



United States History & Government

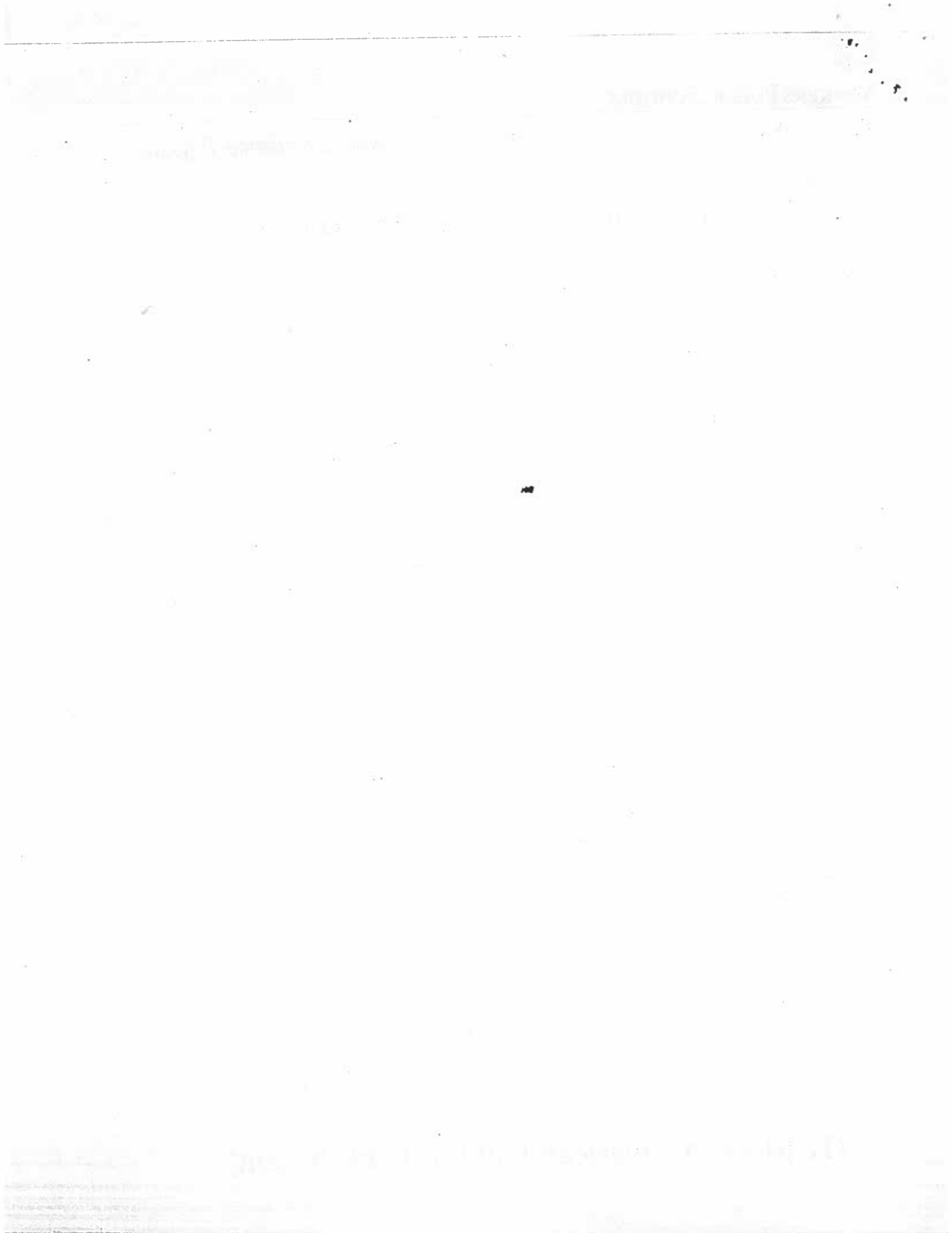
11th Grade

Historical Thematic Book – Table of Contents



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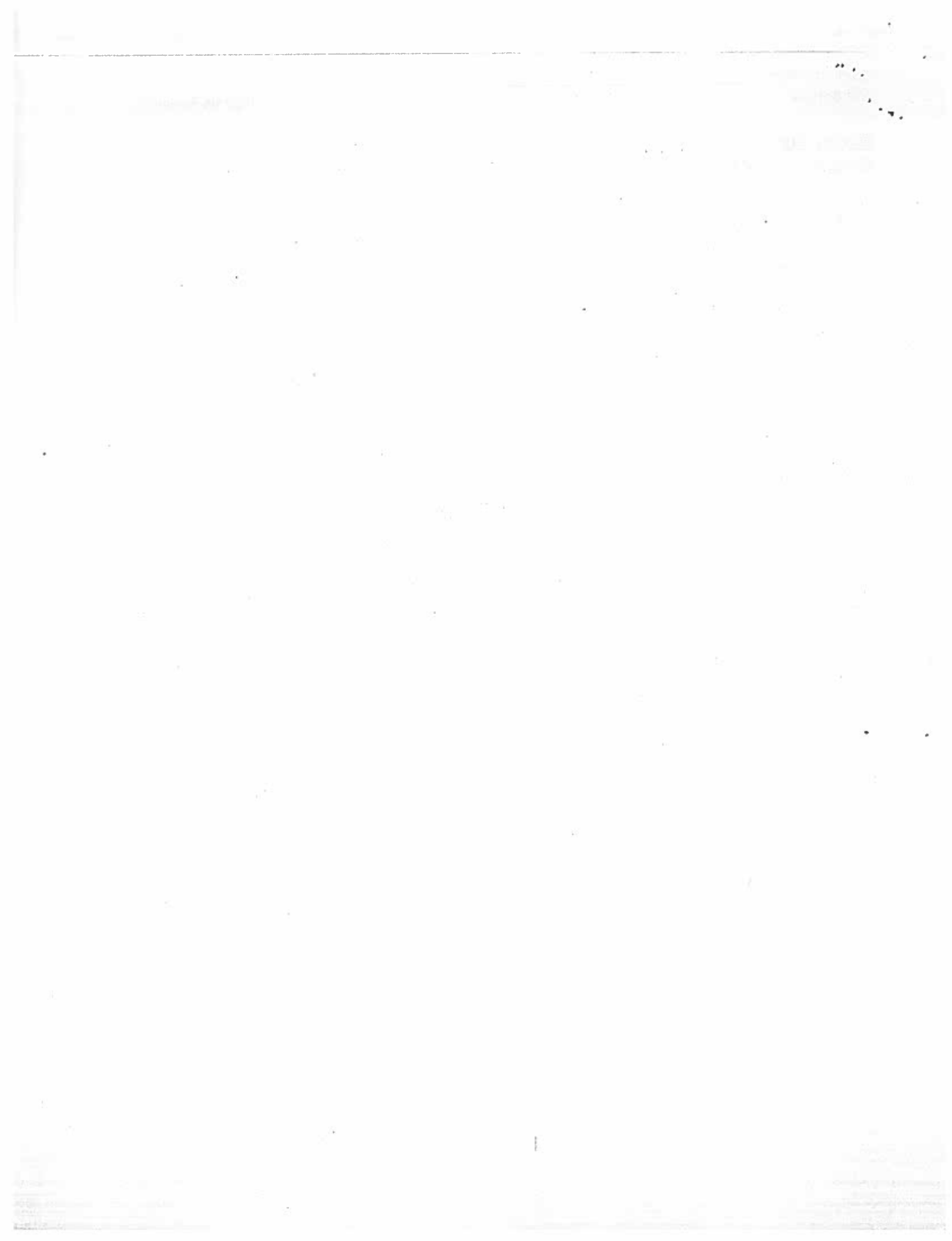
Mr. Bordas

Regents Review

Geography:

Geography is the study of the Earth's physical features that sets the stage for history in which countries and their people establish cultures that seek to establish settlements for the purposes of using resources for trade and the development of political, economic, and social institutions.

- 7 Continents & Oceans
- Physical & Political Maps
- Settlement to Civilization
- Climate & Topography
- Mercantilism = Triangular Trade
- Raw Materials to New Markets = Import & Export
- 13 Colonies to 13 States to 50 States
- Atlantic to Pacific = Manifest Destiny (Purchase, Annexation, Treaty, War)
- Imperial Possessions
- Immigration vs. Emigration
- Isolationism vs. Globalization
- Allies vs. Central Powers
- Axis vs. Allies
- NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
- NAFTA



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Regents Review

Colonial America (1607-1783):

The period in American history in which European nations sought to establish colonies for raw materials, new markets, and global dominance only to have colonists rebel and seek independence through the American Revolutionary War.

- Dependence to Independence
- Monarchy to republic

The Constitution (1781-1791):

The period in American history in which the newly independent colonies sought to establish the framework of a legal government based on revolutionary ideals in order to establish stability while maintaining individual liberty.

- Order vs. Liberty

Building a Nation (1789-1848):

The period in American history in which the Constitution was ratified, went into effect, and tested as elected leaders of the three branches sought to govern through precedent, action, and the rule of law; while the nation united and expanded westward.

- republic to democracy
- Atlantic to Pacific

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The Civil War (1861-1865):

The period in American history in which the United States became internally divided primarily over the issue of slavery and States' Rights that resulted in a regional war between the Northern and Southern states of which 700,000 soldiers died, the Union preserved, and the emancipation of the slaves became a reality.

- Union to Secession
- Sectional = Regional

Reconstruction (1865-1877):

The period in American history following the Civil War in which the South and the nation were rebuilt, Confederate states were readmitted into the Union, African-Americans became enfranchised, while Southern states sought to impose racial segregation to disenfranchise newly freed African-Americans.

- Secession to Union
- Enfranchise vs. Disenfranchise

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Regents Review

Industrialism (1865-1914):

The period in American history following the Civil War in which the nation united and transformed its economic productivity from farms to factories and the use of simple hand tools to the use of complex machinery that resulted in the United States becoming the most industrialized and wealthiest country in the world by 1900.

- Farms to Factories

Progressive Era (1883-1920):

The period in American history that sought to correct the abuses and exploitations of the American industrial era through government intervention and enactment of local, state, and national reforms.

- Laissez-faire to Regulation

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Regents Review

World War I to World War II (1917-1945):

The period in American history in which the United States became a world power by fighting two world wars, establishing allied victories by achieving industrial and technological superiority that resulted in an American superpower that has sought to promote American self-interest and establish global peace through international bodies of law and unilateral action.

- Neutrality to Internationalism

The Cold War (1945-1991):

The period in American history after WWII in which the United States and Soviet Union emerged as world superpowers with differing political and economic ideologies that rivaled each other for global influence and dominance that resulted in increased fears of nuclear proliferation, space race technologies, and direct military conflict.

- Containment vs. Détente
- USA vs. USSR
- Capitalism vs. Communism

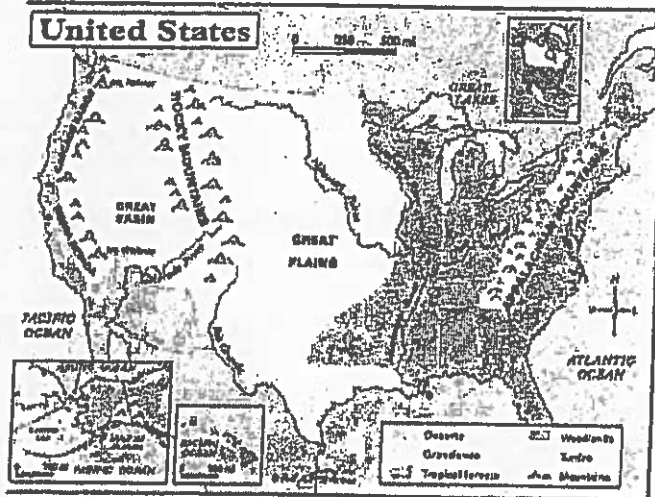
Democracy vs. Totalitarianism

Modern American Politics (1929-present):

The period in American history in which the modern political philosophies developed and current domestic and foreign events shape the decisions our present leaders are making, which affect America's world standing and posterity.

- Conservatism vs. Liberalism

I. Influence of Geography



1. Explain the advantages of the following four geographic features of the United States of America.

1. Mississippi River

2. Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

3. Great Plains

4. Abundant Natural Resources



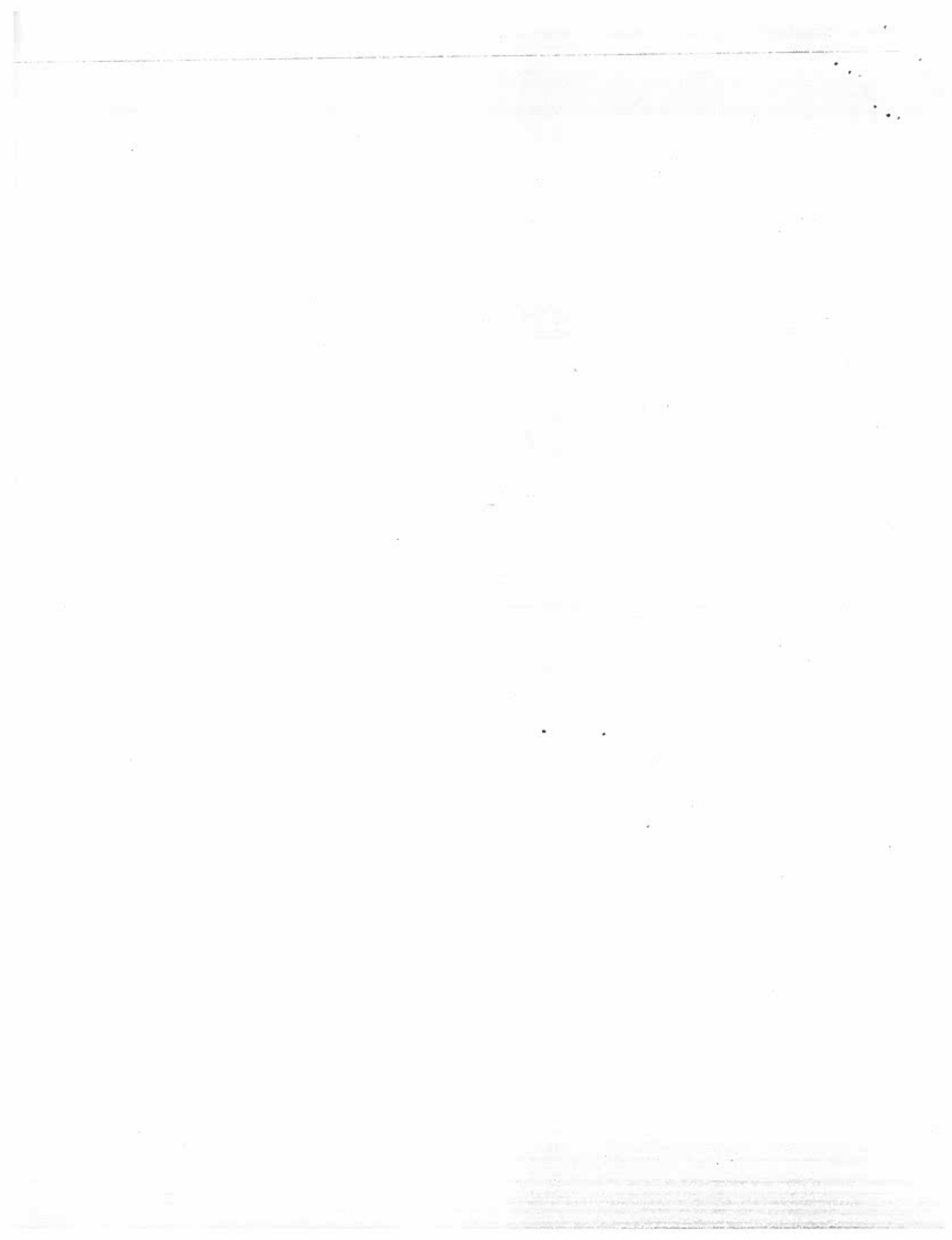
2. Geography was the primary influence on colonial life. So were the practices brought from the homelands of the colonists. This divided the colonies into 3 major areas. Explain the main economic activities in the three colonial regions:

New England:

Middle :

Southern:

3. Explain what role geography played in the growth of slavery and the plantation system in the South.



II. Foundations of US Government

1. Choose one of the Key People and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

<p>Key People:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">John Adams</td> <td style="width: 50%;">John Marshall</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Samuel Adams</td> <td>James Monroe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benjamin Franklin</td> <td>Baron de Montesquieu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alexander Hamilton</td> <td>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Patrick Henry</td> <td>Voltaire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Jefferson</td> <td>George Washington</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John Locke</td> <td>James Madison</td> </tr> </table>	John Adams	John Marshall	Samuel Adams	James Monroe	Benjamin Franklin	Baron de Montesquieu	Alexander Hamilton	Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Patrick Henry	Voltaire	Thomas Jefferson	George Washington	John Locke	James Madison	<p>This is Your life _____</p>
John Adams	John Marshall														
Samuel Adams	James Monroe														
Benjamin Franklin	Baron de Montesquieu														
Alexander Hamilton	Jean-Jacques Rousseau														
Patrick Henry	Voltaire														
Thomas Jefferson	George Washington														
John Locke	James Madison														

2. Big Thinkers, Big Ideas for America

Explain how the following Enlightenment Philosophers influenced American Government.

