was the first man to die? What future POTUS defended the soldiers on trial for this incident?
Five – including Crispus Attucks; John Adams
32. Parliament finally repealed all of the Townshend revenue duties in 1770, but one—which one--oops?
Tea
33. The failure to repeal all of the revenue duties led to this event in December of 1773?
Boston Tea Party
34. What did Sam Adams create in 1772 which helped to contribute to the spirit of resistance in the colonies?
Letter writing campaigns between the colonies. Intercolonial Committees of Correspondence
35. What did the Boston Port Act do?
Closed Boston harbor until the damages were paid and order could be ensured
36. These Acts swept away many of the colonial Massachusetts charter rights? What was the opinion of the other colonies concerning these acts?
Intolerable (Coercive) Acts; The colonies worried that is Massachusetts rights could be revoked so could their rights (charters)
37. This Act guaranteed the Catholic religion and permitted the conquered French Canadians their old customs and institutions?
Quebec Act—gave the French more rights than the colonists!!!
38. What was the major problem with the act discussed in question #37 with the colonists?
Dangerous precedent against jury trials and popular assemblies
39. What document will be generated by the 1st Continental Congress?
Declaration of Rights and formed the Continental Association
40. What did the Association call for concerning British goods?
Complete boycott—nonimportation, nonexportation, and nonconsumption
41. In April of 1775 what famous battle took place which is the start of the Am. Revolution?
Battle of Lexington and Concord

42. What two men made the famous ride to warn the colonials of the British coming ashore (not really in the book)?
Paul Revere and William Dawes
43. List the advantages the British had over the colonials at the beginning of the Am. Revolution.
Numbers (3 to 1), Monetary wealth and naval power, professionally trained army, hired mercenaries.
44. What adversities did the British face in the American Revolution?
Had to conquer the American; restoring the pre-1763 status quo; Operating 3,000 miles from home (supplies and military orders were slow in getting to the colonies); America's geographical expanse was enormous; no urban nerve center like Britain or France; Americans were fighting on their own soil and fighting a defensive war; Americans had a cause to fight for;
45. What young Frenchman will give his service and \$200,000 to the Americans while fighting in the American Revolution?
Marquis de Lafayette
46. This form of money became worthless because of the amount of currency which was printed?
Continental
47. What famous German fought with the Americans during the Revolution?
Baron von Steuben
48. Place the following in chronological order: Intolerable Acts, Boston Massacre, Battles of Lexington and Concord, French and Indian War, Sugar Act, Stamp Act.
F/I War, Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Intolerable Acts, Lexington & Concord

Chapter 8

1. The Conservative movement in Congress in May 1775 desired what actions to take place in the colonies?
Continued fighting, but no independence.
2. What did George Washington do which gave the members of the 2nd Continental Congress hints that he should be elected Commander of the Continentals?
He wore his dress uniform
3. What was unique about Washington's military record?
Washington lost more battles than he won
4. What qualities did Washington possess which convinced the 2nd Continental Congress to choose him as the leader of the Continental Army?
Outstanding powers of leadership and immense strength of character, radiated patience, courage, self-discipline, and a sense of justice
5. Ethan Allen and what other man helped to surprise and capture the British garrisons at Ticonderoga and Crown Point?
Benedict Arnold
6. As proof that the colonies were not seeking their independence what last ditch effort was passed in July 1775 which King George III rejected after the Battle of Bunker Hill. Why did he reject the colonies appeal?
Olive Branch Petition; The casualty rate at the Battle of Bunker Hill
7. Why were the Americans upset about the hiring of the Hessian mercenaries?
They felt that this was a family fight—should not involve others
8. Even though Bunker Hill was a defeat, how did it affect the British?
Heavy casualties and forced them to consider the Hessians
9. Thomas Paine is known for the distribution of what famous document? In what year?
Common Sense ; January 1776
10. What was Paine's definition of a republic?
Political society where power flowed from the people themselves
11. What is meant by the term Republican Motherhood (not in book)?
The idea that women would fight for the colonies and do anything which would help the cause of freedom and independence.
12. What did Thomas Jefferson call the most republican example of democracy in the colonies prior to the American Revolution?
New England town meetings and annual elections
13. Republicanism meant what to the Patriots in the Revolution?
Meant an end to hereditary aristocracy, but not an end to all social hierarchy.
14. What document was the 1st formal declaration of independence by the colonies?
Richard Henry Lee's Resolution
15. What document can be called "the Explanation of Independence"? Why?
Declaration of Independence. Because 2/3 of the document listed the grievances the colonies had towards King George III
16. Which English philosopher did Jefferson use to invoke universal "natural rights"? (not in textbook)
John Locke
17. What statement in the Declaration of Independence will haunt the citizens of the US for generations to come?
"all men are created equal"
18. What was the other name given to the Loyalists in the American Revolution?
Tories
19. What was the alternate name of the Patriots during the American Revolution?
Whigs
20. By many accounts how much of the colonial population remained loyal to Great Britain during the Revolution?
16%
21. What was the derogatory name given to the "redcoats" by the patriots? (not in book)
Lobster Backs

22. What famous Founding Father disowned his eldest son (illegitimate) for remaining loyal to Britain?
Ben Franklin
23. Which side of the battle did most educated and wealthy people fall during the American Revolution?
Loyalists
24. Which famous American said the following: “Give me liberty, or give me death!”
Patrick Henry
25. Which famous American said the following just before his death after being captured by the British: “I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country”
Nathan Hale
26. Which famous American said the following: “I have not begun to fight”, but later he had to abandon his ship?
John Paul Jones
27. In what part of the colonies were the Loyalists least numerous? Why?
New England. Most democratic and was especially strong and mercantilism was weak.
28. What major mistake did Britain make concerning the Loyalists?
Did not take full advantage of their loyalty
29. Which battle will George Washington use a controlled retreat, with the help of a prevailing wind and fog to escape the British?
Battle of Long Island
30. What famous crossing took place on December 25, 1776 by Washington? What other future POTUS will be depicted in the same boat as George Washington at this famous crossing?
Crossing the Delaware; James Monroe
31. What two famous victories will take place in December 1776 by the Continental Army?
Trenton and Princeton
32. After facing the British head-on in NY, what strategy did Washington implement which was not in the style of Old European Warfare?
The use of guerilla warfare—hit and run
33. After victories at Brandywine and Germantown where does Washington retire for the winter to in 1777?
Valley Forge, PA
34. Which British general was defeated in October of 1777, which becomes the turning point of the American Revolution?
General Burgoyne
35. What battle will be the turning point of the American Revolution in October 1777?
Battle of Saratoga
36. Why was the battle in question #35 the turning point?
The French decide to join the battle because the Americans prove they can defeat the British.
37. What was the primary reason for the French backing of the Americans in the American Revolution?
Revenge from the defeat in the F/I war
38. Why was the military alliance with the French unique during the American Revolution?
They were a hereditary foe and Roman Catholic.
39. After this battle, Washington remained in NY until his move to Yorktown?
Monmouth
40. How was American morale shaken in 1780?
Benedict Arnold tried to give the British West Point – Traitor
41. This American general was able to force the British to follow him along a long and exhaustive route in the Southern colonies. (fighting Quaker)
Nathanael Greene
42. This treaty signed with the Iroquois will be the first between the United States and a Native American nation.
Fort Stanwix
43. Which famous Prussian general will help train the Continental Army?
Barron von Steuben
44. Which American hero might have caused the British to cede the Ohio River region?
George Rogers Clarke

45. This French Admiral will help pin in the British at Yorktown forcing the British to surrender.
De Grasse
46. Which British General was forced to surrender at Yorktown when surrounded by Washington, Rochambeau and the French navy?
Cornwallis
47. What tune did the British band play after their surrender in October 1781?
“The World Turn’d Upside Down”
48. Which three Americans will be sent to Britain to negotiate a peace treaty?
Ben Franklin John Adams and John Jay
49. In what year was the finale peace treaty signed ending the American Revolution?
1783
50. Which country had joined with France in the War of Independence hoping to gain the trans-Allegheny area?
Spain
51. What two promises by the Americans in the Treaty of 1783 concerning the Loyalists were not carried out?
Loyalists were not to be further persecuted, and Congress was to recommend to the State legislatures that confiscated Loyalist property be restored.
52. Place the following in chronological order: Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War, Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War, Battle of Lexington and Concord, Battle of Saratoga, Declaration of Independence, Treaty of Fort Stanwix.
Treaty of 1763, Battle of Lexington and Concord, Declaration of Independence, Battle of Saratoga, Treaty of 1783, Treaty of Fort Stanwix.

Chapter 9

1. How did the American Revolution weaken the aristocratic upper crust in the colonies?
By the exodus of some 80,000 Loyalists
2. After the American Revolution how did voting rights change?
Most states reduced property-holding requirements.
3. What titles, once reserved for wealthy and highborn colonists, did revolutionaries demand to be used when addressed?
Mr. and Mrs.
4. After the revolution primogeniture was forbidden. What specific topic did primogeniture laws address?
Inheritance of your fathers land.
5. Which church was associated with England and fell from grace?
Anglican
6. What important document by Thomas Jefferson was sent to the Danbury Baptists in 1802 concerning religion in Virginia? What was the thesis of this document?
Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom/ That there should be a wall of separation of church and state.
7. Which group of immigrants will create the world's first antislavery society?
Quakers
8. What was it's name not in the book?
Pennsylvania Abolition Society
9. For the most part, what part of the colonies abolished slavery pre-Revolutionary War (New England, Middle, South)?
New England
10. Give a rationale for the occurrence in question #9?
New England had terrible soil and needed skilled workers vs. in the South
11. James Madison recognized that slavery was an evil, but according to him what was an even greater evil?
Dismemberment of the union
12. Who was Elizabeth "Mumbet" Freeman?
Mumbet sued her Massachusetts master and won her freedom. She spent the rest of her life serving the lawyer who tried the case, but she was paid.
13. Describe the idea of "Republican Motherhood"?
Elevated women to a newly prestigious role as the special keepers of the nation's conscience. Republican women now bore crucial responsibility for teaching the principles of the nation.
14. According to theory of Republicanism, who holds the authority? (hint: first three words of the Constitution)
The people
15. This was the notion that democracy depended on the unselfish commitment of each citizen to the public good.
"civic virtue"
16. What procedure will be copied by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 from the ratification process which Massachusetts used when it ratified its constitution in 1780?
Calling a special convention to change the constitution
17. Why did the people of Massachusetts feel that annual elections were important of elected officials?
Legislators were forced to stay in touch with the mood of the people.
18. What was the purpose of the State's written constitutions according to the text?
Fundamental law, superior to the transient whims of ordinary legislation.
19. What two branches of the State's governments were weak compared to today's standards?
Executive and Judicial
20. How was American commerce affected by the American Revolution?
American ships were barred from British and British West Indies harbors causing a cut in the selling ability of American industries.

21. How was the average American citizen affected economically by the Revolution?
They were worse off because of the inflationary policies of the American gov. Money became worthless.
22. How was each of the thirteen States sovereign after the American Revolution?
They coined money, raised armies and navies, erected tariff barriers.
23. What was the major issue of discord between the 13 States after the Revolution?
Ownership of the Western lands
24. What style of government did the Articles of Confederation create in the States after the Revolution?
“firm league of friendship” weak government
25. What document was the United States first Constitution?
Articles of Confederation
26. In order to amend the Articles how many States had to vote in the affirmative?
All; unanimous vote
27. What two handicaps of Congress were the worst?
No power to regulate commerce; Congress couldn’t enforce its tax-collection program (couldn’t collect taxes to pay the debt incurred during the Revolution).
28. In the Land Ordinance of 1785, how was land divided?
It was divided into townships six miles square, each of which in turn was to be split into thirty-six sections of one square mile each.
29. Name the five states created in the Northwest Territory?
Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
30. What policy will be implemented in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787? Why is this important?
Slavery was forbidden in the new territories; It shows that we were trying to abolish slavery as we expanded West. But this will become a problem in the future.
31. What rebellion caused some of the founding fathers to reconsider the Articles of Confederation?
Shay’s Rebellion
32. How successful was the Annapolis Convention in 1786? Why?
Not very, because only 5 States showed up, but Alexander Hamilton will move to use this meeting to call for a Constitutional Convention.
33. Where did the fifty-five emissaries from twelve states finally meet to revise the Articles?
Philadelphia
34. Who was unanimously chosen chairman of the Constitutional Convention?
George Washington
35. Which famous founding father refused to attend the 1787 Convention and stated that he “smelled a rat”? What other famous signer of the Declaration of Independence was not there?
Patrick Henry; John Hancock
36. How many of the 55 delegates owned slaves? What did the owning of slaves do for these men?
19; Allowed them become wealthy enough to attend this meeting. The average citizen was not a part of this restructuring of our government. Too busy trying to earn a living!
37. Which plan presented by James Madison favored the more populous states? How did it?
Virginia Plan; Representation in Congress would be based on the States population
38. Which plan presented by William Patterson favored the smaller states? How did it?
New Jersey; Representation in Congress would be equal representation
39. What was the major difference between the two plans?
Representation
40. Which delegate of the Constitutional Convention is credited with creating the preamble to the Constitution? What concept concerning citizenship will this statesman promote which was not the norm for his day? (Hjort questions)
Governor Morris of Pennsylvania; In an era when most Americans thought of themselves as citizens of their respective states, Morris advanced the idea of being a citizen of a single union of states
41. How did the Great Compromise solve the representation problem?
House would be based on Population; Senate based on equal representation
42. This compromise dealt with the indirect election of the President of the United States?
Electoral College

43. This compromise, the most controversial prevented a divided country and a possible Civil War after the Revolution?
3/5 Compromise and the Slave Trade compromise
44. How were the States unfairly represented in the Articles of Confederation?
1 vote in Congress for each state
45. How many of the original 55 member commission stated and signed the document?
42
46. Which two states were considered the economic centers in the North and the South?
New York and Virginia
47. Which style of government did antifederalists favor during the Revolutionary time period.
They are for a smaller more power local government
48. Which Article of the Constitution made the Constitution the Supreme law of the land (don't trust the chapter—look it up in the back)?
Article 6
49. What groups of people joined the antifederalists?
States rights people, backcountry dwellers, one-horse farmers, poorest classes, paper-moneyites and debtors.
50. List the grievances which the antifederalists has concerning the new US Constitution.
Drawn up by aristocrats, sovereignty of states was being submerged, jeopardized the rights of individuals w/ lack of bill of rights, absence of annual elections, ten mile square federal city, standing army, no reference to God, questionable procedure for ratification (2/3—wanted unanimous).
51. Who is considered the father of the U.S. Constitution?
James Madison
52. Which of the 13 States was least likely to ratify the Constitution? Why?
Rhode Island...go figure. Didn't trust the newly created government
53. Who was Publius? Why did these authors use the pseudonym?
Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison; They wanted to honor the Roman diplomat who helped to overthrow the Roman monarchy in 509BC: Publius Valerius Publicola
54. What was the purpose of the *Federalist Papers*? Did it work?
Convince NY to ratify the Constitution; Yes, by 3 votes!
55. What is the thesis of *Federalist Paper #10*?
Factions are not good, but a large nation can prevent factions from becoming too powerful. Madison argued that a strong, large republic would be a better guard against those dangers than smaller republics—for instance, the individual states.
56. What is the thesis of *Federalist Paper #51*?
That each branch will have a “check” on the other branch. This established the principle of Checks and Balances in the US Constitution. It tries to guarantee that no one branch will become all powerful.
57. What is the thesis of *Federalist Paper #78*?
Address the possibility of Judicial Review, but that principle is not created until the SCOTUS case *Marbury v Madison* in 1803.
58. How did the federalists emphasize the principle of republican government, since the antifederalists feared that they had left this out?
Through a redefinition of Popular sovereignty—three branches of government with separate powers (checks and balances).
59. Place the following in chronological order: Land Ordinance , North West Ordinance, First Continental Congress, 2nd Continental Congress, 1st antislavery society, Ratification of the Constitution, Articles of Confederation put into effect.
First Continental, 1st antislavery society, 2nd Continental Congress, Articles, Land Ordinance, NOW, Ratification

Chapter 10

1. According to the text, why did Americans face an uphill battle in constructing and following a new Constitution?
Because they had a decade of lawbreaking and constitution smashing
2. At what rate was the Republic growing in 1789?
Population was doubling about every twenty-five years.
3. What was the population of the United States in 1790? Why do we know this number?
4 million; US Constitution requires a census every 10 years
4. Despite the flourishing cities, what percentage of the population lived in rural areas?
90%
5. What will be the first state to enter the union after the original thirteen?
Vermont
6. What was unique about George Washington's Electoral College victory in 1789 compared to all other presidents? How was he elected?
Only unanimous nomination; Only the Electors voted...the common man didn't vote until 1824.
7. What qualities did Washington possess which helped make him our "Father of our Country"?
6 feet 2 inches and in good shape (never over 200lbs), broad and sloping shoulders, didn't angle for the office, commanded with strength of character rather than by arts of a politician.
8. What famous quote is associated with Washington concerning "firsts"?
First in War. First in Peace. First in the hearts of his countrymen.
9. Why did Washington create his cabinet?
He knew the duties of the President was too overwhelming for one individual. You must have advisors to be successful.
10. Which branch of the government created the first three cabinet positions?
Legislative Branch
11. What were the first three cabinet positions and were their Secretaries?
State—Thomas Jefferson, Treasury—Alexander Hamilton, War—Henry Knox
12. How many cabinet positions do we presently have (can't trust the book, because it's missing The Department of Homeland Security)?
17
13. How were 26 of the 27 Constitutional Amendments ratified?
2/3 vote of both houses of Congress and ¾ vote by state legislatures.
14. What is unique about James Madison creating both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights?
One was a strong centralized government and the other was meant to protect individuals from that same strong central government.
15. List the first ten amendments and what they protect. What two amendments were never ratified? What was the purpose for the creation of the bill of rights?
**First Amendment – Freedom of Religion: Establishment Clause and Free Exercise Clause, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; right to petition
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.**

Second Amendment – Militia (United States), Sovereign state, Right to keep and bear arms. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.[57]

**Third Amendment – Protection from quartering of troops.
No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.**

**Fourth Amendment – Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but**

upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Fifth Amendment – due process, double jeopardy, self-incrimination, eminent domain.
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Sixth Amendment – Trial by jury and rights of the accused; Confrontation Clause, speedy trial, public trial, right to counsel

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Seventh Amendment – Civil trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Eighth Amendment – Prohibition of excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishment.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Ninth Amendment – Protection of rights not specifically enumerated in the Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Tenth Amendment – Powers of States and people.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Proposed amendments not passed with Bill of Rights

Article I – Apportionment.

After the enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

Article II (ratified in 1992 as Twenty-seventh Amendment) – Congressional pay raises.

No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

Bill of Rights was created to protect individuals from the Federal government!

16. What did the Judiciary Act of 1789 create?

Federal courts and the Supreme Court

17. How many members did SCOTUS originally have? Now?
6—9
18. How were Jefferson and Hamilton's views different concerning government?
Jefferson wanted a farmers paradise with a very small central government. Hamiltonian democracy says that America should be a cosmopolitan, commercial and industrial place (which it is...we are a Hamiltonian paradise)
19. What does E Pluribus Unum mean?
Out of Many, One
20. What is the motto of the US?
E Pluribus Unum
21. Why did Alexander Hamilton favor a national debt? How as Hamilton going to pay for the debt?
The more creditors to whom the government owed money, the more people there would be with a personal stake in the success of the US; Tariffs and internal taxes (excise taxes).
22. What did the Compromise of 1790 (first of three compromises every thirty years to try and prevent a Civil War) do?
Allowed for the assumption of all public debt by the States during the American Revolution (opposed by Southerners), Allowed for the creation of an excise tax on alcohol, Creation of the Bank of the United States, and located the capital of the United States in the South (Virginia and Maryland).
23. Which excise tax will cause Washington to deploy the National Army? Where was the rebellion?
Excise tax on Whiskey. Pennsylvania
24. What is Hamilton's rationale for the creation of a Bank of the United States?
It would provide needed paper money and thus provide a sound and stable national currency
25. According to Thomas Jefferson, which Amendment to the Constitution prohibited the federal government from creating a Bank of the United States?
10th
26. Which clause will be used to justify the creation of the Bank of the United States?
Necessary and Proper Clause or elastic clause
27. Which type of power allowed Congress to create the Bank of the United States?
implied
28. What type of interpretation of the Constitution did Hamilton use in the creation of the Bank of the United States? Which interpretation did Jefferson want used?
Loose—Strict
29. How long was the Bank of the United States first chartered for?
Twenty years
30. What is "Old Monongahela Rye"?
Rye and corn alcohol produced in PA
31. What was the cry by PA citizens concerning the Whiskey tax?
"Liberty and No Excise"
32. This political party is most associated with Alexander Hamilton?
Federalists
33. In what year did the modern day Democratic Party evolve?
1832 (2nd term of Andrew Jackson)
34. In what year did the modern day Republican Party evolve?
1854
35. During what time period was there one party conscience?
Ghent Nationalism (1816 – 1820) According to Hjort (I will talk about it more in class)
36. In what Presidential election did we see the death of the Federalist Party? Who was elected president?
1816 James Madison
37. What was the major cause of the death of the Federalist Party (not in this chapter)?
Their opposition to the War of 1812 and the Hartford Convention (1st discussion of succession from the United States before the Civil War).
38. How did the Founding Fathers envision political parties?
They didn't.

39. What type of party system do we have in the United States?
Two-Party
40. Which political party would have supported the French Revolution?
Democratic-Republicans
41. What surprising proclamation did Washington make in 1793 and what did it concern?
Neutrality in the war between Britain and France. Surprising because the French had helped us 15 years prior in the Am. Rev.
42. Who was Citizen Edmond Genêt?
French representative who landed in South Carolina trying to drum up support for the French in their war against Britain
43. What was Citizen Genêt's major mistake (not addressed in the chapter)?
Skipped Washington before others
44. How did Washington's neutrality help US trade?
The British fleets would have blockaded the American coasts and cut off supplies.
45. How did the British upset the Americans in the French West Indies?
Seized about three hundred merchant ships, impressed scores of seamen into service on British vessels, and threw hundreds of others into foul dungeons.
46. Why did the Federalists refuse to challenge the British after the many things they did to the Americans?
Most Federalists were northerners and their business ties were with the British.
47. What promise did the British make in Jay's treaty—again?
Promised to evacuate the chain of posts on US soil.
48. What other concession did the British make in Jay's treaty?
Pay damages for the recent seizures of American ships
49. Which provision left out of Jay's treaty upset Americans?
Did not address future maritime seizures and impressments.
50. What unintended consequence did Jay's treaty have upon party politics?
Vitalized the Democratic-Republicans led by Thomas Jefferson
51. Which treaty was signed between the US and Spain granting the Americans free navigation of the Mississippi and the large disputed territory north of Florida?
Pinckney's
52. What tradition established by Washington would last until the 1940s?
Two-term limit
53. Which president broke with Washington's tradition?
FDR
54. What type of alliances did Washington favor?
Temporary or extraordinary
55. Which amendment will term limit the President?
22nd
56. What two major goals had Washington accomplished in his presidency according to the text?
Kept the nation out of both overseas entanglements and foreign wars
57. What was unique about the election results of the election of 1796 concerning the President and VP?
Adams will be elected, but his opponent, Thomas Jefferson will be elected VP
58. What nickname did his critics use in describing John Adams?
His Rotundity
59. Who did John Adams regard as "the most ruthless, impatient, artful, indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer in the US, if not the world."?
Alexander Hamilton
60. The war faction of the Federalist party was referred to as
The "High Federalists"

61. This event caused an unofficial war between the United States and France? Describe the event.
XYZ Affair
John Adams sent Charles Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry to represent the United States before the French government. XYZ required the following concessions: France be paid \$50,000 pounds sterling, a \$12 million loan from the United States, a \$250,000 personal bribe to French foreign minister Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, and a formal apology for comments made by President John Adams.
When Congress demanded to see the documents, Adams gave them copies with the real names of the Frenchmen coded X, Y and Z.
62. Who were XYZ?
X was Baron Jean-Conrad Hottinguer, Y was Pierre Bellamy, and Z was Lucien Hauteval who represented France. They were asking for concessions from the American reps.
63. What famous cry came out of the XYZ Affair? Why is the XYZ Affair considered important?
“Millions for defense, sir, but not one cent for tribute (bribes)!”; The United States avoided a full blown war with France.
64. What was the purposes of the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798?
Alien Acts: They doubled the number of years of naturalization (7 to 14 years) to become a US citizen (purpose: to prevent more immigrants from becoming new US citizens and preserve the Federalist dominated government).
Sedition Acts: made it a crime to publish "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government or certain officials.
65. What two documents will be written by Jefferson and Madison concerning the Federalist witch-hunt?
Jefferson = Kentucky and Madison = Virginia Resolutions
66. What policy will these two documents create which will be used in the mid-1800s concerning slavery?
The policy of nullification of a federal law by State government.
67. Why did Hamiltonians distrust full-blown democracy? (Mr. Hjord's fear also)
Feared the “swayability” of the untutored common folks
68. Which presidential candidate was called a godless heathen?
Thomas Jefferson
69. Place the following in Chronological Order: Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, First official census, XYZ affair, Washington reelected president, Judiciary Act of 1789, Convention of 1800, Battle of Fallen Timbers
Judiciary Act, First official census, Washington reelected, Battle of Fallen, XYZ affair, Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, Convention of 1800.

Chapter 11

1. According to the text, what three components did the Jeffersonian Democrats say they were guardians of?
Agrarian purity, liberty, and states' rights
2. What is meant by the term political “stump”?
The system of giving many speeches.
3. What mistake did Alexander Hamilton make concerning the re-election of John Adams (if he really wanted Adams to get re-elected)?
Was very indiscreet as to attack the president in a privately printed pamphlet, which Jefferson published.
4. Who is responsible for the following quote: “Timid men...prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty”
Thomas Jefferson
5. What does the quote mean in #4?
We will put up with a lot before we decide to change course.
6. What was the name of John Adams's seamen for the new American Navy?
John Adams's Jackasses
7. Who eventually will be considered the father of our modern Navy? (hint: 1880s)
Chester A. Arthur
8. Who was Sally Hemmings?
Thomas Jefferson's slave that he might have had relations with. She was the half sister of Thomas Jefferson's wife that had died.
9. What happened in the Election of 1800? How was it resolved?
Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr tied in the Electoral College and no one had a majority of the Electoral votes. This meant that the election of the President would be decided by the House of Representatives (each state getting one vote). There were 36 votes taken in the House of Representatives (controlled by the outgoing Federalists). Hamilton convinced Delaware to abstain allowing Jefferson to defeat Burr 10 – 4 – 2.
10. Why did Jefferson call the election of 1800 the 2nd American Revolution?
The election represented a return to what he considered the original spirit of the Revolution (check the growth of Governmental power, and halt the decay of virtue.
11. A switch of how many votes in New York would have thrown the election to Adams?
250
12. What else was “revolutionary” concerning the results of the 1800 Presidential election—different from the 2000 election, sort of?
The peaceful and orderly transfer of power on the basis of an election whose results all parties accepted.
13. Who was known as “the Red Fox”?
Thomas Jefferson
14. What tradition did Jefferson begin after his 1st report to Congress (which will last for 112 years)?
Sending a message to Congress and read by a clerk in Congress
15. Why did he start this tradition?
Not a good speaker
16. What did Jefferson learn about his bookish theories?
The ideas work out differently when put into the practice of the noisy arena of practical politics.
17. The Federalists were guilty of political patronage. What is meant by political patronage?
Appointing officials based upon what they have done for party politics or the candidates campaign
18. What did the Judiciary Act of 1801 create? Why was this enacted by the Democratic-Republican Congress?
16 new federal judgeships and other judicial offices. It helped to counter balance the midnight appoints by the Adams administration.

19. In filling the many open positions in the judiciary, what is the nickname given to these Adams's appointments?
Midnight appointments
20. Who will be the Supreme Court Chief Justice in the SCOTUS case Marbury v Madison?
John Marshall
21. What relation was the Chief Justice to President Jefferson?
2nd Cousin
22. What question did Marbury v Madison answer? Who was the victor in Marbury v. Madison?
Who had the final authority to determine the meaning of the Constitution; Madison won, but the Supreme Court established Judicial Review which made the Court much stronger.
23. What principle of the Constitution will be established in Marbury v Madison?
Judicial Review
24. As revenge for the decision in Marbury v Madison what did the Jeffersonians do in retaliation?
Tried to have Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase impeached
25. Was the outcome of the Jeffersonians effort successful?
No
26. Name the four Barbary States?
Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli
27. Where did Jefferson dispatch the infant American navy too fight the pirates?
"Shores of Tripoli"
28. What was a "Jeffs"?
A small frail vessel used in the American Navy in the early 1800s
29. How did France acquire the Louisiana territory from Spain?
Napoleon induced the king of Spain to cede the land instead of invasion by the French
30. What two developments led Napoleon to sell the Louisiana territory?
He failed in his efforts to reconquer the sugar-rich island of Santo Domingo; Napoleon was about to end his twenty-month lull in his deadly conflict with Britain
31. What other motive did Napoleon have in selling the Louisiana territory to the Americans?
He hoped that one day America would be a military and naval power that would thwart the ambitions of the lordly British in the New World
32. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture?
Indirectly, he did much to set up the sale of Louisiana to the US by leading exslaves in the resistance against the French in Santo Domingo
33. Who did Jefferson send to France to negotiate with Napoleon?
Robert Livingston
34. What amount did Jefferson OK for the purchase of the LA territory? Final Price?
10 million; 15 million (3 cents an acre)
35. What did the LA territory do to the size of the US?
Doubled the size
36. Why did Jefferson hesitate in passing along the treaty to the Senate concerning the purchase of the Louisiana territory?
He wasn't sure if he had the Constitutional right to make the purchase
37. Who will Jefferson send out to explore the newly acquired territory? Who was their guide?
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark; Sacagawea (York is Clark's slave)
38. This explorer will trek into the headwaters of the Mississippi River in 1805-06 and the next year he will venture into the southern portion of the Louisiana territory, where he sighted the Colorado peak that bears his name.
Zebulon Pike
39. What plot did Aaron Burr join with a group of Federalists which Alexander Hamilton will expose?
A plot to have New England secede from the US
40. What will be the consequence of this exposition by Hamilton?
He will be challenged to a duel and will lose
41. Why was Aaron Burr tried for treason in 1806? Why was he acquitted?
He tried to bring part of the Western US into Spanish hands. He only had the intent—no overt acts.

42. After being acquitted, what did Burr do?
Fled to Europe and requested Napoleon make peace with Britain and launch a joint invasion of America—NICE!
43. What consequence did the Orders in Council have on American shipping?
Closed the ports to American vessels
44. What happened in the Chesapeake incident?
A British warship fired three devastating broadsides at close range, killing three Americans and wounding eighteen. The Four deserters were dragged away, and the bloody hulk limped back to port.
45. What act will hastily be passed by Congress in 1807 which will prove to be detrimental to Jefferson's presidency?
Embargo Act of 1807
46. Which area of commerce which the Jeffersonians were trying to protect, ended up hurting?
New England
47. What will the protective embargo do to the modern American industrial might?
It will strengthen the industries which is opposite of what Jefferson wanted—it's what Hamilton wanted (Jefferson's rival)
48. What will be the dismantled version of James Madison's Non-Intercourse Act of 1809?
Macon's Bill No. 2
49. What did this Bill do?
It said that if Britain or France repealed its commercial restrictions, America would restore its embargo against the nonrepealing nation.
50. Which country will be the 1st to restore America's commercial trade?
France
51. What did Madison hope the British would do concerning Macon's Bill?
Revoke the Orders in Council
52. What was the British response to the Bill?
Refused to revoke the Orders in Council
53. What was Madison's reaction to British response to Macon's Bill No. 2? What was his fear?
Reestablished the embargo. He thought the decision meant the end of American neutrality and was the final step toward war with Britain
54. The young hotheads from the South and West were better known as _____ by their Federalist opponents.
War Hawks
55. In what battle will future President William Henry Harrison gather accolades for defeating a band of Shawnee Indians? What great Shawnee Indian will be defeated?
Battle of Tippecanoe; Tecumseh
56. What was the curse of Tecumseh (actually his brother Tenskwatawa) concerning the Presidency of the United States (not in book)?
Every president elected on the Zero year will be assassinated or die in office starting with Harrison. It will come true from Harrison (1840) thru Kennedy (1960)
57. What war is also known as Mr. Madison's War?
War of 1812
58. What was the leading cause of Mr. Madison's War
British impressment of American soldiers
59. Who was known as the Corsican butcher by the Northeast Federalists?
Napoleon
60. Place the following in Chronological order: Battle of Tippecanoe, Marbury v. Madison, Madison elected President, Naval war with Tripoli, Lewis and Clark expedition, Jefferson defeats Adams for Presidency, United States declares war on Britain, Macon's Bill No. 2
Jefferson defeats Adams, Naval war with Tripoli, Marbury v. Madison, Lewis and Clark, Madison elected President, Macon's Bill No. 2, Battle of Tippecanoe, War of 1812

Chapter 12

1. Why according to the text was the War of 1812 one of the worst fought wars in US History?
The country entered the war divided and apathetic towards the war effort.
2. What governmental protection was used to help bolster the infant manufacturing industries in New England (not in textbook)?
Protective Tariffs
3. What major problems faced the US military pre-War of 1812?
Ill-trained, ill-disciplined, and widely scattered, poorly trained militia (who were better known for fleeing the battlefield).
4. What two American “Generals” led the US against the Canadians?
Mud and Confusion
5. Which American naval officer gave hope to the US by capturing a British fleet on Lake Michigan?
Oliver Hazard Perry
6. What famous quote will be made by the Naval Officer in question #6?
“We have met the enemy and they are ours.”
7. What is the nickname of the War of 1812?
Mr. Madison’s War
8. What European battle will allow the Americans a respite from the entire British army until 1814?
Napoleonic Wars
9. What will change in 1814 in Europe which allowed the British to pay much greater attention to the War of 1812?
Capture and exile of Napoleon
10. When British forces landed in the Chesapeake Bay area in August 1814 they dispersed some six thousand militia which became known as what?
“the Bladensburg races”
11. What famous buildings will be set a blaze by the British in Washington DC?
Capital and the White House
12. Who saved a the famous portrait of George Washington as the British attacked and burned down the White House?
Dolly Madison
13. What famous fort will be defended by the Americans in Baltimore?
Ft. McHenry
14. Who penned the words to our National Anthem?
Francis Scott Key
15. Where was the man when he penned the word to the Anthem?
Being held captive aboard a British ship
16. “Maddy in Full Flight” describes what stage of the War of 1812?
British taking of Washington
17. Who was Maddy in question #16?
James Madison
18. What famous victory will come in early 1815 by the Americans?
Battle of New Orleans
19. Which famous American General will be responsible for this victory?
Andrew Jackson
20. What major mistake will the British make in the battle described in #20?
Launching a frontal assault. British lose over two thousand in half an hour.
21. What is ironic about the victory in early January 1815?
The peace treaty had already been signed
22. What was the name of the treaty which ended the War of 1812? When was it signed?
Treaty of Ghent/ December 24, 1814
23. What were the terms of the treaty?
Both sides simply agreed to stop fighting and to restore conquered territory. No mention was made of the Indian menace, search and seizure, Orders in Council, impressment, and confiscations.

