**US History**

**Mid Term Study Guide**

\*Presidents from Washington to Wilson… including 2 KEY events under each Administration

**Ch 11: Civil War**

 **Sec 1: From Bull Run to Antietam**

* What was the significance of the First Battle of Bull Run?
* How did the North and the South prepare for war?
* Why were the battles in the West important?
* What was the outcome of each of the battles in the East in 1862?

**Sec 2: Life Behind the Lines**

* How did wartime politics affect the Confederate and Union governments?
* How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect both the North and the South?
* What were the causes and effects of African Americans joining the Union army?
* What kinds of hardships befell the North and the South during the war?

**Sec 3: The Tide of War Turns**

* What was the importance of Lee’s victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville?
* How did the Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg turn the tide of the war?
* Why was 1863 a pivotal year?
* What is the message of the Gettysburg Address?

**Sec 4: Devastation and New Freedom**

* What was General Grant’s strategy for defeating the South, and how did he and General Sherman implement it?
* What were the issues and results of the election of 1864?
* How was the South finally defeated on the battlefield? What happened at Appomattox?
* How and why did John Wilkes Booth assassinate President Lincoln?

**Ch 12: Reconstruction**

 **Sec 1: Presidential Reconstruction**

* What condition was the South in following the Civil War?
* Who were the Radical Republicans? What did they want to do?
* What is meant by “Reconstruction”?
* How does Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction compare to Johnson’s?
* How were freed slaves incorporated back into society?

**Sec 2: Congressional Reconstruction**

* Describe the relationship between Radical Republicans and Southern Democrats during Reconstruction
* How were black codes and the 14th Amendment related?
* What was the purpose of black codes? Examples…
* How was the South affected by the Reconstruction Act of 1867?
* Why was Johnson impeached?
* Why was Grant Elected?
* What was the significance of the 15th Amendment?
* What were carpetbaggers and scalawags? How were they viewed in the South?

**Sec 3: Birth of the “New South”**

* How did farming in the South change after the Civil War?
* How did urbanization and industrialization begin to change the South’s economy after the war?
* How were federal funds for Reconstruction projects used? Did they help or hurt?

**Sec 4: The End of Reconstruction**

* Why did Reconstruction end?
* Why did the KKK organize? Who were members? What tactics did they use?
* What was the Enforcement Act of 1870? Was it effective? How?
* What role did the Presidential election of 1877 have in ending the Era of Reconstruction?
* What were some key successes and failures of Reconstruction? (pg 445)

**Ch 13: American Industrialization**

 **Sec 1: A Technological Revolution**

* What effect did the following innovators have on the development of American technological development: Drake, Edison, Westinghouse, Morse, Bell, Bessemer
* How did advances in electric power and communication affect life for people and businesses?
* What effects did the development of railroads have on industrial growth?
* Why did time zones become necessary at this moment in American history?
* For what reasons was the Transcontinental Railroad a significant achievement?

**Sec 2: Growth of Big Business**

* Why and how were American industrialists in the late 1800s called both “robber barons” and “captains of industry”?
* Compare Carnegie’s “Gospel of Wealth” philosophy to the idea of Social Darwinism.
* Compare Carnegie’s strategy for building his big business to Rockefeller’s: explain horizontal and vertical integration.
* Why did the government find it necessary to create the Sherman Antitrust Act? What was its purpose? Was it effective?

**Sec 3: Industrialization and Workers**

* What factors led to the growing American work force between 1860 and 1900?
* What was factory work like at the turn of the century?
* For what reasons did Americans leave the rural areas to go live in urban settings and work factory jobs?
* Who was Frederick Winslow Taylor and what was the purpose of his “Principles of Scientific Management”? What effect did it have?
* What effect did division of labor have on production?... on factory workers?
* Why was it necessary for entire families to work?

**Sec 4: The Great Strikes**

* What were the goals of the early labor unions in the US?
* Why did Eugene V. Debs organize the American Railway Union?
* What is Socialism and why was the idea gaining popularity in America at this time?
* What was the specific Purpose of: The Knights of Labor, The American Federation of Labor, Industrial Workers of the World.
* What caused and what was the outcome of the: Great Railroad Strike of 1877, Haymarket Riot of 1886, The Homestead Strike, The Pullman Strike

**Ch 14: Westward Expansion**

 **Sec 1: Moving West**

* What were some of the push factors that moved people westward? … pull factors?
* Why was the US Government trying to get Americans to move west? What incentives did the Gov. use to get people to go west?
* Who moved west (what types of people… pg490)?
* What was it like living as a Homesteader?

