**SUMMUSH 2014**

**Final Exam**

**Review Guide**

**Final Exam:**

* + Friday, August 8th 8:00-10:00 (those who get extra time will have until 11:00 at the very latest)
    - 80-85 MC questions
    - 1 essay (3 options listed in this review guide)
    - Covers all topics, but greater focus on weeks 4-6, i.e. 1930s-present (Great Depression/New Deal, WWII, Cold War/1950s, Civil Rights, Vietnam, Liberals & Conservatives)
    - Final grades/comments: I will email each of you directly.

**Course Essential Questions:**

* How do the ideals of individual liberty, equal opportunity, and democracy influence the course of American history? How and why have they changed over time? Historically, who has been “included” and “excluded”?
* What is the connection between government and the economy? How and why has that changed over time?
* To what extent has the U.S. influenced the world economically, politically, and culturally?

**US Final Exam Potential Essay Questions**

Read the essay questions below carefully. You will write a detailed, clear, and well-organized essay that includes a clear thesis statement, several body paragraphs, an introduction, and a conclusion. You should include specific, historical examples from the material we have studied this year.

**Option 1:**

A major theme of US history is the expanding role of the national government. Identify TWO examples from our course of the government actively trying to solve problems in society and for each:

1. Describe the problem and what the government did to try to fix it.

2. Evaluate its success – to what extent did the government effectively respond to the problem?

**Note: Of the two examples you choose to write about, one must be from before 1932, and one must be from after 1932. Use the list below for guidance.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **List A: Pre-1932** | **List B: Post-1932** |
| * The Constitution * Westward Expansion * The Civil War * Reconstruction * The Progressive Era | * The New Deal * Civil Rights * Great Society Programs * Cold War |

**Option 2: Civil War (causes – slavery/expansionism) and Reconstruction.**

With a focus on the 1850s through 1877, to what extent did the Civil War change the status of African Americans? Use three significant milestones to illustrate the change.

**Option 3: The Cold War: Foreign and Domestic, 1945 – 74.**

With a focus on any tree of the Cold War events listed below, discuss the *effectiveness* of the US Cold War policy.

a. McCarthyism

b. Korean War

c. Cuban Missile Crisis

d. Vietnam War

**Option 4:**

Nearly all Americans would agree that the country was built on certain important ideals: freedom, democracy, and equality. Throughout its history, has America lived up to those ideals? Select TWO examples of America either living up to those ideals or falling short, and for each:

1. Describe the example – what happened?
2. Explain how that example supports your response.

**Note: Your first example must have happened between the years 1776 and 1899 (first half of our course). You second example must have happened between 1900 and 1989 (second half of our course).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1776-1899** | **1900-1989** |
| * The Constitution * Pre-Civil War * The Civil War * Reconstruction * The Gilded Age * Imperialism | * The Progressive Era * 1920s * Great Depression & New Deal * World War II * 1950s America/Cold war * Civil Rights & 1960s Liberalism * Vietnam War * Reagan & Conservatism |

**UNIT KEY TERMS & QUESTIONS**

**Week 1:**

Exploration, Colonial America, American Revolution & the Articles of Confederation

1. What factors motivated European exploration and colonization?
2. What were the similarities and differences between the 13 American colonies?
3. What were the ideas of the American Revolution, and where did they come from?
4. What were the long and short-term causes of the American Revolution?
5. How did the goals and idea of Revolution change over time?
6. Why was the American Revolution more than just “The Revolutionary War”?
7. Why were the Articles of Confederation ineffective?

Christopher Columbus

Mercantilism

3 Gs: motives for exploration

“Guns, germs, steel”

Native Americans

Characteristics of colonies (NE, Middle, South)

“Triangular Trade” & “Middle Passage”

Puritans

Salutary Neglect

Seven Years War (Fr & Indian War)

Stamp Act

Enlightenment Ideas

Parliament & King George III

Boston Massacre

Boston Tea Party

“Coercive Acts” / Intolerable Acts

Lexington & Concord

Loyalists/“Tories”

Thomas Paine: *Common Sense*

Benjamin Franklin

Jefferson, *Declaration of Independence*

George Washington

British Mistakes / Misunderstanding

Reasons for Patriot victory

Treaty of Paris 1783

Weaknesses of Articles of Confederation (A of C)

Shay’s Rebellion

State vs. National government

**Week 2:**

Constitution, Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists, Expansion, Road to Civil War, Civil War

1. What were the key problems the Constitutional Convention of 1787 tried to resolve? What are the major principles of the Constitution? How can it be said that the Constitution is a series of compromises?
2. How was the Federalist vision of America different from the Anti-Federalists/Democratic-Republicans?
3. How did the United States grow to its modern-borders? What role did “Manifest Destiny” play?
4. How can the Civil War be understood as the unavoidable clash between the forces of Nationalism (what brings us together) and Sectionalism (what pulls us apart)?
5. Compare and contrast the Union vs. Confederate: relative advantages, strategies for victory, motivations for fighting, leadership

Constitutional Convention

3/5 Compromise

Loose vs. strict construction

Checks & Balances

House of Reps, Senate

Supreme Court

*Federalist Papers*

Federalists vs. Anti-Federalists

Bill of Rights

Amendments #1,2,4,10

Nationalism vs. Sectionalism

Trail of Tears

Manifest Destiny

Louisiana Purchase

Mexican-American War 1846-1848

Mexican Cession

Missouri Compromise

Frederick Douglass

*What to the Slave is the Fourth of July*

Cotton gin

Compromise of 1850

Fugitive Slave Law

Underground Railroad

*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

Kansas-Nebraska Act

“Bleeding Kansas”