24. What phrase described the treaty ending the War of 1812?
“Not One Inch of Territory Ceded or Lost”/Returned to the status quo antebellum.
25. What was a “Blue Light” Federalist?
A person who supposedly flashed lanterns to help the British cruisers letting them know about an escaping American vessel.
26. What took place at the Hartford Convention?
Massachusetts issued a call for a convention where Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island sent full delegations while New Hampshire and Vermont sent partial reps. They meet to discuss their grievances and to seek redress for their wrongs.
27. What issue did a minority of delegates to the Hartford Convention call for?
Secession from the Union
28. What did the final draft of the Hartford Convention call for?
Financial assistance from Washington to compensate for lost trade; 2. Abolition of the 3/5 clause (didn’t want South with a lot of Representation); 3. Called for a limit of just one term for US Presidents (tired of the Virginia Dynasty).
29. What was the combined name given to Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe?
Virginia Dynasty
30. Until 1815 there was far more talk of these two policies in New England than the South? Define the two policies.
Nullification and secession; Nullification – The ability of the State to nullify a National law. Secession – leaving the Union.
31. Which two U.S Generals and future U.S. Presidents will fight successfully during the War of 1812?
Andrew Jackson and William Henry Harrison
32. What consequence will come about in industry because of the War of 1812?
America became less dependent on Europe’s workshops
33. What agreement in April of 1818 between Britain and the United States ended the quasi war on the Great Lakes? How?
Rush-Bagot treaty. Limited naval armaments on the Great Lakes
34. How long is the border between the US and Canada?
5, 527
35. At what famous battle was Napoleon defeated for the last time in 1815?
Waterloo
36. What major consequence will come about after the War of 1812 concerning American Spirit?
There is heightened nationalism (Ghent Nationalism)
37. Which two American authors became famous in the 1820s who used American scenes and themes?
Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper
38. How did the rising tide of nation-consciousness touch the financial markets?
The Bank of the US was re-chartered in 1816 for another 20 years because Madison saw the need to be able to print money for debt if needed
39. Who created the “American System”?
Henry Clay
40. Describe the three components of the “American System”
Protective tariff, strong banking system, network of roads and canals to the Ohio Valley (infrastructure).
41. As part of the American System, what will open in 1825 to help the shipping of goods in the US?
Erie Canal
42. What government appointed office did Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe all hold prior to serving as US President?
Secretary of State – Sec. of State was seen as the stepping stone to the Presidency.
43. What is the capital of Liberia? Why does it have that name?
Monrovia. Monroe played a large part in the creation of the country.
44. What was purpose of Liberia?
Colonization of ex-slaves
45. After what event was the Federalist Party doomed?
Hartford Convention

46. What was the nickname for Monroe's presidency?
"Era of Good Feelings"
47. What caused the Panic of 1819?
Large land over-speculation in frontier lands
48. What nickname was given to the Western speculative banks?
"Wildcat"
49. How many frontier states had joined the Union from 1791 to 1819? Name them?
Nine – Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama
50. What road system began in 1811 which ultimately ran from western Maryland to Illinois?
Cumberland Road
51. What other mode of transportation began in 1811?
Steamboat
52. What is the "peculiar institution"?
Slavery in the South
53. What State's request for entry into the Union in 1820 was very controversial? Why was it so controversial?
Missouri; It was going to upset the balance in the Senate between Slave and Non-Slave states.
54. What did the Tallmadge amendment try and accomplish with the admission of Missouri into the Union? Where was this amendment defeated?
No more slaves could be brought into Missouri and also provided for the gradual emancipation of children born to slave parents at the age of 25; Defeated in the US Senate
55. Which famous Compromise of 1820 was fathered by Henry Clay?
Missouri
56. What were the terms of the Compromise of 1820?
Missouri entered as a slave state and Maine entered as a free (balanced the US Senate); Slavery was banned north of the 36° 30' line (ran along the Southern border of Missouri).
57. Why did the Compromise of 1820 admit two states?
To keep the balance of the Senate even between slave and free states
58. What was unique about the election of James Monroe to a second term?
Only president to be reelected after a term in which a major financial panic began
59. Which SCOTUS Chief Justice served the longest term in US History?
John Marshall (1801 – 1835)
60. What precedent was established in the SCOTUS case *McCulloch v. Maryland*?
States could not tax the federal bank. Marshall said that the power to tax the bank was the power to destroy and that the National government could establish the bank based on the implied powers of the Constitution
61. What doctrine did Marshall's ruling in *McCulloch v. Maryland* establish?
"loose construction" (living constitution)
62. How did State Supreme Courts lose power to SCOTUS in the *Cohens v. Virginia* decision?
SCOTUS can review any State Supreme Court case.
63. In *Gibbons v. Ogden*, SCOTUS ruled that Congress could regulate what kind of trade?
Interstate trade (argument over the Hudson river and who had control over the steamboat river rights)
64. What precedent was established in *Fletcher v. Peck* (1810)?
SCOTUS can invalidate state laws conflicting with the federal Constitution
65. Who defended Dartmouth College in the famous SCOTUS case *Dartmouth College v. Woodward* (1819)?
Daniel Webster
66. Why did John Marshall rule in favor of Dartmouth College in the case above?
He said that the original charter was a contract and contracts are binding agreements.
67. What took place in South America in the early 19th Century which gave the opportunity to acquire Florida from Spain?
Many revolutions caused Spain to deploy troops into South America

68. Which man will be responsible for the United States acquisition of Florida by sweeping across Florida in 1818?
Andrew Jackson
69. What famous doctrine came about in 1823 concerning European intervention in North America? What type of binding power did this doctrine have?
Monroe Doctrine; Really none at all. It's a policy statement to Europe to stay out of North American affairs.
70. Who is considered the father of this doctrine? Why?
John Quincy Adams; He wrote it.
71. What two basic features did this doctrine possess? Which country will be the first to break this doctrine and when?
Non-colonization and non-intervention; United States in World War I
72. Place the following in Chronological order: Marbury v. Madison, Missouri Compromise, Gibbons v. Ogden, Hartford Convention, War of 1812, Rush-Bagot agreement, McCulloch v. Maryland, Erie Canal, Fletcher v. Peck
Marbury v. Madison, Fletcher v. Peck, War of 1812, Hartford Convention, Rush-Bagot agreement, McCulloch v. Maryland, Missouri Compromise, Gibbons v. Ogden, Erie Canal.

Chapter 13

1. Which political party got its start in 1828 (even though it is not formally created until the 1830s)?
Democratic
2. Which party was equally vigorous in opposition to the political party discussed in #1?
Whigs
3. Why did the political party in #2 name themselves that particular name?
After the nickname for the rebels during the American Revolution
4. Name the four presidential candidates which ran for the presidency in 1824?
John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William Crawford, Andrew Jackson
5. What was unique about the vice-presidential candidate for both John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson?
John C. Calhoun switch from being JQA to Andrew Jackson's VP
6. Which amendment created in 1804 established the policy of placing the VP and President on the same ballot (means that electors vote for both Pres/VP at the same time)?
Twelfth Amendment
7. Why was Henry Clay eliminated as a Presidential hopeful when the election of 1824 went to the House of Representatives? What position did Henry Clay hold in 1824?
He was the fourth runner up (top three); Speaker of the House (home field advantage)
8. Who received the most electoral votes in the Election of 1824, but failed to receive the majority needed to win the presidency?
Andrew Jackson
9. Which two people were involved in the "Corrupt Bargain"?
John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay
10. What position concerning the "corrupt bargain" was supposedly traded in exchange for the presidency? Why was it important?
Secretary of State; Seen as the stepping stone to the presidency
11. What problem did John Quincy Adams's close friends have with his type of Presidential administration?
He only removed twelve public servants from the federal payroll and failed to promote party workers to political offices (didn't take advantage of the patronage system that Andrew Jackson will do in the next election).
12. In the 1820s much of the nation was turning away from Gentry nationalism to what type of ideology?
States' rights and sectionalism (caused by tariffs and slavery)
13. What was meant by the term Gentry nationalism?
How the treaty from the War of 1812 caused the US to think of its self as a great nation
14. What did John Quincy Adams accomplish in his one term as US President?
Not much, he favored Henry Clay's American System, but Congress blocked most of his ideas. He did reduce the debt of the US from 16 million to 5 million which was paid off during Jackson's Presidency.
15. Who will win the Presidency overwhelmingly in the Election of 1828?
Andrew Jackson
16. Who was known as "The Hero" in the early and mid 19th Century? Why?
Andrew Jackson; Battle of New Orleans
17. Which state had the most electoral votes in the 1828 Presidential election? What does that say about that State's population?
New York; largest population in 1828
18. What event will lead Andrew Jackson to distrust and mostly ignore the press during his two-terms as president? (not in book)
The printing of news articles saying his wife was an bigamist (she married Andrew Jackson before divorcing her first husband – but she didn't think she was still married). Rachel Jackson then dies before Andrew Jackson is sworn in as President and he holds a grudge like no other against the press.
19. Who was Jackson's VP candidate in the 1828 election?
John C. Calhoun

20. What event will convince Jackson to distrust his Vice President so much that he chose Martin Van Buren to run with him in the Presidential election of 1832? (Not in book)
Peggy Eaton Affair (Petticoat affair)—John C. Calhoun (VP) and other cabinet members would not invite Peggy Eaton to White House affairs because of her scandalous marriage to John Eaton (Sec. of War). She didn't give enough mourning time after the passing of her 1st husband before marrying John Eaton. Jackson hated this and Martin Van Buren was the only cabinet member to side with Jackson (reason he'll become VP in 1832).
21. In what year was the first formal party convention to nominate a President? Who was the candidate?
1832; Andrew Jackson
22. What was the nickname of Jackson's mansion near Nashville, Tennessee?
The Hermitage
23. What was the name of Andrew Jackson's unofficial cabinet (made up of his friends)? Why did he feel the need to have this cabinet?
Kitchen cabinet; He knew that the US Senate would not confirm who he wanted as his "official" appointments, so he went around the system by meeting with his friends in the White House Kitchen.
24. What is political patronage?
Appointing your friends to governmental positions of power.
25. What president will end political patronage in 1883 with the Pendleton Act? (late 1800s—after an assassination)
Chester A. Arthur
26. What were some of the negative consequences caused by American tariffs?
Drove up prices for all Americans and invited retaliatory tariffs on American agricultural exports
27. This tariff will be considered the "Tariff of Abominations".
Tariff of 1828
28. Why did the South call the tariff the "Yankee tariff"?
The tariff helped to bolster New England manufacturing industries and caused other nations to implement higher tariffs against agriculture—especially cotton.
29. Whose former plantation is now the site of Clemson University?
John C. Calhoun's
30. What aborted slave rebellion took place in Charleston in 1822 (slaves last name)?
Denmark Vesey rebellion
31. What were the "Nullies" attempting to do?
Try and nullify federal acts (tariffs)
32. What did the "Nullies" wear in support of South Carolina?
Palmetto ribbons—Palmetto State
33. What was Andrew Jackson's response to South Carolina's nullification policy?
He said that he would lead forces to invade the state and have the nullifiers hanged. Including hanging John C. Calhoun from the first tree he finds.
34. It was in this year that a mildly protective tariff was implemented.
1816
35. What did the compromise tariff of 1833 do for tariffs? Who was the father of the compromise?
Reduced gradually tariffs by about 10 percent over a period of eight years; Henry Clay
36. These two Indian cases came before the Supreme Court concerning the Cherokees?
Cherokee Nation v. Georgia and Worcester v Georgia
37. What was unique about the removing of the "savage" Cherokee people?
They were possibly the most civilized of the 5 most "civilized" tribes.
38. What is Jackson's reaction to the Supreme Court agreeing that the Cherokees should not be removed from their land?
"John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it."
39. Why did Andrew Jackson want the Indians removed from Georgia? What Bureau was established in 1836 to administer relations with America's original inhabitants?
He did not want a nation to live independent within another nation; Bureau of Indian Affairs

40. Where will the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles be moved to, in order to be “permanently” free from white encroachment? What is the name of the famous trail that the American Indians were moved along?
Oklahoma territory; Trail of Tears (4,000 est. of 16K died)
41. What Indian war of 1832 will Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln be together involved in?
Black Hawk War
42. During this Indian war lasted for seven years with Indians and runaway black slaves used guerrilla war tactics in the swampy Everglades of Florida?
Seminole War
43. This war involving Andrew Jackson was “fought” with Nicholas Biddle?
The Bank War
44. Why did Andrew Jackson feel that the National bank was a threat?
Held too much power and ability to control funds
45. What will Jackson do more than any president up to that point in American history—including the rechartering of the Bank of the US bill?
Veto legislation
46. What will be the first third party in US presidential history?
Anti-Masonic
47. Who did Andrew Jackson defeat in the Presidential election of 1832 by a landslide?
Henry Clay (3X loser as a presidential candidate)
48. What did Andrew Jackson do in 1833 trying to bury the Bank of the US for good?
Removed the federal deposits from its vaults and placed them in his “pet banks”
49. What happens to the buying power of paper money when a “wildcat” bank prints off a large amount of currency?
Causes inflation and a devaluation of the paper money
50. How did Jackson try and counteract the inflationary problems caused by “wildcat” banks?
Issued the Specie Circular—a decree that required all public lands to be purchases with “hard”, or metallic money. BIG MISTAKE
51. What opposition party will be given rise during the Jacksonian period?
Whigs
52. What hand-picked candidate will run on the Democratic ticket of 1836—and win?
Martin Van Buren
53. What were the causes of the Panic of 1837? What nickname will be given to the President because of the Panic of 1837?
Rampant speculation prompted by a mania of get-rich quick schemes. Gamblers in western lands. Fight over the bank war and crop failures; Martin Van Ruin
54. What current system controls the US money supply and interest rates?
Federal Reserve System
55. What two things must new families moving to Texas in 1823 do to make Mexico happy?
Accept the Roman Catholic Church and become properly a citizen of Mexico.
56. These two famous settlers of Texas will be killed at the Alamo by Santa Anna’s forces?
Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie
57. What man became the chief leader and hero of Texas rebels and will defeat Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto?
Sam Houston
58. What is the name given to Mexican residents of Texas?
Tejanos
59. This presidential candidate was known as the “Farmer of North Bend” who had been called from his cabin and his plow to drive the corrupt Jackson spoilsmen from the “presidential palace” in 1840.
William Henry Harrison
60. What was unique about Harrison’s presidential tenure?
Shortest at 1 month (died of pneumonia after giving the longest inaugural speech in US History)
61. What was the campaign slogan of 1840 for the Whig party?
“Tippecanoe, and Tyler too.”

62. What two parties made up the “two-party” system in the Presidential election of 1840?
Democrats and Whigs
63. William Henry Harrison was from the FFV’s. What was the FFV’s?
First Families of Virginia
64. This author saw the conquering of the western frontier as a great democratic virtue and he hailed Jackson as a true hero.
Frederick Jackson Turner
65. Place the following in Chronological Order: Cherokee “Trail of Tears”, Indian Removal Act, Bank of the US expires, Tariff of Abominations, Vesey slave conspiracy, Jackson defeats Clay, House elects John Quincy Adams
Vesey slave conspiracy, House elects John Quincy Adams, Tariff of Abominations, Indian Removal Act, Jackson defeats Clay, Bank of the United States expires, Cherokee Indians removed on “Trail of Tears”

Chapter 14

1. Who will be the first president from beyond the Appalachian Mountains?
Andrew Jackson
2. By 1850, what percentage of Americans were under the age of thirty?
Thirty
3. By the eve of the Civil War the demographic center of the United States was located where?
Ohio River valley
4. Who was James Fennimore Cooper's heroic character?
Natty Bumppo
5. What type of phrase best describes the ideal American during the time period when Andrew Jackson was president?
"Rugged Individualism"
6. This type of system had traders from St. Louis venture to the Rocky Mountain valley who then would wait to trade with the trappers and Indians to arrive with beaver pelts to swap for manufactured goods from the East?
Rendezvous system
7. Who would be one of the first Americans to promote preservation of nature as a deliberate national policy—especially after he saw Sioux Indians in South Dakota recklessly slaughtering buffalo in order to trade the animals' tongues for the white man's whiskey?
George Catlin
8. What was the population of the United States in the 1860 census?
31+ million
9. By 1860, how many states were in the Union?
33
10. What were some of the consequences of urbanization in the mid-19th Century?
Intensified the problems of smelly slums, feeble street lighting, inadequate policing, impure water, foul sewage, ravenous rats, and improper garbage disposal.
11. Which city in 1823 pioneered a sewer system?
Boston
12. Which city in 1842 started to use piped-in water?
New York
13. Why did many Irish come to the United States post-1845?
Potato Famine
14. What two Western European immigrant groups dominated immigration to the United States in the mid-to-late 19th Century?
Irish and Germans
15. What did NINA stand for concerning the Irish in the mid-19th Century?
No Irish Need Apply
16. What primary internal improvement did the Irish help build during and after the Civil War?
Transcontinental Railroad
17. Who were the "Molly Maguires"?
19th Century secret society of Irish coal workers who applied pressure to workers concerning Union Activity.
18. What notable Democratic political machine was located in New York City which gave out patronage in exchange for votes in elections and jobs?
Tammany Hall
19. What was the difference between the German and the Irish who came to the United States in the mid-19th Century?
Germans possessed some skills and a modest amount of material goods.
20. What elementary level program did the Germans introduce to the United States?
Kindergarten
21. Because of the influx of immigrants in the mid-19th Century this political party grew in strength as an anti-immigrant party?
Know-Nothings

22. How did immigration to the United States during the 19th Century change the face of America?
We became one of the most ethnically and racially varied in world history
23. In what year did the country of Germany come into existence?
1871
24. Which group of people settled in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio and reserved baptism for adults, repudiating the tradition of infant baptism practiced by most Europeans?
Amish
25. What invention did Eli Whitney give to Northern industry which revolutionized industry?
Interchangeable parts
26. What invention did Eli Whitney give to Southerners which helped to create “King Cotton”? What famous female helped to financially support the creation of this invention?
Cotton Gin; Catherine Greene
27. What disadvantage did “King Cotton” bring to the South?
Lack of industry and demand for labor-intensive crops
28. This invention gave another strong boost to northern industrialization—especially the Lowell system?
Sewing Machine
29. Why did the clerk of the Patent Office quit his position in 1838?
Thought that everything that could be invented had been
30. Who was responsible for creating the telegraph system?
Samuel Morse
31. What business did the telegraph system put out of business?
Pony Express
32. This group of Americans was especially vulnerable to exploitation by northern labor?
Child labor
33. How did President Van Buren help federal employees?
Established a ten-hour day for federal employees.
34. Why did workers usually lose more strikes than they won in the mid to late 19th Century?
They could replace striking workers with newly arrived immigrants
35. What nicknames were given to workers who replaced striking employees?
“scabs” or “rats”
36. How did the Supreme Court of Massachusetts rule in the case *Commonwealth v. Hunt*?
They said that unions were not illegal conspiracies, provided that their methods were “honorable and peaceful.”
37. These textile mills were located in Massachusetts which gave rise to single women in the workforce?
Lowell factory system
38. Which profession did Catharine Beecher urged women to enter in the mid-19th Century?
Teaching
39. Who was the famous sister of Catharine Beecher? Why was she famous?
Harriet Beecher Stowe—she wrote Uncle Tom’s Cabin
40. Why did the “fertility rate” of White women drop sharply after the Revolutionary War?
Women entered the work force
41. The decision by women to have fewer children in the 19th Century has been called
“domestic feminism”
42. This phrase is associated with women in their typical role as wife, mother and housekeeper?
“Cult of Domesticity”
43. John Deere created what farming innovation in 1837?
Steel Plow
44. What contribution did Cyrus McCormick give to farming?
Mechanical mower-reaper
45. This man is known as the father of the steamboat industry?
Robert Fulton
46. This road system ran from western Maryland to Vandalia in Illinois?
Cumberland Road
47. This road system would be an example of which aspect of Henry Clay’s American System
Building infrastructure in the United States

48. Clinton's Big Ditch is better known as this?
Erie Canal
49. Which group of investors saw NO future in the railroad industry?
Canal backers
50. What was the nickname for the trains?
Iron Horse
51. The first railroad rails were made of what metal? Later they changed to what metal?
Iron—Steel
52. This famous trail started in Omaha, Nebraska and Independence, Missouri and finished in Portland?
Oregon Trail
53. This famous trail started in St. Joseph, Missouri and ended in San Francisco?
California Trail
54. What major religious group settled in Salt Lake City, Utah, and was part of the 2nd Great Awakening?
Mormons or LDS
55. Who is responsible for the religion in #54?
Joseph Smith
56. What was responsible for moving this religious group to Utah?
Brigham Young
57. This gentleman began his career as a fur-trader and then made millions as a real estate speculator in New York?
John Jacob Astor
58. In which state was the first oil well drilled?
Titusville, PA
59. This hard and long burning coal was mined mainly in PA?
Anthracite
60. These two metals were most prevalent in the New Mexico territory.
Gold and Silver
61. Place the following in Chronological order: Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, Pony Express established, First transcontinental telegraph, John Deer introduces the steel plow, Robert Fulton's first steamboat, Industrial Revolution begins in Britain, Erie Canal completed, first railroad in US, Potato Famine in Ireland.
Industrial Rev. in Britain, Eli Whitney and the Cotton gin, Robert Fulton's steamboat, Erie Canal completed, First Railroad in US, John Deer and the steel plow, Potato famine in Ireland, Pony Express established, First transcontinental telegraph.

Chapter 15

1. What is considered the third revolution in the United States during the 19th Century?
The deeply felt commitment to improve the character of ordinary Americans, to make them more upstanding, God-fearing, and literate.
2. What did Ralph Waldo Emerson mean by “there was not “a reading man” who was without some scheme for a new utopia in his “waistcoat pocket”?”
That every read man had a plan for a utopian society in the United States from socialism to free will living.
3. What did Alexis de Tocqueville say about the United States and the Christian religion in the early 19th Century?
“no country in the world where the Christian religion retains a greater influence over the souls of men than in America?”
4. Thomas Paine’s The Age of Reason (1794) is the best example of which type of religion?
Deist
5. What did Thomas Paine reject in his Book The Age of Reason (1794)?
Denied the concept of original sin and denied Christ’s divinity.
6. What did Thomas Paine believe concerning God?
As a Deist he believed in a Supreme Being who had created a knowable universe and endowed human beings with a capacity for moral behavior.
7. Which religion during the 2nd Great Awakening (1800 – 1840) believed that God existed in only one person and not in the orthodox Trinity?
Unitarians
8. Who did the religion in question #7 appeal to most?
Intellectuals whose rationalism and optimism contrasted sharply with the hellfire doctrines of **Calvinism.**
9. How was the 2nd Great Awakening spread across the United States?
“camp meetings”, tent revivals
10. Although the author down played the importance of “getting religion” what were some of the consequences of the 2nd Great Awakening?
Boosted church membership, stimulated a variety of humanitarian reforms such as: Temperance movement, suffrage movement, abolitionist movement (leading to the Civil War). Religion will be instrumental in most every Civil Rights movement.
11. Which two small religious sects reaped the most abundant harvest of souls during the 2nd Great Awakening?
Methodists and Baptists
12. What was a “circuit rider”?
Traveling frontier preacher
13. According to the textbook, who was the greatest of the revival preachers of the 2nd Great Awakening?
Charles Grandison Finney
14. What movements came out of the 2nd Great Awakening which will lead to a change in the United States Constitution?
Abolitionists and Temperance
15. Which amendments to the Constitution were added because of the movements discussed in #14?
13, 14, 15, 18
16. What role did women play in the 2nd Great Awakening?
They formed a host of benevolent and charitable organizations and spearheaded crusades for most, if not all, of the era’s ambitious reforms.
17. Where was the “Burned-Over District” located?
Upstate New York
18. What group in the “Burned-Over District” believed that Christ was coming back on October 22, 1844—and they still exist today?
Adventists
19. According to the text, what were the stages of secession in the United States?
First the churches split, then the political parties split, and then the Union split.

20. Which 2nd Great Awakening religious movement would be considered the Desert Zion in Utah?
Mormons
21. Who created the religious movement in question #20?
Joseph Smith
22. Who would be considered the Moses of that religious movement by moving the group to Utah?
Brigham Young
23. What happened to the creator of that religious movement?
Was killed along with his brother in Carthage, Illinois
24. How did this religious group upset many Americans on their way to Salt Lake City, Utah?
Voting as a unit, openly drilling a militia for defensive purposes, and polygamy
25. Which foul saved this religious group by devouring hoards of crickets in 1848?
Sea Gull
26. When did Utah finally become a state?
1896
27. What took so long for statehood?
They refused to give up polygamy
28. What happened at the Mountain Meadows massacre September 11, 1857?
A group traveling from Arkansas to California were massacred by LDS and American Indians (120 total, 17 children were spared).
29. What great accomplishment took place during the Jacksonian period for suffrage (sorry ladies, it's not you)?
Gain in manhood suffrage for whites
30. What did Jefferson believe about an uneducated nation?
"A civilized nation that was both ignorant and free, never was and never will be."
31. What was Horace Mann's great accomplishment during the mid-19th Century?
Better schoolhouses, longer school terms, higher pay for teachers and an expanded curriculum.
32. What was Noah Webster's contribution to education?
His speller
33. What higher educational goals were accomplished during the 2nd Great Awakening?
Small, denominational, liberal arts colleges in the South and West.
34. Which university will be the 1st public university established in 1819?
University of Virginia
35. Who is considered the father of this university?
Thomas Jefferson
36. Which training facility will open its doors in 1821 to women, with the help of Emma Willard?
Troy Female Seminary located in Troy, New York
37. What college will be established in Ohio in 1837 educating women and black students.
Oberlin College
38. What was the lyceum movement?
A group of speakers who talked on such subjects as science, literature, and moral philosophy
39. What were some of the reasons for the creation of the Temperance movement?
Heavy drinking decreased the efficiency of labor, and increased the danger of accidents occurring at work. It also fouled the sanctity of the family.
40. This Temperance movement was founded in Boston in 1826?
American Temperance Society
41. What was "teetotalism" after?
Total elimination of intoxicants
42. Which state will be the first to pass a law prohibiting the sale and manufacturing of intoxicating liquor? When?
Maine Law 1851
43. The home was the centerpiece of a woman's special sphere according to this doctrine of the early 19th Century.
Cult of domesticity
44. These two women will be the spearhead for the feminist movement in the mid-19th Century.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony

45. These sisters will become famous for championing antislavery.
Sarah and Angelina Grimké
46. What meeting will be held in New York State in 1848 and was most memorable as the first Woman's Rights Convention? What declaration comes out of this convention? (favorite test question)
Seneca Falls Convention; Declaration of Sentiments
47. The woman's rights movement will take a back seat to which campaign in the mid-19th Century?
Anti-slavery movement
48. What movement was started at Brook Farm in Massachusetts in the mid-19th Century?
Transcendentalism
49. Why was the Oneida Community a more radical experiment than Brook Farm?
It practiced free love, birth control and eugenic selection of parents to produce superior offspring.
50. This group of religious leaders were lead by Mother Ann Lee, and prohibited both marriage and sexual relations?
United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, or Shakers
51. This man will chronicled the birds of America?
John Audubon
52. This plague in 1793 in Philadelphia took several thousand lives where you saw, "Bring out your dead!" as the daily cry.
Smallpox
53. Who's religious doctrine said: "I spirit With me never shall stay, We-spirit Makes us happy and gay"?
Oneida Community
54. What was the name of Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia?
Monticello
55. Why was Charles Wilson Peale famous in the early 19th Century?
His painting of Washington.
56. What type of art did the Hudson River school promote?
Human landscapes to romantic mirroring of local landscapes.
57. What famous author published the Knickerbocker's History of New York in 1809?
Washington Irving
58. This famous author wrote about the French and Indian war in The Last of the Mohicans?
James Fenimore Cooper
59. Which theory did transcendentalists reject?
John Locke's theory that knowledge comes to the mind through the senses.
60. Who will be the best-known transcendentalists in the mid to late 19th Century?
Ralph Waldo Emerson
61. Name some of the other writers of the transcendentalist movement.
Henry David Thoreau and Walt Whitman
62. Henry David Thoreau's books influenced this persons to fight against the British in India in the early 20th Century?
Mahatma Gandhi
63. What was Henry David Thoreau jailed in the 1850's?
Failure to pay the poll tax
64. What was Henry David Thoreau response to Ralph Waldo Emerson question: "Why are you here?"
"Why are you not here?"
65. This professor will eventually write the famous poem about Paul Revere.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
66. What famous book will Louisa May Alcott pen in 1868?
Little Women
67. This author penned such books as "The Raven", "The Gall of the House of Usher".
Edgar Allan Poe
68. What was Nathaniel Hawthorne most famous book from 1850?
The Scarlet Letter
69. Herman Melville penned this novel which was difficult for most to read particularly for its length.
Moby Dick
70. Place the following in Chronological Order: Lyceum movement flourishes, Jefferson founds University of Virginia, Hawthorne Publishes The Scarlet Letter, Joseph Smith founds Mormon Church, Second Great Awakening begins, Melville publishes Moby Dick.
Second Great Awakening, Jefferson founds University of Virginia, Joseph Smith and Mormon Church, Lyceum movement, Hawthorne publishes The Scarlet Letter, Melville publishes Moby Dick

Chapter 16

1. Who was responsible for the following speech? What is the title of the speech? Why was it given?
“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”.
Abraham Lincoln; Gettysburg Address; It was to dedicate cemetery to those who lost their lives in the battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
2. What was known as the “peculiar institution” during the mid-1800s?
Slavery
3. Why were conditions for most slaves somewhat livable?
They were very expensive property
4. How did the Federal government try and take steps to check the growth of slavery between the ratification of the US Constitution and the Civil War? What war will affect the growth of slavery the most and will lead to the Civil War? Why?
**Prohibited the further importation of slaves after 1808, declared in the Missouri Compromise of 1820 that the vast western territories secured in the Louisiana Purchase were forever closed to slavery north of the state of Missouri (36’ 30’ line).
Mexican American War; It opened up a vast amount of land for the question of whether a person could move their property with them West.**
5. Which American philosopher made the statement that “Mexico will poison us”?
Ralph Waldo Emerson
6. What pieces of legislation between 1850 and 1861 by the Federal government only forestalled the Civil War? How did that help the North’s cause?
Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, SCOTUS Dred Scott decision, Crittenden Compromise; They allowed the North to build up their army and population in order to fight the South in 1861.
7. What did the South call the American Civil War?
The War for Southern Independence, War of Northern Aggression
8. What did the Civil War do to the power of the Federal Government?
It increased the power and supremacy of the Union by ending slavery and creating the 13, 14, 15 Amendments
9. Which founding father said the following, “Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever.”
Thomas Jefferson
10. What would have been the consequence if Thomas Jefferson or George Washington had freed all of their slaves during their lifetimes?
They would not have been able to afford their lifestyles and probably would not have been important contributors to the creation of our country.
11. How much did an average slave hand cost a Southerner?
\$1,200 or about \$25,000 in current dollars
12. Why will very few Europeans move to the South prior to the Civil War?
The competition for work by the institution of slavery. Slavery really hurt the South and it’s growth of industry.
13. Why would Blacks who owned slaves fight for the South during the Civil War?
They had worked hard to free themselves and now they own slaves which are expensive and a sign of success in the South.
14. What percentage of white southerners owned slaves or belonged to a slave owning family?
25%
15. Why did the “poor white trash” want slavery to continue in the South?
At least there was someone else in a lower class than themselves.
16. Why were Northern Blacks especially hated by the pick-and-shovel Irish immigrants in the mid-1800s?
They competed for menial jobs
17. Why did white southerners potentially have warmer feelings towards blacks than their Northern counterparts?
Most every white southerner was raised by a Black nanny. Such a dichotomy in the South!!!

