Pg 1 Answers -

1. Spanish & French colonies comparison
	1. Government—both were strictly controlled by the king, ruled by royal governors, they were not allowed to create their own self-gov’t.
	2. Religion—both were Catholic and tried to convert Indians
2. (a) tobacco, (b) The House of Burgesses, (c) Bacon
3. (a) as a religious colony by Puritans (“city on a hill”); (b) town hall meetings led by religious leaders of the colony
4. *Any two will do*: (a) Massachusetts (MA) was settled by religious Puritans with their families; Virginia (VA) was settled by young, single men looking to make money; (b) MA was relatively healthy, marriage was possible, and colonists lived a long time, but VA was deadly place to live and there were few women; (c) In MA, people worked together, created churches, schools, town meetings, and towns, but in VA, people did not work together, plantations were used, the rich took advantage of the poor; (d) in MA slavery and indentured servants were used, but not nearly as much as in VA.
5. (a) the Netherlands (also known as the Dutch or Holland); (b) Pennsylvania;
(c) To serve as a buffer colony between British colonies and Spanish Florida
6. mercantilism
7. The religious revivalism in America in the 1730s that challenged people to re-examine their eternal destiny?
8. (a) “Beneficial ignoring” meant that Britain did not strictly control the North American colonies and allowed them to create their own colonial assemblies. Salutary neglect was the norm BEFORE the French and Indian War; (b) The colonies should benefit the mother country; Strong nations have favorable balances of trade (more exports than imports); Colonial trade is regulated by Britain. This was the norm before and after the French and Indian War; (c) Parliament has absolute authority over the colonies and will strictly control laws and taxes; This was the norm AFTER the French & Indian War.
9. When the French & Indian War ended in 1763, salutary neglect ended and parliamentary sovereignty began. This was the beginning of British taxes and laws make by Parliament and not by colonial assemblies.
10. *This is the order*: Stamp Act, Intolerable Acts, Lexington/Concord
11. *This is the order*: Townshend Acts, First Continental Congress, *Common Sense*
12. Boycotting
13. (a) Thomas Paine; (b) Thomas Jefferson
14. John Locke
15. George Washington
16. Because this American victory allowed France to commit to an alliance with America.
17. *Any two will do*: America gained independence, America gained all lands east of the Mississippi (everything from the colonies to the Mississippi River became the USA); Spain got Florida; Britain kept Canada; France got nothing (even though they helped America).
18. (a) The national government did not become tyrannical; did not overtax the states (because the government did not have the power to tax) and did not tax away citizens liberties (because the national government had few powers at all); The national government dealt with western lands well with the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. (b) The national government was too weak; it did not have the power to tax, had no president to offer leadership, had no national courts, had no way of unifying the states together, had no national currency, and could not raise an army to put down Shays’ Rebellion in 1787.
19. This rebellion proved that the Articles of Confederation were too weak. When the national government could not collect taxes to raise an army to stop the rebellion, people began calling for a stronger national government and the Constitution was created (which replaced the Articles as our national government)
20. Under the Constitution, the national gov’t had the power to tax, a president, a national court system, a national currency, a national bank and had supremacy over the states.
21. This compromise created a bi-cameral Congress with a House of Representatives and a Senate. The Senate made the small states happy because each state had two representatives, regardless of its population size. In the House of Representatives, state population size was used to determine the number of representatives. The larger states had more votes than the small states. To pass a law, both the House and the Senate had to have majority votes.