Caning of Charles Sumner

Dred Scott Case

Harper’s Ferry

Election of 1860

Secession of South; “Confederate States of America”

Fort Sumter

Advantages/Disadvantages of N & S

Anaconda Plan

President Jefferson Davis

Ulysses S. Grant

Robert E. Lee

Battle of Antietam

Emancipation Proclamation

Battle of Gettysburg

Battle of Vicksburg

Sherman’s “March to the Sea”

13th, 14th, 15th Amendments

**Week 3:** Reconstruction, Gilded Age, Immigration/Industrialization/Urbanization,

1. What were the key issues at the start of Reconstruction?
2. How can Reconstruction be viewed as a pendulum (i.e. explain the 4 phases of Reconstruction)
3. Was Reconstruction a success or failure?
4. How was industrial capitalism different from earlier forms of business, and how did it change America?
5. What challenges did unions face in trying to improve conditions and pay for workers?
6. How were the immigrants of the second half of the 19th century different from earlier waves of immigration?
7. What is urbanization, and how did it affect the lives of ordinary Americans?

Progressive Era

Lincoln’s 10% Plan

Andrew Johnson  
Radical Republicans (Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner)

13th, 14th, 15th Amendments

Ku Klux Klan

Compromise of 1877

“Redeemers”

“Gilded Age”

steam engine

railroads

mass culture

Inventions of 2nd I.R.

“Big Business”

political machine

John D. Rockefeller

Andrew Carnegie

Cornelius Vanderbilt

J.P. Morgan

“Robber barons” or “Captains of Industry”

Horizontal/Vertical integration

Corporation

Stock/shareholders

Monopoly/Trust

Ida Tarbell

Jacob Riis

Ellis Island

Immigration push/pull factors

Labor unions

Homestead Strike

Haymarket Affair

**Week 4:**

Imperialism, World War I, 1920s, Great Depression, New Deal

1. Why did the United States become an imperialist power at the turn of the century?
2. What does the Spanish American War reveal about American imperialism?
3. How does the American experience in World War I illustrate the debate over America’s involvement with the rest of the world?
4. How did women finally win the right to vote in 1920? What role did WWI play in this victory?
5. In what sense were the “Roaring 20s” a decade of tension between “old and new”?
6. How did the stock market crash of 1929 relate to the Great Depression?
7. How were ordinary Americans affected by the Great Depression?
8. Why is the New Deal referred to as “The Third American Revolution?” To what extent was it effective in ending the Great Depression?

Causes/motives of U.S. imperialism

Theodore Roosevelt

“Big Stick” policy

Spanish American War

Yellow Journalism

Territories U.S. acquired

Anti-Imperialist League & arguments

Woodrow Wilson

NAWSA, NWP

19th Amendment

Reasons for WWI entry

Espionage/Sedition Acts

“Moral diplomacy”

Treaty of Versailles

League of Nations

Interventionism vs. Isolationism

Henry Cabot Lodge

Jazz Age/”Roaring 20s”

Harlem Renaissance

Flappers/modern women

Prohibition/crime

“Scopes Monkey Trial”

Sacco & Vanzetti case

Red Scare/Quotas/KKK

Consumerism & credit

Laissez-faire presidents

Buying on margin

Black Tuesday

Great Depression

Stock speculation

FDR & New Deal

Key “alphabet soup” laws (AAA, SEC, FDIC, TVA, CCC, SSA, WPA, Wagner Act)

John Maynard Keynes

**Week 5:**

World War II, 1950s America, Cold War

1. What events caused WWII and how did the U.S. get involved?
2. What impact did WWII have on the U.S. and the world?
3. What were the causes, main events, and effects of the Cold War?

Appeasement

Isolationism/interventionism in lead-up to WWII

Normandy/D-Day

Battle of Britain

Pearl Harbor

Total War

Firebombing

Hiroshima & Nagasaki

“the London Blitz”

WWII Conferences

United Nations

Iron Curtain

Truman Doctrine

Containment

“Weapons” of Cold War

NATO/ Warsaw Pact

Arms Race/M.A.D.

Space race: Sputnik, NASA

Proxy Wars

Korean War

Cuban Missile Crisis

Nikita Khrushchev

Presidents: Truman, Eisenhower, JFK

Baby boom

“Car culture”

TV & gender roles

Consumerism

“Sunbelt”

Critics of conformity

HUAC, Joseph McCarthy

“Red Scare”

1950s prosperity, anxiety

Suburbanization

**Week 6:** Vietnam War, 60s & 70s Social Movement, Civil Rights, Conservative Resurgence

North & South Vietnam

Domino Theory

Ho Chi Minh

Vietcong

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Napalm/Agent Orange

“Americanization” vs. “Vietnamization”

Tet Offensive

Why/how U.S. increased involvement in ‘Nam

Lyndon B. Johnson

My Lai Massacre

Antiwar movement

Kent State 1970

“Counter culture”

*Brown vs. Board* *of Education*

“Little Rock Nine”

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Methods of protest

Martin Luther King Jr.

Malcolm X

Civil Rights Act 1964

Voting Rights Act 1965

Black power

Black Panthers

*Roe v. Wade* 1973

Watergate

Ronald Reagan

Bill Clinton

Mikhail Gorbachev

Conservatism vs. Liberalism