**Sec 2: Conflict with Native Americans**

* What caused changes in the life of the Plains Indians?
* What justifications were used by the US government for taking Indian lands?
* How were the BIA and reservations used as tools against Indians?
* Who was involved and what was the outcome of: The Sand Creek Massacre, The Battle of Little Big Horn, The Battle of Wounded Knee
* What was the purpose of the Dawes Act and “assimilation”?

**Sec 3: Mining, Ranching, and Farming**

* How did mining spread in the West?
* What effect did reports of Pike’s Peak, and the Comstock Lode have on westward expansion?
* What techniques were developed for mining at this time?
* What caused the western cattle boom?
* What effects did the cattle boom have on the natural landscape and wildlife?
* Describe the difficulties of life on a homestead.
* What effect did new machines and farm technology have on the farming industry in the west?
* What were the Turner Thesis and its effect on American attitudes toward the frontier?

**Sec 4: Populism**

* Why did farmers complain about federal post-Civil War economic policies?
* How were farmers affected by the panics of 1873 and 1893?
* Why did farmers become interested in monetary policy and support a “bimetallic standard”? What was the advantage to farmers for using 2 metals as a source of American currency?
* What was the purpose of the Bland-Allison Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act?
* What was the intended effect of protest organizations like “The Grange” and Farmers’ Alliances?
* What role did farmers’ organizations play in bringing about regulations such as the ICC and the Sherman Antitrust Act?
* Who were the Populists, what were their goals, and what long-term legacy will they leave on American government and society?

**Ch 15: The Gilded Age**

 **Sec 1: Politics in the Gilded Age**

* Describe how the combination of laissez-faire policies and government subsidies lead to corruption in American politics in the late 1800s.
* How and why was corruption in the Spoils System responsible for so much of the federal scandals and corrupt practices?
* Rutherford B. Hayes ran for president on the promise of reforming the Spoils system… how successful was he? Explain.
* How was James Garfield’s presidency affected by the corruption of the Spoils system?
* What reforms were instituted under the Pendleton Civil Service Act? What changed under Chester Arthur that made it possible to reform the corrupt spoils system?
* What effect did the transition from depression to prosperity have on politics in the 1890s?... especially for Grover Cleveland.
* Why was McKinley elected president? How’d that work out for him?

**Sec 2: People on the Move**

* Where were the majority of immigrants to America coming from in the late 1800s? Why were they coming? Where did they settle?
* How did their arrival affect the social and political structure of cities in America?
* Describe the experiences of Chinese and Japanese immigrants and how they compared to the experiences of European immigrants… why the difference?

**Sec 3: The Challenge of the Cities**

* What new developments helped cities grow?
* How did living conditions in cities change? (tenements, slums)
* What effect did rising immigrant populations have on the power of local “political machines”? explain (graft, Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed)
* Who was Thomas Nast? What effect did his work have on exposing the political corruption of the Gilded Age?

**Sec 4: Ideas for Reform**

* What was the Social Gospel Movement and how did it differ from the Charity Organization Society?
* In what ways was the Settlement Movement attempting to assist needy people?
* What is Nativism? Describe some examples of Nativism. Why does Nativism develop in American society at this time?
* What were the goals of Prohibition and the temperance movement? How were these goals seen as improving society? (Carry Nation, Women’s Christian Temperance Union)

**Ch 16: Life at the Turn of the Century**

 **Sec 1: The Expansion of Education**

* How and why did public schools expand during the late 1800s?
* Why was there a need for an expansion of higher education at this time? What schools were established?
* Compare W.E.B. Du Bois and Booker T. Washington’s views on HOW to advance the political, economic, and social standing of African Americans in America.
* What role did organizations such as the Niagara Movement and the NAACP play in advancing black rights?

**Sec 2: New Forms of Entertainment**

* What new kinds of performances and recreation did Americans enjoy at the turn of the century?
* What were people reading for information and entertainment?
* How was American music changing?

**Sec 3: The World of Jim Crow**

* What were the purposes and effects of voting restrictions such as poll taxes and grandfather clauses in the South?
* What was the intension of segregation/ Jim Crow laws?
* Describe the impact of the Supreme Court case, Plessy v. Ferguson.
* In what ways did African Americans and other minorities overcome the obstacles created by segregation?