22. (a) Power of the national government is divided among three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Each has their own powers and responsibilities;
(b) The idea that power is divided between the national government and state governments. The national government has powers to declare war, coin money, make laws and taxes, but the states have powers to create school, roads, make laws and taxes.
23. The Federalists and Anti-Federalists
24. *Any three will do*: Hamilton was Sec of Treasury/ Jefferson was Sec of State; Hamilton believed in a strong national government/Jefferson believed in a weak national government and more power to states; Hamilton wanted the “elite” to rule/Jefferson wanted the “people” to rule; Hamilton believed that the Constitution could be “loosely” interpreted/Jefferson believed it had to be “strictly” interpreted; Hamilton wanted a national bank and the “assumption” of state debts/Jefferson did not; Hamilton supported Britain/ Jefferson supported France.
25. Watch out for political parties; Avoid “entangling alliances” with foreign nations, especially European nations.
26. Judicial Review—Supreme Court has the right to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional
27. Jefferson
28. (a) British impressment of American sailors OR violations of American free trade,
(b) Treaty of Ghent
29. Creation of the 2nd Bank of the US; protective tariff to promote industry (Tariff of 1816); building of roads/turnpikes (like the National Road); building of canals (like the Erie Canal); increased commerce among North, South, West; led to railroad construction in 1830s
30. Monroe Doctrine
31. (a) The property qualifications that were required for men to vote were reduced or eliminated which allowed “common” (poor) white men to vote; (b) Andrew Jackson
32. Democrats
33. Indian Removal of the Cherokee (Trail of Tears); Nullification Crisis when South Carolina refused to pay the tariff (tax); Jackson killed the Second Bank of the US; Spoils System
34. (a) A social reform that tried to end alcohol abuse; (b) The desire to end slavery
35. Western expansion; annexation of newly-settled lands; God wants the US to become stronger
36. (a) Disagreement over the southern border of Texas; (b) The Mexican Cession
37. (a) Missouri Compromise/Compromise of 1820; (b) Compromise of 1850
38. the idea that the residents of western territories have the right to decide if slavery will be allowed in their territory
39. The wanted to stop the expansion of slavery into the west but they did not intend to force the South to end its slave system because it was protected by their state constitutions
40. The 36°30’ line created as part of the Missouri Compromise of 1820—Congress has no authority to prohibit slavery in the territories
41. John Brown
42. *Correct order:* (b) Lincoln’s election, (c) South Carolina secession, (a) Fort Sumter, (d) the Civil War begins
43. (a) Lincoln’s initial goal was to “preserve the Union” and bring the South back into the USA
(b) After Antietam, Lincoln issued the *Emancipation Proclamation* and made the Civil War about ending slavery
44. *Any two will do*: Larger population for troops, more factories, more railroad lines, an advanced navy, more available farmland for food
45. The Emancipation Proclamation
46. Gettysburg
47. (a) The era after the Civil War from 1865 to 1877; (b) Goals include: Bringing the Southern states back into the Union; Ending slavery; Protecting African-Americans; Deciding how or if to punish Confederates for their role in the Civil War; Rebuilding the nation, especially the South
48. (a) Ended slavery (b) Guaranteed black men the right to vote
49. He was impeached by the House of Representatives (but not removed from office by the Senate)
50. The deal that was made between Democrats and Republicans as a result of the election of 1876. When the election results came back tied, Democrats agreed to support the Republican candidate Rutherford B Hayes as president if Hayes would agree to end military districting in the South; Reconstruction officially ended with the Compromise of 1877

