

1. What was the condition of the South at the beginning of Reconstruction? How did this contrast with conditions in the North? For African Americans, what was the central failure that stopped their rise to full citizenship? What actions did the slaves take upon learning of their freedom? What actions by racists in the South turned back Black efforts to gain their freedom?
2. Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and the Radical Republicans all had different approaches to Reconstruction. How did they differ?
3. What were some examples of corruption during the Grant Administration?
4. How was the contested Election of 1876 decided? What was the impact in the South?

Learn the significance of these:

Radical Republicans	The Commander of the Army Act
Wade-Davis Bill	The Tenure of Office Act
Freedmen's Bureau	The Compromise of 1877
Black Codes	The Military Reconstruction Act
Fourteenth Amendment	Samuel J. Tilden
"scalawags"	"carpetbaggers"
Credit Mobilier	Carl Schurz
Thirteenth Amendment	Homestead Act
Edwin M. Stanton	Thaddeus Stevens
Charles Sumner	Rutherford B. Hayes

1. What changes from the Antebellum South did Henry Grady and the "new South" advocates propose? What kind of changes actually evolved? What was the basic difference between Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois as to their philosophy of educating African-Americans. How were Blacks denied their civil rights in the New South?
2. How was the settlement of the west in some ways a tragic story of conquest and exploitation? What plans did the U.S. government put into action to deal with "the Indian problem?"
3. Were cowboys really like those portrayed in the movies?
4. Why was the West such a violent place?

Know and be able to explain the significance of these:

Bourbon Redeemers

Plessy v. Ferguson

Booker T. Washington

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dawes Severalty Act of 1887

Jesse Chisholm

Joseph G. McCoy

Homestead Act of 1862

George Armstrong Custer

Geronimo

Frederick Jackson Turner

Chief Joseph

1. What factors combined to produce a sort of industrial and business revolution in the U.S. in the post-Civil War era? What role did the development of the railroads play in this revolution? Who were the "robber barons?"
2. Who were the three greatest Entrepreneurs? In what fields of business did each rise to fame and wealth? Which of these was the apostle of the "Gospel of Wealth?" What was this belief? From what scientific study did the "Gospel of Wealth" originate?
3. What conditions of the working class led to the organization of labor groups? What were the basic differences between the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World?

Know and be able to explain the significance of these: Jay Gould

John D. Rockefeller

J. P. Morgan

Homestead Strike

Railroad Strike of 1877

Samuel Gompers

The Haymarket Affair

The Pullman Strike

Eugene V. Debs

"Big Bill" Haywood

Horatio Alger

UNIT FOUR-CHAPTER 21

1. What factors increased the pace of urbanization after the Civil War?
2. What social problems did rapid urbanization create and what was done about it?
3. Who were the "city bosses" and what was their relationship with immigrants?
4. Be able to explain these: Tammany Hall, George Washington Plunkitt, Boss Tweed
Jane Adams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Thomas Pendergast, nativism.

Galen Johnson

UNIT 5/ CHAP. 22/ Gilded Age Politics

1. What two factors account for the mediocre and muddled politics of the Gilded Age?
2. The Republicans of this period were described as "insiders" and the Democrats as "outsiders." What were the differences in the two parties and what types of people did each attract?
3. Who were the "Stalwarts" and the "Half-Breeds?" What was Rutherford B. Hayes' stance on civil service reform?
4. What were the problems of farmers? What kind of organizations did they form and join in response to these problems?
5. Who were the nominees and the principle issue of the Election of 1896? Which nominee did the Populist Party endorse? Who won the election and what impact did this have on the major issue.
6. Who were the "Special Interests" that Grover Cleveland opposed? What personal scandal did Cleveland have to overcome to gain the White House?

Know and be able to explain the significance of: stalwarts half-breeds

Grangers "Cross of Gold" mugwumps "Sockless" Jerry Simpson

William Jennings Bryan Farmers Alliances Mary Elizabeth Lease

Roscoe Conkling James G. Blaine Pendleton Civil Service Act

Sherman Silver Purchase Act

1. What factors are altering American attitudes toward the world in the late 19th century? How is the "New Manifest Destiny" different from the old?
2. How are the writings of Charles Darwin an influence in America's rise as an imperial power? Who are the new writers and advocates who give evolution theory this new twist?
3. What is the Open Door Policy? How and why was it adopted?
4. More than any of his predecessors, T. R. 's presidency exhibited the characteristics of the forceful and "imperial presidency." Name three things that Roosevelt did that confirm this.
5. What accounts for the American retention of the Philippines? Why does this signify a transition in American history?

KNOW AND BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE TERMS:

Alfred T. Mahan	William H. Seward	De Lome Letter
John Fiske	Josiah Strong	Open Door Policy
"Yellow Journalism"	The Boxer Rebellion	Teller Amendment
The Roosevelt Corollary		John Hay
"Insular Cases"	"Yellow Peril"	
White Man's Burden"		

1. What were the four main themes of Progressivism? In what ways were they enacted?
2. What legislation did "TR" support that promoted Progressive goals of regulation? Differ between Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" and Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom." What actions did Woodrow Wilson take in Progressive reform?