18. What is meant by the term chattel property?
Movable slave property
19. What was the name given to the offspring of a white master and their female slave?
Mulatto
20. By what standard were you judged to be African American?
If you had one drop of blood
21. What practice will abolitionist decry and Harriet Beecher Stowe exploit in her book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
The break up of the family when selling slaves on the block.
22. What marriage vow was sometimes proclaimed at the wedding of two slaves?
Until death or distance do you part.
23. Who was Denmark Vesey?
A free black who led a revolt in Charleston in 1822 unsuccessfully. He and thirty followers will be hanged.
24. What was the purpose of the American Colonization Society of 1817?
Move the slaves back to Liberia.
25. By 1860 virtually all southern slaves were _____ (sort of) and no connection to Africa.
American born slaves
26. Why did American abolitionists take heart in 1833?
The British freed their slaves in the West Indies
27. Which movement in the mid 1800s inflamed the hearts of many abolitionists against the sin of slavery?
Second Great Awakening
28. Who had a great influence on Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) with his own pamphlet *American Slavery As It Is* (1839)?
Theodore Dwight Weld
29. This man published the newspaper "*The Liberator*" and was a radical abolitionist.
William Lloyd Garrison
30. In 1833, what abolitionist Society was formed with the publisher in #34?
American Anti-Slavery Society
31. She was an abolitionist who spellbound her audiences with her deep, resonant voice and the religious passion with which she condemned the sin of slavery.
Sojourner Truth
32. What was the name of Henry Clay's cousin who was an abolitionist?
Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali's original name)
33. Who was considered the greatest of the black abolitionists prior to the Civil War?
Fredrick Douglass
34. Which parties did the abolitionists back in 1840, 1848, and the 1850s?
Liberty, Free Soil Party, Republicans
35. Where was the Mason-Dixon line?
Between Pennsylvania and Maryland
36. Which slave rebellion took place in 1831 which sent a wave of hysteria over the South?
Nat Turner
37. What doctrine will be used to possibly not follow any federal laws concerning the emancipation of slaves?
Nullification
38. What did Southern whites say about the treatment of workers in the North?
Wage slaves, sweated women and stunted children
39. What resolution will be passed in the House of Representatives in 1836 to stop any debate on the issue of slavery?
Gag rule
40. Why did Northern banks want slavery to continue?
Many Southerners had great sums of money in loans in northern banks.
41. Which Presbyterian minister will be killed in 1837 for his radical stance on slavery?
Elijah Lovejoy

42. Most Americans were against the abolition of slavery, but what issue will most begin to back in the 1850s concerning slavery?
Opposed the extending of slavery into the western territories.
43. Because of their stance on slavery many of the people who will move to the West will be nicknamed _____? This will become a third-party in US politics and will merge into the Republicans in 1854.
Free Soilers
44. Place the following in chronological order: Free Soil Party organized, Nat Turner Rebellion, Eli Whitney's cotton gin, Missouri Compromise, American Colonization Society formed, House of Representatives pass "Gag Rule".
Whitney's cotton gin, American Colonization Society formed, Missouri Compromise, Nat Turner rebellion, "Gag rule", Free Soil Party organized.

Chapter 17

1. President Harrison was said to be hounded to death by Whig spoilsmen. What is a spoilsman?
A person seeking an appointment from the president because of their support in the presidential election.
2. Why did President Harrison catch pneumonia?
He had a two-hour inaugural speech in the dead of winter w/o an overcoat.
3. Who was considered the uncrowned king of the Whigs in the Senate?
Henry Clay
4. What is unique about William Harrison's presidency?
Shortest—1 month
5. Who was President Harrison's Secretary of State?
Daniel Webster
6. What political party was Harrison part of?
Whigs
7. Who coined the phrase manifest destiny? When (Earliest known use of the term)?
John L. O'Sullivan, 1845
8. What was the campaign slogan for President Harrison?
"Tippecanoe and Tyler too"
9. Which future amendment (after 4 presidential assassinations) was created to clear up the question when a president died that the VP becomes the President of the United States?
25th Amendment
10. Why was John Tyler placed on the Presidential ticket in 1840?
To attract the vote of the fringe groups in the South.
11. How was Tyler different from Harrison?
Tyler was more true to Democratic Party principles. He was a Democrat in Whigs clothing!
12. What did Tyler do when Henry Clay tried to have Congress create a centralized bank?
He vetoed the measure twice
13. What did the Whigs start to call John Tyler in spite?
"His Accidency" and an "Executive Ass"
14. What were the tariffs rates lowered to in 1841?
32 percent on dutiable goods
15. What caused the "Aroostook War" in 1846?
Land dispute between the British and American Lumberjacks in the Maine/Canadian area.
16. Which man is responsible for solving the problems which arose in the Aroostook War? What is the name of the treaty?
Daniel Webster—Secretary of State; Webster-Ashburton treaty
17. Which country wanted an independent Texas in 1836? Why?
Britain. They didn't want to have to deal with the American tariffs, but wanted the advantages which Texas could offer.
18. Who will be elected in 1844 upsetting the Whigs?
James K. Polk
19. Which president deserves much of the credit for shepherding Texas into the fold of the US?
John Tyler
20. How did he do this in #19?
He arranged for annexation by a joint resolution. This solution required only a simple majority in both houses of Congress.
21. What dispute will coin the phrase "54° 40' or fight"?
Dispute over Oregon border w/ Great Britain
22. Which President is responsible for acquiring treaties which designated the border with Canada and Mexico along with acquiring Florida and pushing the Russians out of California?
James Monroe—got things done. Jefferson wrote well, Madison spoke well, Monroe got things done.
23. What was "Oregon fever"?
The movement of about five thousand Americans who settled along the South coast of the Columbia River.

24. Along what parallel would the Oregon border be finally settled with the British?
49th Parallel
25. What tiny third party gained support in the 1844 Presidential Election?
Liberty Party
26. Why the tiny third party in question #25 not approve of the annexation of Texas?
The threat of the spread of slavery
27. What joint resolution did President Tyler sign three days before leaving the White House?
The annexation of Texas
28. What did the Walker Tariff of 1846 do to tariff rates?
Lowered them from 32% to 25% and proved to be an excellent revenue producer.
29. What were President Polk's objectives when he became President? Did he achieve his objectives?
He seized the whole southwest from Mexico, Reduced tariffs, made the English sell the Oregon territory, built an independent treasury. Accomplished all of his goals and didn't run for a 2nd term (luckily...he died a couple of months after his presidency).
30. Why were Southerners in favor of the Tariff of 1846?
It lowered tariff rates which meant that European countries would not raise their tariff rates against Southern cotton.
31. What caused the Mexican-American War to begin in 1846?
The American troops sort of provoked the Mexicans, but the Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and attacked General Taylor's command—killing sixteen Americans
32. Why did Abraham Lincoln feel the Mexican War was unconstitutional?
Because the President had sent troops to Mexico rather than Congress
33. What is the alternate name for the Mexican War?
Mr. Polk's War
34. What was the "spot" resolution? Who introduced it?
The "spot" resolution was a request for information as to the precise "spot" on American soil where American blood had been shed. Abraham Lincoln...interesting right, because he will be responsible for the most American deaths in US History! And he killed vampires (just checking to see if you are paying attention)
35. Along what river was the original boundary with Mexico determined before the Mexican War?
Nueces River
36. What man will lead a successful Bear Flag Revolt in California, creating a short-lived California Bear Flag Republic?
John C. Frémont
37. Which General in the Mexican War was known as "Old Rough and Ready"? Why was he nicknamed this?
Zachary Taylor; because he usually incredibly unsoldierly in appearance, but ready to fight.
38. Which General will battle his way up to Mexico City by September of 1847?
Winfield Scott
39. Who will be sent by President Polk to negotiate a treaty with Mexico in 1848?
Nicholas Trist
40. Why does Mr. Hjort call the man in #39 an idiot?
Because Polk wires Trist and asks to acquire all of Mexico and Trist will sign the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo settling the Mexican border along the Rio Grande River. We could have had all of Mexico!!!
41. What treaty ended the Mexican War of 1846-48?
Guadalupe Hidalgo
42. Along what river was the US/Mexican border settled?
Rio Grande
43. Which two eventual leading Civil War Generals served in the Mexican war together?
Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant
44. How did the Marine Corps incorporate the Mexican War into their hymn?
"From the Hall of Montezuma"
45. Who was known as the "Colossus of the North"?
United States

46. What happened at Sutter's Mill, CA in 1848? How did this event effect emigration? Start of the Civil War?
Beginning of the CA gold rush; Cause a land rush West; Could be linked to a cause of the Civil War because the extension of slavery will begin to be debated and eventually leading to the Civil War.
47. What did the failed Wilmot Proviso of 1846 and 1848 stipulate concerning slavery and the newly acquired Mexican land? Was it successful? Why/why not?
That slavery should never exist in any territory wrested from Mexico; Never was successfully passed because of the Southern control of the Senate.
48. Place the following in Chronological order: Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo, Missouri Compromise, Aroostook War, Manifest Destiny, Oregon border is settled with British, Harrison dies after four weeks, US annexes Texas.
Missouri Compromise, Harrison's death, Aroostook War, Manifest Destiny, US annexes Texas, Oregon border settled, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Chapter 18

1. What was a southern “fire eater”?
A Southerner who was very much in support of slavery and its expansion in to the newly acquired Mexican territory.
2. Why did General Lewis Cass have a problem being a candidate for the Democratic platform in 1848?
Because his name rhymed with jackass (symbol of the Democrats).
3. What policy was Lewis Cass best known for in relation to the newly acquired territory from Mexico?
Allowing “Popular Sovereignty” to decide whether slavery would be extended into the new territory.
4. What was the one fatal defect of this policy?
It could spread the blight of slavery
5. Who was the hero of “Buena Vista” who will be elected president in 1848?
Zachary Taylor
6. What political party was he a part of?
Whigs
7. This third party made no bones about their stance on slavery and the newly acquired Mexican Territory.
Free-Soilers
8. What major political party will be formed in 1854 with members from the answers in questions #6 and #7?
Republican Party
9. What process did California skip when they applied for admission to the Union?
They bypassed the territorial stage.
10. What body of Congress was the South concerned about in keeping equal? Why?
Senate; The House would ban slavery (larger population than the South which meant more representatives), but the Senate wouldn't.
11. What was the balance of slave and free states in 1849?
15 each
12. This woman will be most responsible for the Underground Railroad?
Harriet Tubman
13. In what year was the first stringent fugitive-slave law passed by Congress? What did this law concern?
1793; escaped slaves must be returned from the North if law enforcement officials are aware that the slaves were property of Southerners. Most Northerners didn't help return slaves.
14. Who was known as the “immortal trio” in the Senate? What States and region was each of the "trio" from?
Henry Clay—Kentucky (West); Daniel Webster—Massachusetts (East); John C. Calhoun—South Carolina (South)
15. Which was known as the “Great Nullifier”? Why?
John C. Calhoun—he tried to have bills associated with tariffs and slavery nullified.
16. This Compromise will settle the battle over the newly acquired Mexican territory until the Civil War.
Compromise of 1850
17. How did the terms of the Compromise of 1850 favor the North's and South's interests?
North: California admitted as a free state, Territory disputed by Texas and New Mexico to be surrendered to New Mexico, Abolition of the slave trade (but not slavery) in the District of Columbia
South: The remainder of the Mexican Cession area to be formed into the territories of NM and UT w/o restriction on slavery, hence open to popular sovereignty; Texas to receive \$10 million from the gov't as compensation (gave up the Texas antenna) ; A more stringent fugitive-slave law.
18. Who is the father of this Compromise...go figure? Who actually got the bill passed in Congress? How?
Henry Clay; Stephen Douglas; by breaking the Omni-bus bill into sections.

19. What is the conspiracy about the death of Zachary Taylor?
That he was poisoned because he was going to veto the Compromise of 1850 (actually dug him up, but didn't find any proof).
20. Who became president upon the death of Zachary Taylor?
Millard Fillmore
21. What was the nickname of the new fugitive Slave Law of 1850? Why?
"the Bloodhound Bill" It allowed masters to retrieve their escaped slaves with the help of the federal government.
22. Why did this Act cause discomfort in the North?
The people in the North will now be exposed to the harsh reality of slavery and the retrieval of former slaves—some whom were not slaves at all!!!
23. Some states passed "personal liberty laws". What did they allow?
It denied local jails to federal officials and otherwise hampered enforcement of the fugitive slave act.
24. What did the time period between the Compromise of 1850 to the start of the Civil War allow the North to do?
Accumulate the material and moral strength for victory in the Civil War (Uncle Tom's Cabin – 2 years after Compromise).
25. This man will become president in the election of 1852 and was known as the "Fainting General"?
Franklin Pierce
26. What was the Democratic slogan in 1852?
We Polked 'em in '44; we'll Pierce 'em in '52'. Love it and helps you remember who is POTUS in 44 and 52!
27. What doomed the Whigs platform of 1852?
They praised the Compromise of 1850 as a lasting arrangement (Dems didn't like it as much).
28. Which treaty in 1850 will prove later to be a ball and chain concerning the building of the Panama Canal? Why was it considered a ball and chain for the United States? What treaty in 1901 will be signed by the US and Britain that will nullify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty?
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; We promised to very build a canal that would benefit the US over British interest who owned a lot of land in Central America; Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
29. This Commodore will travel to Japan and open up trade with the Orient?
Matthew C. Perry
30. What caused the Japanese to stop and gawk when the Commodore disembarked from his ship and met the Japanese minister?
A black man carrying the flag of their ship. Probably first man of color they had ever seen.
31. The hopeful expansion of slavery to this Spanish owned Caribbean country will cause many of the "best families" of the South to lose family members?
Cuba
32. Hoping to spread slavery south what did the Ostend Manifesto try and do for the United States?
Purchase Cuba for \$120 million
33. Who leaked the secret information about the Ostend Manifesto to the press which embarrassed Franklin Pierce?
Free Soil Party members
34. Who was responsible for the arrangement of the Gadsden Purchase? Why was he?
Jefferson Davis; He saw the need for a southern route for a railroad.
35. What state will be affected most by the Gadsden Purchase in the future?
AZ baby!!!
36. This politician from Illinois will be known as the "Little Giant" and will be the father of what famous Act in 1854?
Stephen A. Douglas; Kansas-Nebraska Act
37. What did the Act in #36 propose?
It would slice the Territory of Nebraska into two territories of Kansas and Nebraska and slavery would be settled by popular sovereignty.
38. What massacre will take place in 1856 because of the Kansas/Nebraska Act? Who was the leader of the massacre (radical abolitionist)?
Pottawatomie Massacre; John Brown

39. What former Compromises did the Kansas-Nebraska Act come into conflict with formally and informally? How did it?
**Compromise of 1820--Because slavery was supposed to closed above the 36° 30' line.
Compromise of 1850 by northern opinion repealing the fugitive slave act indirectly.**
40. Which Democratic president will be elected in 1856 (only president from PA)? How long will it be until another Democrat will be elected President? Who will it be?
James Buchanan, 28 years, Grover Cleveland
41. The Republican Party got its start mainly in what two states in 1854?
Wisconsin and Michigan
42. When the Republican Party emerged in _____, it combined the following parties:
1856; disgruntled Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and other foes of the K/N Act.
43. Was the Republican Party ever considered a third party? Why/Why not?
No. Because of its rapid ascension.
44. Place the following in chronological order: Kansas-Nebraska Act, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Compromise of 1850, Gadsden Purchase, California gold rush, Compromise of 1820, Hartford Convention.
Hartford Convention, 1820, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, CA gold rush, Compromise of 1850, Gadsden Purchase, Kansas-Nebraska Act

Chapter 19

1. Who was the author responsible, according to Abe Lincoln for the Civil War?
Harriet Beecher Stowe
2. What was the name of the book responsible for the start of the Civil War?
Uncle Tom's Cabin
3. Why was the book responsible for the start of the war?
It brought the horrors of slavery home to the North along with showing the breakup of the family unit by slavery.
4. Who did the author claim wrote the book?
God
5. What famous movement during the 1820s will lead to the creation of the book listed in #2? (**getting tired of this question...better not forget it on essays!!!**)
Second Great Awakening
6. What is wrong with the derogatory saying in the African-American community, "Your just an Uncle Tom"?
Uncle Tom was the hero in the story. A Christ-like character taking the punishment for others.
7. What other trouble-brewing book appeared in 1857 that stated the nonslaveholding whites were the ones who suffered most from the millstone of slavery?
The Impending Crisis of the South
8. Who was the author of the book in #7?
Hinton R. Helper
9. What was a "Beecher Bible" in relation to Kansas? Why did they get that name?
Nickname for the Sharps rifle; they shipped rifles to Kansas in boxes labeled bibles.
10. Where did the "border ruffians" come from which poured into Kansas in 1855?
Missouri
11. What was the purpose of the "border ruffians"?
They were trying to bring slavery to Kansas by popular sovereignty
12. Which man will be responsible for the Pottawatomie Massacre on May 24, 1856?
John Brown
13. This document said people could vote against slavery, but one provision stated that slave owners were permitted to keep their slaves which they already possessed.
Lecompton Constitution
14. Was this document passed? How successful was it?
The Lecompton Constitution was a tricky document made up by proslaverites that did not allow for the people to vote for or against it but as a whole to vote with slavery or without it. Even if they voted against it, the slave owners who already owned slaves would be protected. So, technically, whatever the outcome of the Lecompton Constitution stated, there would still be black bondage in Kansas. Because of this, infuriated free-soilers boycotted the polls and therefore; the proslaverites left by themselves approved the Lecompton Constitution with slavery. Buchanan approved the Lecompton Constitution while senator Stephen A. Douglas thought of it as fraudulent. Kansas will become a state in 1861 after the South seceded from the Union.
15. Who will be known as the "Little Giant" and supporter of popular sovereignty?
Stephen Douglas
16. Why was Congressman Preston S. Brooks known as "Bully Brooks"?
He beat Charles Sumner with a cane on the floor of the US Senate
17. What happened to Brooks cane? What did some Southern admirers do for Brooks?
It broke, luckily for Sumner. The Southerners sent Brooks many replacements including gold-headed ones.
18. What was the nickname given to the victim in the incident described in question #17?
"Bleeding Sumner"
19. What was the nickname in #19 taken from?
"Bleeding Kansas"
20. Which presidential candidate will be known as "Old Buck"?
James Buchanan

21. Which presidential candidate of 1856 was known as “The Pathfinder”?
John C. Frémont
22. What was the Republican platform in the 1856 presidential election?
They did not want the extension of slavery into the new territories.
23. What was the Democrat platform in the 1856 presidential election?
Popular sovereignty
24. With the influx of immigrants from Germany and Ireland during the 1840s, what political party will be formed?
American party
25. What will be the nickname for the political party described in #25? Why?
“Know-nothings”; Because they would answer every question about being anti-immigrant with “I know nothing”.
26. Why did John C. Frémont lose the presidential election of 1856?
Doubts as to his honesty, capacity and sound judgment
27. According to the text, why was it a good thing that the Republicans lost the presidential election of 1856?
They were more willing in 1856 to let the South depart in peace than in 1860
28. What was the principle of the lawsuit brought by Dred Scott in 1857?
He had lived in Illinois which was a free state which means that he should be granted his freedom.
29. Why did the Supreme Court rule against Dred Scott?
They said that he did not have standing because blacks were not citizens.
30. What were the consequences of the Dred Scott decision?
Nullified the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and denied citizenship to Black people
31. Who will be known as the Illinois Rail-Splitter?
Abe Lincoln
32. What famous question in the Lincoln/Douglas debates did Lincoln ask Douglas concerning popular sovereignty and the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott?
Suppose the people of a territory should vote slavery down? But SCOTUS said that they could not. Who would prevail, the Court or the people?
33. What was Douglas’s answer to Lincoln? What did his answer come to be known as?
He said that the people would win because there never has been a time when the Courts overruled heavy support. “Freeport Doctrine”. Right, can you say Obamacare
34. Who eventually won the Senate seat in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoln?
Douglas—luckily
35. What was the format for the Lincoln/Douglas debates? How many were there?
First man spoke for hour, 2nd for an hour an half, 1st again for 30 mins. There were 7 debates.
36. What was ironic about the first man to be killed by John Brown’s men at Harpers Ferry, October 1859?
He was a freed black man
37. What eventually will happen to John Brown after he is captured by US Marines at Harper’s Ferry?
He will be hanged
38. Which Democrat will the Southern “fire eaters” regard as a traitor in the presidential election of 1860?
Stephen Douglas
39. Lincoln won every vote of the free states available except 3 from this northern State.
New Jersey
40. What two other Democrat candidates ran in the 1860 presidential election?
John Breckinridge and John Bell
41. Which state will be the first to secede from the union following the election of 1860?
South Carolina
42. What percentage of the voting population didn’t vote for Abe Lincoln in 1860?
60%
43. Which six states will secede in early 1861? And then followed by what other four by April 1861?
Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia, NC, Tennessee, Arkansas

44. Who will be elected the president of the South?
Jefferson Davis
45. What will be the last failed compromise before the Civil War broke out?
Crittenden compromise
46. What did the compromise say?
Proposed amendments to the Constitution that were designed to appease the South. Slavery in the territories was to be prohibited north of 36° 30', but south of that line it was to be given federal protection in all territories existing on "hereafter to be acquired" (such as Cuba).
47. Was Lincoln in favor of this compromise?
No
48. Which document and man will both the North and South claim represents their values?
Declaration of Independence and George Washington
49. Place the following events in Chronological Order: Uncle Tom's Cabin, South Carolina secedes, Civil War in Kansas, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Pottawatomie Massacre, Dred Scott Decision.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Pottawatomie Massacre, Civil War in Kansas, Dred Scott decision, Lincoln-Douglas debates, South Carolina secedes.

Chapter 20

1. What did Lincoln mean by, “Physically speaking, we cannot separate”?
The South can never secede, they are part of the continent.
2. Why was Ft. Sumter so important to the Southerners?
It was in the middle of Charleston harbor and it could hurt the importation of goods in a blockade.
3. What did Lincoln do which might have prompted the bombardment of Fr. Sumter?
He notified the South Carolinians that an expedition would be sent to provision the garrison, not reinforce it, but the South thought this might be for reinforcements—oops.
4. On what day was Ft. Sumter attacked (official start of Civil War)?
April 12, 1861
5. What rallying cries came from the attack in South Carolina?
“Remember Fort Sumter” and “Save the Union”
6. What was meant by the statement: “Wayward sisters, depart in peace”?
Let the South go w/o a fight
7. What did Lincoln do on April 15, 1861 which caused the South ready for a fight?
Issued a call to the states for seventy-five thousand militiamen and volunteers.
8. What four states will join with the other seven seceding states in April of 1861?
Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina
9. What city became the capital of the Southern Confederacy?
Richmond, Virginia
10. Why did the new capital of the Southern Confederacy give cause for alarm in the North?
It was only 150 miles to the South of Washington DC
11. Which four Border States will remain with the Union when the Civil War breaks out?
Missouri, Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland
12. What State will later secede from a Southern strong hold to become another border state?
West Virginia
13. Why was the State of Kentucky important for the Union to keep?
The Ohio River flowed along the northern border of Kentucky and the two navigable tributaries, the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers penetrated deep into the heart of Dixie.
14. What did Lincoln feel obliged to declare publicly right from the beginning of the Civil War?
That he was fighting for the preservation of the Union—not the emancipation of slaves.
15. Why did Lincoln feel the need to publicly state his reasons for fighting the Civil War?
To make sure that the Border States would stay loyal to the Union. Without them the South would have grown much stronger.
16. Why was the “Butternut” region of Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois opposed to emancipation of the slaves?
Southerners had settled this area and brought their racial prejudices with them.
17. In the Indian Territory, most of the Five Civilized Tribes sided with whom during the Civil War—oops!!!?
Confederacy
18. Name the Five Civilized Tribes located in the Oklahoma territory.
Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaw and Seminoles
19. Which Native American tribes sided with the Union?
A rival faction of Cherokees and most of the Plains Indians
20. Name the two “brothers” who fought each other in the Civil War?
Billy Yank and Johnny Reb
21. What was unique about Senator Crittenden of Kentucky and his two sons’?
One was a general in the Union while the other was a general for the Confederacy
22. How did the Civil War divide Lincoln’s own family?
His Kentucky-born wife had four brothers who fought for the Confederacy
23. What was the name of Lincoln’s wife? What was the problem with her during the Civil War?
Mary Todd Lincoln. She decided to refurbish the White House costing the taxpayers a lot of money. Very bad timing with a VERY expensive war going on. Her favorite was to replace the China.

24. Who will serve as one of the youngest general in the Union forces, but later will be killed at Little Bighorn in 1876 by Sitting Bull? Who was the youngest general in US History?
George Armstrong Custer; Balusha Pennypacker from PA (20 years old, 5th cousin of Custer)
25. What advantages did the Confederacy have at the beginning of the Civil War?
Fighting a defensive battle. North had to invade the vast territory and drag it back into the Union. South did not have to win the war in order to win its independence—fight to a draw. They were fighting on their home soil (home field advantage) and they were fighting for their own self-determination and preservation of their life style. At the beginning the South had better Generals (Lee and Jackson).
26. This legendary Confederate general lost his life as a result of accidental injuries he suffered in the Battle of Chancellorsville—GREAT loss for the South and possible reason for loss in the Civil War?
Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
27. How did the soldier in #26 get his nickname?
During the first Battle of Bull Run his soldiers never moved like a stone wall—and they were victorious.
28. Whom did Lincoln unofficially offer the command of the Northern troops to at the outbreak of the Civil War?
Robert E. Lee
29. Why did the soldier refuse?
Lee felt honor-bound to go with his native state Virginia
30. What was the major disadvantage which the South faced?
They were an agricultural society—not industrialized to produce war material
31. What advantages did the North have at the Outbreak of war in 1861?
Larger economy (factory based economy), larger population, controlled the seas, more immigrants were moving to the North.
32. What was the major problem with trying to dethroning King Cotton in the South during the Civil War?
The British textile mills depended on the American South for 75 percent of their cotton supplies
33. How was this problem solved in the first couple of years of the war?
The South had exported so much Cotton between 1857 – 1860 that they had created a surplus in Britain. Americans who sent over several cargoes of foodstuffs solved the hunger. Also the Union captured or bought considerable supplies of cotton and shipped them to Britain.
34. Why did the Union go to great lengths to keep Britain happy during the Civil War?
They did not want Britain or France to formally recognize the South. This would mean they would be considered an independent nation and would kill Lincoln’s idea that the South never seceded. VERY IMPORTANT CONCEPT TO REMEMBER!!!
35. What would be the first major crisis with Britain during the Civil War?
The Trent Affair—where the Trent steamer was forced to stop and two Confederate diplomats bound for Europe were taken off the ship. The two men were released.
36. What was the final Anglo-American crisis?
They building of two Confederate warships in the John Laird and Sons in Great Britain.
37. Who were the “Green Shirts” who invaded Canada in 1866 and 1870?
Small Irish bands which wanted revenge for English infringement of the North during the Civil War
38. How did France take advantage of the Civil War in Mexico?
Napoleon III installed Austrian archduke Maximilian, as emperor of Mexico.
39. When the French installed Maximilian as emperor of Mexico what Doctrine did they violate?
Monroe
40. What eventually happened to Max?
He was killed by a Mexican firing squad in 1867 when the French left him defenseless.

41. What constitutional issues will be in question during the Civil War?
Lincoln will proclaim a blockade of the Southern ports (Supreme Court said that this was ok); He arbitrarily increased the size of the Federal army (Congress only has this power); He directed the secretary of the Treasury to advance \$2 million w/o appropriation or security to three private citizens for military purposes (again Congress' power); Lincoln suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus—which states that you can hold a person captive w/o informing him/her of the charges (only Congress again); Certain newspapers were closed and their editors were arrested on the grounds of obstructing the war.
42. What did Congress pass for the first time on a nationwide scale to increase the size of the Army?
Federal conscription law (Draft)
43. Who were the “Three-hundred-dollar men”?
Men who could serve for someone drafted but were paid \$300 for their service.
44. How did the phrase “a rich man’s war, but a poor man’s fight” get started?
With both sides allowing the wealthy to pay their way out of the draft, only the poor ended up fighting.
45. What would be the current value of \$300 today?
\$6,162.80
46. As the economic stresses of the war hit the North, how did they finance the war?
Through higher tariffs, excise on tobacco and alcohol, issued the first income tax., and borrowing was the largest way the North raised money.
47. What was the financial landmark of the war for the North?
National Banking System which issued a standard bank-note
48. What economic condition affected the South the most?
Their ever growing inflation rate—by wars end it was 9,000%.
49. How did women contribute to the North’s victory?
Raised money to help soldiers and their families by sale of made goods, served as workers in the government and tended to the wounded as nurses
50. Who were the two most famous nurses during the Civil War?
Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix.
51. Place the following in chronological order: Alabama sunk by Union warship, Homestead Act, Fort Sumter fired upon, National Banking System established.
Fort Sumter fired upon, Homestead Act, National Banking System established, Alabama sunk

Chapter 21

1. By 1862 what was the paramount struggle in the Civil War according to Lincoln?
Preservation of the Union
2. After what battle will both the North and South realize this is not going to be a “Ninety-Day War”?
First Battle of Bull Run or known as Battle of Manassas.
3. Which Confederate soldier will be most responsible for their victory in this battle?
Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
4. Why was the South unable to take advantage of the North after this battle (march to Washington DC)?
They were too exhausted or disorganized and not ready for the overwhelming victory they achieved.
5. Why was this defeat good for the Union?
It dispelled all illusions of a one-punch war and caused the Northerners to buckle down to the staggering task at hand.
6. Which Union General will be called a “Young Napoleon”, but had a major problem—what was it?
George McClellan. He was a perfectionist who seemed never to make a move.
7. Why is it a good thing that the North didn’t win the war too quickly?
We possibly would have return to the status quo with the “peculiar institution” still in existence.
8. Describe the six components of the Unions plan for Total War.
1st: slowly suffocate the South by blockading its coasts; 2nd: liberate the slaves and hence undermine the very economic foundation of the Old South; 3rd: cut the Confederacy in half by seizing control of the Mississippi River; 4th: chop the Confederacy to pieces by sending troops through Georgia and the Carolinas; 5th: decapitate it by capturing its capital at Richmond; and 6th: try everywhere to engage the enemy’s main strength and to grind it into submission.
9. Who had the idea for the sixth component of the Unions plan for Total War? Why was this necessary?
Ulysses Grant’s. They needed to break the South’s spirit to fight.
10. What was unique about both ships the Merrimack and the Monitor?
They were Iron clad ships
11. What advantage did the Monitor have over the Merrimack?
A 360° turret to fire from with iron doors which closed when the cannons were reloading (protecting the sailors against shots to the whole left from the cannons).
12. Which ship was victorious in the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack?
Neither
13. What was the name of the pivotal battle of 1862 which will allow Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation on Jan. 1, 1863? Why was it pivotal?
Antietam; Kept European intervention out of the war.
14. What fortunate turn of events helped the Union to be victorious at this battle?
Two Union soldiers found a copy of Lee’s battle plans—oops!
15. If the South would have been victorious at Antietam, what American Revolutionary battle could this be comparable to? Why?
Saratoga. French join the battle for American Independence
16. How many Confederate and Union soldiers were lost in twelve-hours of fighting at Antietam Creek?
21,000+
17. Which slaves did the Emancipation Proclamation free? Why not all?
It freed the slaves in the South. Lincoln couldn’t free all because the Border States might have left the Union. He also didn’t think that he had the authority to free the slaves. For this reason the 13th Amendment will be pushed through Congress in 1865.
18. Which Amendment will eventually free all of the slaves in the US?
13th
19. What did the Proclamation give to the Union?
A moral purpose for the war and changed the goal—sort of.

