

U. S. History Review Guide

QUARTER ONE

1. What save the Jamestown colony from failure?
2. The differences in the economic development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies mainly resulted from
3. The most important cash crop of the Southern colonies was
4. Which group of documents best demonstrates the desire among colonists for self government?
5. How did the Puritans treat other groups who settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony?
6. The religious group which was against war and slavery was the
7. Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams helped establish the principle of
8. The jury decision in the John Peter Zenger case led to
9. The early colonists who worked for a specified number of years in exchange for their passage to America were called
10. Following the economic theory of mercantilism, England believed its colonies existed to
11. The exchange of rum, molasses, and slaves for manufactured products between the colonies, the West Indies, and Africa became known as
12. The French and Indian War resulted from a conflict over
13. With British and American victory in the French and Indian War,
14. The American colonists objected to Parliament's taxes
15. During the 1760's and 1770's the most effective American tactic in gaining the repeal of the Stamp and Townshend Acts was
16. In the pamphlet titled Common Sense, Thomas Paine urges Americans to
17. The Declaration of Independence is based on the idea that
18. What were the inalienable rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?
19. The Declaration of Independence declares that to secure their inalienable rights people institute governments whose powers are derived from
20. The Enlightenment philosopher who most influenced the colonial leaders was
21. If the Battle of Lexington and Concord was the immediate cause of the beginning of the American Revolution, what was the long term cause?
22. The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point for the patriot forces because it
23. What was the closing battle of the American Revolution?
24. Mercenaries who were paid by England to fight the colonials were called

25. The American Revolution resulted in
26. In the government provided by the Articles of Confederation
27. In the Constitution, the power is divided between the states and the central government. This is called
28. The ideas of checks and balances and the separation of powers suggest that the framers of the Constitution feared
29. The Great Compromise settled the conflict of
30. The counting of slaves as population is known as the
31. The part of the Constitution which allows Congress to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out its powers is known as
32. The power of the Supreme Court to declare a law unconstitutional is known as
33. Several states refused to ratify the Constitution unless
34. The Bill of Rights was designed to protect individual liberties against potential tyranny from
35. The Federalist Papers were published
36. Thomas Jefferson is to the Declaration of Independence as
37. In most of the original 13 states, the right to vote was restricted to
38. The first two political parties were formed as a result of the controversy between what two leaders?
39. The purpose of American diplomacy during the Washington and Adams administrations was to
40. According to the doctrine of nullification, the right to determine the constitutionality of an act of Congress resides in
41. The Louisiana Territory was important to the U. S. because
42. The purpose of the Lewis and Clark scientific expedition was to
43. What was the *most significant* result of the Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803)?
44. The case of *McCullough v. Maryland* declared that _____ was constitutional.
45. What is the *main* reason the United States declared war on Great Britain during the War of 1812?
46. A group of young Congressman called the War Hawks wanted to
47. Francis Scott Key was inspired to write "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the
48. The irony of the fact that the Battle of New Orleans was the only really decisive land victory of the entire war, was that
49. The period during which pride and national unity swept the country after the War of 1812 and the nation was at peace, prosperous, and growing rapidly is known as the
50. The Mayflower Compact was an important precedent for later colonial government in what way?

QUARTER TWO

1. The issue of slavery in the Louisiana Purchase was settled by the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which declared that
2. The Monroe Doctrine issued in 1823 by James Monroe was an expression of United States' expanding nationalism when Monroe
3. The Tariff of Abominations resulted in
4. At the core of the "new democracy", symbolized by the election of Andrew Jackson, was the belief that government should be
5. The practice of giving government jobs to members of the winning political party became known as the
6. Ralph Waldo Emerson was known for his essays on
7. The Hudson School of painters were known for their
8. What do Henry David Thoreau, Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr. have in common?
9. _____ helped establish humane treatment for the mentally ill.
10. The Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions stated the position of a group of people who were seeking equal rights for
11. In view of the nature of all territory acquired, the motive that best accounts for American expansion from 1840 to 1850 is the
12. What term best describes why Americans felt justified in expanding its territory from one coast to the other?
13. The immediate cause of the Mexican War was
14. List the reasons Americans went west.
15. The acquisition of territory that gave the U. S. ownership of land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean was the
16. One agent of the Underground Railroad, often called "the Moses of her People," was
17. The American Temperance Union called for an end to
18. Many Southerners strongly defended slavery because
19. The term "popular sovereignty" refers to resolving the slave issue by
20. An important result of Uncle Tom's Cabin was
21. "Bleeding Kansas" refers to the mid-century violence in the state of Kansas over
22. A major part of the platform of the Republican party in the years before the Civil War was to
23. In the Supreme Court case *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1856), Chief Justice Roger B. Taney expressed what ideas?
24. The event causing the first southern states to secede from the Union was

25. Northern strategy during the Civil War was to ruin the South economically and separate the region into three sections. Southern strategy was to
26. What was a Confederate advantage at the beginning of the Civil War?
27. General Winfield Scott's "Anaconda Plan" involved
28. Which battle, fought in July 1863, was a turning point of the Civil War?
29. The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves in the
30. Slavery in the United States was finally abolished by the
31. Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction was
32. Johnson's plan for Reconstruction was
33. The Freedman's Bureau provided the services of
34. The purpose of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution was to
35. The Ku Klux Klan was
36. The black codes developed by the southern states were designed to
37. What statement characterized big business in the U. S. during the "New Industrial Age"?
38. The group that had the most influence on the government in the late 1800's was the
39. Match each entrepreneur with the kind of enterprise with which he is identified.
Carnegie
Rockefeller
Morgan
40. The Interstate Commerce Act the government's response to the problems of
41. The purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act was to stop the growth of
42. Bosses in big-city political machines got votes for their candidates by
43. Who was the notorious city boss who became the symbol of corrupt city governments in his Tammany Hall dealings?
44. What methods were used in the late 1800's to prevent blacks from voting?
45. The Jim Crow laws passed by southern legislatures were designed to segregate blacks socially. In 1896, the Supreme Court supported such laws in the case of
46. As leader of the black community, Booker T. Washington did
47. In the 1890's the Populist Part supported
48. The goal of the progressive movement was
49. Journalists who kept the public informed of wrong doings in business and government were known as