John Locke -

Baron De Montesquieu-

Jean Jaques Rousseau-

Voltaire-



John Locke

3. Early Attempts at Self-Government

Explain the elements of democracy in these early attempts at self-government in Colonial America

Ideals of Democracy	
Mayflower Compact	
Virginia House of Burgesses	
Fundamental Orders of Connecticut	

4. What was the Proclamation Line of 1763?

How did the Proclamation Line help to push the colonies toward war with Britain?

5. Causes of the Revolution - Explain how the following led to the American Revolution

CAUSES
Reversal of Salutary Neglect
Mercantilism
Stamp Act and Intolerable Acts
"No Taxation without Representation"

6. Discuss three ideas on government expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

7. Explain the main ideas of each piece of literature by Thomas Paine and how each one influenced the American Revolution.

Common Sense

The Crisis

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

1781 - 1789

STRENGTHS

- Northwest Ordinance



Weaknesses



III. Writing & Ratifying the Constitution, 1787 – 1789

1. Explain what the constitutional issue was for each compromise and how compromised was reached.

Compromise	Issue	What compromise was reached?
Great Compromise	New Jersey Plan:	
	Virginia Plan:	
3/5 Compromise		
Trade Compromise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Southerners opposed tariffs because their economy was heavily dependent upon trade. * Northerners wanted tariffs to protect their industries from foreign competition. 	The Constitution allows the federal government to tax _____ but not _____.

Governments of the United States: 1781 and 1789

How the Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation Were Corrected by the Constitution	
Articles of Confederation	Constitution of the United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States have most of the power. The national government has little. • No executive officer to carry out the laws of Congress. • No national courts. Only state courts exist. • Congress is responsible to the states. • Nine out of 13 states have to approve a law before it can go into effect. • Congress has no power to tax. • Congress can not regulate trade among the states. • Each state coins its own money. There is no national currency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States have some power, but most power is given to the national government. • A President heads the executive branch of the government. • Both national and state courts exist. • Congress is responsible to the people. • Laws may be passed by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. • Congress given the power to tax. • Congress given the power to regulate interstate and foreign trade. • Only the national government has the power to coin money.

2. Define:

1. Ratification

2. Reserved Powers

3. Delegated Powers

4. Concurrent Powers

5. Federalism



6. Federalist Papers

7. Preamble

8. Separation of Powers

3. Explain what the debate was between the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. Include who supported the Bill of Rights and why.

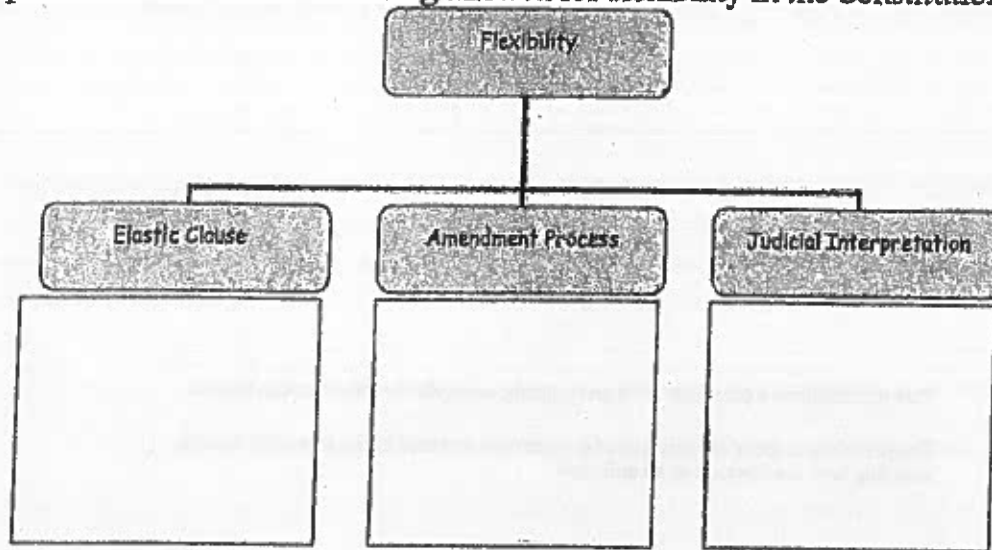
THE GREAT DEBATE

FEDERALISTS	ANTIFEDERALISTS
 <p>James Madison</p>	 <p>Thomas Jefferson</p>

IV. The Constitution



1. Explain how each of the following allowed for Flexibility in the Constitution.



Federalism

Delegated Powers:

Those powers specifically granted the Federal Government by the Constitution

- Regulate interstate and international trade
- Coin money
- Declare war
- Maintain an armed forces
- Establish a postal system
- Enforce copyrights
- Sign treaties

Concurrent Powers:

Powers shared by both the federal and state governments

- Power to tax
- Establish courts
- Establish a judiciary

Reserved Powers:

Powers not delegated to the federal government and not prohibited to the states

- Police and fire departments
- Education
- Health care
- Social Security
- Welfare
- Marriage and divorce

2. Give two specific 'real life' examples for each of the three powers.

Delegated Powers	Concurrent Powers	Reserved Powers
1. There is one common currency in the US. 2.	1. There are federal prisons and state prisons 2.	1. 2.

3. Explain the responsibility of the President under each 'role'

Chief of State

This role requires a president to be an inspiring example for the American people.

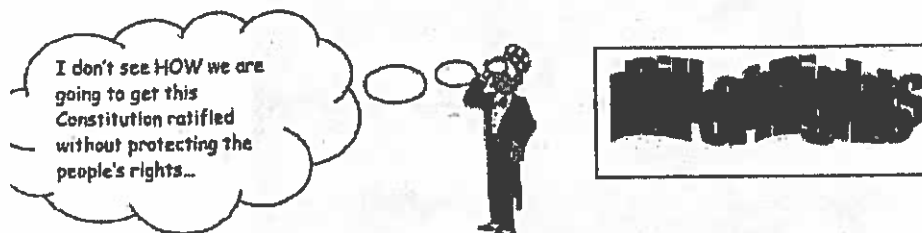
Chief Executive

The president is "boss" for millions of government workers in the Executive Branch, deciding how the laws are to be enforced

Chief Diplomat

Commander in Chief

Chief of Party



Amendment	Right(s)
1 Freedoms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of Religion • Freedom of Press • Freedom of Speech • Freedom of Assembly
2 Right to Bear Arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to keep and bear arms
3 No Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection from troops being quartered in homes during peacetime
4 Search and Seizure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right against unreasonable search and seizure • Warrants require cause and must be specific
5 Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accused must be indicted by a Grand Jury • Cannot be tried for the same crime twice (double jeopardy) • Cannot be forced to testify against yourself • Right to a fair trial with all proper legal rights enforced (due process) • Right to fair compensation (\$\$) when the gov't takes your property for public use
6 More Rights of the Accused	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to be informed of the charges against you • Right to a speedy and public trial • Right to an impartial jury • Right to face witnesses against you in court • Right to counsel (a lawyer) • Right to call witnesses in your defense
7 Rights in a Civil Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to a trial by jury in a civil case (non-criminal case)
8 Cruel and Unusual Punishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to protection against cruel and unusual punishment • Right to protection against excessive bails and fines
9 Unenumerated Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that rights not enumerated (listed) in the Constitution are still protected
10 Reserved Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee that the people and the states have all of the powers not specifically delegated the federal government (reserved powers)

American History through Constitutional Law

CASES	Quick Summary	Outcome/Historical Significance	CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS/Enduring Issues
<u>Marbury v. Madison</u> (1803)	Appointment of midnight justices by John Adams rejected by Jefferson. Supreme Court must decide constitutionality of Judiciary Act.	John Marshall declares Judiciary Act unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has the right of Judicial Review. This means that _____	Judicial v. Executive and Congressional Power Judicial Review Separation of powers
<u>McCulloch v. Maryland</u> (1819)	Maryland attempts to tax the National Bank of the United States. Court must decide whether Bank is legitimate under the elastic clause and whether Maryland can tax it.	John Marshall declares "the power to tax is the power to destroy." The Supremacy Clause of the Constitution prohibits state taxation of a federal institution. Federal law takes precedent over State law.	State Rights Elastic Clause Judicial Review Federalism
<u>Gibbons v. Ogden</u> (1824)	Ogden receives exclusive right from New York to use Steam boat to navigate in New York and to N.J. Gibbons gets right from Congress.	John Marshall declares that Congress has the exclusive authority to regulate Interstate Commerce. Federal law takes precedent over State law.	Judicial Review Federalism
<u>Dred Scott v. Sanford</u> (1857)	Dred Scott was a slave who was brought into free Territory as defined by the Missouri Compromise.	The Supreme Court declared that slaves were property and therefore _____ It also declared the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional.	Article III citizenship rights vs Fifth Amendment property rights. Civil War causes Federalism Equality Rights of Ethnic Groups
<u>Impeachment Trial of Andrew Johnson</u> (1868)	Andrew Johnson fired his Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act and the House of Representatives voted to Impeach the president.	The Senate by one vote _____ Johnson and the president was able to finish his term. This event brings to light the major differences between the President and the Radical Republicans in Congress regarding Reconstruction.	Article I impeachment Power of Congress vs Article II appointment power of the president. Federalism Presidential Power Separation of Power

<u>Plessy v Ferguson (1896)</u>	The state of Louisiana enacted a law that required separate railway cars for blacks and whites. In 1892, Homer Adolph Plessy—who was seven-eighths Caucasian—took a seat in a "whites only" car of a Louisiana train. He refused to move to the car reserved for blacks and was arrested.	In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that _____ was constitutional. The case established the principle of _____ until it was overturned in 1954.	Fourteenth Amendment equal protection clause Equality Federalism Jim Crow
<u>Korematsu v U.S. (1944)</u>	During World War II, Presidential Executive Order 9066 and congressional statutes gave the military authority to relocate citizens of Japanese ancestry to internment camps as a means of national defense. Korematsu remained in California and violated Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34 of the U.S. Army.	The Supreme Court ruled that the President had the right to issue the Executive order based on his powers as: In 1988 Congress passed a law giving \$20,000 to all ancestors of Japanese-Americans who were put in these camps.	Fourteenth Amendment equal protection clause, vs Article II power of the president. Civil Liberties Rights of ethnic minorities World War II Power of President
<u>Rosenberg Trial (1951)</u>	The Rosenbergs were accused as spies responsible for turning over _____ to the _____ during the Cold War. They were convicted and sentenced to die.	The Supreme Court refused to grant clemency and the Rosenbergs were executed amidst much protest that the original decision had Anti-Semitic overtones. The spy the Rosenbergs made contact with disclosed they did not give him nuclear secrets.	Fifth Amendment rights of Rosenbergs vs Article I authority of Congress to pass Espionage act. Due Process Rights The Cold War
<u>Gideon v Wainwright (1963)</u>	Gideon was accused of a felony by Florida and did not have attorney representation because he could not afford one.	Based on his "pauper" appeal to the Supreme Court, it decided that regardless of the crime, Gideon had the right _____	Fifth and Sixth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right to an attorney
<u>Mapp v Ohio (1961)</u>	Dollere Mapp was accused of harboring a	Regarding the use of illegally obtained evidence in a trial, the	Fourth Amendment Bill of Rights
	dangerous criminal. The police searched her house without a warrant and found illegal pornographic material, which they used to prosecute Mapp.	Supreme Court ruled that _____	Search and Seizure

<u>Miranda v Arizona (1966)</u>	Ernesto Miranda was arrested, interrogated and confessed to rape without the police informing him of his right to remain silent or have an attorney after his arrest.	One of the most important cases decided by the Supreme Court, it directed police to give _____ immediately after a person is arrested.	Fifth, Sixth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Right against self-incrimination Right to an attorney
<u>New Jersey v TLO (1985)</u>	TLO was accused of smoking in the bathroom. The principal searches her pocketbook without her permission and discovers cigarettes as well as other illegal substances.	Court rules that schools _____ search students with reasonable cause. This case gave school officials greater latitude in disciplining students.	Fourth Amendments Bill of Rights Due Process Search and Seizure
<u>New York Times v U.S. (1971)</u>	In what became known as the "Pentagon Papers Case," the Nixon Administration attempted to prevent the New York Times and Washington Post from publishing materials from a classified Defense Department study regarding the history of United States activities in Vietnam.	The Court ruled that the papers did not violate national security and therefore the newspapers had the right to publish them. The result was an embarrassment for the President of the United States.	First Amendment, free speech vs Article II power of the president. Cold War Vietnam Freedom of the Press
<u>U.S. v Nixon (1974)</u>	President Nixon asserted that he was immune from the subpoena claiming "executive privilege," which is the right to withhold information to preserve confidential communications or to secure the national interest and refused to hand over Watergate related tapes.	The Court ruled unanimously that the president _____ and that executive privilege could not be invoked in a potential criminal activity. Shortly after turning over the tapes, Nixon resigned from office.	Article I power of Congress v Article II power of the president Separation of Powers Watergate

United States Census 2010

1. Explain the political importance of the Census every 10 years.
2. How is the number of electoral votes for each state determined?



3. What is the main argument against the Electoral College?
4. Give an example of a presidential election that illustrated this issue.

The Unwritten Constitution

The "Unwritten Constitution" refers to the ideas and processes that are accepted as a needed part of American government, regardless of the fact that they are not actually in the Constitution. These ideas and processes came about through the custom and precedent.

President's Cabinet

_____ was the first President to have a cabinet. The purpose of the Cabinet is to _____

Today, the president's cabinet consists of the secretaries/heads of the 15 major departments of the executive branch (examples include: The Attorney General of the Justice Department and The Secretary of State of the State Department. The newest is the Department of Homeland Security, which was created following the attack of September 11, 2001).

Political Parties

The first political parties arose from the debates over _____.

Federalists Party - Alexander Hamilton

1. Who should have more power?

National Govt or State Govt

2. Loose Interpretation of the Constitution:

Democratic-Republicans - Thomas Jefferson

1. Who should have more power?

National Govt or State Govt

2. Strict Interpretation of the Constitution:

Judicial Review

The most important power of the Supreme Court is the ability to declare laws _____. The power of

Judicial Review was a precedent set in the 1803 _____ decision. It also serves a

_____ on the laws passed by Congress and the actions and treaties of the President.

V. Early Government in Action



George Washington

1. Explain 2 Precedents set by George Washington

1.

2.