Pg 6 –

1. Miners, ranchers (cowboys), farmers (homesteaders)
2. This law gave 160 acres of western land to farmers who promised to live on the land for at least 5 years
3. The national government gave millions of acres of land grants to complete the transcontinental railroad in order to connect the East with the West; Chinese and Irish immigrants built the western and eastern legs of the transcontinental railroad
4. U.S. Indian policy changed from a huge “Indian Country” to small reservations as Americans took more lands, Indians were asked to assimilate (convert) to white culture; Indians and Americans clashed in a series of wars (Little Big Horn and Wounded Knee); Americans destroyed the supply of buffalo
5. (a) Bryan was a presidential candidate in the 1896 election. He represented both the Democratic and Populist Parties. His “Cross of Gold” speech made him a national figure in the argument for a bi-metal (gold and silver) money system. Bryan lost to McKinley in 1896. (b) Populists demands included: government regulation of railroads and banks, a national income tax, direct-election of U.S. Senators, bi-metalism (gold and silver currency).
6. Railroads, oil, steel, electricity
7. (a) A company that controls all or most of an industry, (b) Carnegie = Steel, (c) Rockefeller = Oil
8. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe (specifically Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Poland) rather than Northern Europe (England, Ireland, and Germany…which were always the dominant immigrant groups from the colonial era to the Civil War).
9. Skyscrapers expanded the height of cities, urbanization led to the growth in size, immigration led to the growth of cities; mass transit (subways, elevated railroads, trolley cars) were added because cites were too large to walk, suburbs grew around the central business district of cities, ethnic neighborhoods (enclaves) were formed among immigrant groups, slums grew, tenement apartments were built for poor immigrant workers, crime and disease increased as cities grew larger
10. Both were unions, but the Knights allowed any type of worker (regardless of race, sex, skill level) to join as a member; The AFL was a union that only allowed white, skilled workers to join. The AFL had very specific demands and was more successful than the Knights of Labor
11. (a) Boss Tweed of New York’s Tammany Hall machine (b) Machines used fraud to win elections, used their political influence for personal gain (called graft), took kickbacks & bribes, defrauded city governments out of millions of dollars
12. These were political scandals during President Grant’s administration. These scandals involved politicians taking bribes from railroad companies (Crédit Mobilier) and alcohol distillers (Whiskey Ring)
13. (a) Appointing government workers in the civil service because they are loyal political party members, not because they have earned it or are qualified. This is often called the spoils system. (b) The Pendleton Act created an exam that civil service employees (like tax collectors or post officers) had to pass before they could get their jobs. This created a merit-based system.
14. (a) Yearly taxes that must be paid in order to vote; These were high fees that kept most poor black sharecroppers from voting ,(b) Voters must pass a reading test to be able to vote; This kept most African-Americans from qualifying to vote, (c) Laws that allowed poor whites from not having to pay a poll tax or pass a literacy test if their father or grandfather could vote prior to 1867.
15. Plessy v Ferguson (1896)
16. (a) A journalist who exposed the negative parts of American society during the Gilded Age; (b) Sinclair wrote The Jungle, exposing unsanitary meatpacking plants; This led to the passage of the Meat inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act
17. In the West, state government allowed citizens to create initiatives, vote in referendums, and vote for recalls; Women gained the right to vote (19th amendment); Americans were able to vote for their Senators (17th amendment)
18. Yellow journalism; Spain’s brutality towards the Cuban people; The explosion of the USS Maine (Remember the Maine and to hell with Spain); Willingness to show off the strength of the new American navy; Desire for imperialism
19. The USA took the Philippines after the Spanish-American War but did not offer the Philippines its independence which caused an uprising and three-year war.
20. Theodore Roosevelt
21. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
22. Unrestricted submarine warfare (freedom of the seas), sinking of the Lusitania, Germany’s Zimmerman Note to Mexico, President Wilson’s desire “to make the world safe for democracy”

Pg 7 –

1. Immigration, non-Protestants (Catholics and Jews). Communists, socialists, anarchists, drinking, scientific ideas like evolution, flappers, the Harlem Renaissance
2. Two Italian immigrants and anarchists who were accused of murder. Sacco and Vanzetti were executed even though there was not much evidence.
3. (a) Railroads, steel, cotton textile, oil industries were all suffering during the 1920s; These industries began laying off employees well before the crash in October 1929; (b) Companies were making too many consumer goods and there were not enough buyers by the late 1920s; (c) Farmers struggled in the 1920s because of the decline in demand for crops after World War I. Farmers had heavy debts and many lost their farms to the banks (foreclosure); (d) 70% of Americans were poor and were not able to spend much money in the 1920s; (e) When a person borrows money to pay for a stock in hopes that the stock will make money
4. Over-farming in the Plains, heavy droughts, lack of trees to block the winds, heavy windstorms, loose topsoil
5. Hoover’s initial response to the depression was that people should work together to work their way out of the depression (“rugged individualism”); He reassured Americans that good times would return; He rejected active gov’t intervention in the economy during the early years of the depression; Later, offered relief checks; Formed the Reconstruction Finance Corps (RFC) which loaned money to keep businesses open; He create jobs through the Hoover Dam project

43. Wagner Act

1. Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy, Stalin in the Soviet Union, Hideki Tojo in Japan, Franco in Spain
2. C, A, B, D
3. B, C, A, D
4. *Similarities*: Women worked factory job s; Women served in the military in clerical jobs; Helped ration goods & plant victory gardens; Received unequal pay
*Differences*: During WWII, 6 million women entered the work force who had never worked before (during WWI, factory jobs were done almost exclusively by women who were already working in lower-paying jobs); Were pilots in the Army & Navy; Special non-combat units were created in the military just for women (WACs and WAVES); Women used daycare centers for their children
5. He was an African American civil rights leader who was upset by unequal pay scales for black workers; After threatening to march on Washington D.C. during the war, FDR created the Fair Employment Practices Commission to give black factory workers equal pay to whites.
6. D (D-Day)
7. (a) Code name for the secret project to develop an atomic bomb; (b) Where the atomic bomb was secretly tested (Operation Trinity); (c) The warning President Truman gave to the Japanese before dropping the atomic bomb (Surrender or face prompt and utter destruction)