KNOW THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE TERMS:

Frederick W. Taylor Jacob Riis
Robert La Follette
The Jungle

muckrakers

Lincoln Steffens

Ida Trabel

Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy

Louis Brandeis

"Wisconsin Idea"

Commission Plan

1. What was the official position of the U.S. Government and the general attitude of the American people towards the war in Europe? What factors in American society and actions taken by Britain and Germany undermined American neutrality?
2. What factors contributed to America's entrance into World War 1? What role did the War Industries Board and the National War Labor Board play in mobilizing for war? What was the Committee on Public Information and how did it contribute to post-war radicalism?
3. Discuss America's involvement in the military campaigns of WW 1. How crucial was America's contribution to the Allied War effort?
4. How was Wilson's peace plan perceived by the world, and why was the U. S. response different? What factors account for the U.S. rejection of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles?
5. What were the key events after 1918 best described as the "Postwar jitters."

IDENTIFY and tell the SIGNIFICANCE of these persons, terms, or events:

George Creel - CPI	Bernard Baruch-WIB	National War Labor Board
Espionage Act of 1917	Edward M. House	Gen. John J. Pershing
American Expeditionary Force-AEF	Lusitania incident	
Zimmermann Note	Belleau Wood	Saint Mihiel
Henry Cabot Lodge	The Red Scare	J. Edgar Hoover
"Shoelless Joe" Jackson	Spanish Flu	

STUDY GUIDE/ UNIT NINE/ CHAPTERS 26 AND 27/ THE 1920S

HISTORY 150

1. What accounts for the "Red Scare" after World War I? How do you account for the intolerance displayed by Americans in the 1920s as represented by the following: prohibition, the Ku Klux Klan, immigration restrictions and religious fundamentalism?
2. What was the general philosophy of the Harding-Coolidge Administrations with regard to the relationship between government and business? How did Herbert Hoover differ from these two in his approach to government? How did Hoover respond to the crisis of the Great Depression?
3. What events and factors made the 1920s a "New Era?" What impact did this "New Era" have on women and African Americans? Why is this period referred to as the "Roaring Twenties?" What were the boom industries of the 1920's and how did they contribute to economic growth? What factors created the Great Bull Market of the 1920s? What economic weaknesses existed and how did they lead to the Great Depression?

KNOW AND BE ABLE TO GIVE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE PERSONS, TERMS OR EVENTS:

Harlem Renaissance

Marcus Garvey

Sacco-Vanzetti case

"Ohio Gang"

Teapot Dome Scandal

Scopes Trial

William J. Simmons

Al Capone

Charles Lindbergh

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Volstead Act

STUDY GUIDE/ UNIT 10/ CHAPTER 28/ FDR AND THE NEW DEAL

1. What effect did the Depression have on national morale?
2. What factors created the Dust Bowl and what was its consequence?
3. What was the Bonus Army and how did Hoover's response undermine his presidency?
4. What problems did the First New Deal face during the "Hundred Days" and how were these problems addressed?
5. Why did FDR attempt to "pack the court?"
6. What impact did the "Thunder on the Left" have on FDR's New Deal?
7. What gains were made for labor during the New Deal?
8. How did New Deal reforms attempt to raise farm prices and stabilize industry?
9. How did the nation's perception of the role of government-its powers and responsibilities-change in the 1930s?
11. What was the main purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corp?
12. What were the objectives of the Tennessee Valley Authority?
13. What caused a further economic slump in 1937?
14. What did the Revenue Act of 1935 do?

KNOW AND BE ABLE TO GIVE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE PERSONS, TERMS,
OR EVENTS: "Bank Holiday" Francis E. Townsend

Rural Electrification Administration Harry Hopkins

Huey P. Long Father Charles E. Coughlin

Works Progress Administration Alfred M. Landon

John L. Lewis

"Brain Trust" Raymond Moley G. Rexford Tugwell A.A. Berle, Jr.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Study Guide 11-KEY QUESTIONS ABOUT WORLD WAR II