2. The 22nd Amendment (1947) made one of Washington's precedents official by

3. In his farewell address, George Washington advised the United States to follow a policy of

_____ America was able to follow this policy due to the geographic advantage of

4. List 3 steps taken by Washington's Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton that helped to establish the United States' economy.



1.

2.

3.

5. What did President Washington's response to the Whiskey Rebellion show about the Federal government?



John Adams – 2nd President of the US

The XYZ Affair and The Alien and Sedition Acts

The young nation of America was tested early by the French in the XYZ Affair. Americans were outraged by bribes demanded by French officials. The Alien and Sedition Acts were laws signed by President Adams in 1798 as a result of the problems with France and England and to combat possible threats from both inside and outside the nation.

6. Explain what the Alien and Sedition Acts stated.

7. What amendment did the Sedition Act violate?

8. How did the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions attempt to limit the power of the Federal Government?

9. Who was John Marshall? What was his importance in shaping US government?		
10 Explain the historical significance of the following court cases:		
Marbury vs. Madison	McCulloch vs. Maryland	Gibbons vs. Ogden

The War of 1812

11. Causes and Effect of the War of 1812	
List 2 Major Causes:	List 2 Major Effects:
1.	1.
2.	2.

The Monroe Doctrine 1823

12. List 3 ideas stated in the Monroe Doctrine.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

13. Explain how the following Presidents invoked the Monroe Doctrine to support US policy.

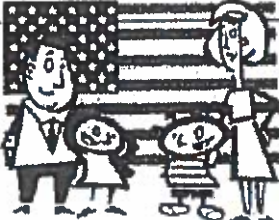
William McKinley (1899)	Teddy Roosevelt (1904)	John Kennedy (1961)	Ronald Reagan (1981)
Spanish American War	Roosevelt Corollary	Bay of Pigs / Cuban Missile Crisis	Support of the Contras in Nicaragua

VI. The Constitution Tested: The Nation Expands and Divides

1. Choose one of the Key People and highlight their achievements and the impact these achievements had on this time period in this section.

Key People: Abraham Lincoln Andrew Jackson Ulysses S. Grant Robert E. Lee Frederick Douglass Harriet Tubman	This is Your Life _____
--	-------------------------

**WE'RE
ALL
ONE BIG
HAPPY
FAMILY!**



Not so fast.....

1. Define: Sectionalism -

2. Explain how the South and the North differed in the early 1800's

	South	North
Economy	'King Cotton' and the cotton gin - Plantation System -	
Slavery		Abolition Movement -
Views on Federalism	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of government. Nullification -	Believed that ultimate power should be in the hands of government.

4. President James Madison came up with a plan to bring the economies of the US together.

Henry Clay backed his plan and called it the _____.



Explain how the following helped to unite the economies of the North, South, West.

- > Erie Canal
- > National Road

Andrew Jackson

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson



President Andrew Jackson
Fires over 2,000 government workers and replaces them with his own supporters
Vetoes more acts of Congress than all six previous Presidents combined
Closes Bank of the United States
Threatens to send huge army to South Carolina to force the state to obey tariff laws
Uses Indian Removal Act to force 100,000 Native Americans from their homelands

Jackson's forceful actions earned him both strong support and angry opposition throughout the country.

1. What was the Spoils System?

2. Would you characterize Andrew Jackson as a Tyrant or a Man of the People? Give examples.



3. Andrew Jackson was against my people when he signed the Indian Removal Act, which stated...

4. This started the Trail of Tears, which was...

Manifest Destiny and the Slavery Issue



"...the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions...."
newspaperman John L. O'Sullivan

1. Define: **Manifest Destiny** -

Cession -

Annexation -

2. Explain how the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny increased tensions over slavery.

3. Explain how each of the following attempted to solve the conflict over slavery:

Missouri Compromise	Maine - Missouri - New territories north of Missouri -
Compromise of 1850	California - New territories of the SW "popular sovereignty" - Fugitive Slave Acts -
The Kansas-Nebraska Act	Popular Sovereignty -

4. Explain how the following led to the Civil War

Bleeding Kansas	John Brown's Raids	Dred Scott Decision

Election of 1860

Popular Vote		
Candidate	Popular Vote	% of Popular Vote
Lincoln	1,655,593	39.5
Douglas	1,352,713	29.5
Breckinridge	848,356	18
Bell	592,906	13

5. Explain what was the immediate response by the Southern States to the information in this graph.

6. Why did the Southern states respond this way?

Electoral Vote		
Candidate	Electoral Vote	% of Electoral Vote
Lincoln	180	59
Douglas	12	4
Breckinridge	72	24
Bell	39	13

7. Define : Secession

Abolition Movement

1. Explain how the following abolitionists attempted to end slavery.



William Lloyd Garrison

'The Liberator'



Frederick Douglass

'What, to the American slave, is your 4th of July?'



Harriet Tubman

'The Underground Railroad'



Sojourner Truth

'Ain't I a Woman?'



2. Explain the importance of the book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'.



3. How did the abolition movement inspire the women's suffrage movement?

4. Explain the purpose of The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, which was led Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.

5. The major way that the Declaration of Sentiments differed from the Declaration of Independence was that the

word _____ was added.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

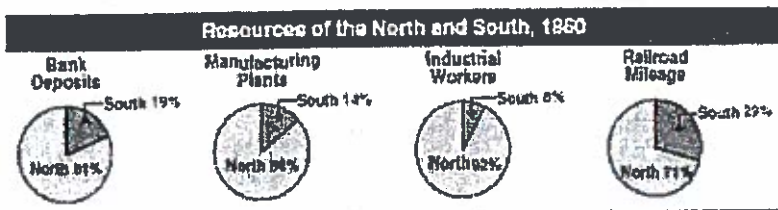
"A house divided against itself cannot stand."



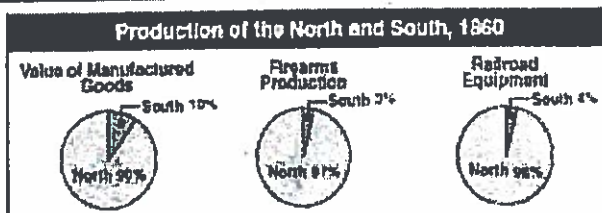
1. Lincoln's main goal of the Civil War was to _____.

2. Explain how Lincoln exercised his power as Commander-in-Chief by suspending Habeas Corpus during the Civil War.

3. How did Lincoln use the Emancipation Proclamation as a strategic advantage during the Civil War?



3. List the advantages of the South that are NOT listed on the chart.



CASUALTIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

	Union Troops	Confederate Troops
Total Troops	1,566,878	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

4. List the reasons for such high casualty rates.

VII. The Reconstructed Nation

<p>Key People:</p> <p>Andrew Johnson Rutherford B. Hayes Ulysses S. Grant</p>	<p>This is Your Life _____!</p>
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The effort to rebuild the southern states and restore the Union was known as Reconstruction, a period that lasted from 1865 to 1877. It required the rebuilding of the economy as well as it's government.

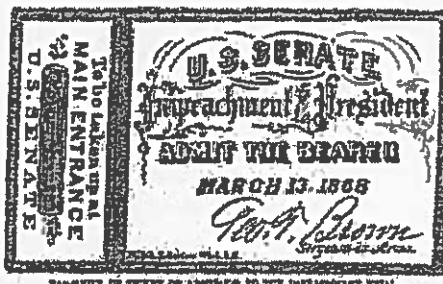


"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY FOR ALL..."

HOWEVER... LINCOLN'S PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION ARE CUT SHORT BY THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH ON APRIL 14, 1865.

1. List the details for each plan for Reconstruction.

Presidential Plan (Lincoln and Johnson)	Congressional Plan led by Radical Republicans
Amendments -	Amendments -
Amnesty -	Amnesty -
10% Plan -	Military Districts -
Treatment of freed slaves -	Freedman's Bureau -



The competing plans of Andrew Johnson and Congress eventually led to the *impeachment* of the president. Even the House of Representatives voted to impeach Johnson, the Senate and the Radical Republicans who supported Johnson's conviction failed to convict him by only one vote!



2. Define: **Carpetbagger**

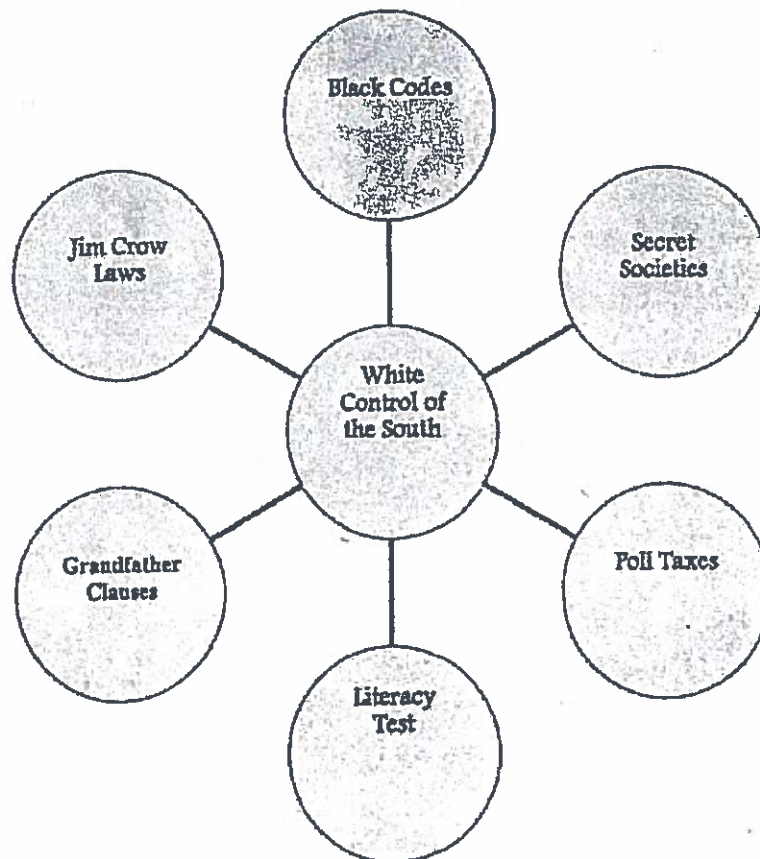
Scalawags - southern whites who supported Reconstruction

Some MAJOR changes were made to the Constitution too and Northerners found another way to get revenge on the South...

3. Explain the purpose of each of the following Amendments.

13 th Amendment	14 th Amendment	15 th Amendment

4. "Actions speak louder than words" the government could pass all the amendments to the Constitution that they wanted, but the whites in the South would find a way to take control.





Reconstruction officially ended when Rutherford B. Hayes ran against Samuel J. Tilden in the presidential election of 1876. Hayes received fewer popular and electoral votes than Tilden but became president after the Compromise of 1877. The Democrats agreed to let Hayes become president in exchange for a complete withdrawal of federal troops from the South. Republicans agreed, and shortly after Hayes was sworn in as president, he ordered the remaining federal troops to withdraw.

5. What power gave Hayes the right to remove federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction?

'Ruther-Fraud'?

VII. The Rise of American Business and Industry

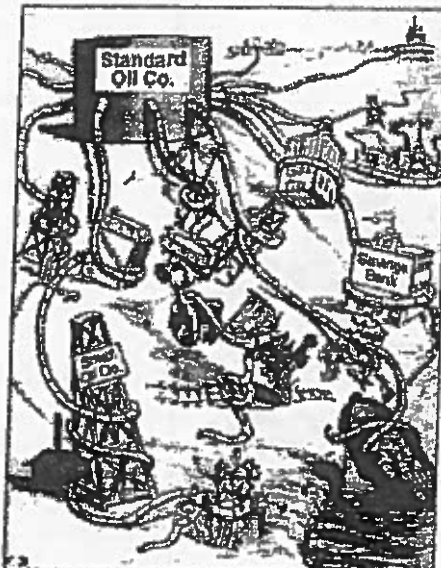
Key People:

Andrew Carnegie Henry Ford
Charles Darwin John D. Rockefeller
Horatio Alger Terence Powderly
J. P. Morgan Adam Smith
Samuel Compers

This is Your Life _____

ROBBER BARONS OR CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY?

1. Explain how the following led to the rise of Industry



Source: Frank Board, *The Judge*, July 19, 1884 (captioned)

Social Darwinism -

Increase in immigration -

Laissez Faire -

Monopolies and Trusts -

2. What did Andrew Carnegie preach with his 'Gospel of Wealth?'

> Did this make him a Robber Baron or a Captain of Industry?
Explain.



The Beginning of the Labor Movement

1. Complete the chart on the early labor unions.

Union	Leaders	Members Included / Excluded
Knights of Labor (KOL)		
American Federation of Labor (AFL)		
Industrial Workers of the World		



Collective bargaining often did not work for labor unions. Therefore, they had to strike. But all strikes ended the same way: the Great Railway Strike (1877), the Haymarket Riot (1886), the Homestead Strike (1892), the Pullman Strike (1894) and the Lawrence Textile Strike (1912).

2. What was the general outcome of these strikes?

Reactions to Immigration

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 - banned the immigration of Chinese laborers

Gentleman's Agreement 1908 - banned the immigration of Japanese laborers

1. Explain how this cartoon expressed the views of the Nativists.
2. What was the main economic reason why Nativists wanted to restrict Asian immigration?
3. What role did the California Gold Rush of 1849 play in the attitude toward Asian immigrants?



Emergency Quota Act 1921 and National Origins Act 1924

Immigration and the Quota Laws		
	Immigrants from northern and western Europe	Immigrants from other countries, principally southern and eastern Europe
Average annual flow, 1897-1914	176,933	645,579
Quotas under Act of 1921	159,082	159,367
Quotas under Act of 1924	140,599	21,847

2. These immigration acts attempted to restrict immigrants from _____

Besides the threat to American jobs, these immigrants were targeted because _____

Closing of the West

In 1890, the US government announced that the West was



The Closing of the west led to some interesting dilemmas. If we could no longer push the Native Americans to the West, what would we do with them.

1. Indian Schools -

2. Dawes Act - Divided Indian Reservations into 160 acre family plots, encouraging individual property ownership and rights. The goal of this act was to discourage the Native way of thinking as a

_____ and would therefore be more 'Americanized'.



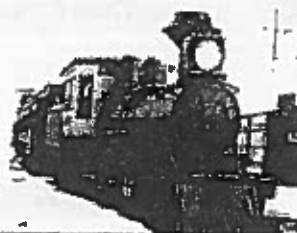
Arrived at the Indian School



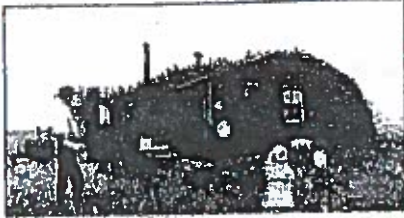
Some time later at Indian School

The most important invention in the closing of the west the railroad. However, with the great expansion of the railroad, came great consequences.

3. List and explain the positive and negative aspects of railroad expansion.



Positives of Railroad Expansion	Negatives of Railroad Expansion
	Treatment of immigrant labor -
	Indian Land -
	Unfair Rates toward small farmers -



4. With all this land for "Americans," people headed west to take advantage of the Homestead Act which encouraged settlement by offering _____ in exchange for _____.

5. In response to unfair treatment of the railroads and other economic problems, farmers began to organize themselves. These groups became known as The Grange and soon became politically influential.

It was important for farmers to unite because _____



6. The farmers joined with laborers and organized the Populist Party. The party supported the public ownership of the railroads and telegraph systems. It also supported the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the abolition of national banks, secret ballot, the 8-hour work day, restrictions on immigration, and the direct election of United States Senators. The reforms seemed radical at the time, but in 1892 the Populist Presidential candidate won more than 1 million votes.

Why do Third Parties form?