20. "Honest old Abe, when the war first began, Denied abolition was part of his plan; Honest old Abe has since made a decree, The war must go on till the slaves are all free. As both can't be honest, will someone tell how, If honest Abe then, he is honest Abe now" describes the reaction of who to the Emancipation Proclamation?
"Butternut" regions and the Border States
21. What regiment will consist mainly of Colored Men who fought in the Civil War?
54th Massachusetts Volunteers Regiment
22. How many Congressional Medals of Honor did Colored troops receive during the Civil War?
22
23. Who will lead the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment?
Robert Gould Shaw
24. Which branch of the Union army allowed blacks to enlist first?
Navy
25. Why was there a vengeful cry to "Remember Fort Pillow" by black troops?
Because several black soldiers were massacred after they had formally surrendered at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.
26. How did pride, prejudice and principle cost the south a possible win in the Civil War?
They didn't enlist slaves until a month before the war ended.
27. How were slaves vital to the Southern war effort?
They kept the farms going while the white men fought.
28. What was the general problem faced the leadership of the Union army?
Finding a good General to lead the Union army (until Grant).
29. Who becomes the saving grace for the Union army? What was Lincoln's reaction to hearing that this general had a drinking problem?
Ulysses S. Grant; "Find out what Grant drinks and send a barrel of it to each of my other generals!"
30. Which battles are considered the turning point for the Union in 1863? Why?
Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The British stopped delivery of the Laird rams to the Confederates and the French killed a deal for the sale of six naval vessels.
31. What fateful charge will be the high and low tide of the Confederacy? Why?
General Pickett's charge. It defined both the northernmost point reached by any significant Southern force and the last real chance for the Confederates, but it failed.
32. What famous speech by Lincoln finished, "that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall have a new birth of freedom; and that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth."?
Gettysburg Address
33. Which Union General will be place in charge of splitting the Confederacy into two?
William Tecumseh Sherman
34. What will this Union General be best remembered for?
The burning of Atlanta and his scorched Earth policy
35. Which member of Lincoln's cabinet will express public criticism of his running of the Civil War?
Secretary of Treasury – Salmon Chase
36. Who were the "Copperheads" in the North?
They were Democrats who openly obstructed the war through attacks against the draft, against Lincoln, and especially against emancipation.
37. Who did Abraham Lincoln chose as his Vice-Presidential candidate in the election of 1864 to help balance the ticket? Why?
Andrew Johnson; Only Democrat Senator from Tennessee who stayed with the Union.
38. Why did Lincoln choose this man?
To attract the War Democrats and the voters in the Border States.
39. Who was Lincoln's Democrat opponent in the election of 1864?
George McClellan
40. What was the Electoral College vote in the 1864 Presidential election? What US General delivered Lincoln victories in the South, especially Atlanta, GA which convinced people to support Lincoln's reelection?
212 Lincoln to 21 McClellan; William Sherman

41. It was after these two battles that Grant will get his nickname “Blood and Guts” and “Grant the Butcher”
Wilderness Campaign and Cold Harbor
42. At what courthouse will Lee and Grant finally meet on April 9, 1865 to end the Civil War (not far from the first Bull Run Battle field)?
Appomattox
43. What was unique about the day that the Civil War ended at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865?
It’s Palm Sunday
44. What generous terms did Grant give the Confederates?
Allowed them to keep their own horses and guns.
45. What tragic event will take place on April 14, 1865? What Christian holiday was April 14th, 1865?
Lincoln will be assassinated; Good Friday (Lincoln is seen as a Christ-like figure).
46. Who will assassinate Lincoln?
John Wilkes Booth
47. Where will the assassination take place?
Ford’s theatre
48. What restaurant currently sits next to this famous place?
Hard Rock Café
49. What did the assassination do for the North in relation to the South?
It increased the bitterness, since it was rumored that Jefferson Davis had plotted it.
50. How many men lost their lives during the Civil War?
600,000+
51. Like WWI 50 years later, what is the major loss for the United States during the Civil War?
A nation lost the cream of its young manhood and potential leadership for a generation.
52. What two issues will be laid to rest because of the Civil War?
Nullification and Secession
53. Place the following battle of the Civil War in chronological order: Gettysburg, Vicksburg, First Battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Sherman’s “March to the Sea”, Shiloh, Ft. Sumter, Grant’s Wilderness Campaign, Lee surrenders at Appomattox.
Ft. Sumter, First Battle of Bull Run, Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Sherman’s “March to the Sea”, Grant’s Wilderness Campaign, Lee surrenders at Appomattox.

Chapter 22

1. “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wound, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

Who stated the above quotation? When was it stated? What was meant by the first three lines (With malice toward...bind up the nation’s wounds)?

Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural—March 4, 1865, That the South should be allowed back into the Union w/o much punishment.

2. Why was Jefferson Davis released from a Virginia prison shortly after the Civil War?
No Virginia jury would convict him
3. What punishment did Southern leaders face following the Civil War?
Northerners wanted to punish them, but Andrew Johnson pardoned them in 1868 (Christmas present).
4. When was Jefferson Davis’s citizenship finally restored?
More than a century later
5. “Hell has laid her egg, and right here it hatched” describes what cities situation after the Civil War in the South? Who was most responsible for this damage?
Atlanta/ William T. Sherman
6. In what year will the seceded states produce as large a cotton crop as it did in 1860?
1870
7. What amount of money was lost by the planter aristocracy when their slaves were granted their freedom?
2 billion
8. Which two legal bodies did Southerners recognize as the only ones which could grant slaves their freedom?
State legislatures or the Supreme Court
9. A great migration of African-Americans from 1878 to 1880 (twenty-five thousand) moved from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi to which state?
Kansas
10. What became the focus of the black community life in the years following emancipation?
Church
11. According to a North Carolina education society what was going to be considered the first proof independence?
A schoolhouse
12. Which group of people came to help educate the newly freed slaves in the South?
Northern White women
13. What governmental agency was created to help the overwhelmingly unskilled, unlettered, without property or money, and with scant knowledge of how to survive as free people?
Freedmen’s Bureau
14. What was this government agency supposed to provide for the former slaves and white refugees?
Provide food, clothing, medical care, and education.
15. Which was the most successful?
Education
16. What great achievement was Oliver O. Howard known for?
Created Howard University in Washington DC
17. What promise by William Sherman in Special Field Order No. 15 was taken erroneously by many freed slaves as a promise by the US government that it was going to deliver what to them? (hint: name of Spike Lee’s film company)
40 Acres and a mule (this is why Spike Lee should study history)
18. Who was somewhat responsible for the inaction by the Freedmen’s Bureau? Why?
Andrew Johnson. Believed in the white-supremacist views (believed Tennessee should be all white)

19. What was unique about Andrew Johnson becoming President that was different from former presidents?
Came from very humble beginnings in Tennessee and he never attended school. He taught himself to read and was a tailor at the age of ten.
20. What was Lincoln's plan for reconstruction?
He had a 10% plan. It decreed that a state could be reintegrated into the Union when 10 percent of its voters in the presidential election of 1860 had taken an oath of allegiance and pledged to abide by emancipation.
21. What did the Radical Republicans propose as their plan for reconstruction?
They wanted a 50% state's voters oath of allegiance and demanded stronger safeguards for emancipation than Lincoln's.
22. What was the bill called that tried to implement the Radical Republican plan for reconstruction?
Wade-Davis Bill
23. What happened to that bill? Explain
It was "pocket-vetoed" by Lincoln. A pocket veto is when the president refused to sign a bill (with in ten days of receiving the bill) and Congress adjourns.
24. How was Congress's opinion different from Lincoln's perception of the South?
Congress said that the South left the Union—"committing suicide".
25. Why was this difference important concerning reconstruction?
If the states left the Union, according to Congress they could only be re-admitted as "conquered provinces" according to conditions that Congress decrees.
26. What plan for reconstruction did Andrew Johnson favor?
10% plan. He called for special state conventions, which were required to repeal the ordinances of secession, repudiate all Confederate debts, and ratify the slave-freeing Thirteenth Amendment.
27. What was the purpose of the southern "Black Codes"?
To try and keep the labor force needed to produce King Cotton and to restore as nearly as possible the pre-emancipation system of race relations.
28. When most Black Codes were repealed, what type of lifestyle did thousands of impoverished former slaves fall into?
Sharecropper families (this became a cycle of debt because the former slave could never pay off his debt to the farm owner).
29. What will shock and disgust many Republicans in Congress after the Civil War?
By December of 1865 many former Confederate leaders were on hand to claim their seats back.
30. What acts was passed which allowed for the establishment of agricultural colleges?
Morrill Land Act
31. What great transportation project was started during the Civil War?
Creating a transcontinental railroad.
32. Why did many Republicans raise angry voices in when there was a full counting of the free blacks in the South?
Rebel states were entitled to twelve more votes in Congress, and twelve more presidential electoral votes.
33. What did Andrew Johnson announce on December 6, 1865 concerning rebellious states?
That they had satisfied his conditions for admission back into the Union.
34. What Bill will be passed by Congress in March 1866, but later vetoed by Johnson?
Civil Rights Bill
35. How did the Bill become law?
Congress over-rod his veto
36. Even though nullification was "dead" why did Congress following through with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which mirrored the Civil Rights Bill of 1866?
They felt that it was needed in order to guarantee justice since the Constitution was the Supreme Law of the Land.

37. What were the 4 aspects of the 14th Amendment according to the textbook?
Established the policy of Naturalization (who are citizens—solving the Dred Scott decision); 2. When a state denies citizens the vote, its representation shall be reduced; 3. Disqualified from federal and state office former Confederates who as federal officeholders had once sworn “to support the Constitution of the US; 4. Guaranteed the federal debt, but repudiated all Confederate debt.
38. What were the election results of the 1866 Congressional election?
The Republicans had rolled up more than a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress.
39. Who led the Radical Republicans in the US Senate?
Charles Sumner
40. Who led the Radical Republicans in the US House of Representatives?
Thaddeus Stevens
41. What did the Reconstruction Act of 1867 do to the South?
Divided it into 5 military districts. It required that the readmission of seceded states to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.
42. How did the Radical Republicans help bring about black suffrage in the South?
Passing the 15th Amendment
43. What group was disappointed with this Amendment? Why?
Women—Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Why not take care of all suffrage issues at once...sorry you must wait 50 years ladies!
44. Which great black leader said that this amendment must address black needs 1st?
Fredrick Douglas
45. What principle did the SCOTUS case Ex parte Milligan (1866) establish?
Military tribunals could not try civilians, even during wartime, when areas where the civil courts were open.
46. Who were the “bluebellies” in the South?
Union soldiers enforcing federal laws.
47. Who were the Southern “Redeemers”?
People who start to establish the “solid” South for the Democratic Party for the next 150 years.
48. How many years separate black suffrage from women’s suffrage?
50 years
49. Between 1868 and 1876, how many black men were elected to the House and Senate?
16
50. What was the name of the first black US Senators from Mississippi?
Hiram Revels and Blanche K. Bruce
51. What was meant by the Southern term “scalawag”?
Southerners who often supported the Republicans in the South
52. What was meant by the term “carpetbaggers”?
Northerners who had packed all their worldly goods into a carpetbag suitcase at war’s end and had come South to seek personal power and profit.
53. What group was founded in Tennessee in 1866?
KKK
54. What Acts will be passed in 1870 and 1871 to counteract the group in question #55? Who was POTUS when these acts were signed into law?
Force Acts better known as the KKK Acts; Ulysses S. Grant
55. How did the Tenure of Office Act limit the president’s power? Why was this Act passed?
The president couldn’t remove an appointee w/o the consent of the Senate. It was passed to protect Republican appointees by Lincoln.
56. Whom did Andrew Johnson dismiss in “violation” of this Act?
Edward Stanton—Secretary of War
57. What was Congress’s reaction to this violation?
The House impeached Andrew Johnson
58. Who has the power to impeach the president?
House of Representatives

59. Once the POTUS is impeached who then tries POTUS? What be the vote total in order to remove POTUS from office?
The US Senate; 2/3 vote by the Senate
60. Who is the trial judge in an impeachment hearing?
Supreme Court Chief Justice
61. Why was President Johnson Impeached?
Violation of the Tenure of Office Act
62. Was Johnson convicted?
No, by one vote!!!
63. Why was President Clinton impeached in 1998?
Lying under oath.
64. Was President Clinton convicted?
No, 50 senators (out of 100) voted guilty on the obstruction charge and 45 on the perjury charge. Clinton was, thus, 17 votes shy of being removed from office on the former charge in the Senate.
65. What is better known as “Seward’s folly”?
The purchase of Alaska in 1867
66. How much was the purchase?
7.2 million
67. Why did the purchase take place?
Russia did not want Alaska to fall into the hand of Great Britain and they had supported the Union during the Civil War.
68. According to the text, despite good intentions by Republicans, the Old South was in many ways was more _____ than _____?
Resurrected – Reconstructed

End of 1st Semester Chapter Questions

Chapter 23

1. What was the population of the United States in 1870? 1800?
39 million; 4 million
2. What major problem did Ulysses S. Grant face as the Republican nominee and future President of the United States?
No experience in politics
3. What was the Republican party platform for the election of 1868?
Continued Reconstruction of the South under the steel of federal bayonets.
4. What famous phrase did Grant utter concerning his election of 1868?
“Let us have peace.”
5. What political tactic did the Republicans use in the presidential election of 1868?
“Waving the Bloody Shirt”
6. What was meant by the answer in #5?
Reviving gory memories of the Civil War. “Vote as You shot”.
7. What three state did not cast votes in the election of 1868? Why?
Texas, Mississippi, Virginia—not returned to the Union yet.
8. Who probably was most responsible for Grant’s victory in 1868?
500,000 former slaves in the South
9. Which two men crafted a plot in 1869 to corner the gold market by bribing Grant’s brother-in-law with \$25,000?
“Jubilee Jim” Fisk and Jay Gould
10. Which political boss ran Tammany Hall in NYC?
William “Boss” Tweed
11. Which political party was associated with Tammany Hall?
Democratic party
12. Which man was responsible for heading the prosecution of the head of Tammany Hall?
Samuel J. Tilden
13. What cartoonist became famous for his caricatures of Boss Tweed?
Thomas Nast
14. This scandal happened before President Grant took office, but will be blamed on his administration. It involved the forming of a construction company and then cleverly hiring the same construction company at inflated prices to build the railroad line, earning dividends as high as 348%--nice turn on your money.
Crédit Mobilier scandal
15. This scandal in the Grant administration robbed the Treasury of millions in excise-tax revenues.
Whiskey Ring
16. This scandal saw Grant’s Secretary of War William Belknap take bribes from suppliers to Indian Reservations and later had to resign from office.
“Indian scandal”
17. What was the slogan of the Liberal Republicans in the election of 1872?
“Turn the Rascals Out and end the military Reconstruction”
18. What caused the Panic of 1873?
Overreaching promoters of railroad track and land speculation caused Bankers to make imprudent loans to finance these enterprises. People were unable to pay and caused credit-houses to fold.
19. “Cheap Money” supporters would favor what type of monetary policy?
The printing of more greenbacks (paper money).
20. What did Westerners demand because of the “Crime of 73”?
“Dollar of Our Daddies”
21. What effect did the hard-money policy have on the Republican party in the congressional election of 1874?
Democrats took control of the House of Representatives and the Greenback Labor political party is formed (third party)
22. Who coined the phrase the “Gilded Age”?
Mark Twain in 1873

23. What was meant by the term “Gilded Age”? What is the time period for the Gilded Age?
The US looked good on the outside, but was corrupt on the inside—like a spray painted pottery vase in gold; 1865 - 1900
24. What could be one of the causes for the nearly 80% voter turnout in the three decades after the Civil War?
Many people voting many times. Paying people to vote.
25. Why did the Democrats have a solid electoral base in the South and in the northern industrial cities?
The South was controlled by Black Codes and many policies which deterred Former slaves from voting (grandfather clauses, literacy tests, poll tests). The Democratic political machines controlled the North.
26. What is political patronage?
The ability of the winners of political races to appoint their supporters to positions of power.
27. What were the Half-Breeds in favor of?
Civil service reform
28. What were Conklingites in favor of?
Patronage
29. Who will become the champion of the Half-Breeds? What was a Half-Breed?
James Blaine of Maine; The Half-Breeds were a moderate-wing group, and they were the opponents of the Stalwarts, the other main faction of the Republican Party.
30. What three states will be disputed in the election of 1876?
Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana
31. Who will be elected president in 1876?
Rutherford B. Hayes
32. What compromise will allow him to be elected?
Compromise of 1877
33. What did the Electoral Count Act establish?
An electoral commission to fix the problem with the three states in dispute
34. What was the problem with the three states in dispute?
All three sent in Republican and Democrat tickets. Use ether and that would cause that party to win the election.
35. What major compromise will be made in 1877 which allowed Rutherford B. Hayes to become president?
The withdrawal of federal troops from the South.
36. What was the last feeble gasp of the congressional radical Republicans in 1875?
The Civil Rights Act of 1875
37. What did the act try to accomplish?
Supposedly guaranteed equal accommodations in public places and prohibited racial discrimination in jury selection. (Will not happen until the Civil Rights Act of 1964)
38. What was the problem with the Act?
No real punishment for violations
39. Why did SCOTUS rule the Civil Rights Cases of 1883 unconstitutional?
The Court declared that the 14th Amendment prohibited only government violations of civil rights, not the denial of civil rights of individuals.
40. What did the Democrat “Redeemers” favor?
The return to Black Codes, forced Blacks and poor whites into sharecropping and tenant farming, and helped to create Jim Crow laws (separate, but equal).
41. This system had storekeepers extend credit to small farmers for food and supplies and in return took a lien on their harvest, but many merchants manipulated the system so that farmers remained perpetually in debt to them.
“Crop-lien” system
42. This Supreme Court case established the policy of Separate, but Equal better known as segregation?
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
43. What major event reduced lynching to single digits in the US between 1940 and 1950?
WWII
44. What was Rutherford Hayes response to striking railway workers in 1877?
Sent in federal troops to end the strike.

45. Why did Chinese immigration to the United States dramatically drop in the census of 1900? Which group in the United States were in favor of this policy?
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882; Unions because of competition in the job force.
46. Which of the transcontinental railroads were the Chinese responsible for building?
Central Pacific
47. What issue did James Garfield run on in the election of 1880?
Civil Service reform
48. Why was he shot?
Charles Guiteau thought that Garfield's civil service reform had cost him a job and he thought Chester Arthur (VP) would be pro-patronage.
49. Who became president when Garfield was shot?
Chester A. Arthur
50. What is a Stalwart?
Someone who was in favor of political patronage
51. What surprise did Arthur deliver upon Garfield's assassination?
When he became president he changed his stance concerning patronage.
52. What famous Act will be passed by the Arthur administration (1883)?
Pendleton Act
53. James Blaine will run against Grover Cleveland in the 1884 presidential election. What letters will doom Blaine's run for president?
Mulligan letters, linking Blaine with a Boston businessman and a corrupt deal involving federal favors to a southern railroad.
54. What was the Republican taunt for Grover Cleveland in 1884? Why did they make this? What was the Democrats answer to the taunt?
**"Ma, ma, where's my pa?" Cleveland had an affair with a widow and produced a son which he helped financially support.
"Gone to the White House, ha, ha, ha!"**
55. Which political party will be called the party of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" in the election of 1884? What was the meaning of each?
Democrats; the phrase singled out Irish Catholics, many of whom lived in the large urban centers like New York and Boston. The phrase catered to the stereotype of the drunken Irishman and demeaned the Catholic faith. Most all Irish were Roman Catholic. The term "Rebellion" was a typical post Civil War Republican ploy of "waving the bloody shirt," reminding voters that it had been the Democrats who were responsible for the great bloodshed and connecting them to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
56. What issues did Grover Cleveland face in his first term?
Tariffs (tried to lower tariffs, but Republican Congress), Signed the Scott Act which didn't permit Chinese to return to the US once they have left, signed a bill that created the Interstate Commerce Commission, was married in the White House to the youngest first lady (21 years old).
57. What man will win the presidency in 1888 to become the first grandson to be elected President?
Benjamin Harrison
58. Who was known as Czar Reed? Why?
Thomas B. Reed of Maine—he counted the roll calls in Congress counting the Democrats there when they might not be present to pass his legislation.
59. What was unique about the Congress of 1888?
First Billion Dollar Congress—spent a billion.
60. What political party will come about because of the drumbeat of discontent?
Populists Party
61. What reforms did this party call for?
The unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold; graduated income tax; government ownership of the railroads, telegraph and telephone; the direct election of US Senators; a one-term limit on the presidency; the adoption of the initiative and referendum to allow citizens to shape legislation more directly; a shorter workday; and immigration restrictions.

62. Which of these reforms will eventually be passed?
Direct election of US Senators (17th amendment); adoption of the initiative and referendum; graduated income tax; shorter workday; immigration restrictions.
63. What was Grover Cleveland's reaction to the Homestead Strike of 1892 in Pittsburgh, PA at an Andrew Carnegie factory?
Sent troops in to stop the violence.
64. What did the "grandfather clause" prevent?
If you could not pass the literacy test or pay the poll tax to vote, but your forebears had voted in 1860 then you could vote—helped to prevent blacks from voting.
65. What caused the Panic of 1893 (20 years after 73)?
result of over speculation by investors that artificially inflated the price of stocks; stocks took a tumble & didn't recover for almost 4 years, labor disorders, and the ongoing agricultural depression, European banking houses began to call in American loans.
66. Which financier ("the bankers' banker") helped to get the United States out of the Depression of 1893 by securing \$65 million in gold to back the dollar?
J.P. Morgan
67. Which president are known as the "forgotten presidents"?
Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland are often referred to as the
68. Place the following in Chronological order: Cleveland defeats Blaine for President, Telephone is invented, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, Whiskey Ring, Chinese Exclusion Act, Compromise of 1877, "Billion-Dollar" Congress, Depression of 1893.
Telephone is invented, Whiskey Ring, Compromise of 1877, Chinese Exclusion Act, Cleveland defeats Blaine, "Billion-Dollar" Congress, Depression of 1893, *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Chapter 24

1. In what year did the United States introduce “time zones”?
1883
2. Which US President allowed many Americans to take advantage of cheap land which the railroads had controlled for many years?
Grover Cleveland
3. Which two major railroads ran through AZ in the 1880s?
Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific
4. What was the name given to those towns located near the iron railways?
Boomtowns
5. What was the name given to those towns which the iron railways bypassed?
They turned into “Ghost Towns”.
6. What city was the start of the Union Pacific railroad?
Omaha, Nebraska
7. Which group of immigrants was most responsible for building the Union Pacific?
Irish and Germans
8. What scandal riddled the railroads when a construction company reaped a lot of profits because of the overcharging of expenses?
Credit Mobilier
9. What major obstacle did the builders of the Central Pacific have to deal with?
Rocky Mountains
10. At what famous point did the “wedding of the rails” take place?
Promontory Point, Utah
11. What type of spike was driven in to the railroad at the famous “Wedding of the rails”?
Golden spike
12. What famous shipping mogul moved to building railroads in his late sixties?
Cornelius Vanderbilt (The Commodore)
13. What famous university will the “Commodore” create?
Vanderbilt in Tennessee
14. What major rail improvement will be made to the railroads in the 1870s – 1890s?
Changing all the track with steel
15. What other refinements will also be made in the railroad system?
Air brake, Pullman Palace Cars, telegraph, double-tracking and block signals.
16. Who will prosper the most with the switch from iron to steel railroad tracks?
Andrew Carnegie
17. How many major time zones are located in the Continental US?
4
18. What was meant by the term “stock watering” in reference to cattle?
Feeding cattle salt and then having them bloat themselves with water before they were weighed in for sale.
19. What was the earliest form of combination in the railroad business? Define the definition.
Pools; an agreement to divide the business in a given area and share the profits
20. What agrarian movement tried to end the monopolies in the Midwestern states?
Grange movement (Patrons of Husbandry)
21. This SCOTUS trial stated that states had no power to regulate interstate commerce?
Wabash case
22. What did the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887 force the railroads to publish?
Rate schedules
23. Why does the Interstate Commerce Act an important law in the 1880s?
It was the first large-scale attempt by Washington to regulate business in the interest of society at large.
24. Which area of the country will become the cornerstone of the vast steel empire because of its large red-rusted ore?
Minnesota-Lake Superior region

25. What invention will be introduced in 1876 which revolutionized communications? Who invented it?
Telephone; Alexander Graham Bell
26. When Andrew Carnegie pioneered the creative tactic of combining into one organization all of the phases of manufacturing from mining to marketing he created what type of integration?
Vertical Integration
27. What type of integration did John D. Rockefeller have? Describe it?
Horizontal; This is where you own one stage of production (refining oil) and monopolize it by pricing schemes.
28. What business did John D. Rockefeller own?
Standard Oil
29. What famous muckraking journalist will help to break up Rockefeller's monopoly?
Ida Tarbell
30. This process blew cold air into red-hot iron causing the metal to become white-hot by igniting the carbon and thus eliminating impurities? It allowed for the cheap making of steel.
Bessemer-Kelly process
31. Who is famous for saying "The man who dies thus rich dies disgraced." What article will be written by this man on the philosophy of men of wealth?
Andrew Carnegie (1889); The Gospel of Wealth
32. This man will be famous for putting together large financial deals in the late-1890s and early 1900s.
J.P. Morgan
33. How much did the financier in question #35 pay Andrew Carnegie for his business?
400 million
34. How much of that amount was Carnegie able to give away to public libraries, pensions for professors and other philanthropic purposes?
350 million
35. What invention will cause the "black gold" discovery really pay off in the early 1900s? What is black gold?
Car; oil
36. Where was the first oil well drilled in the US (Drake's Folly)? What will be the first oil well drilled in Texas?
Pennsylvania; Spindletop, Houston
37. What will be the first use of the newly found "black gold"?
Kerosene lamps
38. After this man's invention of the incandescent light bulb, the kerosene lamps started to be replaced with the light bulb.
Thomas Edison
39. What percentage of oil refineries did Rockefeller control by 1877?
95%
40. What was meant by John D. Rockefeller's sons statement: "only by sacrificing the early buds that grew up around it," when describing Standard Oils success?
The small businesses which were put out of business were the necessary sacrifices needed to create a great business.
41. Carnegie, Rockefeller, Gould and Morgan all were called this by the cartoonists of the day and most of the people.
Robber Barons
42. What did this book say about those gifted with riches?
They were responsible to prove themselves morally responsible.
43. What did most defenders of wide-open capitalism rely upon to explain their success?
Social Darwinism
44. How did the courts help support monopolies?
Passed injunctions to stop strikes
45. This act will be put into place to try and stop unfair combinations in 1890?
Sherman Anti-Trust Act
46. What was the problem with the act?
Vaguely written and lawyers tore it apart.

47. What boost did Southern agricultural farmers receive in the 1880s?
Machine-made cigarettes replaced the roll-your-own variety and tobacco consumption shot up.
48. What famous boomtown city will be created in southern Arizona because of silver and gold discoveries?
Tombstone
49. These girls were the new standard of female fashion as the twentieth century opened?
Gibson Girls
50. Name strategies that were used to break and stop strikes in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
Court Injunctions, Lockouts, iron-clad oaths and yellow-dog contracts, black lists and company towns
51. What was a yellow-dog contract?
A contract which a worker had to sign promising not to join the union.
52. What will become the first national labor union in 1866?
National Labor Union
53. This labor unions slogan was “An injury to one is the concern of all.”
Knights of Labor
54. What labor disturbance will lead to great mistrust of labor unions?
Haymarket Square riot in Chicago
55. Why did most of the labor unions fail to gain support in the late 1800s?
Riots and violence
56. What kind of worker did the American Federation of Labor try and protect?
Skilled
57. This act by the US will prevent Chinese immigration to the United States from 1882 to the early 1900s?
Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
58. Who was the founder of the AFL?
Samuel Gompers
59. Why was the AFL more successful than the Knights of Labor?
Non-violent and skilled workers
60. What legal holiday will be created in 1894 celebrating the worker?
Labor Day
61. What first Billion-dollar company will be formed when Carnegie sold his company to J.P. Morgan?
United States Steel Corporation
62. Place the following in chronological order: Interstate Commerce Act, National Labor Union, Transcontinental railroad finished, Edison invents the electric light, Bell invents the telephone, Sherman Anti-Trust Act
National Labor Union, Transcontinental railroad, telephone, electric light, interstate commerce act, Sherman anti-trust act

Chapter 25

1. Between 1870 and 1900 what percentage did the American population grow?
It doubled from 40 to 80 million
2. What happened to the population in the American cities?
They tripled.
3. By 1890 which cities in the US had populations greater than 1 million?
NY, Chicago, and Philadelphia
4. What innovation allowed for the building of skyscrapers in most major cities?
Steel
5. What Chicago architect is best known for the creation of the skyscraper?
Louis Sullivan
6. What famous bridge in NY City will be dedicated in 1883, and was one of the great engineering marvels of its day?
Brooklyn Bridge
7. Name the two mail-order houses which helped to put the rural “general store” out of business.
Sear and Montgomery Ward
8. Which author is responsible for creating the fictional heroine Carrie Meeber in *Sister Carrie* (1900) which helped to boost the dazzling department stores by having her escape in one which allowed her escape her boring life?
Theodore Dreiser
9. The greatest shift from the rural to the city took place which two decades?
1900 -- 1920.
10. What happened to the shift to the city after 1970?
Really began to level off.
11. What will be one of the major problems facing all of the urban growth in the early 1900s?
Waste disposal
12. What will be some of the consequences from the problem in questions #11?
Impure water, uncollected garbage, unwashed bodies, droppings from draft animals.
13. The following is a description of what time period: “The glaring contrasts that assaulted the eye in New York reminded one visitor of “a lady in ball costume, with diamonds in her ears, and her toes out at the boots.”?
Gilded Age
14. These tenements were usually seven or eight stories high, with shallow, sunless, and ill-smelling air shafts providing minimal ventilation with several families sardined onto each floor.
“dumbbell” tenements
15. Why did immigration to the United States drop off drastically between 1914 – 1920?
WWI
16. During which two decades did immigration spike the highest in the United States?
1980 – 1990
17. What was the major cause of the spike in question #16?
Amnesty granted to illegal immigrants
18. Which immigrant groups were considered the Old Immigrant groups in the late 19th Century?
English, Irish, and Germans
19. Which immigrant groups were considered the New Immigrant groups in the late 19th Century?
Italians, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Polish (Eastern European).
20. During which decade was immigration to the United States the lowest in our history?
1935 – 1945
21. This immigrant group came to the United States from 1975 – 1985 causing a small spike in immigration numbers?
Vietnamese (Indochina refugees)
22. Which immigrant group, Old or New were considered the most skilled?
Old
23. Most historians consider this time period the greatest immigration period for the United States?
1880 – 1914

24. What profession did most of the Jewish women fall into upon arrival in the US?
Garment business
25. How did the Catholics and Jews try and preserve their traditional culture while in the US?
Established parochial school system and Hebrew schools. Foreign language newspapers abounded along with cultural restaurants
26. This man was responsible for the corrupt politics in NYC in the late 1800s.
Boss Tweed
27. In return for their vote what did the New Immigrant groups get?
Jobs, housing, gifts of food and clothing, took care of minor scrapes with the law.
28. When the churches started taking on the burning social issues of the day in the late 19th Century this was better known as what movement? (different than Carnegie's philosophy)
"Social Gospel" movement
29. This woman will be responsible for the creation of Hull House, a settlement house in Chicago?
Jane Addams
30. This settlement house in New York City like Hull House, became the center of women's activism and of social reform.
Henry Street Settlement
31. Who was responsible for the settlement house in the New York City?
Lillian Wald
32. What does the cartoon on page 569 describe?
Older immigrants telling newer immigrants to stay out, not realizing that we all are LEGAL immigrants at that time.
33. What staple of NYC arrived in 1886 as a gift from the people of France?
Statue of Liberty
34. This British born organization will move to the United States in 1879 and established a beachhead on the street corners—appealing to the down-and-outers.
Salvation Army
35. This Christian organization will become a staple for many American cities by the end of the nineteenth century?
YMCA and YWCA
36. Who was the author of the *On the Origin of Species* published in 1859?
Charles Darwin
37. Who were trained in "normal schools"?
Teachers
38. The Chautauqua movement is best known for the education of whom?
Adult education
39. This former slave will be responsible for the creation of the Tuskegee Institute.
Booker T. Washington
40. Who called the gentleman in #41 an "Uncle Tom"?
W. E. B. Du Bois; because he wanted complete equality for blacks immediately. Washington said to become educated first then challenge the establishment.
41. What 1960s civil rights icons could Du Bois and Washington be most characterized like?
Du Bois = Malcolm X Washington = Martin Luther King
42. What did the Morrill act of 1862 create?
Provided for grants of public lands for the support of education
43. What did the Hatch Act of 1887 help to create?
Agricultural experiments stations in connection with the land-grant colleges.
44. This type of journalism is best described as exaggerated stories with some of them causing the Spanish/America War?
Yellow Journalism
45. This journalist is best known for his book *Progress and Poverty* which tried to solve the problem with progress and poverty?
Henry George

46. This journalist-reformer wrote the socialistic novel, *Looking Backward*, in which the hero, falling into a hypnotic sleep, awakens in the year 2000 and looks back at the many social and economic injustices.
Edward Bellamy
47. This popular writer created over a 100 volumes of juvenile fiction which centered on virtue, honesty, and industry which was rewarded by success, wealth, and honor.
Horatio Alger
48. This famous author created the poem “O Captain! My Captain!” after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
Walt Whitman
49. Which author wrote *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895) describing the Civil War?
Stephen Crane
50. What famous book did Jack London create in 1903 describing nature?
The Call of the Wild
51. Which region of the US was responsible for the creation of women’s suffrage first? Why?
West; Women were more involved in the raising and farming in the West. More independent.
52. Which US State gave women the right to vote first?
Wyoming
53. Which amendment to the Constitution will give women the right to vote in 1920?
19th
54. Which amendment to the Constitution created the first income tax in US History?
16th Amendment
55. Which amendment to the Constitution created the direct election of US Senators? How were they originally elected?
17th Amendment; They were elected by the State Legislatures
56. This law created in 1873 was geared after the confiscation of obscene pictures and photos.
Comstock Laws
57. What will be one of the consequences from the push for women’s suffrage?
Lower birth rate
58. What was Carrie Nation famous for?
Taking her hatchet to many bars trying to get people to stop drinking alcohol.
59. Clara Barton created this aid agency in 1881?
American Red Cross
60. The WCTU stood for what anti-alcoholic group?
Woman’s Christian Temperance Union
61. Which amendment to the Constitution will be created in 1919 banning the sale, transportation and consumption of alcoholic beverages?
18th
62. Who was famous for his Wild West shows in the late 1800s?
Buffalo Bill
63. Who was the famous sharp-shooting woman who was part of the Wild West show in question #64?
Annie Oakley
64. This type of stage act contained coarse jokes and graceful acrobats and entertained many people from the 1880s through the 1920s.
Vaudeville
65. Who created the “Greatest Show on Earth”?
Phineas T. Barnum and James A. Bailey
66. What American sport is Walter C. Camp responsible for creating?
American Football
67. What American sport did James Naismith create?
Basketball
68. Place the following in chronological order: Creation of the NAACP, Creation of the Salvation Army, Charles Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*, Wyoming Territory grants women the right to vote, Mark Twain publishes *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, Lillian Wald opens Henry Street Settlement.
Darwin, Wyoming, Salvation Army, Huck Finn, Lillian Wald, NAACP