1. When did World War II begin?
2. What was the war between China and Japan about?
3. What did Japan do in Manchuria?
4. What was the Kwantung Army?
5. Who was Henry Pu Yi? (lecture)
6. Know the significance of these: Five Power Treaty, Nine Power Treaty, Kellogg-Briand Pact, National Socialist Party.
7. What role did the Depression play in bringing the war?
8. What and who were the "have-not" nations?
9. What were Hitler's goals?
10. How did Benito Mussolini come to power in Italy?
11. What was the Stimson Doctrine?
12. Why did Britain and France go to war?
13. What was the Nye Committee?
14. What did the Neutrality Act of 1935 do?
15. What did the Neutrality Act of 1939 do?
16. What was the America First Committee? What famous American was a key member?
17. What was the Lend-Lease Act?
18. What principles were articulated in the Atlantic Charter?
19. What actions did FDR take against Japan in 1940 and 1941?
20. Under what conditions would FDR have reopened trade relations with Japan?
21. Who were these people?...Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Wendell L. Wilkie, Douglas MacArthur, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao-Tse Tung.
22. How did the U.S. pay for World War Two?
23. What key impact did the war have on women? On African-Americans? On Native Americans? On Japanese-Americans?
24. How did the war change the Western U.S.?
25. What was the Munich Agreement? What is its legacy?
26. What "ace-in-the-hole" did the United States and Great Britain hold over Germany and Japan?(lecture)
27. Why did Japan attack the U.S. at Pearl Harbor? Why did Japan sign the Tripartite Pact? What was the turning point in the Pacific War?
28. What was the most strategic turning point in the whole war? What was Hitler's reason for this action?(lecture)
29. What was the significance of the "Second Front?" When and where did it occur? (from lecture)
30. What was the Blitzkrieg?
31. What miscalculation did Hitler make in regard to the British? Stalin in regard to the German-Soviet Pact? France in regard to German attack? (lecture)
32. What happened at Dunkirk?
33. What was "Operation Sea Lion?" When was it enacted? (lecture)

1. What were the origins of the Cold War?
2. What role did Poland play and Eastern Europe play in Soviet-American discord? Atomic Energy?
3. Who was the father of the policy of containment? What did this policy require the U.S. to do?
4. What was the "Truman Doctrine?" What events in Greece and Turkey led to Truman taking this action?
5. What was the "Marshall Plan?"
6. Who controlled East Germany after World War II? What steps did Truman take in response to a Soviet blockade of Berlin?
7. What was NATO and to what threat was it addressed?
8. What was the central goal of Truman's "Fair Deal?"
9. What needs of demobilization did Truman's domestic policy address? What underlying fear did Americans have in 1946 about their economy? What actually occurred?
10. What was Harry Truman's political background and under what conditions did he assume the Presidency?
11. What was the "baby boom generation?"
12. What was the Taft-Hartley Act?
13. What was the National Security Act? What fear led to its creation?
14. What step involving civil rights for African-Americans did Truman take in 1948?
15. What started the Korean War? Under what conditions did the U.S. enter that war?
16. Why did Truman remove General MacArthur from command?
17. Who were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?
18. Who was Alger Hiss? Whitaker Chambers?

34. What important decisions came from the meeting at Casablanca? At Teheran Conference?
35. What key strategy was employed in the Pacific?
36. Who are these people?...Cordell Hull, Thomas E, Dewey, Harry Hopkins, George Marshall.
37. What was the "final solution?"
38. What alternatives could the U.S. have employed to promote Japanese surrender rather than the Atomic Bomb? (lecture)

42. What key personal factor did Kennedy have to confront to assure his election?
43. What was the Bay of Pigs?
44. What action did Kennedy take when confronted with Soviet missiles in Cuba?
45. What actions were taken after the crisis to ease Soviet-American relations?
46. Who was Ho Chi Minh?
47. What actions did Kennedy take in regard to Vietnam?
48. What part of Lyndon Johnson's background influenced a concern for poor people?
49. What was the result of the election of 1964?
50. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 do?
51. What was the Tonkin Gulf Resolution?
52. What was America's goal in Vietnam?
53. Who came in a close second in the 1968 New Hampshire Democratic Primary?
54. What event on the battlefields of Vietnam had an impact on Lyndon Johnson's political future?
55. What role did George Wallace and Spiro Agnew play in the election of 1968?
56. What was the result of the election of 1968?
57. Who were the Students for a Democratic Society? The Weathermen?
58. Who was Betty Friedan and what did she write about?
59. Who was the "silent Majority?"

19. What role did Joseph McCarthy play in the politics of the late 1940s and early 1950s?
20. What major transformation had occurred to the United States by the end of the Truman Administration? (see p. 1324!)
21. What was the dominant feature of post-World War II America in terms of its economic picture ?
22. What was the most important stimulant to the economy?
23. What occurred with the gross national product between 1945 and 1960?
24. What was the "G.I. Bill of Rights?"
25. What emphasis did the religious revival of the 1950s take?
26. What led to the growth of the "Crabgrass Frontier?"
27. What happened to the middle class in the 1950s?
28. What new group of consumers became significant in the 1950s?
29. Who were the Beats? What was William Burroughs most famous book? Jack Kerouac's?"
30. What was the "corporate character" of American life by the 1950s?
31. What was the central theme of The Crack in the Picture Window? (text)
What popular novel expressed other criticisms of suburban society? (lecture)
32. Who was the most popular writer of the 1950s? (lecture)
33. How did Senator Estes Kefauver stimulate daytime television programming? (lecture)
34. What important political factor emerged in the South in the election of 1952?
35. What was meant by Eisenhower's "dynamic conservatism?"
36. Where did he stand in regard to the "New Deal?"
37. Who was John Foster Dulles and what was meant by "brinkmanship?"
38. What were the following: "New Look," "Open Skies," "massive retaliation?"
39. What sociological findings were a key part of "Brown vrs. Board of Education."
40. What was the margin of John Kennedy's victory in the election of 1960?