William Jennings Bryan
'Cross of Gold'

VIII. The Progressive Movement: Reform in America

Key People:	This is Your Life _____
Upton Sinclair Jane Addams Teddy Roosevelt Wm Howard Taft Woodrow Wilson Robert M. LaFollette W.E.B. Du Bois Booker T. Washington	

1. A Muckraker is _____

Person	Explain the societal problem they exposed
Jacob Riis	Book/Photojournalism - <i>How The Other Half Lives</i>
Upton Sinclair	Book - <i>The Jungle</i>
Ida Tarbell	Article - <i>The History of Standard Oil</i>
Jane Addams	Hull House
Robert M. LaFollete	Political Reforms
Thomas Nast	Political Cartoons of 'Boss' Tweed

Jacob Riis
Photograph



Thomas Nast
Cartoon of
'Boss' Tweed

Political reforms:

State Reforms	
Secret Ballot	Privacy at the ballot box ensures that citizens can cast votes without party bosses knowing how they voted.
Initiative	Allows voters to petition state legislatures in order to consider a bill desired by citizens.
Referendum	Allows voters to decide if a bill or proposed amendment should be passed.
Recall	Allows voters to petition to have an elected representative removed from office.
Direct Primary	Ensures that voters select candidates to run for office, rather than party bosses.

1. Explain how, as a group, the above reforms affected voters.

1. Muckrakers were part of a larger

. The goal of the movement was to

The first Progressive President was Teddy Roosevelt. Legislation continued to be passed by the following two presidents Taft and Wilson.

Progressive Era Legislation		
1890	Sherman Antitrust Act	The first measure passed by the U.S. Congress to prohibit abusive monopolies
1901	New York State Tenement House Law	Requires fire escapes, lights in dark hallways, a window in each room
1902	Maryland Workmen's Compensation Law	Provide benefits for workers injured on the job
	Pure Food and Drug Act	Required that companies accurately label the ingredients contained in processed food items.
	Meat Inspection Act	Enforces sanitary conditions in meatpacking plants
1913	16th Amendment	Authorizes federal income tax
	17th Amendment	Provided for the direct election of U.S. Senators.
1914	Federal Reserve Act	Created 12 district Federal Reserve Banks, each able to issue new currency and loan member banks funds at the prime interest rate.
	Federal Trade Act	Established the Federal Trade Commission , charged with investigating unfair business practices including monopolistic activity and inaccurate product labeling.
1915	Federal Child Labor Law	Barred products produced by children from interstate commerce (declared unconstitutional in 1918)
1917	18th Amendment	Prohibited sale and production of intoxicating liquors
1920	19th Amendment	Gave women the right to vote



2. Why was Teddy Roosevelt known as a "Trust Buster"?

3. The 19th Amendment

List 3 reasons given for women's suffrage.	List 3 methods used to gain suffrage for women.



4. Explain how the Federal Reserve is able to control the economy.

'Speed Up' The Economy

'Slow Down' The Economy

Roots of the Civil Rights Movement



WEB DuBois

I inspired the Civil Rights movement by demanding

I inspired the Civil Rights movement by encouraging



Booker T. Washington

IX. The Rise of American Power

In the late 1800s and 1900s, American expansion was in many ways, a resumption of the expansionist drive that had been halted by the Civil War. Factors that Contributed to advancement were:

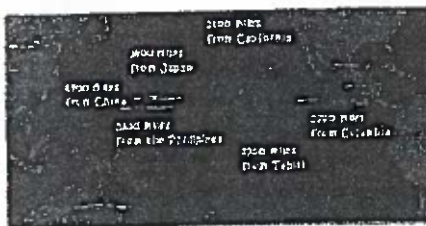
1. Explain how each of the following allowed for American expansion and imperialism.

New Technology	
Drive for Markets and Raw Materials	
Growth of Naval Power	
Manifest Destiny & the Closing of the Frontier	
Social Darwinism	
Missionary Spirit	



2. Explain the ultimatum the Commodore Perry and the US gave to Japan in 1853.

3. What was the US hoping to achieve with the Open Door Policy in China?



In 1893, the US supported a revolution in Hawaii to overthrow Queen Lili'uokalani. This revolution was led by a small group of mostly white American businessmen.

4. Why would the US support the acquisition of Hawaii?



5. Explain how each of the following led to the Spanish-American War in 1899.

Spanish treatment of the Cuban people —

Yellow Journalism –

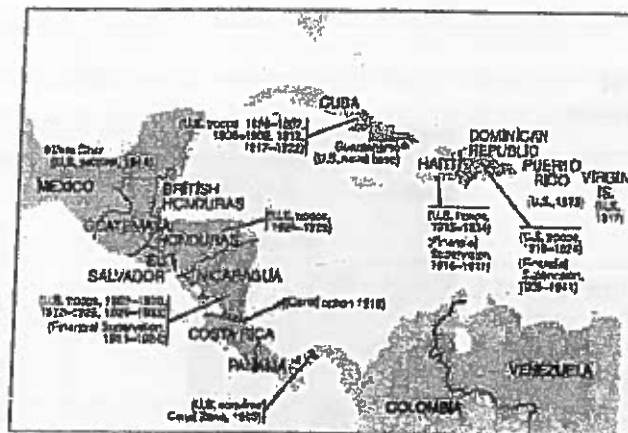
Sinking of the Maine -

Teddy Roosevelt and Latin America

6. Explain the 'Big Stick' Policy

7. Explain the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine





7. Why did America feel that it was necessary to control the Panama Canal?

8. Bases on the map to the left, what is one statement you can make about America's policy toward Latin America?

9. Define: Dollar Diplomacy

World War I

1. Under President Woodrow Wilson, the United States originally followed my advice and followed a policy of _____ toward World War I. This would soon change, however.....



2. Explain how the following lead to America declaring war against Germany in 1917.



- Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
- Freedom of the Seas
- Sinking of the Lusitania
- Zimmerman Telegram

3. Wartime Constitutional Issues:

1. Espionage & Sedition Acts -

2. Schenck v. US - 'Clear and Present Danger' - yelling fire in a crowded theater

3. The Red Scare 1918-1919

Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations

President Wilson presented a plan for peace known as the Fourteen Points with the League of Nations as the key to this plan. Congress, however was reluctant to support Wilson's plan, especially the League of Nations.



4. Some saw the League of Nations as dangerous because

As a result, the US Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations and once again returned to my original foreign policy of _____.



X. Prosperity of the 1920's

Following the shock and brutality of the war, Americans looked to isolate themselves from the problems in Europe and Asia and to focus on their own prosperity.

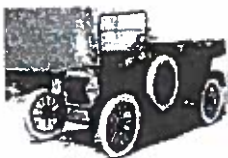
President Warren G. Harding - "A Return to Normalcy"

- > Return to laissez-faire government
- > Isolation: the less we are involved in foreign affairs the better
- > Strict limits on immigration

By 1930, 2/3 of all American households had electricity and 1/2 had telephones. As more and more of America's homes received electricity, new appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and toasters.

Henry Ford Invents the America's first affordable car

Being one of the most significant inventions of the 1920s, the automobile drastically changed the lives of Americans for the better.



Model-T

- > The number of cars on the road tripled during the 1920's
- > Car industry employed 1 out of 9 people
- > Stimulated huge economic growth

Assembly Line



- > Revolutionized industry
- > Increased mass production
- > Made products cheaper
- > Monotonous, boring work

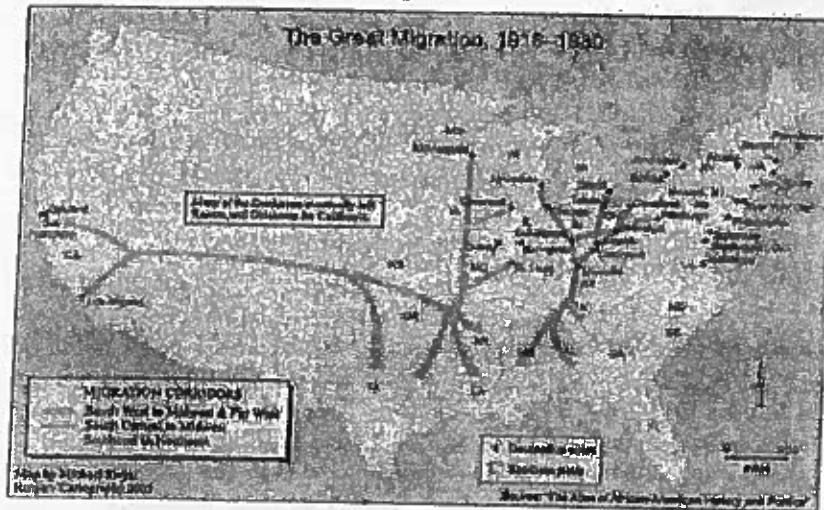
1. Explain the impact the automobile had on the United States

Social Impact of the Automobile	Economic Impact of the Automobile

African Americans

The Great Migration

1. Due to the restrictions placed on _____ in the early 1900's, economic opportunities opened up in _____ cities for African-American living in the rural south. A mass migration of African-Americans to the northern cities began.



Harlem Renaissance

Harlem, in New York City, became the center of cultural life and artistic expression for this new population of urban African Americans. African-American artists, writers, and musicians employed culture to work for goals of civil rights and equality. For the first time, African-American paintings, writings, and jazz became absorbed into mainstream culture.



The poet Langston Hughes is often associated with the Harlem Renaissance.

Titles of Langston Hughes poems:
Let America Be America Again
I, Too, Sing America
The Negro Mother
Justice
Fredoms Plow
Night Funeral In Harlem

2. What are common themes in his poems?



Prohibition

1. The _____ to the constitution outlawed alcohol. It went into effect in Jan. 1920.

Enforcement of the Prohibition amendment was difficult because drinking was a custom ingrained in the fabric of social life.

Bootlegging -

Organized crime -

After years of failed attempts to enforce the Prohibition Laws, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed by the adoption of the _____ Amendment. The new amendment went into effect in December, 1933.

Scopes Trial - Tennessee, 1925



Evolution

VS.



Creation

A 24-year-old science teacher named John Scopes decided to teach the theory of evolution. However, the Butler Law made it illegal to teach evolution in Tennessee. The issue went to trial.

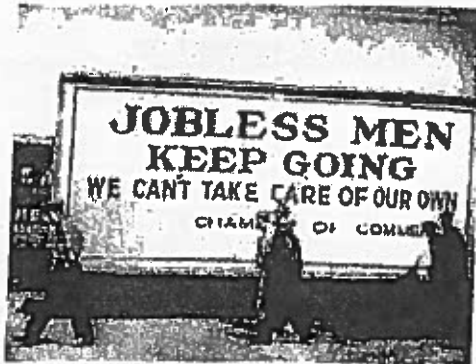
William Jennings Bryan (Yes, the Populist guy!) acted as special prosecutor. The judge did not allow any scientists to testify and public sentiment in the Bible Belt was against Scopes. The famous lawyer Clarence Darrow eloquently defended Scopes. In the end, Scopes was found guilty, but Scopes conviction was overturned on a technicality.

1. What differences in American society did this trial expose?

1. Conservative vs. Progressive
2. Rural vs. _____
- 3.

XI. The Great Depression and War

1. Explain how each of the following helped to lead to the Great Depression.



1. Over Production
2. Stock Speculation
3. Uneven Distribution of Wealth
4. Unsound Banking Practices
5. Excessive Buying on Credit

The fuel was there but the spark that set off the Great Depression was the Stock Market Crash of 1929!

President Herbert Hoover proposed countering the economic collapse with Trickle Down Economics (also known as Supply Side Economics and later as Reaganomics under Ronald Reagan.)

The idea of Trickle Down Economics is to

Give tax breaks to business and upper class

↓
They then produce more, spend more and create jobs

↓
People are hired and have \$\$\$ to spend

2. A major criticism of Trickle Down Economics and Herbert Hoover at the start of the Great Depression was that _____

3. The inaction of President Hoover resulted in Hoovervilles and the Bonus Army. Explain what each were.

Hoovervilles



Bonus
Army
March

Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal



1. Under the New Deal program, FDR vowed to turn around the economy by:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

New Deal Programs

Program	Initials	Began	Purpose
Civilian Conservation Corps	CCC	1933	Provided jobs to young men to plant trees, build bridges and parks, and set up flood control projects
Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	1933	Built dams to provide cheap electric power to seven southern states; set up schools and health centers
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	FERA	1933	Gave relief to unemployed and needy
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	AAA	1933	Paid farmers not to grow certain crops
National Recovery Administration	NRA	1933	Enforced codes that regulated wages, prices, and working conditions
Public Works Administration	PWA	1933	Built ports, schools, and aircraft carriers
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	FDIC	1933	Insured savings accounts in banks approved by government
Rural Electrification Administration	REA	1935	Loaned money to extend electricity to rural farmers
Works Progress Administration	WPA	1935	Employed men and women to build hospitals, schools, parks, and airports; employed artists, writers, and musicians
Social Security Act	SSA	1935	Set up a system of pensions for elderly, unemployed, and handicapped

2. A major change was in the relationship between Labor and Government. Congress passed pro-labor legislation that gave more power and protection to unions. This law was known as the



4. FDR ran into opposition when the Supreme Court began to declare some New Deal programs unconstitutional. FDR's plan to overcome this obstacle was to

Even though FDR was popular, most people felt he over-extended his powers and this idea was shot down.

World War II



1. Explain US foreign policy regarding the following:

- Neutrality Acts (1930's)
- Cash and Carry
- Lend Lease



2. Explain what FDR meant by referring to the US as 'The Arsenal of Democracy'?

America's policy moved from neutrality to eventually war with the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

"December 7, 1941. A date which will live in infamy!"
- FDR

3. Explain the sacrifices that Americans on the Homefront were asked to make during World War II.



War Bonds



Rationing



Victory Gardens



Rosie the Riveter



4. Explain how Japanese Americans were affected by World War II.

5. What Supreme Court case arose from this situation?

The secret Manhattan Project worked on developing an atomic bomb during the war. With Japan reluctant to surrender, President Harry S. Truman made the decision to bomb Japan. On August 6th and 9th, 1945 an atomic bomb was dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



XII. Peace with Problems 1945 - 1960

1. How did the Nuremberg Trials set a precedent for world leaders?



2. Define: Containment

3. Explain how the following attempted to contain Communism:

Berlin Airlift	
Truman Doctrine	
Marshall Plan	
Korean War	

4. In addition, the United States helped to establish NATO (North American Treaty Organization) which was an alliance of _____ nations. The Soviet Union responded by forming the _____ Pact.

Containment at Home



I'm Senator Joe McCarthy and you are all communists!
...Oh no? You don't believe me? Well, I have a list!
This is no wimpy Palmer Raid. You should fear me

because _____

5. Explain how the following **impacted the lives of Americans** during the **Red Scare** of the 1950's.

(HUAC) The House Un-American Activities Committee	
Black Lists	
McCarthyism	
Arms Race (MAD – Mutually Assured Destruction)	
Cuban Missile Crisis	

“Eisenhower Prosperity”

1. Explain how the following affected American society



- GI Bill -
- Baby Boom -
- Levittown -
- Interstate Highway Act -

XIII. Challenging Segregation

African-American Civil Rights Movement	
Brown v. Board (1954)	
Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955)	
Little Rock Crisis (1957)	
Freedom Rides (1961)	
March on Washington (1963)	

1. Explain how each of the following was a step toward achieving civil rights.
2. Explain how the Civil Right Act attempted to outlaw discrimination.

African-American Civil Rights Law	
Civil Rights Act of 1964	
24th Amendment (1964)	Eliminated Poll taxes
Voting Rights Act of 1965	Outlawed discriminatory voting practices such as literacy tests

This successful civil rights reform movement inspired other groups to follow similar tactics in order to achieve similar results.

