US History

Term 1 Test Review

**Unit 1: Review Beginnings (1400-1877)**

**1 - Exploration/Colonization**

* Differences in colonial regions
	+ New England (Massachusetts) – settled for religious freedom (God)
	+ Southern (Virginia) – settled for Gold/economic gain
	+ Middle – focused on fishing, trade with three wide rivers
* Transatlantic Slave Trade
	+ Triangular trade
	+ Understand what was being traded from where

**2 - American Revolution**

* America wanted independence from a controlling, manipulative Great Britain

**3 - Development of American Political Thought**

* Declaration of Independence
	+ Heavily influenced by John Locke
* James Madison
	+ Considered the Father of the Constitution
	+ Given credit for basically writing the Constitution
	+ His plan for the Constitution is known as the Virginia Plan

**4 - Constitution**

* Ratifying the Constitution
	+ Federalists are for the Constitution and a strong central government
	+ Anti-Federalists are against the Constitution and want more states’ rights

**5 - Expanding Nation**

* Manifest Destiny
	+ Belief that expanding from sea to sea was America’s destiny from God
* Slavery issues
	+ Should newly admitted states be slave or free? Trying to keep a balance between slave and free states in Congress through many compromises.
* Louisiana Purchase
	+ 1803
	+ Between France and United States
	+ Nearly doubled the size of the US

**6 - Civil War/Reconstruction**

* Civil War
	+ Causes
	+ Outcomes
* Reconstruction
	+ North wanted to punish the South for what they had done
	+ South found loopholes in new amendments (13, 14, 15) to treat the African Americans still as slaves

**Unit 2: America Enters the Modern Age (1865-1900)**

**1 – Gilded Age/Railroad**

* Gilded Age
	+ Term coined by Mark Twain
	+ Surface of society looks great (covered by a thin layer of gold) but just below the surface are a lot of problems
* Railroads
	+ Transcontinental Railroad
		- Linked agricultural regions
		- Provided transportation to Western regions of US
		- Created economic growth
	+ Industrial expansion caused an explosion in building the railroads

**2 – The Rise of Industry and Big Business**

* Monopolies
	+ Used by business leaders to eliminate competition
	+ Standard Oil Company is an example
* Business Leaders
	+ Seen in some instances as helping society and in other instances as harming society
	+ Business leaders who monopolized the industry known as Robber Barons

**3 – Newsies**

* Historical accuracies within the film

**4 – Factory Workers and Child Labor**

* Labor
	+ Unsafe, unsanitary conditions for workers
	+ No worker’s rights
	+ Child Labor frequently used

**5 – Labor Unions**

* Labor Unions
	+ Workers organizing to fight for rights
	+ Who were the main leaders/advocates of Unions?
	+ Used strikes, collective bargaining, and boycotts to accomplish goals
	+ Looked down upon by business owners – business owners were very hostile toward labor union members
	+ Government usually against labor unions as well- (laissez-faire)

**6 – Immigration**

* Immigration
	+ Reasons for coming to America – seeking the America Dream/etc
	+ American Dream didn’t come true for most
	+ Tenements – cheap housing immigrants were forced to live in

**7 – Social Reforms**

* Progressivism
	+ Making change, moving forward from the problems of the Industrial Revolution

Mother Jones

* + - * Fought for decent wages and better working conditions

Theodore Roosevelt

* + - * Coined the term “Muckraker”

Jane Addams

* + - * Founded the Hull House
			* Tried to help the poor

Jacob Riis

* + - * Tried to fight urbanization problems in NYC and help the poor

Margaret Sanger

* + - * Focused on helping the poor
* Urbanization
	+ Rapid growth in cities
	+ Know the problems this created
	+ Technology that increased urbanization
		- Elevator, bridges, new farming equipment
* Social Darwinism
	+ Only the fit (wealthy) of society will succeed – no help for the poor
* Social Gospel
	+ Religion (Christianity) should be used to help the social problems, help the poor through religious means

**8 – Political Reforms**

* Government Involvement during Industrial Revolution
	+ Very hands off (laissez-faire)
* Political Machines and Political Bosses
* 19th amendment
	+ Gave women the right to vote in 1920 – What is suffrage?
* Fighting for African American Rights
	+ Ida Tarbell
		- Fought for better rights for A.A.
	+ Booker T. Washington
		- Said the discrimination faced by Blacks was “a necessary evil”
	+ W.E. B Dubois
		- Fought against racism

**9 – Economic Reforms**

* + - * Upton Sinclair – “The Jungle”
			* Consumer Protection Laws.
			* Trusts vs Trust Busting