Chapter 26

1. This historian will characterize the colonization of the Great West in American History by stating: *The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development.*
Frederick Jackson Turner, 1893
2. Name the four territories left to be carved into states in 1890.
UT, AZ, NM, OK
3. Which European country introduced the horse to the Native Americans?
Spanish
4. How did the introduction of the horse change Native American life?
They turned from a crop-growing, foot-traveling clans to ranging nomadic traders and deadly efficient buffalo hunters.
5. This painter will journey west first at the age of nineteen as a cowboy and ranch cook, but became the foremost artist of the vanishing way of life of the old Far West.
Frederic Remington
6. This treaty will mark the beginning of the reservation system in the West.
Fort Laramie in 1851
7. What did the White treaty makers misunderstand about both Indian government and Indian society?
“Tribes” and “chiefs” were often fictions of the white imagination, which could not grasp the fact that Native Americans usually recognized no authority outside their immediate family or perhaps a village elder.
Land was communal property. No individual landownership.
8. What American Indian Nation will be moved into a smaller “reservation” in the Dakota and Oklahoma Territories in the 1860s.
Great Sioux reservation
9. Why did many Indians surrender their ancestral lands in the 1860s?
They had been promised from Washington that they would be left alone and provided with food, clothing, and other supplies.
10. What did the Indians received from the federal government in return for their ancestral lands?
Moth-eaten blankets, spoiled beef, and other defective provisions.
11. What took place at Sand Creek, Colorado in 1864 (Remember: Civil War still going on)?
Sand Creek or Chivington’s massacre
12. What happened to William J. Fetterman and his men when they were confronted by a Sioux war party in 1866 who was trying to block construction of the Bozeman Trail to the Montana goldfields?
Fetterman and his men were massacred.
13. What great Indian battle did the Fetterman massacre lead to? Where did the battle take place?
Battle of Little Big Horn. South Dakota
14. What two famous characters will meet in this battle?
Colonel George Armstrong Custer and Sitting Bull
15. Why were the Indians victorious?
1. Custer had gone so far in front the regiment with so few soldiers he was unprepared for the 2,500 Indians. 2. Indians had united to defeat the White man.
16. In what year did this battle take place?
1876
17. What famous Indian leader will surrender in 1886 in Arizona after a relentless chase?
Geronimo
18. This famous Indian battle will be the last in the Indian Wars which lasted from 1860s – 1890s.
Wounded Knee
19. Besides in battle how were the Native Americans defeated on the Plains?
The food source, the buffalo, was nearly hunted and massacred to extinction.
20. This author will publish A Century of Dishonor, which will chronicle the sorry record of the US governments dealing with the Native Americans.
Helen Hunt Jackson

21. The Battle of Wounded Knee will be caused by the Sioux trying to revive their Ancestor in this ancient tribal dance?
“Ghost Dance”
22. This Act will try to remove all remnants of Native American life by trying to “civilize” the Native Americans by placing them in Government run schools and forcing them to give up all their tribal lifestyles.
Dawes Severalty Act of 1887
23. What was the name of the Phoenix Indian School located on Central and Indian School RD?
Phoenix Indian School
24. What was the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania?
One of the first Indian schools created in 1879
25. What New Deal program will try and restore land and tribal ways to the Indians in 1934?
Indian Reorganization Act
26. How had the number of Indians had been reduced to 243,000 in 1887 (3Bs)?
Bullets, battles and bacteria
27. What did the “fifty-niners” find?
Silver
28. Where was the greatest Silver and mine found in 1859—primarily silver? What was its name?
Nevada; Comstock Lode
29. This famous trail started in Texas and would lead cattle to Abilene, Kansas to be taken to North Eastern slaughter facilities.
Chisholm Trail
30. What transportation device both helped the Long Drives and doomed it in the same breath? How?
Railroad. The same trains which transported cattle brought the homesteader and sheepherder out West.
31. What factors led to the decline of the Long Drives?
Barbed Wire to fence in the cattle, terrible winters from 1886-87, Overexpansion and overgrazing.
32. How did many “homesteaders” hurt the development West?
Many corporations would use “dummy” homesteaders to use the land for mineral or oil development.
33. What consequence did dry farming have on the mid-West in the 1880s?
Created unstable soil which caused Dust Bowl, especially the on in the 1930s
34. This man is responsible for perfecting the barbed wire fence, solving the problem of building fences on the treeless prairies.
Joseph Glidden
35. What was a “Sodbuster”?
Someone who would build his or her house out of sod. Primarily in the Mid-West.
36. Hoping to gain more Republican votes in the late Nineteenth Century these six states were admitted from 1889—1890.
ND, SD, MT, WA, ID, WY
37. This will be the last “Land Rush” by the federal government in April 1889 and sees many “sooners” illegally entered this territory before their were allowed to stake claim to land.
OK Land Rush
38. What was significant about the 1890 census?
The superintendent of the census announced that for the first time in America’s experience, a frontier line was no longer discernible (Manifest Destiny has been reached officially).
39. Where will the first US government national park be created in 1872? What was its name?
WY; Yellowstone
40. Which Chicago firm was the first to create the mail order catalogue?
Montgomery Wards
41. Who in 1871 described California, “not a country of farms but a country of plantations and estates”?
Henry George
42. This invention in the 1880s will allow food to be transported over thousands of miles across the US?
Refrigerator car

43. What were the two concerns of the farmers in the late Nineteenth Century?
Low Prices and deflated currency
44. This famous farmer movement will be created in 1867? By who?
The Grange movement; Oliver H. Kelley
45. How successful was this movement?
Not very, they were not that organized.
46. What third party will be created in the 1880 and ran James Weaver as their presidential candidate?
Greenback Labor Party
47. What short-lived political party (1890s – early 1900s) will eventually leave an indelible mark on the United States?
Populist party
48. She was known as the “Kansas Pythoness” who led this party by stating that farmers should raise “less corn and more Hell.”
Mary E. Lease
49. This protest march will head towards Washington lead by “General” Jacob S. Coxey trying to ask for governmental help to the unemployed by having the Treasury issue \$500 million in legal tender.
Coxey’s Army protest
50. What famous socialist will emerge out of the Pullman Railway Strike in 1894 seen as a friend to the workingman?
Eugene V. Debs
51. How did President Cleveland solve the Pullman Railway Strike in 1894?
Sent in federal troops with rifles and bayonets.
52. What man will issue the following statement in 1897: “The issue is Socialism versus Capitalism. I am for Socialism because I am for humanity.”
Eugene V. Debs
53. What famous German will give rise to Socialism in the late Nineteenth Century?
Karl Marx
54. This man will make his famous “Cross of Gold” speech stating that “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.” This will lead to him becoming the Democratic nominee in the 1896 presidential election.
William Jennings Bryan
55. By what famous “heaven-born ratio” did the Democratic party call for the unlimited coinage of silver to gold?
16 to 1
56. By using both silver and gold to back the American dollar what type of financial policy is this called? What is the advantage/disadvantage of this monetary policy?
Bimetallism;
Advantage – You can print more of your currency which helps those people who are in debt because it makes their loans easier to pay off with more currency in circulation.
Disadvantage – Creditors/banks are less likely to loan out money if the monetary policy can easily change. The more money in circulation causes their loans to be less valuable.
57. Who was known as the “Boy Orator of the Platte”? Why?
William Jennings Bryant; from Nebraska
58. This man will be responsible for the William McKinley victory in the 1896 election and later will run the Republican Party politics to victories in the early 1900s.
Mark Hanna from Ohio
59. Why was the Republican victory in 1896 seen as such a great victory?
Because the question of free silver will not be discussed again as it was in 1896. Big Business, big cities, middle-class values and financial conservatism won.
60. What did the Dingley Tariff Bill do to US tariffs rates?
Raised tariff rates to 46.5% to try and alleviate the deficit which was being created by the lowering of tariff rates.
61. What did the Gold Standard Act of 1900 do for the US Currency?
Provided that all paper currency be redeemed freely in gold. (equal amounts must be present on hand).

62. What will help bring the US out of the Panics of the 1890s?
The discovery of Gold in Canada's Klondike area as well as Alaska, South Africa and Australia (which meant the printing of more currency).
63. These Americans will be the last to gain their citizenship in 1924 (ironically enough)?
Native Americans
64. Place the following events in chronological order: Utah admitted to the Union, Nevada Comstock Lode discovered, *A Century of Dishonor* published, Sand Creek massacre, Dawes Severalty Act, Census declaring the Frontier closed, Gold Standard Act, OK admitted to the Union, Indian Reorganization Act, Battle of Little Bighorn
Comstock, Sand Creek, Battle of Little, A Century, Dawes Act, Census and Frontier, Utah, Gold Standard, OK, Indian Reorganization Act

Chapter 27

1. What was meant by the term “yellow press” in the late nineteenth century?
The use of the press to spread an agenda by the publishers.
2. Which two men were famous publishers in the late nineteenth century which helped to involve the United States in the Spanish-American War?
Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
3. Which of those two men will have their grand-daughter kidnapped by the Symbioses Liberation Army in the 1970s who had convinced her to rob a bank along with other illegal activities? What was her name?
William Randolph Hearst; Patty Hearst
4. “We assert that one nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home” was the Democrat’s platform in 1900. What famous speech did they take this idea from?
Lincoln’s speech from 1858. “House divided” speech
5. What message did Reverend Josiah Strong send in his book “*Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*”?
He trumpeted the superiority of Anglo-Saxon civilization and summoned Americans to spread their religion and their values to the “backward” peoples.
6. Whom did Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge use as an argument to use the power of the United States to rule over weaker nations?
Charles Darwin
7. Who wrote the book *The Influence of Sea Power upon History, 1660—1783*?
Alfred Thayer Mahan
8. What was the message of the book in question #7?
That control of the sea was the key to world dominance. Mahan helped to stimulate growing national Navies.
9. What plan by James Blaine (from Maine) aimed to rally the Latin American nations behind Uncle Sam’s leadership and to open Latin American markets to Yankee traders?
“Big Sister” policy
10. What caused a possible war between Chile and the United States in 1892?
Two sailors were killed in the port of Valparaiso.
11. She was the Queen of Hawaii who will be deposed by the Americans in the late Nineteenth Century?
Queen Liliuokalani
12. When will Hawaii finally be annexed by the United States?
1898
13. What honor did some Latin American republics pay to the passing of Grover Cleveland in 1908? Why?
They lowered their flags to half-mast. Because he had helped them and their independence movement.
14. What country owned Cuba in 1898?
Spain
15. Who will William Hearst send to Cuba with the instructions, “you furnish the pictures and I’ll furnish the war”?
Frederic Remington
16. What mysterious explosion will lead to US intervention in the Spanish-American War?
The explosion of the USS Maine’s boiler.
17. How did the newspapers report on this explosion?
Said that the US had been attacked in Havana harbor by the Spanish.
18. What will be the battle cry during the Spanish-American war?
“Remember the Maine, To hell with Spain!”
19. Who will be known as “Wobbly Willie” after the battle ship Maine exploded? Why?
William McKinley; He was slow to ask for a declaration of war from Congress
20. What was Theodore Roosevelt’s opinion of William McKinley?
He said that the “white-livered” occupant of the White House did not have “the backbone of a chocolate éclair”.

21. What was unique about the Teller Amendment (Democrat party inspired) that was added to McKinley's war message from Congress? What amendment will replace the Teller amendment concerning American withdrawal from Cuba?
It stated that the United States would grant Cuba independence as soon as the Spanish had been removed from Cuba; Platt Amendment
22. Where else did the United States fight the Spanish during the Spanish-American war?
Philippines
23. What great Filipino leader will help the United States rid Spain from their island?
Emilio Aguinaldo
24. After freeing the Philippine Islands in 1898 from Spanish rule what did the United States do with the Island nation?
Claimed it as a new territory—but they had to kill 1 out of 5 Filipinos on the island.
25. What new territories did the United States acquire after the Spanish-American war?
Guam, Philippines and Puerto Rico
26. What was the name of Theodore Roosevelt's invading army in Cuba?
Rough Riders
27. What famous hill did TR lead his men up on July 1, 1898?
San Juan Hill, but it really was Kettle Hill.
28. What was responsible for killing more men during the Spanish-American war?
Malaria and Typhoid fever (5,000 compared to 400 by bullets)
29. Why was William McKinley's statement about "Christianizing" the Filipino people wrong?
The Spanish had "Christianized" them before the founding of Jamestown
30. What was "Czar" Reed's response to America acquiring the Philippines?
He resigned in protest.
31. What famous protest movement came into being because of the United States taking of foreign territories?
Anti-Imperialist League
32. What was the Democratic slogan post Filipino acquisition?
"Republic forever, An Empire Never"
33. This man was responsible for penning the famous poem "The White Man's Burden".
Rudyard Kipling
34. What was the premise of "The White Man's Burden"?
The Americans must help to uplift (and exploit) the underprivileged, underfed, and underclad of the world.
35. What unexpected help came to William McKinley's side to pass the treaty through the U.S. Senate ending the Spanish-American war?
William Jennings Bryan convinced Democratic Senators to vote for the treaty hoping this might lead to Filipino independence shortly after—not!!! He thought it would make the Republicans look like imperialists and the US citizens would hate it...but they didn't!
36. What question was answered by the *Insular Cases* in 1901?
If the newly acquired territory inhabitants might enjoy all of the rights of Americans. SCOTUS stated that the flag outran the Constitution and that the inhabitants did not have the same rights as American citizens.
37. What did the Platt Amendment make the Cubans write into their Constitution?
They become a protectorate of the United States with the ability to intervene with troops to restore order and to provide mutual protection. They also agreed to sell or lease Guantanamo to the US
38. What was the nickname of the Spanish-American war? Who coined that phrase?
"Splendid Little War"; John Hay (future Secretary of State)
39. How long did it last?
113 days
40. Why did the US want to acquire the Philippines?
They wanted to have influence in the Asian hemisphere and later help the US with our Open Door policy with China.

41. The “bloody chasm” between Northern and Southerners was somewhat mended by the Spanish-American war. How?
The Northern and Southerners fought together again in a war and tried to lay to rest their deep seeded hatred towards each other.
42. What famous mistaken phrase will gray-bearded Confederate General Joseph Wheeler make while fighting during the Spanish-American war?
“To hell with the Yankees! Dammit, I mean the Spaniards.”
43. Place the following in chronological order: Mahan publishes *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, Explosion of the Maine, Teller Amendment, Venezuelan boundary crisis with Britain, *Insular Cases*, Filipino’s originally Christianized.
Filipino Christianized, Mahan’s book, Venezuelan crisis, Maine explosion, Teller Amendment, Insular Cases.

Chapter 28

1. *"We've taken up the white man's burden Of ebony and brown; Now will you kindly tell us, Rudyard, How we may put it down?"* This phrase describes the US imperialism into where?
Philippines and Cuba
2. Which future president became the territorial governor of the Philippines?
William Howard Taft
3. Which man was responsible for the acquisition of Alaska from Russia in 1867? What was the nickname for this purchase?
William Seward; Seward's Folly
4. When will the Filipinos finally be granted their independence from the US?
July 4, 1946
5. Who was the US Secretary of State responsible for the "Open Door" policy with China in 1899?
John Hay
6. Which foreign countries tried also to "Open" China for exploitation?
Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan
7. Which group of Chinese would try and resist the imperialist into their country?
Boxers "Righteous Harmonious Fists"
8. What was the claim by William Jennings Bryan against William McKinley in the election of 1900?
9. Lincoln abolished slavery for 3.5 million Africans; McKinley had reestablished it for 7 million _____ according to the textbook.
Filipinos
10. What happens to William McKinley just six months into his second term?
An anarchist kills him (Leon Czolgosz).
11. What was TR's Master Thesis at Harvard University?
Equality of the Sexes
12. When Theodore Roosevelt became president what was the nickname of his athletic friends which he consulted for advice (somewhat similar to Jackson's cabinet)?
Tennis cabinet
13. What was Roosevelt's famous phrase concerning the use of military strength.
"Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far."
14. What did Roosevelt us as his "Big Stick"?
US Navy
15. How did the country of Panama come into existence?
Being part of Colombia, the Panamanians will declare their independence in Nov. 1903 and the United States will recognize the country allowing for the building of the new canal.
16. Who was known as the "dirt fly" when building began on the Panama Canal? Why was he?
Theodore Roosevelt; He was always calling for updates and would even travel to watch and participate in the building of the canal.
17. In what year did the Panama Canal open? What was significant about this year?
1914; The year that WWI began.
18. Because of the Germans sinking two Venezuelan ships, Theodore Roosevelt instituted this policy concerning United States and Latin American countries.
Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
19. Describe Roosevelt's stance concerning Latin America
He stated that if Latin American countries fell into debt, the United States would intervene.
20. Describe the difference between the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary.
Monroe Doctrine would say "Thou shalt not intervene." Roosevelt Corollary "We shall intervene to prevent you from intervening."
21. What two countries will go to war in 1904-05 which will allow Roosevelt to agree to shepherd a peace deal between them?
Russia and Japan
22. What did Roosevelt win when he gets the two countries to agree to a piece treaty?
Nobel Peace Prize
23. What did Roosevelt's policies seem to be turning the Caribbean into?
A Yankee pond

24. Who was the new “yellow peril” in California at the turn of the 20th Century?
Japanese
25. How did the “Gentleman’s Agreement” help to solve the “yellow peril” problem?
The Japanese government worked out an agreement that would stop the flow of laborers to the American mainland by withholding passports.
26. In order to show American superiority Roosevelt sent this on a global tour in late 1907?
The Great White Fleet (Navy)
27. Place the following in chronological order: Great White Fleet tour, Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Boxer Rebellion, McKinley assassinated, Construction of the Panama Canal, Aguinaldo launches rebellion against the US in the Philippine Islands.
Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, McKinley assassinated, Roosevelt Corollary, Construction of the Panama Canal, Great White Fleet.

Chapter 29

1. How many immigrants came to the United States between 1900 and 1914?
13 million
2. What policy did progressives want to stop because they felt that the “let-alone” policy concerning big business was hurting American people?
Laissez-faire
3. Which presidential style of government did the progressives say was not complex enough to handle the new industrial age?
Jeffersonian (more agrarian—style and hands off)
4. What form of monopoly did many of the Democrats rail against saying that it was a stigma of corruption and wrongdoing in America?
Bloated trusts
5. Who was the author of the book *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, which tried to uncover the corruption in the Standard Oil Company?
Henry Demarest Lloyd
6. What was meant by the term “conspicuous consumption”?
Spending more on frivolous things that any person needs to do (Hearst castle).
7. What book did Jacob A. Riis publish in 1890 which showed photographs and told stories about the dirt, disease, vice and misery of the rat-gnawed human rookeries known as New York slums? (muckraking journalist)
How the Other Half Lives
8. What Old World movement did many of the writers of the late 19th and early 20th Century turn towards to base their demand for better living conditions in the inner cities?
Socialism
9. Which president is responsible for coining the term “muckrakers”?
Theodore Roosevelt
10. What was meant by the term muckraking journalism?
The use of the press to expose the wrongs (cities, trusts, corruptions) which were present in the United States during the Gilded and Progressive Ages.
11. Which woman was greatly responsible for the break of the Standard Oil Company because of her muckraking exposé?
Ida Tarbell
12. What was the name of the exposé in #11?
“Mother of Trusts”
13. What amendment to the Constitution will be added to create the direct election of US Senators in 1913 particularly because of the muckraking journalism?
17th
14. What blight did Ray Stannard Baker’s book *Following the Color Line* (1908) expose?
That 9 million blacks—of whom 90 percent still lived in the South and one-third were illiterate were being treated as second-class citizens
15. What was Theodore Roosevelt’s problem with the muckraking journalists?
He felt that they were only writing about it and not doing anything to help the conditions
16. What late-nineteenth century social movement proposed the direct election of US Senators?
Populists
17. What other political reforms, besides the creation of the 17th Amendment will the Progressives be responsible for creating? Hint: all came from the Populists
Initiative, Referendum and Recall
18. This progressive political reforms allowed the people to directly propose legislation themselves, thus bypassing the boss-brought state legislatures.
Initiative
19. This progressive political reform would place laws on the ballot for final approval by the people.
Referendum
20. This progressive political reform would enable voters to remove faithless elected officials, particularly those who had been bribed by bosses or lobbyists.
Recall

21. This type of progressive system was instituted by many cities around the country designed to take politics out of municipal administration.
City-manager system
22. What women's activism groups helped to expose women to the problems plaguing America's cities, including poverty, political corruption, and intolerable working and living conditions?
Settlement Houses
23. What area of society did the Nineteenth-century notion of "separate spheres" drive women to help during the Progressive Era?
The women were drawn to moral and "maternal" issues like keeping children out of smudgy mills and sweltering sweatshops, attacking the scourge of tuberculosis in tenement houses, winning pensions for mothers with dependent children, and ensuring that only safe food products found their way to the family table.
24. Why was the Women's Peace Party formed in 1915 by Jane Addams?
To protest the WWI. "The Mother half of humanity".
25. What was the justification of Louis Brandeis's position in the SCOTUS decision in *Mueller v. Oregon*?
Because of women's weaker bodies they needed to be protected from hard labor associated jobs.
26. What was the Brandeis Brief in the *Mueller v Oregon* case?
Future Supreme Court justice, Louis Brandeis, as additional counsel for the State of Oregon, filed a voluminous brief in support of the Oregon law that collected empirical data from hundreds of sources. In what became known as the "Brandeis Brief", the report provided social authorities on the issue of the impact of long working hours on women.
27. How much was the fine that Muller refused to pay in the State of Oregon, when he was fined for asking an employee to remain after hours to do an extra load of laundry?
\$10
28. What precedent was established in the SCOTUS case *Lochner v. New York* (3 years prior to *Mueller v Oregon*)?
That the New York law establishing a ten-hour day for bakers was unconstitutional
29. This tragedy will result in the death of 146 young immigrant women in New York City when the doors of their textile factory will be locked and a fire breaks out (1911).
Triangle Shirtwaist Company
30. What laws will come about because of the tragedy described in #29?
Workers compensation laws
31. Who is the founder of the WCTU?
Frances E. Willard
32. What are "dry" laws?
Laws established making certain states and counties non-alcoholic
33. Which amendment will be passed in 1919 causing prohibition?
18th
34. What is the name of the radical female in the temperance movement that would enter bars with a axe and would begin destroying property (**I had her granddaughter in my class**)?
Carry Nation
35. What was the name of Theodore Roosevelt's economic plan for the United States?
Square Deal
36. What were the three C's of the program in #34?
Control of the corporations, consumer protection, and conservation of natural resources.
37. How did Theodore Roosevelt help improve working conditions for coal miners?
He threatened to take over the mines with the federal government.
38. What compromise decision was reached between Roosevelt and coal mine owners?
10% boost (wanted 20) and a working day of nine hours (wanted 8). But the union was officially recognized as a bargaining agent.
39. What was the name of the coal strike which Theodore Roosevelt will solve?
Anthracite Coal Strike

40. What newly created cabinet position will Roosevelt push Congress to create in order to probe businesses engaged in interstate commerce?
Department of Commerce
41. This Act will be created in 1903 to help curb the rebates given by the railroads to many companies for shipping a lot of goods with them?
Elkins Act
42. Why was the Hepburn Act of 1906 more effective than the Act in #40?
It strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission by extending their influence to include express companies, sleeping-car companies, and pipelines.
43. This will be the first major Trust “busted” by the Roosevelt Administration?
Northern Securities Company owned by J.P. Morgan
44. What food related trusts will be declared unconstitutional by the justice system?
Beef, sugar, fertilizer, and harvesters.
45. Which US President actually “busted” more trusts than TR?
William Howard Taft
46. This muckraking journalist will expose the meatpacking industry in his book *The Jungle*?
Upton Sinclair
47. What was the cynical jingle of the time concerning the meatpacking industry?
Mary had a little lamb, and when she saw it sicken, she shipped it off to Packingtown, and now it's labeled chicken.
48. What acts will be passed because of the publication of the book *The Jungle*?
Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act
49. This man was the father of the Sierra Club which felt that all non-developed land should remain that way?
John Muir
50. What was the name of the man who is known as the father of the modern Forest Service?
Gifford Pinchot
51. What was the name of Pinchot’s policy concerning the Forest?
“Wise Use”
52. What caused the “Panic of 1907”?
Runs on the banks and criminal indictments against speculators
53. What type of solution will come, post-Roosevelt administration which will solve our currency woes until the present?
Federal Reserve Act of 1913 by Woodrow Wilson
54. Who will be the handpicked Republican candidate by Theodore Roosevelt which ran in the election of 1908?
William Howard Taft
55. What was the White House called by the press during TR’s administration?
Bully Pulpit
56. What was the term used to describe the use of US financial backing of Latin American countries to prevent European intervention?
Dollar Diplomacy
57. What did Taft’s Secretary of the Interior, Richard Ballinger do which upset Gifford Pinchot?
He opened up Wyoming, Montana and Alaska to corporate development.
58. What did Theodore Roosevelt do in 1912 which will eventually lead to Woodrow Wilson becoming president?
He ran on the Bull-Moose Party (Progressive Party) ticket—splitting the Republican vote.
59. Place the following in Chronological Order:
Northern Securities case, Pure Food and Drug Act, Muller v. Oregon, Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire, Direct Election of Senators, Women’s Suffrage Amendment
Northern, Pure Food, Muller v. Oregon, Triangle, Direct Election, Women’s Suffrage.

Chapter 30

1. What was the name of Woodrow Wilson's economic plan?
New Freedom
2. What did Wilson believe was necessary to help the common man achieve his dream in the United States?
Better laws to protect the common man from big business.
3. How GOP (Republican Party) cause the election of 1912 to end up in Woodrow Wilson's hands?
TR had split from the Republicans to create the Progressive party, or better known as the Bull Moose Party.
4. Who will become president in the election of 1912?
Woodrow Wilson
5. Which creator of Hull House in Chicago will back Theodore Roosevelt in the election of 1912?
Jane Addams—strange since she's anti-war
6. Whom did Theodore Roosevelt use as his inspiration for his progressive thoughts?
Herbert Croly and his book *The Promise of American Life* (1910)
7. What were some of the campaign topics which the Bull-Moose party championed in 1912 (funny that TR didn't champion them when he was President for TWO terms)?
Woman's suffrage, broad program of social welfare, minimum-wage, social insurance.
8. When will some of these campaign topics finally be realized?
In FDR's presidency in 1933 – 1945
9. What did Wilson's New Freedom program champion?
Small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and the free functioning of unregulated and unmonopolized markets.
10. How might Theodore Roosevelt's third term in 1912 change history (nice question to think about if an essay is about Woodrow Wilson or TR's presidency!!!)?
Might have involved the US earlier in WWI and ended the war with a better peace treaty—Possibly avoiding WWII and Hitler.
11. Woodrow Wilson won a plurality of the popular vote in 1912? What is meant by the term plurality?
When you win the majority of the minority available.
12. How was Roosevelt "slowed down" during the campaign of 1912?
He was shot on the way to a speech. He had the bullet removed and proceeded to give a two hour speech—bleeding and all. (STUD!!!)
13. After Taft lost the election of 1912 what other careers did he accomplish in his lifetime?
Taught law for eight years at Yale and in 1921 was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Warren G. Harding
14. What was Woodrow Wilson's major defect?
His personality—austere and somewhat arrogant intellectual. Too serious. Professorial
15. What tragedy struck the Wilson's administration personally in 1914 just as WWI was beginning in Europe?
Wilson's first wife (Ellen) died. He became very distraught and distant. Might account for the lack of US involvement in WWI.
16. Who will President Woodrow Wilson marry in December of 1915?
Edith Bolling Gault
17. What famous historical person was Wilson's wife related to?
Pocahontas
18. What was the "triple wall of privilege" according to Wilson?
The tariff, the banks, and the trusts
19. What tariff program will be passed in 1913 which provided for a substantial reduction of tariff rates?
Underwood Tariff
20. What consequence will happen because of the tariff program in #20?
The passing of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution (income tax) to make up the difference from the income lost by lower tariffs.
21. What type of income tax will be passed in the 16th Amendment (isn't this the reason we had the American Revolution...according to Mr. Hjort)?
Graduated income tax

22. How did Wilson help to solve the problems with the banks?
He had Congress pass the Federal Reserve Act of 1913
23. What did the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 do?
Created 12 regional reserve districts, each with its own central bank and a Federal Chairman to oversee all of the banks.
The Fed board is in control of the amount of currency printed (inflation) and they are in charge of the interest rates.
24. What was a Holding Company in the early 20th Century?
A super company which held more than 50% of the voting stock in other minor holding companies. These minor holding companies would in turn control over 50% of the voting stock of individual corporations—pyramid structure.
25. The Act was known as the Magna Charta of Labor by Samuel Gompers?
Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914
26. Why was this act so important?
Expanded the Sherman Anti-trust act and included banning discrimination and interlocking directories.
27. What industries would be exempted by this Act from antitrust prosecution?
Labor and agricultural organizations. It also legalized strikes and peaceful picketing.
28. How did the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 help farmers?
It made credit available to farmers at low rates of interest (populists reform).
29. This act in 1916 established an eight-hour day for all employees on trains in interstate commerce, with extra pay for overtime.
Adamson Act of 1916
30. What Taft foreign policy will Wilson retreat from concerning Latin America?
Dollar Diplomacy
31. Why did Wilson cancel this policy?
He didn't feel it was the US's responsibility to ensure financially Republican forms of government in Latin American—Wilson, just a bit of a racist.
32. What policy will be re-introduced to the White House by Wilson?
Segregation
33. What movie will debut in the White House while Wilson was President?
W. E. Griffiths "Birth of a Nation" Story of White supremacy
34. What Mexican president will be overthrown in the Mexican Revolution of 1913?
General Victorian Huerta
35. Who will Wilson back to overthrow the leader in #33?
Venustiano Carranza
36. Who was a close friend of the man discussed in #34 who will eventually turn against the United States and invaded in Columbus, New Mexico murdering nineteen Americans?
Francisco "Pancho" Villa
37. Which 19 year-old Serbian will be responsible for starting WWI?
Gavrilo Princip
38. How did he start the War?
Assassinating Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Sophie from Austria-Hungary
39. Which countries were involved in the Triple Entente prior to WWI? What did this alliance become known as when WWI began?
Great Britain, France and Russia (secret treaty with Serbia); Allies
40. Which countries were involved in the Triple Alliance prior to WWI? What did this alliance become known as when WWI began?
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy; Central Powers
41. When Italy decided to remain neutral in 1915, what country joined the Central Powers?
Ottoman Empire
42. How many Americans were tied because of nationality to the Central Powers in 1914?
11 million
43. This man will be responsible for Germany joining WWI against the Allies.
Kaiser Wilhelm II

44. How many people were in the United States in 1910 (census)?
92 million
45. How did WWI help the United States economy?
We loaned money to the Allies (2.3 billion). And sold weapons to both sides then primarily to the Allies.
46. What famous phrase did Wilson create concerning his rationale why American ships should not be targeted by German *Unterseeboots*?
Neutral ships make neutral goods.
47. What British passenger ship will be sunk in May of 1915 causing the deaths of 1,198 lives including 128 Americans? (we don't go to war because of the sinking of this ship)
Lusitania
48. What will be Wilson's reaction to the sinking of this British ship?
Protests and harsh words, but no action!!!
49. What was contained in the Sussex pledge of 1915?
From Germany, If Great Britain would lift their hunger blockade against Germany, Germany would stop unrestricted submarine warfare. (Britain doesn't lift the blockade, causing more ships to be sunk—eventually leading the US involvement in WWI)
50. What was the Democratic party's campaign slogan in 1916?
"He kept us out of war"
51. What happens in April of 1917?
Wilson asks for a declaration of War
52. What did Theodore Roosevelt believe was the only difference between Charles Evans Hughes (Republican candidate) and Woodrow Wilson in the Presidential election in 1916?
A shave—meaning the Hughes was the same as Wilson on the war.
53. What was the final difference between Hughes and Wilson in the popular vote in the election of 1916?
600,000+ still pretty close
54. What state carried by Roosevelt in 1913 will cast their 13 electoral votes to Wilson, giving him a second term?
CA
55. Place the following in Chronological order: Underwood Tariff Act, Sussex Pledge, Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, Sinking of the Lusitania, Federal Trade Commission established, WWI begins in Europe, Wilson wins his first term.
Wilson's first term, Underwood Tariff Act, FTC established, Assassination of Franz Ferdinand, WWI begins in Europe, Lusitania sunk, Sussex pledge.