3. Complete the charts below

Women

Feminist Law	
Equal Rights Amendment (NEVER PASSED)	A Constitutional Amendment that would guarantee men and women equal treatment in all aspects of society.
Equal Employment Opportunity Act (1972)	
Title IX of Educational Amendments Act (1972)	

Disabled Americans

Disabled American Law	
Education of All Handicapped Children Act (1972)	
Americans With Disabilities Act (1990)	

XIV. The Achievements of the Modern Presidents

For each modern President, write a brief summary of their programs, or event

John Kennedy's Presidency (1961-1963)

1. Kennedy and the New Frontier:

- Space Program:
- Peace Corps:

2. Kennedy and the Cold War:

- Bay of Pigs
- Cuban Missile Crisis



"And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country."

3. How does the quote reflect Kennedy's goals as President?

Lyndon Johnson's Presidency (1963-1968): Johnson hoped to carry on all of JFK's plans for the nation

Johnson and the Great Society

1. Goal of the Great Society programs:

- o Economic Opportunity Act:
- o Head Start:
- o Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

2. Johnson and Vietnam

Event	What happened	Effect
Gulf of Tonkin Incident		
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution		
Tet Offensive		
My Lai Massacre		
Napalm/Agent orange		
Escalation		
Draft		
Living Room War		
Kent State		

Richard Nixon's Presidency (1969-1974)

1. Explain why each of the following was either a success or failure for Richard Nixon.

Accomplishments	Failures
<p>Ending the Vietnam war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnamization: • War Powers Act: <p>Diplomacy with China</p> <p>SALT</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>26th Amendment</p>	<p>Pentagon Papers (NY times vs US)</p> <p>Watergate Scandal (Nixon vs US)</p>

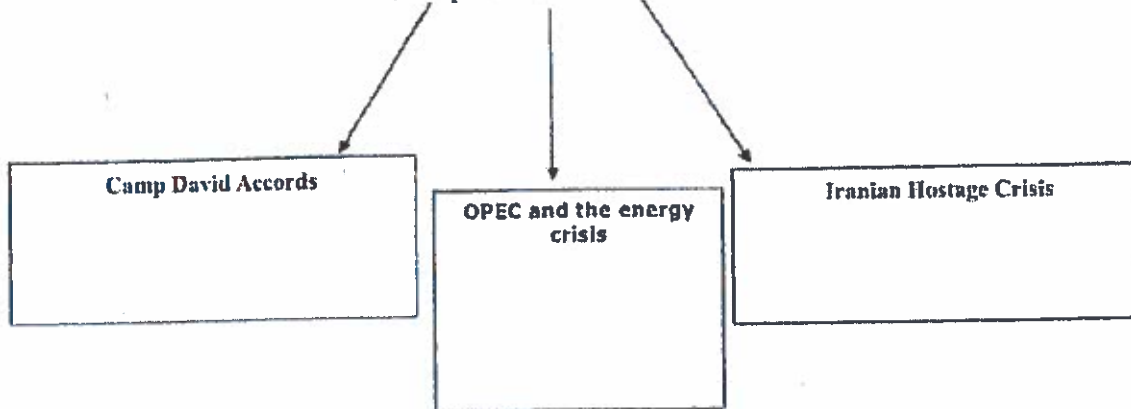


The Legacy of Vietnam

2. How did the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution lead to the passage of the War Powers Act?

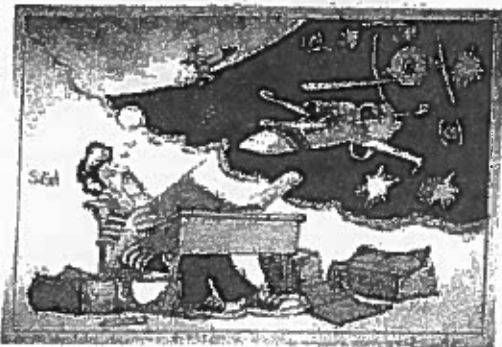
Jimmy Carter's Presidency (1977-1981)

Triumph and Failure in the Middle East



Ronald Reagan's Presidency (1981-1989)

- Economic Policy- Supply Side Economics
- Iran-Contra Affair
- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)



What was the purpose of Reagan's SDI?

How did it help to bring an end the Cold War?

George H. W. Bush (1989-1993)

Operation Desert Storm-

- Causes-
- Results-



READ MY LIPS! NO NEW TAXES!.....(ok maybe some new taxes)

Bill Clinton (1993-2000)

- Economic success
- NAFTA
- Action in Kosovo
- Impeachment

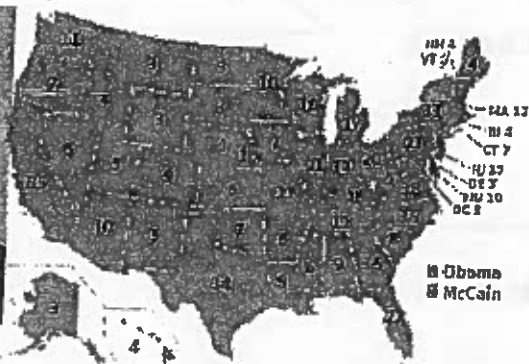


What do President Andrew Johnson and President Bill Clinton have in common?

George W. Bush (2001-2009)

- Attack on World Trade Center
- Patriot Act
- War in Iraq







Modern Issues

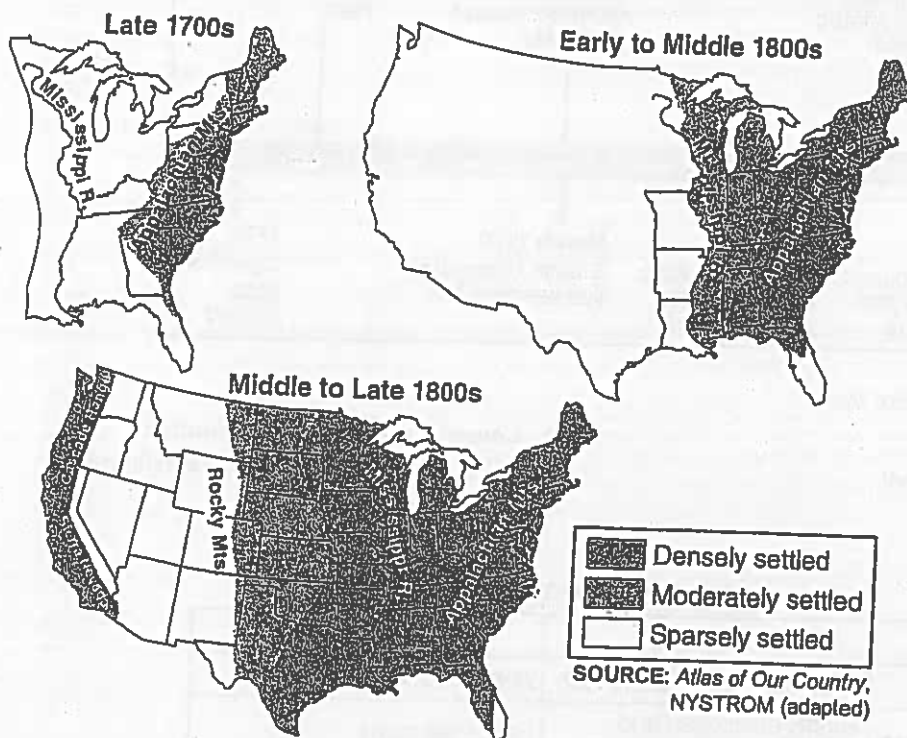


Domestic Issues

- Health Care
- Immigration
- Use of Technology
- Alternative Sources of Energy/
Protecting the Environment
- Longer Life Spans/Social Security

Foreign Policy

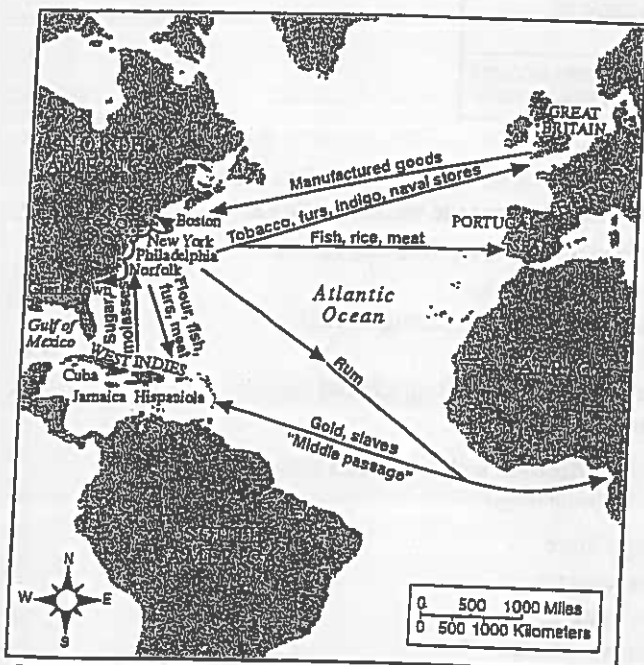
- Terrorism



What is the best title for the series of maps above?

- A) Industrialization of the United States
- B) Shifting Frontier of the United States

- C) Transportation Revolution in the United States
- D) Sectional Conflicts in the United States



SOURCE: *U.S. History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, AMSCO (adapted)

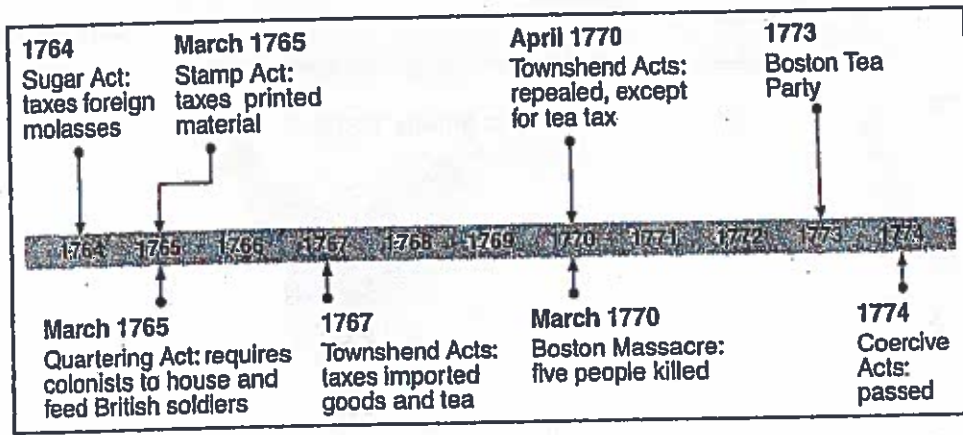
What would be the best title for the map above?

- A) Colonial Trade Routes
- B) British Domination of the Americas
- C) The United States in 1750
- D) Spanish Colonies in the New World

3) Which heading best completes the partial outline below?

- I. _____
- A. Committees of Correspondence
 - B. Nonimportation Agreements
 - C. Boston Tea Party
 - D. First Continental Congress

- A) Protests Against Slavery in the American Colonies
- B) Colonial Responses to British Mercantile Policies
- C) British Parliamentary Actions to Punish Colonial Americans
- D) Colonial Attempts to End the British Policy of Salutary Neglect



Which title is *most* accurate for this time line?

- A) *Forms of Colonial Protest*
- B) *Effects of British Navigation Laws*
- C) *Causes of the American Revolution*
- D) *Abuse of Power by Colonial Legislatures*

tions 5 and 6 refer to the following:

Preparations for War

	England	Thirteen Colonies
Population	Approximately 12,000,000	Approximately 2,800,000
Manufacturing	Highly developed and flourishing	Practically none
Money	Richest country in the world	No money to support the war effort
Army	Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians	All-volunteer forces — willing to fight but poorly equipped
Leaders	Many dedicated and able officers	Few officers capable of leading
Geography	Strange land with long distance to base of supplies	Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies

Which conclusion about the American Revolutionary War is most clearly supported by information in the given chart?

- A) The thirteen colonies had few, but important advantages in the war with England.
- B) The thirteen colonies had more advantages than disadvantages upon entering the war.
- C) England had few advantages in a war with her American colonies.
- D) England did not believe that the thirteen colonies were worth the expense of a war.

Which important reason for the American victory in the Revolutionary War is missing from the given chart?

- A) naval superiority of the thirteen colonies
- B) control of railroads and canals
- C) aid from foreign nations
- D) greater number of Indian allies

7) The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it

- A) establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
- B) guarantees universal suffrage
- C) describes the importance of a strong central government
- D) provides justification for revolting against unjust governments

8) The Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution *both* provided for

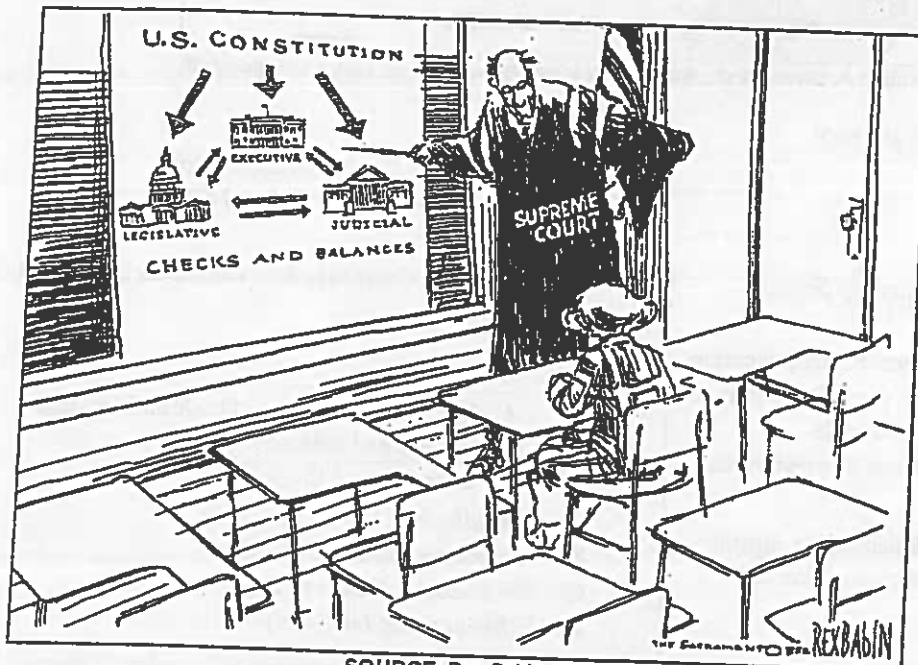
- A) a national legislature
- B) a presidential cabinet
- C) an executive branch
- D) a political party system

- 9) The *main* reason the Articles of Confederation were replaced as the basis of the United States government was that they
- A) lacked provision for a national congress
 - B) declared that political protests were unconstitutional
 - C) placed too many restrictions on the activities of state governments
 - D) failed to give the central government enough power to govern effectively
- 10) What was the primary reason for holding the Constitutional Convention of 1787?
- A) place taxes on imports and exports
 - B) revise the Articles of Confederation
 - C) reduce the power of the federal government
 - D) outlaw slavery in both the North and the South

- 11) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Representation
 - B. Slave trade
 - C. Taxation
 - D. Election of the president
- A) *Causes of the Revolutionary War*
 - B) *Protections Under the 10th Amendment*
 - C) *Provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1783*
 - D) *Compromises at the Constitutional Convention*
- 12) To address the concerns of many Antifederalists during the debate over ratification of the Constitution, the Federalists agreed that
- A) a bill of rights would be added
 - B) slavery would be eliminated by an amendment
 - C) political parties would be formed
 - D) states would retain control of interstate commerce
- 13) One similarity between the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights is that *both* documents
- A) provide for a government with three separate branches
 - B) criticize the practice of slavery
 - C) discuss colonial grievances against the monarchy
 - D) stress the importance of individual liberty



SOURCE: Rex Babin, *The Sacramento Bee*, June 29, 2004

Which constitutional principle is the focus of this cartoon?