**Sec 4: The Changing Roles of Women**

* What were the issues in the debate over women’s equality?
* How did women’s work in the home change at the turn of the century?
* How did stores and catalogs serve women’s new role as consumers?
* What kind of work did women do outside the home?
* Describe a “new woman” of the twentieth century (pg573)

**Ch 17: American Imperialism**

 **Sec 1: The Pressure to Expand**

* What factors led to the growth of imperialism around the world?
* What’s the difference between imperialism and nationalism?
* Why did the US struggle with the decision to pursue foreign territory?
* What role did the Monroe Doctrine play in the beginning of American imperial actions?
* How did America’s early experiences with acquiring Alaska and Hawaii influence our foreign policy?
* Why effect did Alfred T. Mahan’s book and views have on American expansionism?
* What were some of the key arguments in favor of American expansion?

**Sec 2: The Spanish-American War**

* List the events leading up to and following the Spanish-American War beginning with the Cuban Rebellion.
* What role did the American news media play in the Spanish-American War?
* How was Theodore Roosevelt’s political career created by this war? Explain
* What’d the US get in the Treaty of Paris negotiations?
* What role did John Hay and his “Open Door” notes play in securing US influence in the Pacific region?

**Sec 3: A New Foreign Policy**

* Why did the US want to build the Panama Canal?
* Explain why the US promoted and supported the Panamanian Revolution.
* What were the goals of T. Roosevelt’s “big stick” diplomacy? What’d the “big stick” refer to? What was the Roosevelt Corollary?
* In what ways (examples) did Roosevelt act as a global promoter of peace?
* What was Taft’s philosophy on foreign diplomacy? Was it successful?
* What caused the Mexican Revolution? Why’d the US get involved? What was Wilson’s foreign policy? Was it a success?

**Sec 4: Debating America’s New Role**

* What were the main arguments raised by the anti-imperialists
* Why did imperialism appeal to many Americans?
* How was American imperialism viewed from abroad?

**Ch 18: The Progressive Era**

 **Sec 1: The Origins of Progressivism**

* What were the key goals of Progressivism? What was the origin of progressive reform?
* What impact did Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle” have on the progressive movement?
* What reform organizations and women reformers took up Progressive causes?
* Why and in what ways did Progressive reforms meet with resistance?
* Who were Florence Kelley and Mother Jones? What were each pushing for specifically?

**Sec2: Progressive Legislation**

* How and why did Progressives wish to expand the role of government? What is a social welfare program?
* What specific municipal and state reforms did Progressives achieve?
* What reforms were achieved under Teddy Roosevelt’s “Square Deal”?

**Sec3: Progressivism Under Taft and Wilson**

* Compare Taft’s presidency to Roosevelt’s concerning Progressive reform.
* Why did Roosevelt run against Taft in the 1912 election?... How did that decision affect the turnout of the election?
* What reforms were made under Wilson’s administration? Why were those reforms necessary? What was their long-term impact?
* What ended the Progressive reform era?

**Sec4: Suffrage at Last**

* What were Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton’s contributions to the women’s suffrage movement?
* What two main strategies did suffrage leaders pursue?
* Compare the approach of the NAWSA to that of the CU.
* How did WWI impact the women’s suffrage movement?
* What was the key victory for the suffrage movement? When?

**Ch 19: World War I**

 **Sec1: The Road to War**

* What were the 4 main causes of WWI?
* Explain how conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia led to all of Europe descending into war?
* Which countries were members of the Axis Powers and the Allied Powers?
* What was America’s response at the start of WWI? What were the reasons for that response?
* Compare the views of the Preparedness Movement vs the Peace Movement. Who would likely be members of each?

**Sec2: The US Declares War**

* How did Germany’s use of submarines affect the war?
* How did each of the following influence America’s decision to enter the war: U-boat attacks, the Zimmerman Note, Lusitania, the Russian Revolution

**Sec3: Americans on the European Front**

* Define: Selective Service Act, American Expeditionary Force, armistice
* Why were convoys important to the US war effort?
* How did new weapons change the way that soldiers fought during the war?

**Sec4: Americans on the Home Front**

* What role did each of the following play in America’s war effort: Liberty Bonds, price controls, rationing, daylight saving time, the War Industries Board, Food Administration
* How and why did the Federal government enforce loyalty for the war effort? Examples
* What role did propaganda play in mobilizing the US population for the war? Explain