Chapter 31

1. What John Quincy Adams doctrine will the US violate with their involvement in WWI?
Monroe Doctrine
2. How did the United States violate this doctrine?
We promised not to intervene in European affairs
3. What are the three reasons for US involvement in WWI?
**The waters around Great Britain were declared a war zone by Germany.
Russian Revolution
Zimmerman Note**
4. Describe the Zimmerman Note and why it cause Woodrow Wilson to declare war on Germany.
**This was a note sent from Arthur Zimmerman (foreign minister of Germany) to the foreign minister of Mexico asking for an alliance. If the US were to enter the war against Germany, Mexico is then to attack the US. If Germany was victorious Mexico would receive Texas, New Mexico and Arizona territory back from the US.
We did not trust Mexico during this time period because Pancho Villa had come across the border and killed some Americans and now the Germans were making deals with the Mexican government to regain lost territory from the Mexican War.**
5. What happened to the Zimmerman Note?
It was captured by the British intelligence and handed over to Woodrow Wilson just at the right time to make sure Wilson would become very angry. Wilson, based on this note, will ask Congress for a declaration of war.
6. How many months did it take the US to enter into WWI?
30 months
7. When did the US declare war on the Central Powers?
April 6, 1917
8. What were the twin goals for WWI from Woodrow Wilson?
A war to end war. 2. To make the world safe for democracy.
9. What was Wilson's plan for post-war peace which he delivered in January of 1918 to US Congress?
Fourteen Point Speech
10. What were the first 5 points of Wilson's speech?
Proposed to abolish secret treaties, 2. Freedom of the seas, 3. Removal of economic barriers among nations (tariffs), 4. Reduction of armament burdens consistent with domestic safety, 5. An adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of both native peoples and the colonizers.
11. What did points 6 – 13 discuss?
They address "self-determination" of countries, but only for European nations.
12. What did the 14th point discuss?
He wanted to create a League of Nations (international organization to govern global security)
13. What was the Creel organization in charge of during WWI?
Mobilizing people's minds for war, both in America and abroad. Named after George Creel--journalist.
14. What memorable song by George M. Cohan would be created to describe the Americans arriving in Europe to fight during WWI?
"Over There"
15. What were some examples of people in the United States going "war mad"?
Some Germans were tarred, feathered, beaten and one was killed (and it was called patriotic murder).
16. How were names changed for Sauerkraut and hamburger to make them more patriotic?
Liberty cabbage and Liberty steak
17. What breweries were thought to be questionable during WWI?
Schlitz, Pabst and Budweiser
18. This Socialist leader will be arrested in 1919 because he was in violation of the Espionage Act of 1917 and actually ran for POTUS from jail.
Eugene V. Debs
19. What did the Espionage Act prevent?
Anti-American speech and press.

20. What was the IWW?
Industrial Workers of the World—A radical socialist labor union also known as the wobblies”
21. What precedent was established in the SCOTUS case *Schenck v. United States* (1919)?
Freedom of speech could be revoked when such speech posed a “clear and present danger” to the nation or other people. Yelling fire in a crowded theater is the example Oliver Wendell Holmes gave that is unconstitutional.
22. What famous Supreme Court justice will deliver the precedent in #21 and said that it was similar to yelling fire in a crowded theatre?
Oliver Wendell Holmes
23. What had to be instituted in 1917 to help solve our shortage of military men?
Selective Service Act
24. How many men were registered from the draft?
24 million
25. How many US men lost their lives in WWI?
116,516
26. How many men actually saw combat experience in WWI?
About 200,000
27. What was the responsibility of the War Industries Board and the Railway and Food Administration?
Regulate and mobilize the US economy for war
28. This labor union and its leader helped support American goals during WWI?
American Federation of Labor and Samuel Gompers
29. What was the name of the famous group that protested against US involvement in WWI?
America First
30. What industry will have the greatest strike in American history in 1919?
Steel industry
31. How will the strike be broken?
They bring in 30,000 African-American workers to replace striking workers.
32. Where in Arizona did strikes take place which saw the shipping of striking workers to New Mexico and back to Mexico?
Bisbee (Bisbee Deportation)
33. What name is given for the movement of African-American workers north during WWI?
Great Migration
34. In what Southern city did a race riot take place where Black soldiers came into conflict with local residence over the policies of segregation?
Houston
35. A popular prewar song of was “I Didn’t Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier”, but once the WWI started how was the title changed?
“I Didn’t Raise My Boy to Be a Slacker”
36. How did WWI present an opportunity for Women and Blacks?
They both felt that fighting for democracy would bring more democracy to both groups.
37. What Constitutional Amendment will be passed in 1920 granting Women’s suffrage?
19th
38. What Act in 1921 federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health care?
Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act of 1921
39. What administration would future president Herbert Hoover be placed in charge of to help feed the US and its allies during the 1920s?
Food Administration
40. Why were “victory gardens” created?
To help grow your own food which would allow for food to be used for the soldiers.
41. What Amendment will be passed in 1919 making the WCTU and the anti-Saloon League happy?
18th
42. How did the United States finance WWI?
Bonds, 16th Amendment, Corporate Taxes.
43. What is meant by the term conscription?
Draft

44. What was different about the Selective Service Act of 1917 versus the one issued during the Civil War?
You couldn't buy your way out of service.
45. What is a conscientious objector and how many were there during WWI?
Someone who says that their religion or beliefs prevent them from killing. 4,000
46. What did many African-Americans serve as during WWI? Why?
Cooks and service personal. They were not trusted being trained with guns, they might turn them on their white counter parts.
47. What did Russia do in March of 1918 which caused the Allies to have to confront hundreds of thousands of battle-tested Germans?
They signed a peace treaty with the Germans—Treaty of Brest-Litosvk.
48. How many Russian, German, British, Austria-Hungarian, Italian and US men were killed in WWI?
Russia – 1.7 million, German – 1.6 million, France 1.385 million, British – 900,000, Austria-Hungary 800,000, Italian – 462,000, US 53,000.
49. Why were American soldiers called doughboys?
Because they were getting paid for fighting
50. On what day did WWI officially end?
November 11, 1918 at 11am.
51. How did the US contribute to the Allied victory in 1918?
Foodstuffs, munitions, credits, oil for this first mechanized war, and man-power.
52. What was the name of the treaty which was signed in June 1919 formally ending WWI?
Treaty of Versailles
53. Who were know as the “Big Four” at the Paris Peace Conference?
Orlando from Italy, Prime Minister David Lloyd George from Britain, Georges Clemenceau of France and Wilson from US.
54. When the Paris Peace Treaty turned into a punish treaty the Senators who were known for isolationism were better known as these?
“Irreconcilables” or “the battalion of death”
55. Which US governmental body is responsible for ratifying treaties?
US Senate
56. Why did Wilson not favor Asian, African and Middle Eastern self-determination?
Thought it only applied to European nations
57. Why was the League of Nations a failure as an international peace keeping force after WWI?
The United States never joined (Senate didn't ratify the treaty)
58. Who was the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that didn't support the Treaty of Versailles?
Henry Cabot Lodge
59. How did Woodrow Wilson try and get the Treaty of Versailles passed by the US Senate?
He campaigned around the country on the railroad.
60. What caused Wilson to fail to get the US Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?
While on the railroad tour he had a massive stroke and his wife and cabinet took over the presidency for the remainder of his presidency.
61. Why were Senator Lodge and other critics alarmed by Article X of the League of Nations?
It said that we were morally bound to aid any member victimized by external aggression—another form of system of alliances.
62. Who will be the Republican nominee for President of the US in 1920—eventual winner?
Warren G. Harding
63. Who was elected VP in the election of 1920?
Calvin Coolidge
64. What campaign slogan will Harding use to get elected in 1920?
A return to “normalcy”
65. Why didn't Theodore Roosevelt run for president in 1920?
Died in 1919 after his son was killed in WWI—some say he died of a broken heart when his eldest son was killed in WWI.
66. Place the following into chronological order: Woman's suffrage, Prohibition, Federal Income tax, Armistice ending WWI, Zimmerman Note, Treaty of Versailles, US enters WWI.
Federal Income Tax, Zimmerman note, US enters WWI, US enters WWI, Armistice ending WWI, Treaty of Versailles, Prohibition, Woman's suffrage.

Chapter 32

1. President Harding was elected in 1920 on the campaign promise “A Return to Normalcy”. What was meant by this term?
Return to what life was like pre-WWI.
2. What Revolution took place in Russia in October 1917 which brought about communism in their country?
Bolshevik Revolution
3. Who was the main leader of this Revolution in Russia?
Vladimir Lenin
4. Which groups will be tied to communistic or “red scare” during the early 1920s?
Labor unions
5. When did the first “red scare” of the 20th Century took place?
1919 – 1928
6. What Attorney General (the “Fighting Quaker”) will lead many raids on communist during the early 1920s?
General Mitchell Palmer—known as Palmer Raids
7. What is a “closed” shop?
A shop which forced everyone to join the union
8. What is an “open” shop?
No union work place.
9. These two Italian immigrants will be convicted of murder in Massachusetts and later will be tied to the communistic movement.
Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti
10. This group will be a rebirth in the 1920 with a brutal slogan “Kill the Kikes, Koons, and Catholics”?
KKK
11. What film will glorify the group in question #10 that will be screened in the White House during the Wilson administration?
D. W. Griffiths “Birth of a Nation”
12. How many members did this group have by the 1920s?
4 million
13. What will the government do to help stem the tide of immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe?
Introduce Quota Act in 1921 and 1924
14. What did the Immigration Act of 1924 do to the percentage of foreigners allowed to enter into the United States?
Cut the number from 3% to 2% and returned to the year of 1890 to take the percentages of immigrants to allow into the US—pro Western European.
15. What immigrant group did the Immigration Act of 1924 slam the door completely against?
Japanese
16. What reaction will take place in that country?
A Japanese super patriot expressed his outrage by committing suicide near the American embassy in Tokyo.
17. How many immigrants from Northern and Western Europe will be allowed into the US in 1924?
How many Southern and Eastern Europe?
140,999 and; 21, 847
18. What “noble experiment” began in 1919?
Prohibition
19. What Act will be tied to the “noble experiment”?
Volstead Act
20. How were the legislators of the time hypocritical?
Voted dry, but privately drinking wet
21. What was the name given to those who were creating illegal alcohol?
Bootlegger—Rum Runners
22. What was the name of the illegal bars which served alcohol during the 1920s?
Speakeasies

23. Where did most of the illegal alcohol come from during the 1920s?
Canada
24. What will be a horrible consequence of the “noble experiment”?
Organized Crime
25. Who will be the most infamous leaders from question #24?
“Scarface” Al Capone
26. What famous massacre will take place on February 14, 1929?
St. Valentine’s Day massacre when Capone ordered the killing of his rival’s leaders.
27. What did the Lindbergh Law do?
Made interstate abduction in certain circumstances a death-penalty offense.
28. Why was the Lindbergh Law passed?
Because Charles Lindbergh’s baby son was kidnapped and later found dead close to the house.
29. The teaching of _____ was said to be destroying faith in God and the Bible, while contributing to the moral breakdown of youth in the jazz age.
Darwinian evolution
30. What two groups will be said to have been trying to eliminate God from the US in the 1920s?
Bolsheviks and Darwinists
31. The _____ trial will take place in Dayton, TN in 1925 arguing _____ vs _____? How did this case challenge the establishment?
Scopes Monkey Trial; Creationism vs Evolution; It challenged the origins of God and evolution.
32. This famous baseball player will earn more than the President of the United States in the 1920s?
Babe Ruth
33. What will fuel the 2nd Industrial Revolution during the 1920s?
Electricity
34. This man, more than any other American, will be responsible for putting America on rubber tires?
Henry Ford
35. What was the name of Ford’s first car?
Model T (“Tin Lizzie”)
36. What color did Ford cars come in?
Any color you wanted, as long as it was black.
37. This auto giant will be responsible for giving consumers more choices especially in colors?
General Motors
38. What wage will Henry Ford introduce producing a frenzy of workers trying to work for his company?
5-dollar work day
39. What industry will be affected greatly by the introduction of the automobile?
Railroads
40. What social by-products came about because of the introduction of the automobile?
Leisure hours increases, Fresher food, Women were further freed from men, consolidation of schools and churches, sprawling suburbs.
41. How did the automobile contribute to improved air and environmental quality?
Can you say horse poop and urine. YUCK!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
42. These two men are known for the miracle at Kitty Hawk?
Orville and Wilbur
43. This aviation giant was the first to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927.
Charles Lindbergh in the Spirit of St. Louis
44. Who will this aviation giant help develop his air force in the 1930s?
Hitler
45. This man was responsible for creating a wireless telegraphy in the 1890s?
George Marconi
46. This film will be the first motion picture 1903?
The Great Train Robbery
47. This film will be the “talkie” in (1927)?
The Jazz Singer starring Al Jolson

48. These type of women had bobbed hair, higher hemlines, stockings rolled, and wore a lot more make up?
Flappers
49. What is Margaret Sanger best known for in the 1920s?
Tried to create the organized birth-control movement
50. Why did Margaret Sanger want this movement?
To stop the births of non-white children—Eugenicists.
51. This man is responsible for speaking more openly about sexual repression?
Sigmund Freud
52. Name some of the Jazz Greats during the 1920s.
“Jelly Roll” Morton, Betsy Smith, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong
53. This man was known as the “Poet Laureate of Harlem”?
Langston Hughes
54. What did the United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) want to accomplish?
Promoted the resettlement of American blacks in their own “African homeland”
55. What separatist movement did the UNIA lead to in the 1950s?
Nation of Islam
56. This movement was known as a great awakening of the spirit for African Americans?
Harlem Renaissance.
57. Who was the author of the book The Great Gatsby?
F. Scott Fitzgerald
58. This famous author will publish such books at The Sun Also Rises and A Farewell to Arms (1929)—later he will commit suicide?
Ernest Hemingway
59. This Treasury Secretary will help to convince Congress to lower the tax rate on personal income in the early 1920s.
Andrew Mellon
60. What taxes will be repealed during the early 1920s?
Excess-profits tax, abolishing the gift tax, and reduced excise taxes, the surtax and the income and estate taxes.
61. Place the following in Chronological order: Wright brothers, Equal Rights Amendment proposed, Lindbergh flies, Sacco-Vanzetti trial, “Red Scare”, Eighteenth Amendment ratified, Scopes Monkey trial.
Wright Brothers, Eighteenth Amendment, “Red Scare”, Sacco-Vanzetti, Equal Right Amendment, Scopes trial, Lindbergh’s flight

Chapter 33

1. What was the nickname of President Warren G. Harding's close friends which he hired that ended up being corrupt?
"Ohio Gang"
2. What saying surrounded Harding in comparison to George Washington?
Washington could not tell a lie, Harding could not tell a liar. (similar to Grant)
3. Who was the Pittsburgh aluminum king that Harding will appoint to Secretary of the Treasury?
Andrew Mellon
4. Who did Harding appoint as his Secretary of Commerce, because of his famed work with the Belgians (feeding during WWI) and wartime food administration?
Herbert Hoover
5. These two men were the worst of Harding's appointees. One being the Secretary of the Interior and the other was his Attorney General.
Senator Albert B. Fall—Secretary of the Interior; Harry M. Daugherty—Attorney General
6. Warren G. Harding lived less than three years of his presidency, but he was able to appoint how many SCOTUS justices?
Four of nine.
7. Harding appointed what former President of the United States as SCOTUS's Chief Justice?
William Howard Taft
8. With this new control of the Supreme Court what consequences will take place concerning labor laws?
Federal child-labor law were killed, stripped away many of labor's hard won gains, declared women were NOT to be deserving of special protection in the workplace, and invalidated a minimum-wage law for women (overturning Muller v. Oregon).
9. These laws were practically ignored during the Harding administrations which allowed corporations to once more relax and expand.
Antitrust laws.
10. What did the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 do to the railroads?
Returned them back to private ownership—Government had taken over the railroads during WWI.
11. How did Attorney General Daugherty end a two-month strike by the railway during 1922?
He issued a sweeping injunction which clamped down on strikers and ended the strike.
12. This organization will be created in 1921 by Congress to look after Veterans Affairs.
Veterans Bureau
13. This Veterans organization was founded in Paris in 1919 by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. to meet periodically to renew old hardships and let off steam.
American Legion
14. What was the chief grievance of the former "doughboys" from WWI?
They wanted their "dough" \$\$\$.
15. After many protests for payment from WWI what did Congress finally pass in 1924 to appease the former WWI Veterans?
Adjusted Compensation Act—it gave every soldier a paid-up insurance policy due in twenty years—right about the time of WWII.
16. Why was the United States still technically at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary more than three years after the armistice?
We rejected the Treaty of Versailles
17. What area of the world will Secretary Hughes help to exploit to gain more access to oil reserves?
Middle East—Controlled by the British and French
18. What was the goal of the conference held in Washington DC in 1921-22?
Naval disarmament and address the situation in the Far East.
19. What will be the outcome of the Five-Power Naval Treaty of 1922?
The countries agreed to refrain from fortifying their Far Eastern possessions. The Japanese were not subjected to such restraints in their possessions.
20. What did the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 do to China?
Opened the Door to China wide open.

21. What diplomatic bargain between 62 nations will be made between Calvin Coolidge's Secretary of State and a French foreign minister?
Kellogg-Briand Pact
22. What were the aspects of the bargain in #21?
This pact outlawed war between the countries which signed the pact, but did not have any consequences for countries which went to war anyway. (Tony the Tiger Doesn't Like War).
23. Because of the problem with imperialistic Japan, the United States will create this doctrine hoping to prevent intervention in international events? The United States would not recognize any territory taken by force. ...Japan doesn't CARE!!!
Stimson Doctrine
24. What were the aspects of this doctrine?
If a country were to invade and take another countries land the United States would not recognize that territorial claim.
25. What did the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law of 1922 do to Tariff rates?
Raise them from 27% to 38.5 percent.
26. What chain reaction will the high-tariff course by the Republicans cause?
Europeans producers felt the squeeze from the tariffs and their products could not be sold, hence the European countries couldn't pay back their war debt.
27. What scandal during the Harding administration saw Colonel Charles Forbes who was in charge of the Veterans Bureau scammed over \$200 million from the administration?
Veterans Scandal
28. This scandal during the Harding administration saw Albert Fall (Interior Secretary) try and lease former navy oil reserves private oil men (Harry Sinclair and Edward Doheny). Fall took a \$100,000 bribe for this deal and he will be found guilty of taking the bribe and was sentenced to one year in jail.
Teapot Dome Scandal
29. Where did the scandal in #28 get its name?
Named after Teapot Dome, Wyoming where the oil reserves were.
30. When the oil men involved in the Teapot Dome scandal were acquitted from their charges, what cynical saying was created about trying to put rich men in prison?
"You can't put a million dollars in jail" and "In America everyone is assumed guilty until proven rich."
31. Who will become the successor to Warren G. Harding after his untimely death?
Silent Calvin Coolidge
32. What is Coolidge's philosophy concerning big business?
The Business of America is Business
33. Why were the farmers frustrated under the Harding and Coolidge administrations?
Farmers had put themselves in debt by buying tractors. The price of wheat and other commodities were falling as other countries returned to farming following WWI and the government refused to help subsidize the farmer.
34. What did the McNary-Haugen Bills of 1924 and 1928 try and do for farmers (vetoed both times by Coolidge)?
It sought to keep agricultural prices high by authorizing the government to buy surpluses and sell them abroad.
35. What did the new Progressive party of 1924 propose for the United States in their party platform for US President?
Government ownership of railroads and relief for farmers, lashed out at monopoly and anti-labor injunctions, and urged a constitutional amendment to limit the Supreme Court's power to invalidate laws passed by Congress.
36. What was the overwhelming issue facing post-WWI Europe?
International debts.
37. What will be the plan by the United States to help with the issue in #36?
Dawes Plan
38. What are the details of the plan?
The United States would loan Germany money who then would pay Britain and France who then in-turn would pay the US treasury for the loans they incurred during WWI?

39. When Calvin Coolidge announced, “I do not choose to run” what Republican will run for President and be elected in 1928 (horrible year to take control)?
Herbert Hoover
40. What nickname was given to the Democrat who ran against the man in #39?
Al(cohol) Smith – A man who liked to drink when the “noble experiment” was still in effect.
41. What was the major problem facing Hoover’s policies concerning people in trouble?
He didn’t believe in the public “dole”. He said people should help themselves.
42. What did the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930 do to tariff rates?
Raised them from 38.5% to 60%. This tariff will caused some of the troubles around the world.
43. On what famous day did the stock market crash leading to the Great Depression?
October 29, 1929
44. What are the four leading indicators of the Stock Market Crash?
Housing starts were declining; Business Inventories were up; Stock market was overvalued; People were buying on the margin.
45. What are the five leading causes of the Great Depression?
**Farmer overproduction of crops and horrible use of the land.
Uneven Distribution of Income.
Unbalanced foreign trade.
Overextended personal debts
Mechanized Industrialization**
46. These two insults to Hoover were used to show people disapproval of his handing of the economy?
Hoover Flags and Hoover Blankets
47. These shantytowns were constructed just outside of major cities housing some of those who had lost their homes?
Hoovervilles
48. How much was lost in the stock market on paper just two months after the crash?
40 billion
49. Hoover realized that his theory of _____ was not working when he tried to get people out of the Great Depression.
Rugged individualism
50. What did the Muscle Shoals Bill try and do (vetoed by Hoover)?
Dam the Tennessee River for hydroelectric power—will be used by FDR’s TVA program.
51. What organization will be created by the Hoover administration to help “pump-priming” the banks by loaning money to people in the US?
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
52. What did the Norris-La Guardia Anti-injunction Act in 1932 do for labor?
Outlawed Yellow-dog contracts and forbade the federal courts to issue injunctions to restrain strikes, boycotts, and peaceful picketing.
53. What was different about Hoover’s policies after the crash versus what took place during the Panics in the late 19th Century?
He actually started down the road toward government assistance for needy citizens. In the late 19th Century you had to “sweat it out.”
54. What did the “Bonus Expeditionary Force” call for?
Payment for the service in WWI.
55. What happened to the force?
Hoover called out the army including General Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower to breakup the march.
56. This type of policy was used by Hoover toward our Latin American neighbors?
Good Neighbor policy
57. Place the following in chronological order: Japanese invade Manchuria, Hawley-Smoot tariff, Kellogg-Briand Pact, Teapot Dome Scandal, Veterans Bureau created, Dawes Plan, Stock Market Crash, Reconstruction Finance Corporation established, Five-Power Naval Treaty.
Veterans Bureau, Five-Power Naval Treaty, Teapot Dome scandal, Dawes Plan, Kellogg-Brian Pact, Stock Market Crash, Hawley-Smoot tariff, Japanese invade Manchuria, Reconstruction Finance Corporation established.

Chapter 34

1. What campaign promise from 1928 did Herbert Hoover have a hard time delivering?
“a chicken in every pot”
2. What position did FDR and TR both hold prior to becoming POTUS?
Assistant of the Navy
3. Did FDR and Wilson have any military experience?
NO
4. Why would FDR have a hard time getting elected today?
He was in a wheelchair
5. What great asset did FDR have as opposed to his political rivals?
Eleanor Roosevelt
6. What will FDR’s wife help to fight for in the 1950s and 60s?
Civil Rights Movement
7. Why was Eleanor Roosevelt’s personal relationship a little rocky with her husband?
Both had affairs.
8. Whom did FDR say he was running for in the presidential election of 1932?
“forgotten man”
9. What campaign phrase will FDR electrify the Democrat party delegates at their National Convention held in Chicago in 1932?
“I pledge you, I pledge myself to a new deal for the American people”
10. Who wrote most of FDR’s speeches?
“Brain trust” small group of reform-minded intellectuals.
11. What was the nickname for FDRs “kitchen cabinet”?
“Brain trust”
12. What was the theme song of the Democrats in 1932?
“Happy Days Are Here Again”
13. The election of 1932 marked a shift of black voters. How?
They voted for the Democrat party and abandoned the party of Lincoln.
14. When did FDR become President of the United States (month, date, year)
March 4, 1933
15. When did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany?
January 30, 1933
16. What were the three R’s in FDR’s New Deal?
Relief, Recovery, Reform
17. What will be the first thing on Roosevelt’s agenda?
Banking holiday
18. What famous statement does FDR make at his 1st inaugural speech to the people of America?
“Let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”
19. What precedent will FDR establish for future presidents concerning their early part of their 1st term?
What he accomplishes in his first 100 days.
20. This New Deal recovery government agency helped to end the dust bowl by employing many men who went out west and cultivated the soil?
CCC
21. What New Deal recovery program dealt with gold?
FDR ordered gold to be surrendered and then he abandons the gold standard
22. This amendment will be passed in 1933 ending the “noble experiment”.
21st Amendment
23. This New Deal Relief program helped homeowners with the paying off of their homes.
Home Owners’ Refinancing Act (33)
24. This New Deal recovery and relief agency was established to help farmers by giving them subsidies for their excess crops. It also paid farmers not to grow certain crops and to grow other crops.
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

25. This New Deal recovery, relief and reform agency helped to creating cheap electric power by damming the Tennessee River.
Tennessee Valley Authority
26. This triple R program established a maximum hours of labor, established codes of “fair competition”, created a minimum wage, allowed labor unions to organize and bargain collectively, and outlawed “yellow-dog” contracts.
National Recovery Administration
27. What did the Emergency Banking Relief Act do for the economy?
Put a lot more currency into the market through banks—ended the run on the banks, but caused inflation.
28. What reform movement did the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act create?
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
29. Originally what amount of money did the Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act protect depositors up to? Now?
\$5,000 – \$250,000
30. This Recovery administration was established to provide purely temporary jobs during the cruel winter emergency.
Civil Works Administration
31. The National Housing Act in 1934 helped people get better loans with government help by creating this recovery agency.
Federal Housing Administration
32. These occupations will be left out of the New Deal relief programs?
Agricultural, service and domestic workers (Blacks, Mexican-Am and Women)
33. This recovery administration helped to employment people on “useful” projects—such as arts, literature projects, public buildings, bridges.
Works Progress Administration
34. This man will consider running against FRD in the 1936 Democrat primary promising to “Share Our Wealth” program and promised to make “Every Man a King”—SOCIALISTS!!! Why didn’t he?
Huey Long—killed
35. This act, which was part of the AAA will cause the Navajo’s of Arizona to reduce their livestock reduction to help the soil.
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (36)
36. This SCOTUS case will rule part of the NRA unconstitutional?
Schechter v United States
37. This SCOTUS cases will rule part of the AAA unconstitutional?
Butler v United States
38. What will be FDR’s reaction to the overturning of a few of his New Deal programs? This will damage his presidency until 1940.
He will propose to Congress the enlarging of the Supreme Court by 6 justices—Court Packing
39. Who is Frances Perkins (1882 – 1965)?
First woman cabinet member—labor secretary
40. What is the name of the old age insurance which will be created in 1935?
Social Security Act
41. As part of this act this will be established to guarantee payment incase you lose your job.
Unemployment Insurance
42. This Dam will be build on the Columbia River which is the largest structure erected by humans since the Great Wall of China.
Grand Coulee Dam
43. This New Deal program is known as one of the real milestones on the rocky road of the US labor movement, because is allowed labor unions to self-organize and to bargain collectively.
Wagner Act
44. At what age did people start receiving Social Security benefits? What was the average age of death for Americans in the 1930s?
65; 63

45. This man will form a new labor union in 1935 for the semi-skilled and unskilled workers in to a powerful bloc of “big labor”.
John L. Lewis
46. This book will describe the plight of the farmers who leave the dust bowl area and move their families to California looking for prosperity. Author?
The Grapes of Wrath; John Steinbeck
47. More than a million people left these four states during the Dust Bowl.
OK, TX, AR, MO
48. This act in 1934 will try and reverse the effects of the Dawes Act of 1887.
Indian Reorganization Act. Established local self-government and to preserve their native crafts and traditions.
49. This agency was created to oversee the stock market and prevent the boom to bust periods.
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
50. What was the name of the photographer which FDR will send across the United States to document the Great Depression, especially the Dust Bowl?
Margaret Bourke White
51. Why did some Native American tribes refuse to organize under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934?
They felt they were being turned into museum pieces—“back to the blanket”.
52. What two major problems faced the New Deal programs in the 1930s?
They were not getting us out of the Great Depression and they were creating a debt for the United States.
53. How did SCOTUS react to Roosevelt’s court packing attempt in 1937? Which SCOTUS conservative changed his opinion of the Supreme Court in what became known as the “switch in time save the nine”?
They began making more liberal decisions agreeing with the New Deal; Owen Roberts changed from Conservative to more Liberal
54. Despite massive amounts of money spent in New Deal programs, what takes place in 1938 which shows that FDR’s New Deal wasn’t delivering on its promises?
A recession set in and unemployment went back to 20%
55. Which economics did the Roosevelt administration pattern themselves after?
John Maynard Keynes (“Keynesian”)
56. What is the name of FDR’s Treasury Secretary that said the following after the first two terms of FRD’s administration:
“We have tried spending money. We are spending more than we have ever spent before and it does not work.” “I say after eight years of this Administration we have just as much unemployment as when we started. ... And an enormous debt to boot!”
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
57. What event will bring the United States out of the Great Depression?
WWII
58. What amendment will be passed in 1933 which shortened the length of time which the President and Congress take their oaths of office
20th Amendment; Jan. 20th and Jan. 3rd
58. Place the following in chronological order: Schechter case, Gold Reserve Act, Roosevelt defeats Hoover, TVA created, Roosevelt’s announces “Court-packing” plan, Wagner Act.
Roosevelt defeats, TVA, Gold Reserve, Wagner Act, Schechter case.

Chapter 35

1. The collapse of this conference strengthened the global trend towards extreme nationalism by making international cooperation difficult.
London
2. What did the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 do for the Philippines?
Gave them independence in 1946
3. Which new nation will the US recognize in 1933 about 11 years after its creation?
Soviet Union
4. What was the name of the Italian fascists who came to power in 1922?
Benito Mussolini
5. When will Hitler become Dictator of Germany?
August 1934
6. What was the name of the failed government established in Germany post-Versailles conference?
Weimar Government
7. Why was this government so unpopular?
Unable to control the inflation and unemployment in Germany.
8. What was the name of the deal struck between Germany and Italy in 1936?
Rome-Berlin Axis
9. What country will Italy attack and invade in 1935 in violation of the League of Nations? Who was the leader of that country?
Ethiopia; Hailey Selassie
10. What amendment was discussed in the 1930's which dealt with Congress' power to declare war?
The amendment would prevent Congress from declaring war except in case of invasion— unless there was a favorable popular referendum.
11. What were the findings of the Nye Committee in 1934?
That the US got involved in WWI because of our financial involvement through loans and sales of munitions
12. With these findings what did the Roosevelt administration put forward to prevent US involvement in international wars?
Neutrality Acts of 35, 36, 37.
13. How did these acts try and prevent US involvement in international events?
**Once the President declared that a state of war existed, it would be unlawful for the U.S. to ship or sell arms to those countries involved. President also warned citizens traveling abroad (Lusitania incident)
Expanded the terms of the first act to prohibit extending loans and credit, as well as selling arms, to warring nations
Response to the Spanish Civil War. Extended the neutrality acts to civil wars as well as to international ones.**
14. This war broke out from 1936-39 and was a precursor for WWII because we see a struggle between communism and fascism.
Spanish Civil war
15. Which country will back the communists and fascists in the war in #18?
Communists – Soviet Union; Fascist – Germany
16. Which American unit will take it upon themselves to go and help the communists in that country fight against the fascists?
Abraham Lincoln Brigade
17. Which side of the battle will win and who was the leader of that country for the next twenty years?
Fascists—Francisco Franco
18. When Japan launches an all out invasion of China in 1937, Roosevelt did not invoke the Neutrality Acts. Why?
He didn't want to cut off our shipments of munitions to China.
19. What did Roosevelt's Quarantine Speech state in 1937?
That the nations of the world, including the US, should quarantine the three aggressor nations (Japan, Germany and Italy). Ignore them and they will go away—Yeah Right!!!