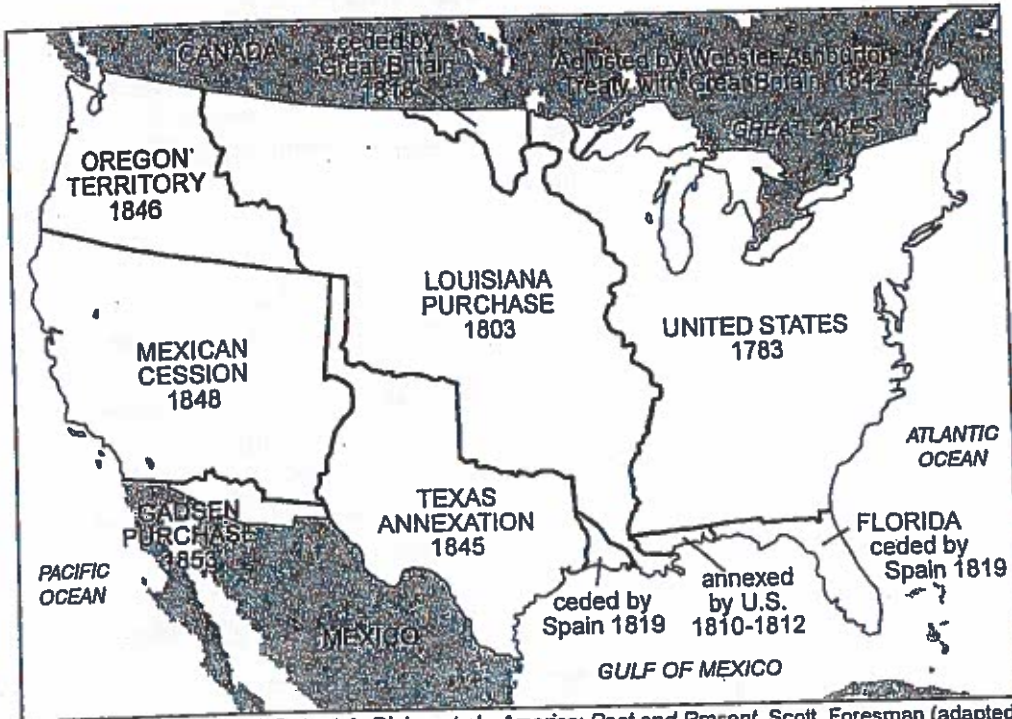
- A) individual liberties
- B) separation of powers
- C) freedom of speech
- D) federalism

The term "supreme law of the land" refers to which document?

- A) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- B) Declaration of Independence
- C) Constitution of the United States
- D) Articles of Confederation

16) "Federalism" is a term used to define the division of power between the

- A) national and state levels of government
- B) Senate and the House of Representatives
- C) president and the vice president
- D) three branches of the federal government



SOURCE: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman (adapted)

What would be the *best* title for the map shown?

- A) Colonial North America
- B) Wartime Land Acquisitions

- C) United States Territorial Expansion
- D) British North America Before 1850

What were two key precedents established by George Washington during his presidency?

- A) protective tariffs and foreign alliances during peacetime
- B) universal male suffrage and support for political parties
- C) aid to farmers and the end of the slave trade
- D) foreign policy of neutrality and the use of presidential advisors

Conflicts between Jeffersonians and Hamiltonians during President George Washington's first administration led directly to the

- A) end of the Era of Good Feelings
- B) addition of the elastic clause to the Constitution
- C) decision to replace the Articles of Confederation
- D) start of the first political parties

20) Which Supreme Court case *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Heard under Chief Justice John Marshall
- B. Established judicial review
- C. Strengthened the judiciary

- A) *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)
- B) *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
- C) *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857)
- D) *Gibbons v. Ogden* (1824)

21) A major foreign policy success of President Thomas Jefferson's administration was the

- A) passage of the Embargo Act
- B) victory in the war of 1812
- C) purchase of the Louisiana Territory
- D) support for the Alien and Sedition Acts

- 22) A primary goal of the Monroe Doctrine (1823) was to
- A) protect the site of a canal across Central America
 - B) prevent European intervention in Latin America
 - C) help European nations establish new Western Hemisphere colonies
 - D) create an opportunity for the annexation of Canada
- 23) President Andrew Jackson used the spoils system to
- A) move Native American Indians off their traditional lands
 - B) enforce Supreme Court decisions
 - C) veto bills he disliked
 - D) provide jobs to political party supporters
- 24) President Andrew Jackson's policy toward Native American Indians was created to
- A) encourage Native American Indians to become part of mainstream American society
 - B) grant citizenship to Native American Indians
 - C) force Native American Indians to move west of the Mississippi River
 - D) improve educational opportunities for Native American Indians
- 5) The foreign policies of President James Polk involving Texas, California, and the Oregon Territory were *all* efforts to
- A) fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny
 - B) remain neutral toward western territories
 - C) weaken the Monroe Doctrine
 - D) continue traditional American isolationism

- 26) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Nullification crisis
- B. Kansas-Nebraska Act
- C. *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
- D. Election of Lincoln (1860)

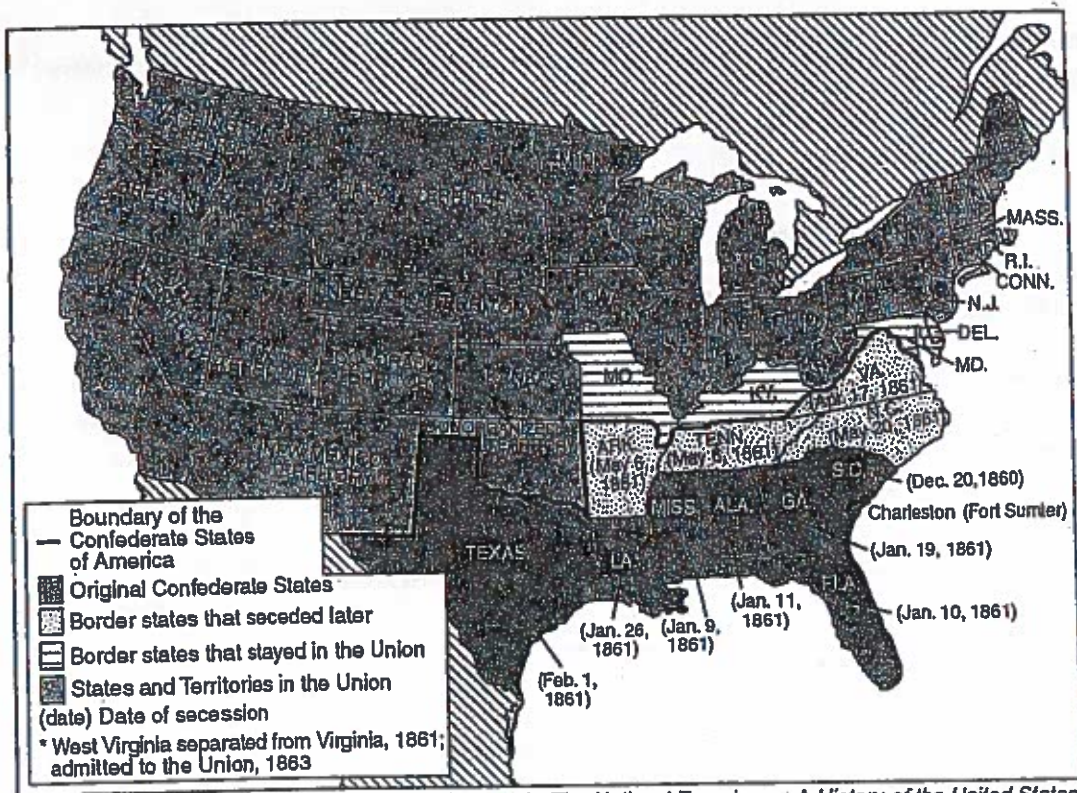
- A) *Consequences of Manifest Destiny*
- B) *Causes of Sectional Conflict*
- C) *Government Policies Toward Native American Indians*
- D) *Foreign Policies of the United States*

- 27) "...Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

##Daniel Webster, 1830

The principle expressed in this statement was also reflected in

- A) John Calhoun's defense of states' rights
- B) Thomas Jefferson's call for nullification of the Alien and Sedition Acts
- C) Federalist Party threats during the War of 1812
- D) Abraham Lincoln's attitude toward Southern secession



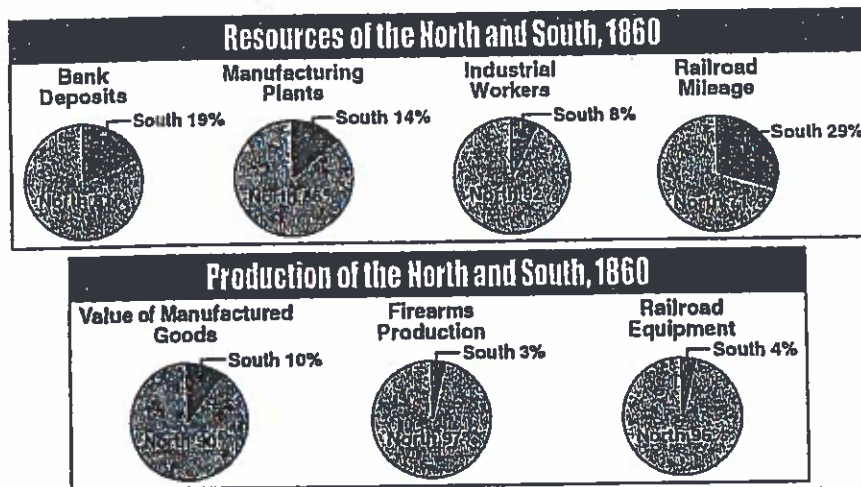
SOURCE: John M. Blum et al., *The National Experience: A History of the United States*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1981 (adapted)

What is the *most* accurate title for this map?

- A) *Results of Reconstruction*
- B) *A Nation Divided*

- C) *Closing the Frontier*
- D) *Compromise of 1850*

Questions 29 and 30 refer to the following:



SOURCE: *The Americans: In-Depth Resources*, McDougal Littell (adapted)

The data shown in the given graphs *best* support the conclusion that the North

- A) lagged behind the South in bank deposits
- B) produced more agricultural products than the South
- C) was better prepared economically to fight the Civil War
- D) lacked several important resources to fight the war

- 30) The South won many battles and the Civil War lasted four years. These two facts support the conclusion that
- A) the Underground Railroad was important to the Southern cause
 - B) personal wealth was a key factor in determining the outcome of the war
 - C) factors other than those shown in the given graphs were important
 - D) the North was more dependent on foreign aid than the South

31) I. Actions Taken by President Abraham Lincoln During the Civil War

- A. Increased the size of the army without congressional authorization
- B. Arrested and jailed anti-Unionists without giving a reason
- C. Censored some anti-Union newspapers and had some editors and publishers arrested

Which statement is most clearly supported by these actions of President Lincoln?

- A) Wartime emergencies led President Lincoln to expand his presidential powers.
- B) President Lincoln was impeached for violating the Constitution.
- C) Checks and balances effectively limited President Lincoln's actions.
- D) President Lincoln wanted to abolish the Bill of Rights.

- 32) "...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 wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

††Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

This statement reveals President Lincoln's support for

- A) a new peace treaty with Great Britain
 - B) a fair and generous peace
 - C) harsh punishment for Confederate leaders
 - D) universal male suffrage
- 33) The Reconstruction plans of President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson included a provision for the
- A) payment of war reparations by Southern States
 - B) long-term military occupation of the Confederacy
 - C) harsh punishment of former Confederate officials
 - D) resumption of full participation in Congress by Southern States
- 34) What was a common purpose of the three amendments added to the United States Constitution between 1865 and 1870?
- A) protecting rights of Southerners accused of treason
 - B) extending suffrage to Southern women
 - C) granting rights to African Americans
 - D) reforming the sharecropping system

Casualties of the Civil War

	Union Troops	Confederate Troops
Total Troops	1,566,678	1,082,119
Wounded	275,175	194,000*
Died of Wounds	110,070	94,000
Died of Disease	249,458	164,000

SOURCE: Garraty and McCaughey, *The American Nation*, Harper and Row, 1987; *Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, Vintage Books, 1986

Which statement is best supported by the data in the table?

- A) More soldiers died from disease than from wounds.
- B) The Civil War had more casualties than any other war.
- C) The Union army had better generals during the Civil War.
- D) The Confederate troops lost the Civil War as a result of their higher numbers of injuries and fatalities.

In the late 1800s, southern state governments used literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to

- A) prevent African Americans from voting
- B) ensure that only educated individuals voted
- C) integrate public facilities
- D) require African Americans to attend school

- 37) In the South, the passage of Jim Crow laws in the 1870s and 1880s led directly to the

- A) decline of the Democratic party
- B) organization of the Ku Klux Klan
- C) segregation of public facilities
- D) racial integration of public schools

The Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) had a major impact on the lives of African Americans because it ruled that

- A) voting was a right guaranteed by the Constitution
- B) separate but equal public facilities were legal
- C) military occupation of the South was unconstitutional
- D) segregation was illegal in educational institutions

In a United States history textbook, the terms "bread and butter unionism", "Gospel of Wealth", and "mechanization" would most likely be found in a chapter entitled

- A) *The Roaring Twenties* (1920-1929)
- B) *Imperialism* (1898-1905)
- C) *Reconstruction* (1865-1877)
- D) *Industrialization* (1870-1900)

- d Workers paid weekly wage of \$2.00
- d Immigrants work for lower wages
- d Unsafe conditions in tenements and sweatshops
- d Attitude of "captains of industry" toward workers' problems

In a history textbook, the items on this list would most likely appear in a chapter about the working conditions in the

- A) economic recession following World War I
- B) South before the Civil War
- C) age of big business from 1865 through the early 1900s
- D) colonial period under British rule

Mark Twain labeled the late 1800s in the United States the "Gilded Age" to describe the

- A) end of the practice of slavery
- B) achievements of the labor movement
- C) absence of international conflicts
- D) extremes of wealth and poverty

During the 19th century, New York was one of the most powerful states in the nation because it

- A) produced more presidents than any other state
- B) became the financial and industrial center of the nation
- C) led the nation in achieving political reforms
- D) offered more civil liberties than any other state

Which factor most influenced the growth of the United States economy between 1865 and 1900?

- A) governmental policy of laissez faire
- B) success of organized labor
- C) restrictions on immigration
- D) development of the sharecropping system

According to the theory of laissez-faire capitalism, prices of products are determined by the

- A) cost of producing the products
- B) interaction of supply and demand
- C) government
- D) bankers

- 45) One reason John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and J. Pierpont Morgan were sometimes called robber barons was because they
- A) stole money from the federal government
 - B) made unnecessarily risky investments
 - C) used ruthless business tactics against their competitors
 - D) robbed from the rich to give to the poor
- 46) Which statement identifies a characteristic of a free-enterprise economic system?
- A) The government makes most of the economic decisions.
 - B) The individual and the government work together to make a profit.
 - C) Profits from businesses are used to benefit needy members of society.
 - D) Investments and profits are controlled by individuals.
- 47) One factor that furthered industrialization in the United States between 1865 and 1900 was the
- A) expansion of the railroads
 - B) development of the airplane
 - C) mass production of automobiles
 - D) widespread use of steamboats
- 48) Between 1865 and 1920, railroad companies contributed to the economic development of the United States by
- A) concentrating on military rather than civilian tasks
 - B) encouraging the formation of farmworkers' unions
 - C) eliminating the need for water transportation
 - D) providing the most efficient means of transportation over long distances

Questions 49 and 50 refer to the following:

Speaker A: "When demand ran high, and markets were scarce, he showed little mercy, broke his contracts for delivery and raised prices."

Speaker B: "The man of wealth must hold his fortune 'in trust' for the community and use it for philanthropic and charitable purposes."