50. During the presidency of Woodrow Wilson the government finally passed effective antitrust legislation in the form of the

QUARTER THREE

1. When countries build empires by taking over their neighboring countries or by gaining colonies in other lands, they are practicing
2. After 1898, how did the need for markets affect the United States?
3. What was the significant motive for American imperialism?
4. What was not a reason given by American imperialists for U. S. involvement in foreign lands?
5. What was the common purpose of the Open Door Policy?
6. The United States wanted to build the Panama Canal in order to
7. What was not a colonial acquisition in the late 1800s?
8. Captain Alfred Mahan encouraged America to become imperialistic for what reasons?
9. Americans were strongly influenced by sensationalized newspaper stories in deciding whom they should support in the
10. What role did yellow journalism have in influencing America to go to war?
11. By the treaty ending the Spanish-American War, the U. S. acquired
12. This island nation fought the U. S. for its independence at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War.
13. An important result of the Spanish-American War was that it
14. United States foreign policy toward nations in the Caribbean has been motivated most by
15. Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick" policy was directed at countries in the
16. President Taft's foreign policy was most closely associated with the term
17. The immediate cause of World War I was
18. President Wilson's policy at the beginning of World War I was to
19. Before the U. S. entry into World War I, American opposition to Germany increased because of Germany's
20. The incident that marked the turning point in American feelings of neutrality was
21. The feeling of loyalty and pride that people have for the country is called
22. President Wilson convinced the American people to enter World War I by doing what?
23. What was not a reason for the United States' entry into World War I?
24. The only point of The Fourteen Points that Wilson successfully saved was the provision
25. After World War II, what influences did we see dominate American political thinking?

26. What was the most important long-term effect of World War I on Europe and the United States?
27. In the 1920s the United States experienced what?
28. The Republicans returned to power with election of Warren G. Harding in 1920. The new President's call for a "return to normalcy" turned out to mean
29. The prosperity of the 1920s was due to what?
30. What industry was the most important to the American economy by the end of the 1920s?
31. The term "flappers" was used to describe the
32. The organization that grew in size and strength during the early 1920s, and preached hatred of blacks, Jews, Catholics, and immigrants was the
33. Religious fundamentalism was an issue in the
34. The Harlem Renaissance describes
35. What were examples of anti-foreign feelings by Americans in the 1920s?
36. The group that suffered the most economically during the prosperous 1920s was the
37. A wide disregard for law in the 1920s was brought about by
38. The goal of American immigration policy in the 1920s was to
39. President Calvin Coolidge once said, "The business of America is business." This slogan is most closely related to
40. What were important effects of the automobile on America in the 1920s?
41. Why was the 1925 Scopes Trial called the greatest challenge to religious fundamentalism in the 1920s?
42. The event that marked the beginning of the Great Depression was the
43. One reason for the Stock Market Crash of 1929 was that
44. One of the major causes of the Great Depression was the
45. The most urgent task facing President Roosevelt in 1933 was
46. In 1933, FDR said, "I shall ask the Congress for the remaining instrument to meet the crisis- broad executive powers to wage war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given me if we were, in fact, invaded by a foreign foe." What resulted from this request?
47. What was "new" about the New Deal?
48. The Bonus March to Washington, D. C. was
49. Who did Herbert Hoover think should be responsible for helping the jobless during the Great Depression?
50. The New Deal tried to raise the price farmers received for their crops by
51. FDR's position on prohibition was to

52. What were components of New Deal laws?
53. One of the results of the New Deal was that Americans came to depend on the federal government for
54. A major criticism of the New Deal was that it
55. The purpose of Social Security was to
56. Why did Franklin Roosevelt ask Congress to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices?
57. What conditions are most characteristic of a depression?
58. What was a cause of the others?
59. What event listed in the question did not occur between the World Wars?
60. The _____ of 1928 outlawed war and ordered that all disputes must be settled peacefully.
61. The Good Neighbor Policy of the U. S. in the 1930s was directed to
62. The response of the League of Nations to the aggression of warlike countries during the 1930s was to
63. In 1931, Japan took the first step in building an empire conquering
- 64. The German leader who promised his people that he would return Germany to a position of world power and unite the German-speaking people of Europe was**
65. Totalitarian governments gained control in Germany, Italy and Japan because of the
66. The best reason for the cause of World War II was
67. How did the worldwide depression of the 1930s contribute to World War II?
68. World War II finally ended the Great Depression because
69. Before America's entry into World War II, President Roosevelt followed a policy that
70. Hitler signed a Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet Union before attacking
71. The U. S. entered World War II after
72. The _____ policy gave money and supplies to the Allies before the U. S. entered WWII.
73. What countries received Lend-Lease aid?
74. What were the Allied Powers of WWII?
75. What were turning points for the Allies in WWII?
76. In the war against Japan in the central Pacific, the United States forces
77. The long-awaited invasion of France on June 6, 1944 is sometimes called
78. In order to prevent a shortage of supplies needed by the military, the government