20. This incident involved the Japanese sinking an American gunboat in Chinese waters with the loss of two men and their wounded?
Panay Incident
21. Did we go to war after the incident in #24?
NO
22. What area will Hitler remilitarize in 1936 in violation of the Treaty of Versailles?
Rhineland (in between German and France)
23. What was the first territory which Nazi Germany will take over in March of 1938 which was Hitler's homeland?
Austria (what took Germany 5 years will take Austria one month)
24. What area will Hitler be given in the Munich Pact of 1938 signed between Neville Chamberlain (British Prime Minister) and Hitler?
Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) that was taken from Germany in the Treaty of Versailles
25. The Munich Pact is the best example of this policy which tries to give into your opposition instead of facing them in a possible war.
Appeasement
26. What did Hitler do less than 6 months later, breaking his promise in the Munich Pact?
Invaded and took over the rest of Czechoslovakia
27. This pact will be signed in 1939 guaranteeing the Nazi war machine no resistance in moving their armies East?
Hitler-Stalin Pact or Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact or Non-Aggression Pact
28. On September 1, 1939 what took place?
Germany invaded Poland
29. What took place on September 3, 1939?
Great Britain and France declare war on Germany officially starting WWII
30. These Acts by the United States will prevent many Jews from escaping Nazi Germany prior to WWII?
Quota Acts
31. This anti-Semitic priest will preach against the Jews during the 1930s in the United States?
Father Charles Coughlin
32. This will be the first government-sponsored attack on the Jews by Nazi Germany?
Kristallnacht
33. This man will escape the Nazis when he immigrated to the United States in 1933?
Albert Einstein
34. This was the most notorious of the Nazi concentration camps and was responsible for the death of over 1.2 million Jews, gentiles, gypsies, and undesirables.
Auschwitz
35. How many Jews lost their lives during the Holocaust?
6 million
36. What does the term Holocaust mean?
Burnt whole
37. What did the Neutrality Act of 1939 allow the United States to do?
European democracies could buy American war materials, but only on a "cash-and-carry basis."
38. This type of war will take place in Europe between October 1939 and April 1940?
Sitzkrieg "Phony War"
39. Which country will fall to the Nazi War machine in June 1940?
France
40. Which country will begin being attacked by the Nazi War machine in a bombardment by the Luftwaffe from July 1940 to June 1941?
Great Britain – Battle of Britain
41. What will Congress do for the first time in US history in September 1940?
1st Peacetime Draft
42. What major mistake will Hitler make in June 1941?
Stop attacking Great Britain and begin his invasion of the Soviet Union

43. Who was the most effective speechmaker for the Nazis in the United States in 1940?
Charles Lindbergh
44. What tradition will FDR break with his election as President in 1940?
Won a third term breaking the tradition from Washington
45. Who will be the Republican candidate in 1940?
Wendell Willkie
46. What allowed Roosevelt to gain this unprecedented third term?
The foreign crisis
47. What program will be passed in the 1940 which will reverse all of the Neutrality Acts?
Lend-Lease Acts
48. What was the underlining concept from this Act?
Send guns, not sons
49. What did Senator Burton Wheeler call this new Act?
The new AAA to plow under every fourth American boy.
50. After the torpedoing of the Robin Moor, an unarmed American merchantman ship by the Germans did the US enter WWII?
NO
51. This document will be formally accepted by Roosevelt and Prime Minister of Great Britain Winston Churchill in 1941. It opposed imperialistic annexations, and promised that there would be no territorial changes contrary to wishes of the inhabitants (self-determination).
Atlantic Charter
52. What future international group will be discussed in the document in #54?
United Nations
53. What will lead the Japanese to attack at Pearl Harbor in December 1941?
Support of the Chinese in 1937, High tariff rates, 1940 embargoes on Japan-bound supplies, freezing of Japanese assets in the US and cessation of all shipments of gasoline and other needs for war.
54. On what date was Pearl Harbor Attacked?
December 7, 1941
55. How many men were killed at Pearl Harbor?
2400+
56. What will happen in the United States on December 8, 1941?
Formal declaration of war
57. Was the vote unanimous in Congress to declare war?
NO—loser.
58. What did Roosevelt mean when he called December 7, 1941, “a date which will live in infamy”?
It will be the worst day in US history, until September 11, 2001
59. How many waves of attacks did the Japanese plan for Pearl Harbor? How many took place?
Three, two
60. How was being attacked at Pearl Harbor better than being attacked in the ocean?
We were able to recover most of the ships. In the ocean there are on the bottom.
61. Place the following in chronological order: Pearl Harbor, Battle of Britain, Neutrality Act dealing with Civil Wars, US recognizes the Soviet Union, Japan invades China, Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, Hitler seizes Austria, Munich Conference, Nazi-Soviet Pact, Atlantic Charter.
US recognizes Soviets, US Neutrality Act of 1937, Japan invades China, Hitler seizes Austria, Munich Conference, Nazi-Soviet pact, Battle of Britain, Invasion of Soviet Union, Pearl Harbor.

Chapter 36

1. After the attack at Pearl Harbor, what was the war policy from Washington?
“Getting Germany first”
2. Why did the Japanese and Germans think that the United States could be defeated during WWII?
They would be fighting a two-front war.
3. How was the United States able to defeat the Japanese and Germans at the same time?
The Soviets on the European front inflicted most of the German casualties (and had the most casualties as a country) while the Americans played an important role in Western Europe and were able to fight in the Pacific.
4. Which group in the United States would turn their opinion in favor of the United States possible entry into WWII before December 7, 1941? Why the change of heart?
Communists; Hitler broke the Hitler-Stalin Pact
5. How did WWII help the assimilation of immigrants to the United States?
There was really no government witch-hunting of minority groups, as had happened in WWI and the immigrants could easily support this war against Hitler and the Japanese militarists
6. Which group of people will be considered the enemy aliens in the United States?
Japanese Americans
7. What is the name of a native-born Japanese person from Japan? What is the name given to an American born Japanese person?
Isie and Nisei
8. What famous executive order will force 110,000 Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast to move to camps located away from the Coast?
9066
9. What SCOTUS case will defend this executive order?
Korematsu v. US (6-3 decision...Owen Roberts ruled in Dissent)
10. What payment will be made in 1988 to those Japanese displaced from their homes during WWII?
\$20,000
11. What change did FDR have to make to his New Deal program in 1942?
He formally retired “Dr. New Deal” w/ “Dr. Win-the-War”.
12. What two Japanese relocation camps were located in Arizona?
Poston and Gila River Indian Reservation
13. How were ships able to be assembled in fourteen days when in the past it would take 60 days?
Prefabrication
14. In January of 1941 FDR promised four freedoms which the United States should consider because the Nazis and Japanese were impeding these freedoms to other nations?
Speech, Worship, Want, Fear
15. When the Japanese invaded British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies snapped America’s lifeline of natural rubber, how did the US government react to this situation?
Imposed a national speed limit and gasoline rationing in order to conserve rubber and build fifty-one synthetic-rubber plants.
16. How were farmers helped by WWII?
They would have heavy new investment in agricultural machinery and improved fertilizers.
17. How did the US government keep under control the ascending prices and consumption of critical goods such as meat and butter?
Placed ceilings on wage increases and kept rationing of goods.
18. This Anti-strike Act will allow the federal government to seize and operate tied-up industries which could hurt the United States war effort.
Smith-Connally
19. Name the women’s non-combat aspect of the Army, Navy and Coast Guard.
Army = WAACs, Navy = WAVES, Coast Guard = SPARs
20. What does the term GI stand for?
Government issue
21. This program created during WWII allowed Mexican workers to cross the border legally to harvest the fruit and grain crops of the West?
Bracero program

22. More than 6 million women went to work during WWII. What will become the symbol for all working women during this time period?
Rosie the Riveter
23. What consequence will WWII have on the US family, but not for more than twenty years?
Feminist movement and women being able to achieve higher positions in corporate America
24. What did the great majority of American women—especially those with husbands present in the home or with small children to care for do during WWII?
They did not work for wages, but continued in their traditional roles.
25. At war's end, what percentage of women returned home?
67% (two-thirds)
26. These riots will take place in Los Angeles between Mexican-American youth with American Navy soldiers who had a problem with the Mexican-American attire?
Zoot-Suit riots
27. How did WWII benefit the Civil Rights movement for African Americans?
During WWII we fought segregated and when the war was over we could never return home and allow segregation to continue.
28. This segregated military unit will be created in WWII to help bomb areas in Europe, North Africa and the Mediterranean.
Tuskegee Airmen
29. What will the program that African-Americans will rally for during WWII?
The Double V (Victory over Hitler and Victory over Segregation)
30. By 1970 a great migration had taken place by African-Americans. What percentage of all African-Americans lived outside the South?
Almost 1/2. Most had moved to the urban centers
31. More than 90 percent of Indians resided on reservation in 1940. What percentage lived in cities six decades later?
More than 1/2 live in cities
32. These famous American Indians will help both in Europe and the Pacific by conversing in their native tongue.
Code talkers
33. What American Indian tribe was used most in the war in Europe?
Comanche's
34. What American Indian tribe was used most in the war in the Pacific?
Navajo
35. What American Indian tribe was used to "code talk" during WWI?
Choctaw
36. Who was the Secretary of War during WWII?
Henry Stimson—yes the same with the Stimpson Doctrine
37. What was most responsible for getting the United States out of the Great Depression?
WWII
38. What will be a responsible for ballooning the national debt from the 1930s to the 1950s?
WWII
39. What was the name of the Chinese man who the United States will support to try and resist the Japanese invaders of his country?
Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek)
40. Upon being forced to leave the Philippines in 1942, this future Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific will make the promise, "I shall return."
Douglas MacArthur
41. This strategy will be used by the United States in the War in the Pacific?
Island Hopping campaign
42. It was at this battle in the Pacific where the Japanese navy will face their first loss in over 300 years and is considered the turning point in the War in the Pacific?
Battle of Midway
43. How was the United States victorious at the Battle of Midway?
We had broken their coded messages.

44. What casualty ratio of Japanese to American soldiers existed in the War in the Pacific?
10 to 1
45. What island will be captured in February of 1945 which will be their first Japanese owned island prior to WWII?
Iwo Jima
46. Why was the island in question #46 important for the United States?
We needed a launching pad for our air force.
47. It will be at this battle in the Pacific where the United States and Japan will lose the most troops during the island campaign (21,000+ US; 120,000+)?
Okinawa
48. This strategy used by the Japanese will almost turn the tide in the War in the Pacific (1st time in world history).
Kamikaze missions
49. What was the name of the German codes which the Americans will break giving the Allies the ability to pinpoint the locations of U-boat positions and other German troops movements?
Enigma codes
50. This German Field Marshall will help lead the Nazis to many victories in North Africa and later will be involved in a plot to assassinate Hitler.
Erwin Rommel—the Desert Fox
51. Who tank commander will the United States send to square off against the Field Marshall in question #51?
George Patton
52. This battle will be the turning point in the War in Europe on the Eastern Front because the Germans for the first time will be put on the offensive.
Stalingrad
53. What major invasion took place on June 6, 1944?
Normandy invasion of France (Operation Overlord)
54. What will be the first conference where the “Big Three” will meet during WWII?
Teheran, Iran
55. Who were known as the “Big Three”?
FDR, Churchill, and Stalin
56. What were the names for the following military actions during WWII: Un-attempted land invasion of Great Britain by Germany; German invasion of Soviet Union; US invasion of Africa; US invasion of Normandy
Sea Lion, Barbarossa, Torch, Overlord
57. What was the name of the battle which took place in the Ardennes Forest (Dec 1944 – Jan 1945) located in Belgium which will be the last push by the German army in WWII?
Battle of the Bulge
58. Which Airborne regiment will fight and help to defeat the Germans in the Ardennes Forest?
101st Airborne
59. Which country will be liberated in 1944 by the Americans and British forces?
France
60. This man will run unsuccessfully for President in 1944 and 1948?
Thomas Dewey
61. What man will replace Henry A. Wallace as the Democrat nominee for Vice-President in the election of 1944?
Harry S. Truman
62. Why was Wallace replaced?
Democrats though he was ill-balanced and unpredictable liberal.
63. What famous statement will be made by Brigadier General A. C. McAuliffe in defiance to a German surrender notice at the Battle of the Bulge?
“Nuts” Way to say no way.
64. Who was the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe during most of WWII?
Dwight D. Eisenhower
65. What gave Hitler hope on April 12, 1945?
FDR died of a cerebral hemorrhage

66. What will take place on April 30, 1945?
Hitler will commit suicide
67. On what date will be V-E day (Victory in Europe)?
May 8, 1945
68. On what date will be V-J day (Victory over Japan)?
September 2, 1945
69. Because of the Japanese Kamikaze missions, this Japanese city will be destroyed by the first Atomic bomb? On what date?
Hiroshima; 08/06/45
70. What will take place on 08/09/45 in Japan?
The dropping of the second atomic bomb on Nagasaki
71. It will be at this war conference that then President Truman will learn that the “baby has been delivered” (1st testing of the atomic bomb was successful).
Potsdam conference
72. Why did Truman not want the Soviet’s to get involved in the war with Japan?
They would want land concessions after the war was over.
73. This famous photograph will be taken atop Mount Suribachi which will help sell more war bonds in 1945?
Flag Raising at Iwo Jima
74. This genocide will be found by the Allied soldiers when Germany is defeated in 1945—seeing the death of 6 million Jews and 5 million Gentiles?
The Holocaust
75. it will be upon this US Battle ship that the surrender of Japan will be signed?
Missouri
76. What was the name of the first successful atomic bomb test in New Mexico in July 1945?
Trinity test
77. How many casualties did Russia sustain by wars end in 1945? US?
20 million; 405,000
78. These German scientist will be smuggled out of during WWII by both the US and Russians.
Rocketry scientist (Werner Von Braun)
79. It was during these post-WWII trials that the Nazis would be placed on trial for their crimes against humanity and waging an aggressive war?
Nuremburg trials

Chapter 37

1. What were some of the emotional scars left by the Great Depression?
Insecurity had pushed up the suicide rate, dampened the marriage rate, women leading the household as the major bread winner (women were hired because they were cheaper labor).
2. What was the fear for men and women following WWII?
The GIs would step out of the army's chow lines and back into the breadlines of the unemployed.
3. What does the term GDP stand for? What does it represent?
Gross Domestic Product; the total of all goods and services in the United States (11.5 trillion per year)
4. This act will be vetoed by President Truman, but the Republican Congress will override his veto to pass the act which outlawed the "closed" (all-union) shop, made unions liable for damages that resulted from jurisdictional disputes among themselves, and required union leaders to take a noncommunist oath.
Taft-Hartley Act
6. What was the name of the strategy by the Congress of Industrial Organizations that was aimed at unionizing the Southern textile workers and steelworkers in the late 1940s?
Operation Dixie (failed miserably)
7. What is the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 better known as? What did it do?
GI Bill; Made generous provisions for sending the former soldiers to school.
8. The prosperity of the 1950s helped to underwrite which social movements?
Civil Rights, Women's rights, vast new welfare programs (Medicare and Medicaid).
9. This economic class will grow after WWII showing that the Great Depression was over?
Middle Class
10. What income level made up this new economic class (1950s dollars)?
\$3,000 - \$10,000
11. By 1960, what percentage of Americans owned their own home?
Almost 60%
12. What jobs will women fill post-WWII?
Service jobs and the service industry will be the greatest employer from 1970 to the present
13. What elements will help fuel the economic upturn of the 1950s?
Massive appropriations for the Korean War, and defense spending accounted for some 10 percent of the GNP.
14. What corporation will be one of the "think tanks" financed by the military's research and development budget?
Rand Corporation
15. Where did the United States acquire their cheap energy from which helped to fuel our economy? Why will this cheap energy replace the energy coming from Texas?
Middle East; Very easy to get the oil out of the ground and the quality is much easier to refine.
16. What will the US reaction be to the possible inexhaustible oil reserves in the Middle East?
Endless ribbons of highways, installed air-conditioning in homes and engineered a six-fold increase in the electric power.
17. By 1970 nearly _____ % of the school-age population was enrolled in educational institutions—a dramatic increase since 1900. What are some of the consequences caused by this increased enrollment in educational institutions?
90%; Lower test scores; higher dropout rates; loss of skill based employees.
18. By the 1990s, what percentage of the American population did farm labor make up in the US economy?
2%
19. This area of the United States increased its population at a rate nearly double that of the old industrial zones?
Sunbelt
20. Name the top five states which gained population from 1950 – 2000?
Nevada (1,148%), Arizona (584%), Florida (477%), Alaska (387%), Colorado (224%)

21. What are the two types of loans that will help fuel the housing boom post-WWII?
VA (Veterans Administration) and FHA (Federal Housing Administration)
22. These brothers will be the pioneers of innovation by creating new techniques in home construction (cookie cutter houses)?
Levitt (Levitt town)
23. What is the name given to the abandonment of the inner cities by the Anglo population? What was the consequence to the inner city?
“White Flight”; The tax base left which meant less money and run down schools for the poor.
24. What is the difference between Dejure and Defacto segregation?
Dejure = by law. Defacto = by tradition
25. What boom took place between 1945 – 1962?
Baby boom (50 million babies by the end of the 1950s)
26. What is the major problem we are facing now because of this baby?
Strains on the Social Security system. Not enough worker bees!
27. What will be the famous statement on Harry S. Truman’s desk addressing that he is responsible for all that happens in the US?
“The buck stops here”
28. What was discussed at the Yalta conference between the BIG Three?
The unconditional surrender of Germany, The dividing up of Germany, The proposed free elections in occupied territory (which Stalin will not allow to happen).
29. What will be the difference between Truman’s view and FDR’s view of Stalin?
Truman didn’t trust Stalin
30. What policy by F.D. Roosevelt will possibly allow the communists to take over China, Poland and other Eastern European nations?
Not standing up to Stalin and allowing him to take over Manchuria and to discontinue free elections in Eastern Europe
31. What was the name of the man responsible for bringing communism to China in 1949?
Mao Zedong
32. What will cause friction between the United States and the Soviet Union between 1918 – 1990?
Brush Fire War (support for the Whites in the Bolsheviks), Didn’t recognize the USSR until sixteen years after its creation, 1st and 2nd Red Scare, Leaving out the Soviets from the atomic weapons race, Abruptly terminated vital lend-lease aid to USSR in 1945 and denied Moscow’s plea for a \$6 billion reconstruction loan, Atomic Bomb, Hydrogen bomb, Korean War, Vietnam War.
33. In 1944 the Western Allies established the IMF to encourage world trade by regulating currency exchange rates. What does the IMF stand for?
International Monetary Fund
34. What other organizations will be created at this meeting in New Hampshire in 1944?
World Bank to promote economic growth in war-ravaged areas.
35. This international organization will meet for the first time in San Francisco on April 25, 1945 (13 days after FDR’s death).
United Nations
36. What are the major differences between the UN and the League of Nations?
The US joined the UN and there was a Security Council created with 5 permanent members
37. Who are the five permanent members of the UN’s Security Council?
US, GB, France, Russia, China
38. What country in 1948 will the United States recognize giving it legitimacy? Why did Truman support the creation of this country in 1948 (election year)?
Israel; Get the support of the American Jews
39. What was the major reason for the creation of this state?
Holocaust
40. What will happen to this country the day it is created?
It will be attacked by 5 Arab countries
41. These trial will be held during 1945-46 putting the Nazi war criminals on trial. What was the significance of this city?
Nuremberg, Germany; This was the city where Hitler created his racial segregation laws

42. Germany at the end of WWII was divided into how many zones? Who owned them?
Four; US, GB, France and Soviet Union
43. What two nations will struggle for power during the Cold War? What will be considered the first battle of the Cold War? Who's victorious?
United States and the Soviet Union; Berlin Blockade; US over the Soviet blockade of West Berlin
44. Which former British Prime Minister will be invited by President Truman to deliver a speech at Fulton College Missouri in 1948? What is the name of the speech? How did it get its name?
Winston Churchill; Iron Curtain Speech; discussed the Soviet Union taking over the many satellite countries in Eastern Europe.
45. How was the US victorious in the Berlin Airlift?
For nearly a year, aircraft flew in supplies to West Berlin
46. What will happen to Germany in 1949? Nov. 9, 1989?
They will be divided into East and West Germany (the wall is NOT built until 1961). Reunited
47. What is the main principle of the Truman Doctrine?
The containment of communism to countries where it already existed by 1947.
48. Where will the Truman Doctrine be used first? How will it be used?
Greece and Turkey; with \$400 million to bolster these two countries (Dollar Diplomacy)
49. What was the name given to the reconstruction plan for the war-torn European continent (Western Europe)?
Marshall Plan
50. How much aid was sent to Europe?
13 billion
51. What new Cabinet position will be created by the National Security Act in 1947?
Secretary of Defense
52. This new building will house the newly created department?
Pentagon
53. This governmental agency was also created by the National Security Act to advise the president on security matters and the Central Intelligence Agency to coordinate the government's foreign fact-gathering—didn't work too well to prevent 9/11!!!
National Security Council
54. What Western European international organization will the United States join on April 4, 1949 which will support an attack on any member of the twelve-nation organization is an attack on all?
NATO
55. What will be the Soviet's response to this Western European international organization?
Warsaw Pact
56. When did the Soviet's explode their first Atomic weapon?
1949
57. Which couple was responsible for giving the Soviet the secrets to the atomic bomb?
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
58. These type of oaths were forced upon many American during the 1950s?
Loyalty Oaths
59. Which House of Congress was responsible for the HUAC hearings on anti-communism?
House of Representatives
60. It will be this Senator from the State of Wisconsin who will be at the forefront of the 2nd Red Scare in American History?
Joseph McCarthy (McCarthyism)
61. This future Vice President and President will be part of the 2nd Red Scare in the 1950s.
Richard Nixon
62. What charges will Joseph McCarthy make which will lead to his downfall?
That the State department and army are loaded with communists—there were some.
63. Harry Truman unexpectedly integrated the US Armed Forces in 1948. Why was this an unexpected move? What could have been behind this move?
Because Truman was from Missouri and had never really supported integration; He might have made this move to garner the African-American vote because in most polls he was trailing Thomas Dewey.

64. Who will Harry S. Truman defeat in the 1948 election in an upset?
Thomas Dewey
65. Who were the “Dixiecrats”?
They were a third party in the 1948 presidential election which will run Strom Thurmond for President
66. What were the only successes of Harry Truman’s Fair Deal programs?
Raising the minimum wage, providing for public housing in the Housing Act of 1949, and extending old-age insurance.
67. Which war will the United States fight desegregated because of Harry Truman’s executive order?
Korean War
68. How did the Korean War get started?
The North flooded over the 38th Parallel and the US will ask the United Nations to help in their fight.
69. Why was NSC-68 (National Security Council memorandum) passed in 1950?
It was to help quadruple the spending of the defense department to help with the Korean War
70. Which popular General will be asked to help end the Korean War?
Douglas MacArthur
71. What will that General ask for which will lead to his firing by President Truman?
The bombing of China with nuclear weapons
72. What will be the outcome of the Korean War?
Korea will remain divided along the 38th parallel and is still at war today.
73. What famous statement will the General make before Congress concerning old soldiers?
“Old soldiers never die, they just fade away”
74. How many US soldiers died in the three year Korean War?
36,516
75. Officially, the United States was simply participating in a _____ with the United Nation in Korea.
Police action

Chapter 38

1. What factors led the Democrats to have gloomy prospect for the 1952 presidential election?
Military deadlock in Korea, Truman's clash with MacArthur, war-bred inflation, and whiffs of scandal from the White House.
2. Who will Republicans enthusiastically nominate on the first ballot for their presidential candidate in 1952?
Dwight D. Eisenhower
3. Who will be nominated by the Republicans as the Vice-President in 1952?
Richard Nixon
4. What will be the slogan for the Republicans in the 1952 Presidential election?
"I Like Ike"
5. Why was Eisenhower seen as a great candidate in 1952?
Authentic hero's credentials as wartime supreme commander of the Allied forces in Europe, army chief of staff after the war, and the first supreme commander of NATO from 1950 to 1952 and also served as president of Columbia University from 1948 – 1952.
6. What event will almost cost Richard Nixon the Vice Presidential nomination?
He had secret "slush fund" he had used while holding a seat in the Senate.
7. What will save the nomination for Richard Nixon?
He will make a speech which explained that he spent the money on the family cocker spaniel, Checkers. This became known as the "Checkers" speech
8. What will foreshadow future political advertising in the 1952 presidential election?
Short "spots" of brief answers from the candidates.
9. What effect will television have on the future of politics?
It will allow lone-wolf politicians could go straight to the voters without the mediating influence of parties or other institutions. It stood as a threat to the historic role of political parties, which traditionally had chosen candidates. Candidates must look good and brought entertainment and advertising into political messages—show business.
10. What are "sound bites" in relation to elections?
Ten-second television bites which shows a quote from a particular candidate. Can be taken out of context greatly.
11. With the Republicans taking control of Congress in 1952 what amendment will be passed to prevent another FDR term? Which future Republican president could have been elected to more than two terms?
22nd Amendment (1951); Ronald Reagan
12. What armistice will be signed in early 1953?
Korean. They are still at war.
13. What was the consequence of this armistice?
Korea was still divided along the 38th parallel. Americans could not find solace that communism had been "contained". Korea still has great tensions between North and South
14. How did Eisenhower calm the fears of the 2nd Red Scare?
He was seen as distinguished and well-loved grandfather figure.
15. Who was known as "Tailgunner Joe"? What State was this freshman Senator from?
Joseph McCarthy; Wisconsin
16. What famous speech did this freshman Senator make in February of 1950 about the State Department?
He will accuse Secretary of State Dean Acheson of knowingly employing 205 communists—2nd Red Scare"
17. What will this speech lead to?
Senate trials of many Americans who were asked if they had communist ties—many from Hollywood.
18. What will be the fall-out from McCarthyism?
Many people will be black listed from their jobs, damage to the morale and effectiveness of the professional foreign service (a number of Asian specialists who might have counseled a wiser course in Vietnam were ousted.

19. What was HUAC? What was their job? What future POTUS served on HUAC while a representative from CA?
House on Un-American Activities; It was a House committee to investigate “subversion”. Caught Alger Hiss; Richard Nixon
20. These laws were a set of antiquated rules that governed all aspects of black life in the South?
Jim Crow laws
21. The laws in #20 created what type of Southern culture?
Segregated
22. What did Swedish scholar Gunnar Myrdal expose in his notable book of 1944, *An American Dilemma*?
The contradiction between America’s professed belief that all men are created equal and its sordid treatment of black citizens
23. Who will be the first Black American to integrate Major League Baseball in 1947? What team did he play for? What was the manager of that team?
Jackie Robinson; Brooklyn Dodgers; Branch Riche
24. In 1944 the Supreme Court ruled this type of primary unconstitutional in the South?
White primary
25. Which political party will be hurt by this ruling?
Democrats
26. This Supreme Court in 1950 will rule that separate professional schools for blacks failed to meet the test of equality established in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.
Sweatt v. Painter
27. In which SCOTUS decision 1954 will the Supreme Court rule segregations in the public schools “inherently unequal” and thus unconstitutional (HUGE case of importance!)?
Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas
28. What event is seen as the spark of the modern day Civil Rights Movement?
In December of 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat.
29. This event will lead to what boycott? Who will lead this boycott? How long did it last?
Montgomery bus boycott; Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; Almost a year
30. Whom did Dr. King get his non-violent principles from?
India’s Mohandas Gandhi and Jesus (3rd Great Awakening)
31. According to Mr. Hjort, the Civil Rights movement of the 1950’s and 1960’s can be seen as the 3rd _____?
Great Awakening
32. The appointed of _____ as Supreme Court Chief Justice by Eisenhower, he will call his greatest mistake.
Earl Warren
33. Why was this appointment so shocking?
Everyone thought Warren would be a conservative judge, but he became one of the most “activists” justices in SCOTUS history.
34. What SCOTUS cases did the Brown decision overturn?
Plessy v. Ferguson
35. What would be the southern congressional reaction to Brown decision?
More than a hundred southern congressional representatives and senators signed the “Declaration of Constitutional Principles” in 1956, pledging their unyielding resistance to desegregation.
36. How did many Southern states get around the Brown decision?
They created many “private” schools
37. Which president was responsible for desegregating the US Armed Forces? In what year were they desegregated? Why do you think the president desegregated the military in this year?
Harry Truman; 1948; Presidential election year and he needed the vote of the African-American population.
38. Who were the “Little Rock Nine”? Who was the Governor of Arkansas who prohibited the integration of Central High School?
They were the nine Black students who tried to enter Little Rock’s Central High School; Governor Orval Faubus

39. How did the Little Rock Nine gain access to desegregation?
Eisenhower sent in the 101st Airborne to stop the state from segregation. (Similar to Jackson's threat, but fulfilled)
40. What type of protest took place on February 1, 1960 in Greensboro, North Carolina?
"Sit-in" by 4 back men at a Woolworth's "whites-only" lunch counter
41. In April 1960 SNCC was formed. What did SNCC stand for?
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
42. How was SNCC different from the SCLC and the NAACP?
SNCC consisted of young people who didn't want to wait for the legal system or non-violent system to work. They would later join the Black Power movement
43. What was unique about Eisenhower's budget spending compared to Harry Truman? Why is this opposite of what you would think Eisenhower would do?
Eisenhower wanted to spend less on the military—even though it still soaked up some 10% of the GNP.; He was a US General during WWII.
44. What did Eisenhower warn against in his farewell speech—Ironic coming from a former General during WWII?
Increasing size of the United States Military Complex
45. What was different about the Mexican Governments view towards illegal immigration in the 1950s versus the present view?
The Mexican government was worried that illegal immigration would undercut the bracero program of legally imported farm workers—and it did.
46. This future farm Unionizer would also stand against illegal immigration to the United States by Mexican workers because they would undercut the farm unions wages.
Cesar Chavez
47. How many illegal immigrants were returned to Mexico in Operation Wetback (named for the Rio Grande trek from Mexico to the US)?
1 million
48. What did Eisenhower want to do with the American Indians?
Wanted to return to a plan similar to the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887—assimilation.
49. This Act was similar to the German autobahn system?
Interstate Highway Act of 1956
50. Why were the overpasses on Interstate highways designed at no lower than 15'?
To allow flatbed trucks to carry nuclear weapons from site to site.
51. What must happen every five miles of interstate highway built?
One mile of straight road for jets to land.
52. What policy is Secretary of State John Foster Dulles responsible for creating in relation to the ability of the US and USSR to completely destroy each other many times over with nuclear weapons?
MAD—Mutually Assured Destruction
53. This policy created by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said that the US should bring a nation to the brink of war, but never try and start a full out nuclear war.
Brinkmanship
54. During the summer of 1956 this Eastern European country tried to revolt against the USSR and pleaded in vain for US aid, but none came and the Soviets sent in troops and put down the revolt.
Hungary
55. This leader of French Indochina pleaded with Woodrow Wilson and Harry Truman for independence of their French rulers, but both times was denied.
Ho Chi Minh
56. It was after the battle of _____ in 1954 that the French would end their occupation of Vietnam.
Dien Bien Phu
57. What promise will be made to Ho Chi Minh in order to prevent a communist take over of the entire country in 1954?
Free elections would be held, but when the South realized that the communists would probably win they refused to have the elections.
58. Who was the leader of South Vietnam which Eisenhower and Kennedy would support?
Ngo Dinh Diem

59. What Eastern European group was formed in reaction to West Germany joining NATO?
Warsaw Pact—made up of the Soviet puppet states
60. Which Soviet premier announced in 1953 that Joseph Stalin was a bloody dictator and removed Stalin's body from Lenin's tomb?
Nikita Khrushchev—also remained many cities including Stalingrad
61. What Middle Eastern intervention by the US will leave a bitter legacy of resentment among many Iranians which will come back to bite us in the late 1970s and even today?
CIA engineered a coup in 1953 to install a youthful shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi
62. What was the Suez Crisis over?
President Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal placing Western Europe's oil supply in jeopardy.
63. What will be the result of the Suez Crisis?
Egypt nationalized the Canal and after the British and French had to stop their war with Egypt because the US wouldn't release their oil reserves to help, the UN send in a policy force for the first time.
64. What was different about the US and its oil supply in 1940 and 1948?
In 1940 the US was an exporter of oil, by 1948 the US had become a net oil importer from the Middle East
65. What does OPEC stand for and what nations joined by 1960?
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Venezuela
66. What was meant by the Eisenhower Doctrine?
The US would pledge military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression.
67. What will cause the US to spend more money on Science and Mathematics courses post 1957?
Launching of Sputnik I
68. What space program will get its start during Eisenhower's administration?
NASA—National Aeronautics and Space Administration
69. What was the name of the first man in space?
Yuri Gagarin
70. What was the name of the first US man in space?
John Glenn (Alan Sheppard—sub space launch)
71. What happened on the eve of the May 1960 Paris "summit conference" which will ratchet up tensions between the United States and Soviet Union?
U-2 spy plan will be shot down (Gary Powers was the pilot)
72. It will be after this dictator takes over Cuba in 1959 that relations between the US and Soviet Union will grow even more distant.
Fidel Castro
73. What famous debate will take place between VP Richard Nixon and Nikita Khrushchev over the prosperity that their two countries were experiencing?
"Kitchen debate" because it was being held in a kitchen of the future
74. Who did the Republicans and Democrats nominate as their parties candidates for the Presidency in 1960?
R – Nixon; D – John F. Kennedy
75. What was the reaction of the American public towards these two candidates during their debates?
People who saw the debates on TV said Kennedy won. People who listened to the debates on Radio said Nixon had won.
76. When Kennedy finally won the Presidency in 1960. What was the name of his new plan for the US?
New Frontier
77. What two states were most responsible for the Kennedy victory in 1960?
Illinois (voting twice and three times) and Texas (delivered by Lyndon Johnson)
78. What was the fear of Kennedy when he became President?
That he would be more allegiant to the Pope than the Constitution
79. What two characteristics distinguished Kennedy from former Presidents of the US?
Youngest and Catholic
80. These two states attained became the last to be granted statehood in 1959?
Alaska and Hawaii

81. When during what decade were the first electronic computers assembled? By whom?
1940s; US military
82. What company will introduce the first passenger jet in 1957? What was the attire that most people wore on airplanes until the mid 1970s?
Boeing Company—707; business dress.
83. In the 1950s how did television create a “cult of domesticity”?
By showing the idyllic suburban family with a working husband, two children and a wife who did not work outside the home.
84. Why did this idyllic change?
40 million new jobs created three decades after 1950, with 30 million being clerical and service work
85. What feminist gave focus and fuel to women’s feelings in 1963 when she published The Feminine Mystique which launched the modern women’s movement? What was the focus of her struggle?
Betty Friedan; That women should be paid the equally and should be able to be Rosie the River and come home and be mom. Very difficult!!!
86. This fast-food establishment would get its start in San Bernardino, California by Ray Kroc?
McDonalds
87. This Baptist preacher became a popular “televangelist” in the 1950s and still is greatly respected?
Billy Graham
88. Where did Rock and Roll get its roots?
From African American Jazz and Bebop
89. Who will become the King of Rock and Roll?
Elvis Presley
90. What book by Joseph Heller dealt with the improbable antics and anguish of American airmen in the wartime Mediterranean?
Catch-22
91. What Arthur Miller play in 1953 will treat the Salem witch trials as a dark parable warning against the dangers of McCarthyism?
The Crucible
92. Place the following in Chronological Order: Hemingway publishes Castro leads Cuban revolution, The Old Man and the Sea, Berlin Crisis, Brown v. Board of Education, Sputnik launched, SCLC formed, U-2 incident, Kennedy defeats Nixon
Hemingway, Brown, SCLC formed, Sputnik, Berlin Crisis, U-2 incident, Castro, Kennedy President

Chapter 39

1. *Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans*, is from what famous speech?
John F. Kennedy, Inaugural 1960
2. Who will become Kennedy's Attorney General?
Robert Kennedy his brother
3. Who left Ford Motor Company to take over the Defense Department (eventually helping the US to deepen involvement in Vietnam)?
Robert S. McNamara
4. What mistaken campaign slogan did Kennedy use against the Eisenhower's administration which he will regret when he became POTUS and realize it didn't exist?
That the US was facing a missile gap with the USSR. In actuality, the US was ahead of the USSR in missiles.
5. What did Kennedy begin with this campaign slogan?
Russian build-up of weapons
6. How did Kennedy want to stimulate the economy (good Republican tool)?
Slashing taxes and putting more money directly into private hands.
7. What other multi-billion-dollar program was launched by Kennedy which will be fulfilled on July 20, 1969? (BTW, he made the speech at Rice University in Houston)
To put a man on the moon and return him safely.
8. What structure was built in Germany in 1961 to prevent East German from leaving and fleeing to West Germany? What event in Germany sparked the building of this structure? What was the official name of the structure (not in the book)? What excuse did East Germany (GDR) give for building the wall? In what year did it start to be torn down?
Berlin Wall; Berlin Crisis; Berlin Wall was officially referred to as the "Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart" (German: Antifaschistischer Schutzwall) by GDR authorities, implying that neighboring West Germany had not been fully de-Nazified Nov. 1989
9. Why was it created REALLY created by the communists in East Germany?
To stop the embarrassing exodus of East Germans fleeing communism
10. This French President demanded an independent Europe, free of Yankee influence.
Charles de Gaulle
11. What was Secretary of Defense McNamara's response to the many brushfire wars taking place in Southeast Asia?
A Flexible response—that is, developing an array of military “options” that could be precisely matched to the gravity of the crisis
12. This elite unit will be created during the Kennedy administration to react to the Southeast Asia problems.
Special Forces—Green Berets
13. How did Kennedy escalate US involvement in Vietnam?
Ordered the killing of Diem (South Vietnamese President) after the protests by the Buddhist monks, and then sent more than 16,000 “advisors” to help South Vietnam against the North.
14. This Kennedy plan was hailed as the Marshall Plan for Latin America?
Alliance for Progress
15. What failed invasion of Cuba in 1961, inherited from the Eisenhower administration, will set the Kennedy administration back on its heels until October 1962?
Bay of Pigs invasion
16. What major component was missing in the failed invasion of Cuba in 1961?
Air support
17. This event is considered the pinnacle of the Cold War between the US and USSR in October of 1962?
Cuban Missile Crisis
18. Why did this event occur?
Soviets were trying to place offensive missiles into Cuba (they did). Kennedy will “quarantine” Cuba preventing Soviet ships carrying missiles to Cuba from entering.