Speaker C: "It is cruel to slander the rich because they have been successful. They have gone into great enterprises that have enriched the nation and the nation has enriched them."

Speaker D: "The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for the few, unprecedented in the history of mankind."

- 49) Which two speakers would most likely label late 19th-century industrialists as robber barons?
- A) A and D
 - B) C and D
 - C) A and B
 - D) B and C

- 50) The *most* valid conclusion that can be drawn from the different viewpoints of the given speakers is that industrialists of the late 19th century
- A) benefited and harmed society
 - B) treated their workers fairly
 - C) used illegal means to gain wealth
 - D) generally opposed the free-enterprise economic system
- 51) A significant contribution to the industrialization of the United States was Henry Ford's development of
- A) electric-powered vehicles
 - B) a new process for making steel
 - C) the first holding company
 - D) the assembly line

- 52) Both the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act were
- A) inspired by the effectiveness of earlier state laws
 - B) passed by the federal government to regulate big business
 - C) declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the late 1800s
 - D) designed to protect business from foreign competition



SOURCE: Lewis Paul Todd and Merle Curti, *Rise of the American Nation*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (adapted)

The American Federation of Labor responded to the situation shown in the given cartoon by

- A) encouraging open immigration
- B) forming worker-owned businesses
- C) organizing skilled workers into unions
- D) creating a single union of workers and farmers

The slogan "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what we will" was used in the late 1800s to promote a major goal of

- A) industrialists
- B) politicians
- C) organized labor
- D) farmers

The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Populist movement of the 1890s were *both* reactions to

- A) the abuses of industrialization
- B) United States imperialism
- C) unrestricted immigration
- D) economic depressions

- 56) Between 1880 and 1900, most immigrants coming to the United States settled in the cities along the east coast because
- A) city laws afforded special rights and protections for immigrants
 - B) most immigrants came from the cities of Europe
 - C) little farmland remained to be settled in the Midwest
 - D) many factory jobs were available in the East
- 57) What do nativists generally believe about immigrants?
- A) Immigrants are better workers.
 - B) Immigrants take jobs from Americans.
 - C) Immigrants bring valuable skills to the marketplace.
 - D) Immigrants assimilate easily into society.

Which reform idea was a common goal of the Populists and the Progressives?

- A) restoration of the nation's cities
- B) improvement in the status of African Americans
- C) greater control of government by the people
- D) expansion of opportunities for immigrants

How did muckrakers contribute to the rise of Progressivism in the early years of the 20th century?

- A) by writing favorable biographies about wealthy Americans
- B) by challenging big government and urging a return to past conditions
- C) by aligning themselves with the women's suffrage movement
- D) by exposing widespread corruption in business and government

The reforms advocated by the Progressive movement were intended mainly to

- A) increase the spirit of patriotism throughout the nation
- B) promote political and economic change through government intervention
- C) reduce restrictions on immigration
- D) expand the civil rights of African Americans and Native American Indians

During the Progressive Era, Jane Addams responded to urban conditions by working to establish

- A) laws that restricted certain immigrant groups
- B) settlement houses that provided assistance to the poor
- C) newspapers that helped to inform Americans about slum conditions
- D) free public schools located in inner-city neighborhoods

- 62) "Jane Addams Opens Hull House"
"Jacob Riis Photographs Tenement Residents"
"Ida Tarbell Exposes Standard Oil Company"

These headlines represent efforts by individuals to

- A) correct abuses of the Industrial Revolution
- B) improve depressed urban areas
- C) support business monopolies
- D) solve problems of American farmers



SOURCE: *Triumph of the American Nation*, Harcourt Brace

The cartoon illustrates President Theodore Roosevelt's attempt to

- A) conserve natural resources
- B) ignore antitrust laws
- C) eliminate foreign ownership of United States corporations
- D) limit the power of monopolies

Progressive Era Legislation

Date	Legislation	Purpose
1905	United States Forest Service established	Manage the nation's water and timber resources
1906	Meat Inspection Act	Regulate meat processing to ensure clean conditions
1906	Pure Food and Drug Act	Outlaw dishonest labeling of food and drugs
1913	Department of Labor established	Promote the interests of working people

64)

The common purpose of these legislative acts was to

- A) promote the general welfare of the American public
- B) improve conditions for recent immigrants to the United States
- C) protect the nation's natural resources
- D) advance the growth of big business

65) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Secret ballot
 - B. Direct election of senators
 - C. Recall
 - D. Referendum
- A) *Progressive Reforms*
 - B) *Universal Suffrage*
 - C) *Checks and Balances*
 - D) *Unwritten Constitution*

66) Which long-awaited goal of the women's rights movement was achieved during the Progressive Era?

- A) equal access to employment and education
- B) right to vote
- C) equal pay for equal work
- D) right to own property

Which foreign policy is the *main* issue of the cartoon below?



Declined with Thanks

The Antis—"Here take a dose of this anti-fat and get thin again!"
 Uncle Sam—"No, Sonny! I never did take any of that stuff, and I'm too old to begin."

SOURCE: J.S. Pugh, *Puck*, September 5, 1900 (adapted)

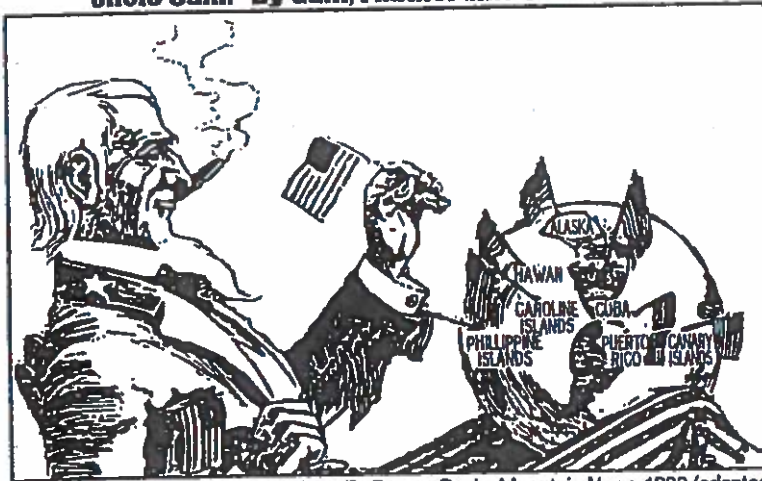
A) neutrality

B) internationalism

C) imperialism

D) containment

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



SOURCE: *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, 1900 (adapted)

Which concept is expressed in this cartoon?

- A) support for United States imperialism
- B) opposition to the League of Nations

- C) opposition to new immigration laws
- D) support for new military alliances

69) Which heading *best* completes the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Open Door policy
- B. Panamanian Revolt (1903)
- C. Roosevelt Corollary
- D. Truman Doctrine

- A) *American Domestic Programs*
- B) *Efforts at Isolationism*
- C) *United States Interventionism*
- D) *Cold War Events*

70) What was a major reason for United States entry into World War I?

- A) to keep Latin America from being attacked by Germany
- B) to maintain freedom of the seas
- C) to break up the colonial empires of the Allies
- D) to overthrow the czarist government of Russia

71) One goal for a lasting peace that President Woodrow Wilson included in his Fourteen Points was

- A) returning the United States to a policy of isolationism
- B) blaming Germany for causing World War I
- C) maintaining a permanent military force in Europe
- D) establishing a League of Nations

72) Why did the Senate reject the Versailles Treaty (1919)?

- A) to avoid the dues for membership in the League of Nations
- B) to express opposition to the harsh sanctions imposed on Germany
- C) to reduce United States military forces in Europe
- D) to keep the United States free from foreign entanglements

President George Washington in his Farewell Address, President James Monroe in the Monroe Doctrine, and the opponents of the League of Nations all wanted the United States to

- A) avoid European conflicts
- B) avoid trade with foreign nations
- C) reduce foreign influence by establishing immigration quotas
- D) refuse diplomatic recognition of non-democratic nations

Between World War I and World War II, most Americans believed that the United States should follow a foreign policy that emphasized

- A) collective security and defensive alliances
- B) containment and interventionism
- C) neutrality and isolation
- D) internationalism and free trade

75) Which event brought the United States directly into World War II?

- A) the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan
- B) the sinking of the Lusitania by Germany
- C) the invasion of Poland by Germany
- D) the murder of many Jews throughout Europe

76) Shortly after entering World War II, the United States began the Manhattan Project to

- A) recruit men for the military services
- B) work on the development of an atomic bomb
- C) increase economic production to meet wartime demands
- D) defend New York City against a nuclear attack

77) A reason that President Harry Truman decided to use atomic weapons against Japan was to

- A) punish the Japanese people by destroying their country
- B) divert forces to fight Germany
- C) end the war while limiting the loss of American lives
- D) increase Japan's potential as a future aggressor

78) What was one result of World War II?

- A) Two superpowers emerged.
- B) The arms race ended.
- C) The Cold War ended.
- D) Communism was eliminated.

79) Which foreign policy term would be the *most* appropriate title for the partial outline below?

I. _____

- A. Truman Doctrine
- B. Marshall Plan
- C. Berlin Blockade
- D. Korean War

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) Noninvolvement | C) Containment |
| B) Imperialism | D) Appeasement |



Which event of 1948-1949 is illustrated by this cartoon?

- A) allied invasion on Normandy
- B) reunification of Germany
- C) Berlin airlift
- D) collapse of the Berlin Wall

The cartoon below is from the late 1940s.



SOURCE: Fred O. Seibel, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

The United States carried out the idea expressed in this cartoon by

- A) accepting Russian authority over West Berlin
- B) airlifting supplies to West Berlin
- C) agreeing to turn over control of Berlin to the United Nations
- D) forming a military alliance with Russia

82) What was a major outcome of the Korean War (1950-1953)?

- A) South Korea became a communist nation.
- B) Korea continued to be a divided nation.
- C) North Korea became an ally of the United States.
- D) Control of Korea was turned over to the United Nations.

Building a Bomb Shelter

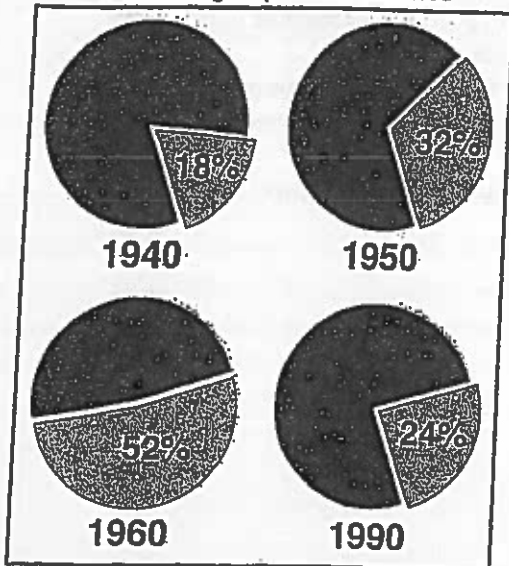


SOURCE: Loomis Dean, *Life Magazine*, 1951

What does this photograph indicate about the United States in the 1950s?

- A) The nation had become the only nuclear superpower.
- B) Only government officials would be safe in a nuclear attack.
- C) Extraordinary steps were taken to hide atomic weapons.
- D) Much fear was created by the Cold War.

United States Budget, 1940-1990
Percentage Spent on Defense

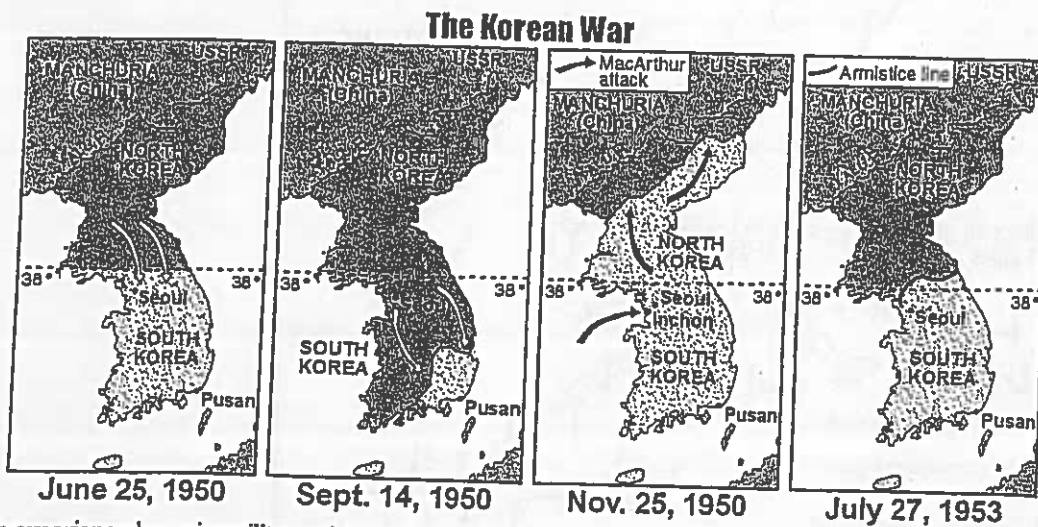


SOURCE: *Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997* (adapted)

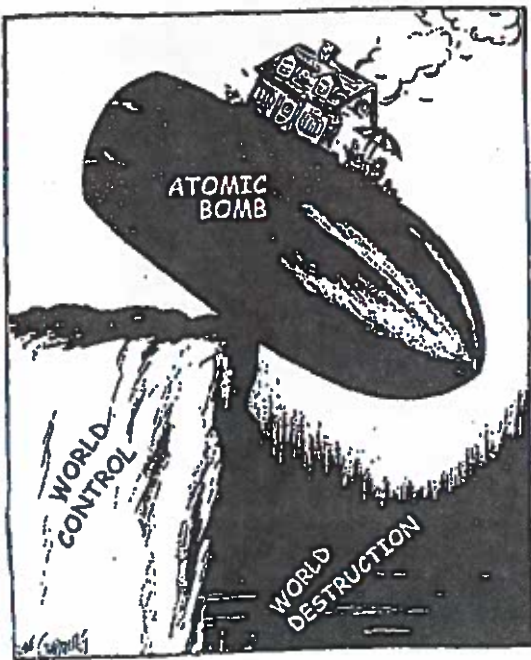
The changes shown on the chart above most clearly reflect the

- A) reverses in political party control of Congress
- B) influence of the business cycle
- C) effects of the Cold War
- D) failure of United States military policy

Which generalization about the Korean War is supported by information on the maps below?



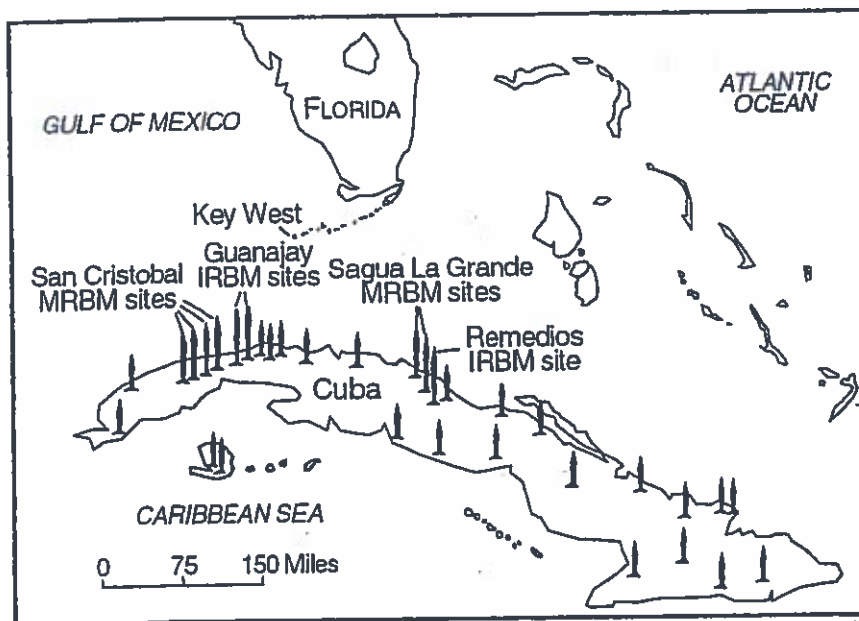
- A) Neither side experienced a major military victory during the war.
- B) General MacArthur launched an invasion from China early in the war.
- C) The war began when South Korea attacked North Korea.
- D) At the end of the war, Korea remained a divided nation.



The main idea expressed in the cartoon above involves the

- A) problems created by the development of nuclear weapons
- B) relationship between consumer needs and military needs
- C) need for all people to be informed about world affairs
- D) problems associated with the shift from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy

- 87) The immediate impact of the 1957 launch of *Sputnik I* was that it
- A) ended the period of peaceful coexistence between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - B) forced the United States to find new sources of fuel
 - C) focused attention on the need to regulate the uses of outer space
 - D) heightened the space race as a form of Cold War competition



SOURCE: *America: Pathways to the Present*, Prentice Hall (not drawn to scale)

President John F. Kennedy attempted to deal with the situation shown on the given map by

- A) landing an invasion force on the Cuban mainland
- B) bombing all the missile sites simultaneously
- C) imposing a naval blockade to isolate Cuba from the Soviet Union
- D) allowing the Soviet Union to keep some missiles in Cuba if the remainder were removed

89) Which event led directly to the end of the Cold War?

- A) reunification of Germany
- B) breakup of the Soviet Union
- C) formation of the European Union
- D) creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

90) The economic boom of the 1920s was primarily caused by the

- A) new economic policies of the League of Nations
- B) elimination of barriers to international trade
- C) advent of advertising on radio
- D) development of new consumer goods industries

91) The 1920s are often called the "Roaring Twenties" because the decade was noted for

- A) overseas expansion
- B) political reform
- C) changing cultural values
- D) economic depression

2) Which heading would be *most* appropriate for the partial outline below?

I.

- A. Wages lagging behind the cost of living
- B. Overproduction of consumer goods
- C. Excessive buying on credit

- A) *Features of a Bull Stock Market*
- B) *Causes of the Great Depression*
- C) *Mercantilist Economic Theory*
- D) *Monopolistic Business Practices*

In the 1930s, shantytowns, often called "Hoovervilles", sprang up across the United States because of President Herbert Hoover's

- A) support for federal programs to provide jobs for the unemployed
- B) refusal to provide direct federal aid to the homeless
- C) emergency relief program to provide food to the poor
- D) efforts to help the residents return to their farms

Election of 1932



94)

KEY:

Popular Votes	Electoral Votes	
22,821,857	472	<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic/ Franklin D. Roosevelt
15,761,841	59	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Republican/ Herbert Hoover

SOURCE: <http://www.archives.gov/federalregister/electoralcollege/votes> (adapted)

What was the most likely cause of the election results shown on the map?

- A) Most voters blamed President Herbert Hoover for the Great Depression.
- B) Franklin D. Roosevelt had more business experience than Herbert Hoover.
- C) It is difficult to defeat an incumbent president.
- D) Republican Party popularity had been declining for several elections.

95) One difference between the administrations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Herbert Hoover is that Roosevelt was

- A) unable to win congressional support for his economic program
- B) more willing to use government intervention to solve economic problems
- C) unwilling to allow government agencies to establish jobs programs
- D) able to ignore economic issues for most of his first term in office

96) The New Deal tried to solve many problems of the Great Depression by

- A) providing federal aid to many sectors of the economy
- B) reducing taxes on big business to stimulate job creation
- C) decreasing foreign competition by raising tariffs
- D) lowering federal spending to maintain a balanced budget

97) Critics charged that New Deal policies favored socialism because the federal government

- A) declined to prosecute business monopolies
- B) took ownership of most major industries
- C) favored farmers over workers and business owners
- D) increased its responsibility for the welfare of the economy

Urban-Suburban Pattern of American Life



Which development following World War II caused the urban-suburban pattern shown in the diagram?

- A) movement of most factories to rural areas
- B) decline in the number of middle-income families
- C) expansion of highways and automobile ownership
- D) increase in the number of farms

Which action was a common objective of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society?

- A) helping those living in poverty
- B) lowering barriers to immigration
- C) eliminating nuclear weapons
- D) breaking up business monopolies

President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society is similar to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in that *both* programs

- A) sought ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to guarantee equality for women
- B) approved efforts by states to reduce taxes for the middle class
- C) supported federal funding of programs for the poor
- D) advocated passage of civil rights laws to help African Americans

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Fair Housing Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act were government efforts to

- A) require equal treatment of men and woman
- B) eliminate restrictions on immigration
- C) provide federal aid for children
- D) end discrimination against various groups

- 102) In the 1950s and 1960s, the United States Supreme Court under Chief Justice Earl Warren was characterized as
- A) following precedents rather than overturning them
 - B) stressing States rights and local control
 - C) emphasizing law and order by severely limiting the rights of the accused
 - D) applying a loose interpretation of the Constitution to increase individual rights
- 103) "Rosa Parks Arrested"
"Supreme Court Rules Against School Segregation"
"Martin Luther King, Jr., Speaks at March on Washington"

Which movement is *best* represented by these newspaper headlines?

- A) civil rights
- B) abolitionist
- C) Populist
- D) Progressive

- 104) During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan used the ideas of supply-side economics to justify

- A) expansion of the Social Security program
- B) reductions in military spending
- C) increases in social welfare spending
- D) tax cuts for businesses

- 105) One way in which the Teapot Dome scandal, the Watergate affair, and the Iran-Contra affair are similar is that each of these political scandals resulted in

- A) a loss of faith in elected government leaders
- B) an effort to regulate the banking industry
- C) an attempt to abolish the electoral college
- D) a movement to impeach the president

- 106) "Clinton Offers Economic Aid to Russia"
"U.S. Sends Peacekeeping Troops to Bosnia"
"U.S. Airlifts Food and Medicine to Somalia"

These headlines illustrate that United States foreign policy during the 1990s stressed

- A) neutrality
- B) collective security
- C) global involvement
- D) containment

- 107) How were the presidential elections of 1876 and 2000 similar?

- A) The outcome of the election was decided by Congress.
- B) The winner of the popular vote lost the electoral vote.
- C) The winner was decided by the Supreme Court.
- D) Third-party candidates did not affect the outcome.

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Movements of People—Migration

The movement of people *into* and *within* the United States has had a significant impact on the nation. These movements have been both voluntary and involuntary.

Task:

Select *two* periods of migration that had an impact on the United States and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the migration
- Discuss the impact of the migration on the United States

You may use any period of migration from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include colonial settlement (1600s–1700s), westward expansion (1800s), rural to urban migration (1870s–1920s), European immigration (1880–1910), the Dust Bowl (1930s), suburbanization (1950s–1960s), and illegal immigration (1990 to the present).

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) describe means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) discuss means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Geography—Territorial Acquisition

Throughout the nation's history, the United States has expanded through the acquisition of new territories. These acquisitions have had both positive and negative effects on the United States.

Task:

Select *two* territories acquired by the United States and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led the United States to acquire the territory
- Discuss *positive and/or negative* effects of the acquisition of this territory on the United States

You may use any territory acquired by the United States since 1776. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the Ohio River valley (1783), Louisiana Territory (1803), Florida* (1819), Texas (1845), Oregon Territory (1846), California (1848), Alaska (1867), Hawaii (1898), and Puerto Rico (1899).

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (b) **discuss** means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Constitutional Principles — Individual Rights

Throughout United States history, many different groups have faced discrimination. The federal and state governments have taken actions that have either protected or limited the rights of these groups in American society.

Task:

Select *two* different groups in American society who have faced discrimination and for *each*

- Describe *one* specific example of discrimination faced by the group
- Describe *one* action taken by the federal or state governments related to this example of discrimination
- Discuss how the action taken by the federal or state governments either protected *or* limited the rights of the group

You may use any example from your study of United States history. Some groups you might wish to consider include Native American Indians, African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, women, the elderly, and the disabled.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Government (Congressional Legislation)

Throughout United States history, Congress has passed legislation to address important political, social, or economic issues. These laws have often had a significant impact on American society.

Task:

- Select *two* laws passed by the United States Congress and for *each*
- Discuss the historical circumstances that led to the passage of the law
 - Discuss the impacts of the law on American society

You may use any federal law that was intended to address an important issue from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include:

Embargo Act (1807)

Indian Removal Act (1830)

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

Interstate Commerce Act (1887)

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)

Social Security Act (1935)

GI Bill/Servicemen's Readjustment Act (1944)

Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

You may *not* discuss constitutional amendments.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:

discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

PART II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Presidential Actions

United States presidents have taken actions that have had a significant effect on United States foreign or domestic policies.

Task:

Identify *two* presidential actions that have had significant effects on United States history and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the action
- Discuss the impact of the presidential action on United States foreign policy or on American society

You may use any presidential action that has had a significant effect on United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include George Washington issuing the Proclamation of Neutrality, Abraham Lincoln issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, William McKinley calling for war against Spain, Theodore Roosevelt supporting the Meat Inspection Act, Woodrow Wilson proposing the Fourteen Points, Franklin D. Roosevelt proposing the New Deal, Harry Truman making the decision to drop the atomic bomb, and Lyndon B. Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Do not use Thomas Jefferson purchasing the Louisiana Territory as your example of a presidential action.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) describe means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (b) discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Government — Supreme Court Decisions

The United States Supreme Court has played a major role in United States history. The Court's decisions have had a significant impact on many aspects of American society.

Task:

Select *two* Supreme Court cases that have had an impact on American society and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances surrounding the case
- Explain the Supreme Court's decision in the case
- Discuss an impact this decision has had on American society

You may use any appropriate Supreme Court case from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857), *Northern Securities Co. v. United States* (1904), *Korematsu v. United States* (1944), *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954), *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* (1964), *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), *Roe v. Wade* (1973), and *United States v. Nixon* (1974).

You are not limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (b) **explain** means "to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of"
- (c) **discuss** means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Change — Constitutional Amendments

When the Founding Fathers wrote the United States Constitution, they included the amendment process. The amendments that have been passed brought political, social, and economic changes to American society.

Task:

- Select *two* constitutional amendments that have changed American society and for *each*
- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the adoption of the amendment
 - Discuss the political, social, *and/or* economic changes the amendment brought to American society

You may use any constitutional amendments that have changed American society. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the 13th amendment (abolition of slavery, 1865), 17th amendment (direct election of senators, 1913), 18th amendment (Prohibition, 1919), 19th amendment (woman's suffrage, 1920), 22nd amendment (presidential term limits, 1951), 24th amendment (elimination of the poll tax, 1964), and 26th amendment (suffrage for 18-year-old citizens, 1971).

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) describe means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (b) discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **explain** means "to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of"
- (b) **discuss** means "to make observations about something using fact, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Change — Industrialization

During the 19th century, the United States experienced tremendous industrial growth. This industrial growth resulted in many changes in American life.

Task:

Identify *two* changes in American life that resulted from industrial growth in the United States and for *each* change

- Explain how industrialization contributed to this change
- Discuss *one* positive *or one* negative effect of this change on American life

You may use any appropriate change in American life that resulted from industrial growth. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include increased immigration, new inventions or technologies, growth of labor unions, growth of monopolies, growth of reform movements, and increased urbanization.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"
- (b) describe means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (c) evaluate means to "examine and judge the significance, worth, or condition of; to determine the value of"

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Reform Movements in the United States

Reform movements are intended to improve different aspects of American life. Through the actions of individuals, organizations, or the government, the goals of these reform movements have been achieved, but with varying degrees of success.

Task:

- Identify *two* reform movements that have had an impact on American life and for *each*
- Discuss *one* major goal of the movement
 - Describe *one* action taken by an individual, an organization, or the government in an attempt to achieve this goal
 - Evaluate the extent to which this goal was achieved

You may use any reform movement from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the abolitionist movement, woman's suffrage movement, temperance movement, Progressive movement, civil rights movement, women's rights movement, and environmental movement.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Foreign Policy — National Interests

Throughout the history of the United States, the primary goal of its foreign policy has been to protect the nation's interests. The United States has taken military and economic foreign policy actions to achieve that goal. These actions have resulted in varying degrees of success.

Task:

Select *two* military *and/or* economic foreign policy actions taken by the United States to protect its national interests and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led to the action
- Discuss the extent to which this action was successful in protecting the national interests

You may use any military and/or economic foreign policy action taken by the United States to protect its national interests. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include fighting the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), declaring war on Spain (1898), implementing the Open Door Policy (1899), building the Panama Canal (1904–1914), carrying out the Marshall Plan (1947–1952), confronting the Soviets during the Cuban missile crisis (1962), fighting the Vietnam War (1964–1973), and fighting the Persian Gulf War (1990–1991).

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Do not write about the Confederacy during the Civil War as one of your examples.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **explain** means "to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of"
- (b) **describe** means "to illustrate something in words or tell about it"
- (c) **evaluate** means "to examine and judge the significance, worth, or condition of; to determine the value of"

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Cold War

Following World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in a conflict that became known as the Cold War. The Cold War created problems that the United States addressed with specific actions. These actions had varying degrees of success.

Task:

- Identify *two* problems faced by the United States during the Cold War and for *each*
- Explain how the problem led to conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - Describe *one* action taken by the United States in response to the problem
 - Evaluate the extent to which the action taken was successful in solving the problem

You may use any Cold War problems from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the postwar economic upheaval in Western Europe (1945–1947), Soviet takeover of Eastern Europe (1945–1948), threat of Communist takeover in Greece (1947), Soviet blockade of Berlin (1948), nuclear arms race (1950s–1970s), and placement of Soviet missiles in Cuba (1962).

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:

discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Change

Throughout United States history, individuals other than presidents have played significant roles that led to changes in the nation's economy, government, or society.

Task:

Select *two* important individuals, other than presidents, and the area in which they tried to bring about change, and for *each*

- Discuss *one* action taken by the individual that led to changes in the nation's economy, government, or society
- Discuss changes that came about as a result of the individual's action

You may use any important person from your study of United States history (other than a president). Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Frederick Douglass and slavery, Andrew Carnegie and industrialization, Jacob Riis and urban life, Upton Sinclair and consumer protection, Henry Ford and the automobile industry, Margaret Sanger and reproductive rights, Martin Luther King Jr. and civil rights, Cesar Chavez and migrant farmworkers, and Bill Gates and the software industry.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions. However, you may *not* select a president of the United States.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

PART II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Technology

Technological developments have had both positive and negative effects on the United States economy and on American society.

Task:

Identify *two* different technological developments and for *each*

- Discuss the positive *and/or* negative effects of the technological development on the United States economy *or* on American society

You may use any technological developments from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the cotton gin, steam-powered engines, the assembly line, nuclear power, the automobile, television, and computers.

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to:

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a simple restatement of the theme

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:
discuss means "to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail"

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep this general definition in mind:

- (a) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part II

THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

Theme: Constitutional Change

Amendments to the United States Constitution have changed our government and our society.

Task:

- Identify *two* amendments to the United States Constitution and for *each*:
- Discuss the historical circumstances that led to the adoption of the amendment
 - Discuss how the amendment changed the United States government and/or American society

You may use any constitutional amendment from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include the 1st Amendment — personal freedoms (1791), 15th amendment — right to vote (1870), 16th Amendment — income tax (1913), 17th Amendment — election of senators (1913), 18th Amendment — Prohibition (1919), 19th Amendment — suffrage (1920), or 22nd Amendment — term limits (1951).

You are *not* limited to these suggestions.

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Address all aspects of the *Task*.
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details.
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization.
- Include an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a simple restatement of the *Theme*.