19. How was the crisis averted?
Khrushchev sent a note to Kennedy ask for the promise not to invade Cuba and to remove their offensive missiles in Turkey. But a second note came that only asked for the promise to invade Cuba. Kennedy will respond to the second letter and ignore the first. Khrushchev blinks!!!
20. After this crisis Kennedy will try and lay the foundations for a realistic policy of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union which will later be called _____.
Détente
21. Why will Kennedy fail to fulfill his promise of Civil Rights during his presidency?
He needed the support of southern legislators to pass his economic and social legislation, especially his medical and educational bills.
22. Who ordered FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to wiretap Dr. Martin Luther King's phone in late 1963? Why?
Robert Kennedy; thought Dr. King was linked to Communism
23. Who will become the 1st Black man to integrate University of Mississippi?
James Meredith with the help of 400 federal marshals and 3,000 troops.
24. What landmark Civil Rights speech will be made in August 1963 which helped to further the Civil Rights movement?
"I Have A Dream" speech
25. On the night of President Kennedy's Civil Rights speech saying that the principle at stake "is as old as the Scriptures and is as clear as the American Constitution", this man will be killed—a former WWII veteran and Civil Rights worker.
Medgar Evers
26. In September of 1963 what took place in Birmingham, AL which killed four black girls who had just finished their lesson called "The Love That Forgives"?
Baptist Church will be bombed
27. Kennedy in his inaugural address summoned Americans to do what?
"Ask not what your country can do for you: ask what you can do for your country.
28. What organization was Kennedy responsible for creating which is still in existence and helps to bring American skills to underdeveloped countries?
Peace Corps
29. These "rides" will take place during the 60s to try and help bring integration to the South, but many will end with violence.
Freedom Rides
30. What will take place on November 22, 1963?
Kennedy is assassinated
31. Who killed Kennedy? Who killed the assassin?
Lee Harvey Oswald; Jack Ruby
32. With the help of Republican Congressmen, Lyndon B. Johnson signed this landmark Civil Rights Act? What did the Act prohibit?
Civil Rights Act of 1964; discrimination based upon race, creed, color, age and gender.
33. In a turn of events, the presidential election of 1964 saw the Solid Democratic South change its allegiance to the Republicans by supporting this unsuccessful Presidential candidate.
Barry Goldwater
34. What did LBJ declare war on in 1964?
Poverty
35. What was LBJ's economic program called? How much money has been spent on the many programs contained in this economic program to date? Has well has it worked?
Great Society; 9 Trillion or about \$225,000 per person currently living in American poverty; Poverty rate in 1965 = 14%; 2011 Poverty rate = 14.3%...I not sure, but don't really think so, but we have spent a lot of money!!!
36. These two programs will be created to pay for elderly and the Poor's medication.
Medicare and Medicaid
37. It was through this resolution that LBJ will be granted cart blanche in regards to military action in Vietnam?
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 1964

38. What famous commercial will be produced to help Johnson defeat Goldwater by portraying him as a person who was willing to use nuclear war to fight our battles?
Daisy commercial (little girls picking daisies – we will see it in class or check my website)
39. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 created this commission to eliminate discrimination in hiring?
EEOC—Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
40. These two new cabinet positions will be created by Johnson’s “war on poverty”?
Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development
41. Who will be the first black cabinet secretary in US history (leading HUD)?
Robert C. Weaver
42. This Great Society program still in existence tries to help educational performance of underprivileged youth?
Head Start
43. What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 do?
Outlawed the literacy test and put restrictions on states with past voting discrimination indiscretions to be monitored.
44. This amendment to the Constitution will eliminate poll taxes for Black voters?
24th amendment
45. Why was it important that LBJ pass the Civil Rights Act?
Southern White male
46. This man will be one of the most outspoken leaders of the Black Power movement? What was his original name? What group was he associated with? Why was he killed by this organization?
Malcolm X; Malcolm Little; Nation of Islam; because he had a conversion when he took his pilgrimage to Mecca and saw that Islam had many colors. He began preaching mainstream Islam and had changed his name to El Haj Malik El-Shabazz.
47. What great boxing champ will change his name from a former abolitionist to an African slave owner—**ironic, don’t you think?** What was his original abolitionist name?
Mohammad Ali; Cassius Clay Jr.
48. What Black Power group will be formed in Oakland, CA in 1966 with Huey Newton and Bobby Seale?
Black Panther Party
49. What was the difference between Malcolm X’s beliefs and Dr. King’s?
Violence vs Non-Violent; Dr. King—“We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.” Malcolm X—“Whoever heard of a revolution where they lock arms,...singing ‘We shall overcome?’ You don’t do that in a revolution. You don’t do any singing, you’re too busy swinging.”
50. This area in California will be the center of Black rioters in 1965? Why was Lyndon Johnson mad about the riots?
Watts in LA; He felt he had done a lot for African-Americans and that they were not grateful.
51. What will take place on April 4, 1968?
Assassination of Dr. King by James Earl Ray
52. What is the name of the area of Vietnam that will see the first ground troop fight involving American troops in Vietnam (We Were Soldiers)?
Ia Drang Valley
53. What will be the first major bombing of Vietnam by the United States in 1965?
Operation Rolling Thunder in March 1965
54. What year will see the height of US military presence in Vietnam?
1968; 500,000
55. How many men will eventually lose their life in Vietnam, the longest war in US history?
58,000+
56. What was the name given to people who backed the war effort? Who didn’t?
Hawks and doves
57. What were the chants towards LBJ by the late 1960s concerning the Vietnam war?
“Hell no, we won’t go” and Hey, hey, LBJ, how many kids did you kill today”

58. It was after this North Vietnamese offensive that Walter Cronkite will announce that the US is losing the Vietnam War (except that the US was victorious in the offensive) crushing the spirit to continue fighting.
Tet Offensive
59. When LBJ decides not to run for re-election in 1968, what man will throw his hat into the ring which will stir passionate response among workers, Black Americans, Hispanics and young people? Will he get the Democrat's nomination?
Bobby Kennedy; no he will be killed in June 1968
60. List the major events of 1968 in chronological order? Explain why 1968 could be seen as a pivotal year in the mid to late 20th Century?
Tet offensive, LBJ says he won't seek another term, Dr. King is assassinated, Robert Kennedy is assassinated, Democratic National Convention in Chicago riots, Richard Nixon is elected President
61. What former governor of Alabama who promised "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever" will run as an American Independent in the 1968 Presidential election? He will run for POTUS again in 1972, but will happen to him in that campaign?
George Wallace; He will be shot, but not killed.
62. In this movie in 1955, James Dean will express the restless frustration of many young people.
Rebel Without a Cause
63. Author Tom Wolfe inspired young people to hit the road with his chronicle of a wild bus tour in his book _____.
The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test
64. What was the name of the cultural that was created by many young people in the 1960s?
Counterculture
65. The upheavals of the 1960s could be largely attributed to what three Ps?
Youthful population bulge, protest against racism and the Vietnam War, and the apparent permanence of prosperity.
66. What was SDS fighting for in the early 1960s? What did SDS stand for? What founding members will friends with President Obama?
Antipoverty and antiwar campaigns; Bernadine Dohrn and Bill Ayers
67. SDS spawned an underground terrorist group which tried to end the Vietnam War by the use of bombings?
Weathermen
68. Place the following in Chronological order: Astronauts land on moon, Cuban Missile Crisis, Bay of Pigs, Great Society legislation, Tet offensive, Operation Rolling Thunder, Civil Rights Act of 1964, Dr. King's I Have A Dream speech, twenty-fourth amendment ratified, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.
Bay of Pigs, Cuban missile crisis, I Have a Dream, 24th Amendment, Tonkin Gulf Resolution, Great Society legislation, Operation Rolling Thunder, Tet offensive, Astronauts,

Chapter 40

1. What was different about the 1970s in relation to productivity versus other decades of the 20th Century?
The entire decade of the 1970s did not witness a productivity advance equivalent to even one year's progress in the preceding two decades. That's why it's called the "ME" decade.
2. What will cause wages to decline in the decades following the 1970s?
Women entering into the workforce and lower wages.
3. How did the Vietnam War affect the US economy?
It drained tax dollars from needed improvements in education, deflected scientific skill and manufacturing capacity from the civilian sector, and touched off a sickening spiral of inflation.
4. What commodity will rise in price which will cause worse inflation for the economy?
Oil
5. What group controlled the price of this commodity?
OPEC (Oil Producing Exporting Countries)
6. What caused Stagflation in the 1970s?
The combination of high interest rates, double digit inflation, High energy costs
7. What was the name given to the third wave of Vietnamese people coming to the United States in the late 1970s and early 1980s?
Boat people
8. How did the Germans and Japanese start to challenge the United States in the 1970s?
They dominated in the steel, automobiles, and consumer electronics
9. What was meant by President Nixon's "Vietnamization" program?
To withdraw the 540,000 American troops from Vietnam and turn the war over to the South Vietnamese, but his plan included funding the South Vietnamese to fight the North...Congress defunded the South's war effort in 1974 (Democrat majority elected to Congress because of Watergate)
10. What was the Nixon Doctrine?
It proclaimed that the US would honor its existing defense commitments but that in the future, Asians and others would have to fight their own wars without the support of large bodies of American ground troops.
11. Who was the "silent majority" according to Richard Nixon's Vice President Spiro Agnew?
The majority whom supported the war
12. Who did Vice President Spiro Agnew attack for their "misleading" articles and spots?
News media
13. In January 1970 what had the Vietnam War become for the United States?
Longest in its history
14. How many casualties did the US with stain during the Vietnam War?
58,000+
15. What was the great lie which was fed about our fighting troops during the Vietnam War?
That the soldiers of Vietnam were uneducated and were the least privileged young men. This was the most educated fighting force because of the GI Bill!
16. What does "fragging" mean?
Soldiers killing their superior officers on purpose
17. What was the name of the massacre that American troops were involved in that ended with the killing of innocent women and children?
My Lai massacre
18. Nixon ordered American forces to join with the South Vietnamese in cleaning out the enemy sanctuaries in _____ which will lead to great protests.
Cambodia
19. Because of the leaking of the "secret" bombing of Cambodia this protest took place at an Ohio University in 1970 which saw National Guard troop's fire upon students and killing four.
Kent State University
20. This act will be passed after the Vietnam War limiting the Presidents power when sending troops into combat situations.
War Powers Act of 1973

21. According to the Act in question #20 the President of the United States must follow what steps when he deploys troops abroad.
Must inform Congress within 48 hours of deployment, Can only be deployed for 60 days (unless extended by Congress), must be returned if Congress requests.
22. This Amendment to the Constitution will be ratified in 1971 because of the Vietnam War?
26th Amendment
23. It will be in the spring of 1971 that the New York Times will publish these papers which explained our Vietnam policy to that point.
Pentagon Papers
24. What SCOTUS case allowed the paper to publish these papers?
New York Times v. United States
25. Nixon will “Open the Door” again with this Communist country, which is ironic because Nixon was vehemently anti-communists in the 1950s?
China
26. This policy will be ushered in when Nixon is able to relax tension between the United States and China.
Détente
27. The United States used this type of diplomacy to win success in China (Forrest Gump)?
Ping-pong diplomacy
28. _____ diplomacy will be used when _____ will be sent to Paris to try and end US intervention in the Vietnam War.
Shuttle Diplomacy; Henry Kissinger
29. What two nations signed the SALT agreement and what did the SALT agreement deal with?
Strategic Arms Limitations Talks between Soviets and US. They said they would freeze the numbers of long-range nuclear missiles for five years.
30. This SCOTUS decision in 1965 struck down a state law that prohibited the use of contraceptives, even among married couples.
Griswold v. Connecticut
31. In this SCOTUS decision in 1963 the Court set the precedent that all defendants must be given a lawyer for a jury trial.
Gideon v. Wainwright
32. This 1966 SCOTUS case established the rules by which police officers must inform people of their rights when being arrested.
Miranda v. Arizona
33. This SCOTUS case discontinued school prayer in 1962?
Engel v. Vitale
34. This SCOTUS case prohibited the bible from being read in public schools during school time by teachers.
School District of Abington Township v. Schempp (1963)
35. This SCOTUS will legalize abortion in 1973?
Roe v. Wade
36. Nixon will increase appropriations (funds) to which entitlements given by the government to people?
Food Stamps and Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)—helped to separate mothers from fathers.
37. What did Nixon’s Philadelphia Plan of 1969 try and do for construction-trade unions?
Wanted the unions to establish “goals and timetables” for the hiring of black apprentices.
38. This SCOTUS case will rule quotes illegal in the admittance of minorities to Universities, but it will allow goals for the Universities.
Bakke v. University of California at Davis
39. Which book will be authored by Rachel Carson which will say that pesticides are extremely poisonous and was known as a modern day muckraker? What will be the consequence of this book on the Continent of Africa?
Silent Spring; Millions will die because DDT will be banned and more will dies of malaria.

40. What two federal regulatory agencies will be created by the Nixon administration and stood on the front lines to battle environmental issues?
EPA (Environment Protection Agency) and OSHA (Occupational Health and Safety Administration)
41. What were the election results of the 1972 presidential election (Watergate will not be needed)?
Nixon won in an overwhelming landslide (losing only Massachusetts and DC—17 votes to Nixon's 520)
42. What were Nixon's goals for US withdrawal from Vietnam?
Peace with Honor
43. Who were the "Plumbers" and what were they involved in?
They were the men who broke into the Democrat's national headquarters in the Watergate Hotel in June 1972. They were trying to find secrets and advantages which the President could use against the Democrats.
44. This campaign organization was able to raise tens of millions of dollars to help try and re-elect Richard Nixon in 1972.
CREEP (Committee to RE-Elect the President)
45. What will be the "smoking gun" in the Watergate scandal?
The presidents taped messages in the White House discussing the break-in. Johnson had put voice recorders into the Oval Office and they recorded the conversations of Nixon and his involvement in the Watergate break-in.
46. What privilege did Richard Nixon claim when he refused to turn over the Watergate tapes? What scandal did the Obama administration claim the same privilege in June 2012?
He had executive privilege; Fast and Furious
47. What did SCOTUS case *US v. Nixon* say?
That the president did not have executive privilege concerning these tapes.
48. Why did Nixon's Vice-President resign in 1974?
He had some income tax evasion troubles.
49. Who will be appointed by Nixon to be Vice-President and confirmed by the Senate?
Gerald R. Ford
50. What will be the consequence of the SCOTUS decision in question #45?
Nixon will resign the presidency on August 9, 1974
51. Ten days after Spiro Agnew's resignation came this famous Massacre, where Nixon ordered the firing of Archibald Cox the "special prosecutor" investigating Watergate and then accepted the resignations of the attorney general and the deputy attorney general.
"Saturday Night Massacre"
52. Why did many Arab nations begin an oil embargo against the United States in 1973?
Because we backed Israel in the Yom Kippur war
53. Who will become president when Richard Nixon resigns in August 1974? What's unique about his presidency?
Gerald Ford; only unelected president
54. What controversial move will Nixon's successor make, which will doom his bid for election in 1976?
Pardoned Nixon—our long nightmare is finally over.
55. What are the consequences for the loss in the Vietnam War?
Lost face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its own self-esteem, lost confidence in its military prowess, lost economic muscle, showed our enemies that we will not stay in a battle too long.
56. This constitutional amendment will fall three states short of ratification in 1982 which would have said that discrimination based upon sex was unconstitutional.
ERA
57. What woman was responsible for stopping the ratification of the constitutional amendment discussed in #56?
Phyllis Schlafly
58. What was the name of the Native American group which will seize the island of Alcatraz in 1970 along with a village at Wounded Knee, South Dakota—trying to fight for equality?
American Indian Movement

59. Who will be elected President of the US in 1976 on the promise "I'll never lie to you"?
Jimmy Carter
60. In 1966 Betty Friedan co-founded this women's group to push for equality for women in the United States.
NOW
61. What was the pinnacle of the Carter administration?
Camp David Accords in 1978 between Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin saying that Egypt would recognize Israel and would not attack anymore.
62. What Central American project did Jimmy Carter giveaway the rights to, but it was not turned over to the Panamanian people until the year 2000?
Panama Canal
63. What country will the Soviet invade in 1980 which will become their Vietnam?
Afghanistan
64. This incident will be the low point of low points during the Carter administration.
When our hostages were taken prisoner for 444 day by the country of Iran, because we had backed the Shah of Iran since 1953.
65. What unprecedented move did Carter make in 1979 because he felt a changed was needed because of the lack luster job they had been doing?
Fired four cabinet secretaries
66. Who was the leader of Iran in 1979?
Ayatollah Khomeini
67. What will be Jimmy Carters reaction to the Soviets invasion of Afghanistan in 1979?
Boycotted the Summer Olympics in Moscow
68. Who will come to the rescue (according the Mr. Hjort) in 1980, and will bring hope back to the United States?
Ronald Reagan
69. What Olympic moment will give the United States a boost in 1980? Why?
USA hockey team wins defeats the Soviet Union and goes on to win the Gold Medal

Chapter 41

1. When Ronald Reagan became president in 1980 what failed policies did he denounce?
Activist government and failed “social engineering”.
2. What did Ronald Reagan have in common with Franklin D. Roosevelt?
Both fought for the common man.
3. Norman Podhoretz and Irving Kristol were considered _____ and behind many of the intellectual ideas from the Reagan administration.
Neoconservatives
4. What did the men in question #4 call for in the Reagan administration?
Free-market capitalism, harsh stance against the Soviets, and they questioned liberal welfare programs and affirmative action policies. They wanted a return to individualism and family centered policies.
5. What jobs prior to becoming president did Reagan hold which helped prepare him for the presidency?
President of the Screen actors Guild during McCarthyism, spokesman for GE Corporation and Governor of CA.
6. What major problems faced the Carter administration in 1980?
Double-digit inflation, oil crisis, double digit interest rates
7. What did the Democratic parties slogan “ABC” mean? Why was this used by the Democrats in the 1980 election?
Anybody but Carter; Because Carter was so unpopular and other Democrats wanted to run against the Republican candidate.
8. What Senator ran against Carter in the Democratic primary of 1980?
Edward Kennedy
9. What scandal plagued his candidacy?
Mary Joe Kuppenicki and Chappaquiddick
10. Besides Reagan winning the Presidential election of 1980 in a landslide, what other house of Congress turned Republican—the first time in 25 years?
US Senate
11. What event will come to an end on the first day of the Reagan administration—as further insult to the Carter administration?
Iran Hostage Crisis
12. What will happen to James Watt, Reagan’s Interior Secretary during his first term as president?
Watt will be forced to resign because of an ethnic joke in public; Watt during September 1983, when he mocked affirmative action by saying about a coal-leasing panel: "I have a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple. And we have talent." Within weeks of making this statement, Watt submitted his resignation letter.
13. What was the major goal of the Reagan administration concerning government?
The reduction in size.
14. What famous statement will Reagan make concerning Government as a nanny-state?
“Government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem!”
15. During the 1960s and 1970s what percent of Gross National Product was federal spending?
23%
16. With all of this spending going on in these two decades what programs were growing and declining?
Entitlements were growing and spending on our defense was declining.
17. In 1978 California staged a tax revolt by reducing their property taxes greatly with the help of this proposition.
Prop 13
18. Who were termed the “boll weevils”?
Democrats who supported Reagan’s programs
19. On March 6, 1981 what man tried to assassinate President Reagan and ended up almost killing his staff members? Why did the man try the assassination plot and who was the staff almost killed?
John Hinckley Jr.; impress Jodie Foster; James Brady (Brady Bill—limited the sale of handguns in many states)

20. What major problem did Reagan have during his 8 years as president?
His inability to deal with Congress to hammer out a balanced budget. Reagan wanted his increase in the military and they wanted their social programs. Deficit spending increased dramatically.
21. What was Reagan's economic plan concerning income taxes?
Reduce the top marginal bracket from 70% (OUCH!!!) to 25%.
22. What was the consequence from this policy?
More money came into the federal government, but they spent more than came in.
23. What is Reaganomics?
It is supply-side economics or trickle-down economics. You give tax breaks to the rich and small businesses to help people get jobs.
24. Who did Ronald Reagan call the "evil empire"?
Soviet Union
25. This missile defense strategy was nicknamed Star Wars because of the use of laser to shoot down launched missiles from enemy countries?
Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)
26. This movement will bring more democratic rule to Poland during the early 1980s? Who is the leader of this democratic movement?
Solidarity; Lech Walesa
27. Why did tensions become more strained between the US and the USSR in September 1983?
The Soviets shot down a Korean passenger plane killing hundreds of civilians.
28. What event in 1983 will be one of the first attacks on Americans by Hamas in Lebanon?
When a suicide bomber crashed an explosive into the US Marine barracks on October 23, 1981
29. What will be Reagan's reaction to the event in #28?
He will withdraw our troops—bad move.
30. This scandal will place a black eye on the Reagan's second term—for a little while.
Iran-Contra
31. What happened in this scandal?
Arms were sold to Iran to fund the Contra in Nicaragua who were fighting the communists. Sandinistas
32. Which four people were most responsible for the end of the Cold War?
Ronald Reagan, Pope John Paul II, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev
33. This group of people will form a political organization in 1979 which will preach against sexual permissiveness, abortion, feminism, and the spread of gay rights.
Moral Majority
34. Protesters in the 1960s blocked entrances to draft offices; protesters in the 1980s blocked which entrances?
Abortions clinics
35. Who will Reagan appoint to SCOTUS in 1981, the first woman? What other justice will Reagan appoint to Chief Justice and what other conservative SCOTUS judge will be appointed by Reagan?
Sandra Day O'Connor; William Rehnquist; Antonin Scalia
36. What did precedent did the Webster v. Reproductive Health Services establish?
It seriously compromised Roe's protection of abortion rights by imposing certain restrictions on abortion.
37. This SCOTUS case ruled that states could restrict access to abortion as long as they did not place an "undue burden" on the woman.
Planned Parenthood v. Casey (1992)
38. What two "twin towers" of deficits will face the Reagan administration at the end of his 2nd term?
Federal budget deficit and international trade deficit.
39. Who were the Democratic candidates in the 1988 Presidential election? What problems did each face?
Gary Hart – sex scandal; Jesse Jackson – race bating; Michael Dukakis – Governor of Mass, Wife was an alcoholic, and weak on the military.
40. Who will win the Presidential election in 1988 on the campaign slogan "Read my lips, no new taxes"?
George H.W. Bush

41. What democratic uprising took place in China in June of 1989—unsuccessful uprising?
Tiananmen Square Massacre
42. What statue will be erected during the uprising?
“Goddess of Democracy”
43. What policies did _____, the new Soviet leader try and bring to the Soviet Union (sort of)?
Mikhail Gorbachev; Glasnost (openness) and Perestroika (restructuring)
44. What was the problem with Gorbachev’s new plans?
It wasn’t real. They were just talk.
45. What famous event took place on November 9, 1989?
The beginning of the end of the Berlin Wall
46. This Africa leader will be released from Jail in February 1990 after serving twenty-seven years in prison for protesting Apartheid in South Africa.
Nelson Mandela
47. What month long war will take place in January 1991? Why did it take place?
Operation Desert Storm; Iraq invaded Kuwait.
48. What SCOTUS appointment by George Bush will have unfounded questions of sexual harassment from Anita Hill?
Clarence Thomas
49. What three candidates will run for POTUS in 1992?
Bill Clinton, Ross Perot and George Bush
50. What will be the results of the election?
Clinton 42%, Bush 38, Perot 20%
51. What mistake will the Clinton Administration make in 1993 which will lead to Republican Revolution in 1994?
The possible appointment of Hillary Clinton to oversee a Universal Health Care Program
52. What famous Contract will be made with the Republicans when they were able to take over both houses of Congress in 1994?
Contract with America
53. After the Branch Davidians were killed by the orders of Janet Reno (US Attorney General) what bombing will be a reaction to the killings?
Oklahoma City Bombing in 1995
54. What NATO led war took place during 1999 to stop Slobodan Milosevic from unleashing a new round of “ethnic cleansing” in Yugoslavia
Kosovo
55. This USS ship will be attacked in October of 2000 by Al Qaeda in Yemen—an act of war.
USS Cole
56. What will be the Clinton legacy?
Impeachment because of Monica Lewinsky; allowing the building of terrorism across the world
57. What was Clinton guilty of during his impeachment charges?
Perjury
58. These tiny pieces of paper will play a large part in the 2000 presidential election in Florida. Why?
Chads. Because these were part of the punch cards that were counted in Florida.
59. What amount of votes did President Bush ultimately win the presidential election by over Al Gore in Florida?
537
60. What SCOTUS case will stop the recounting of votes in the State of Florida? Why did they decide this way (5-4 decision)?
Bush v Gore; They felt that it was unfair to only recount 3 districts of Florida that were heavily Democratic and there should have been a Statewide recount, but that there was not time for this to happen. The Court ruled that the Florida Supreme Court's method for recounting ballots was a violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
61. This North Atlantic trade organization will be formed to help create more opportunities for trade between the US, Mexico and Canada?
NAFTA

Chapter 42

1. What corporation was the flagship business of America at the beginning of the 20th Century?
Steel
2. Following WWII the rise of _____ symbolized yet another momentous transformation, to the fast-paced “information age.”
International Business Machines
3. The phenomenal growth of the _____ heralded an explosive communications revolution.
Internet
4. This is the leading computer manufacture in the United States in the year 2007? 2012?
Microsoft; Apple
5. What are “classrooms without walls”?
Were students are able to take classes on-line
6. Chief executives in the 1970s typically earned ____ to one times the income of the average worker in their corporation; by the 1990s they eared ____ to one as much.
40; 225
7. What two racial groups lead all poverty statistics despite the many social programs created in the 1960s to help benefit these groups?
African-Americans and Latino
8. What are some of the consequences of the Feminist Revolution?
Break down of the institution of marriage, increased college participation, reduced the male influence in the family.
9. Which political party do most unmarried women often support in elections? Why?
Democrats; Looking for the lost income of not having a spouse or divorced spouse.
10. What trend is taking place in the US concerning the aging of America?
The baby-boom generation is getting older.
11. What is the consequence of #10?
Social Security and Medicare is going bankrupt.
12. What area of the United States has been the fastest growing since the turn of the millennia?
Sunbelt
13. What did the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 do?
Tried to apply fines to employers—didn’t happen and legalized millions of illegal immigrants.
14. This is the fastest growing minority group in the United States?
Hispanic
15. These riots took place in 1992 when 5 police officers were found not guilty of excessive force in the beating of Rodney King?
LA Riots
16. This man led the United Farm Workers Organization and succeeded in improving work conditions for mostly Chicano laborers.
Cesar Chavez
17. What is meant by the terms Red and Blue America?
Red stands for Republican and is most of the United States in both the Presidential elections of 2000 and 2004. Blue = Democrats and they are located on the coastal areas in the US.
18. This book was published by Alice Walker and gave a fictional voice to the experience of black women.
Color Purple
19. This artist first started to exhibit her work in 1916 and continued to display her work for the next 80 years.
Georgia O’Keeffe
20. This attack will be the worst which the United States will face so far in its history?
September 11, 2001
21. Who was responsible for the 9/11 attacks?
Osama Bin Laden
22. Why did he attack the United States?
US kept troops in Saudi Arabia during the Persian Gulf War in 1991—infidels in the holiest place for Islam.

23. What country were the Taliban located in when the United States invaded in November 2001?
Afghanistan
24. This Act will be passed in the wake of this attack which will try and help to round up and stop terrorists in the United States.
Patriot Act
25. In what year did the United States invade the country of Iraq? Why?
2003; The threat of possible Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD's). There were eventually found, but too late to have any lasting effect for President Bush's credibility.
26. Americans still aspired to live up to Abraham Lincoln's prediction that they and their heritage represented "the _____ best _____ of earth".
last; hope
27. Who will be elected POTUS in 2008? What is unique about his election?
Barack Obama; 1st President of color
28. What was unique about Hilary Clinton running for President in 2008?
1st time a women was running for POTUS on one of the two major political parties
29. What is the debt of the United States in 2008? 2012? What effect does the massive debt have on the United States?
10 Trillion; 16 Trillion; Unable to help other countries in need along with our own nation if we have a crisis!
30. What two major terrorist were killing in 2011? One by US Navy Seals and the other by a Predator drone.
Osama Bin Laden; Anwar al-Awlaki
31. What is meant by the term Arab Spring used in 2011? Has the Arab Spring been successful?
It represents the countries in Northern Africa who got rid of their Dictators. It has been moderately successful, but more militant Islamic rulers are coming to power in those countries and most women and Christians will lose their rights.
32. What co-founder of Apple died in October of 2011?
Steve Jobs
33. What scandal hit Penn State football in 2011?
Jerry Sandusky will be accused and eventually convicted of child molestation. The major scandal was that most of the coaching staff new or at least ignored Sandusky's behavior.
34. What is the name of the Republican candidate running for POTUS in 2012? What is unique about his candidacy?
Mitt Romney; He is part of the LDS (Mormon) Church. If he wins he will be the first Mormon in the White House. We will see in November of 2012. By the time you get to this question we will either have a 2nd term for Obama or a 1st term for Romney.
35. The killing of an American Ambassador in what African country in 2012 became a big campaign issue?
Libya
36. What was meant by the term "Arab Spring" in the year 2011-12?
The elimination of dictators from Northern African countries and a push for a more theocratic Islamic republic.
37. What is the name of the radical Islamic group responsible for invading Syria and Iraq in 2012 – Present that is beheading their enemies and destroying the culture of those two countries?
ISIS
38. What is the name of the part of the Ukraine that was taken in the Spring of 2014?
Crimea
39. What European country did the ISIS terrorist attack in November of 2015 killing 130 people, then in July of 2016 an ISIS inspired terrorist again attack this European country using a truck and running over 100s, killing 80 people?
France
40. What city in Florida in June of 2016 did an ISIS inspired terrorist kill 49 people in the LGBT community at a popular bar?
Orlando
41. Name the two cities in 2016 where police officers were gunned down by vigilantes?
Dallas and Baton Rouge

42. Which country did President Trump drop the MOAB on in the Spring of 2017?
Afghanistan
43. What was the name of the Hurricane which dropped 16+ trillion gallons of water on the Southeast side of Texas and Western Louisiana?
Harvey
44. What is the name of the North Korean leader who is threatening to launch nuclear weapons towards the United States?
Kim Jong Un
- 45.