Pg 9 -

1. Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), [Berlin Airlift is acceptable
2. (a) Communism did not spread to Western Europe; Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and/or NATO were effective policies; Berlin Airlift is a good example of success; Korean War stopped communism in the South
(b) China fell to communism in 1949; Vietnam; Communism in Cuba
3. (a) North Korean communists crossed the 38° parallel and attacked South Korean in an attempt to unify the country under a communist government; (b) South Korea was defended and the country remains divided into a communist North Korea and a democratic/capitalist South Korea at the 38° parallel
4. (a) Threat of communism in Europe; Discovery of spies in America like Alger Hiss (Pumpkin Papers) and Julius/Ethel Rosenberg (atomic secrets); (b) Senator Joseph McCarthy
5. (a) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (b) Tet Offensive
6. (a) The Soviet launching of Sputnik (b) The military-industrial complex
7. (a) Bay of Pigs invasion (b) Kennedy issued a “quarantine” (blockade) of Cuba to keep more Soviet missiles from arriving, he promised never to invade Cuba again, and he secretly removed U.S. missiles from Turkey
8. Increased prosperity because of World War II and the end of the Great Depression, the increase in consumer goods like TVs and electrical appliances, automania (demand for cars), the baby boom, suburbs, new products for teenagers, rock n roll, the beginning of the civil rights movement
9. (a) A example of a massive suburban community in the 1950s; (b) The GI Bill of Rights

10. (a) the violence in Birmingham led to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the violence at Selma led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; (b) the TV debates helped John Kennedy defeat Richard Nixon; (c) Vietnam became a “living room war” as news reports showed the body counts and violence of the conflict in Asia

1. (a) Truman integrated the military in 1949; (b) Jackie Robinson for the Brooklyn Dodgers
2. (a) Plessy v Ferguson (1896); (b) Brown v the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954)
3. (b) “*Letter from a Birmingham Jail*”
4. (a) Nonviolent protest; Peaceful resistance; (b) “Any means necessary”; Black nationalism; Black separatism; Not “black power”…this idea is very similar to Malcolm X’s ideas but the phrase is not introduced until 1966 after his death; (c) “Black power”; Black nationalism; Supporting black politicians and black businesses
5. Civil Rights Act of 1964
6. (a) Miranda v Arizona; (b) Roe v Wade
7. President John F Kennedy in 1963; Malcolm X in 1965; Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968; Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy in 1968
8. The ERA is the Equal Rights Amendment that would have outlawed sexual discrimination (but it never passed); The EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency that was formed in 1970
9. Barry Goldwater ran for president in 1964 but lost to Lyndon Johnson; Richard Nixon won the presidency in 1968 and 1972; Ronald Reagan won in 1980 and 1984; George Bush won in 1988
10. Ending the war in Vietnam; Recognizing communist China under Mao and opening China to U.S. relations and trade; easing tensions (détente) with the Soviet Union
11. (a) Gradually pull out American troops from Vietnam and replace them with South Vietnamese soldiers; (b) “easing tensions” with the Soviet Union, most famously accomplished by the SALT agreement in 1972
12. (a) Watergate; (b) Ford was VP under Nixon and became president when Nixon resigned; Ford pardoned Nixon which hurt Ford’s reputation
13. (a) Whether affirmative action policies were acceptable (The court said they were); (b) Education programs (like public high schools) that accept money from the federal government cannot discriminate based on sex (so schools must have an equal number of boys and girls athletic programs)
14. (a) Increasing stagflation or the Iran-Hostage Crisis; (b) Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel
15. “Reaganomics” included a 25% tax cut (supply side economics); Cuts to government spending on social programs; Increasing the budget for military spending; Ending stagflation
16. (a) Return of hostages held in Iran; “Won” the Cold War against the Soviet Union; Berlin Wall came down in 1989; INF agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev that reduced nuclear missiles; Strategic Defense Initiative/SDI program (“Star Wars”); (b) Iran-Contra Affair
17. Stagnant economy (no economic growth); high inflation; high unemployment; energy crisis due to the OPEC oil embargo; stagflation
18. The “New Left” was a liberal movement that protested American involvement in Vietnam, participated in the civil rights movement, and wanted more government involvement in society in order to improve the lives of all Americans; The “New Right” was a conservative movement that called for tax cuts; reduced government spending; increased military spending; an emphasis on family values
19. Desert Shield was designed to protect Saudi Arabia from a potential invasion by Iraq under Saddam Hussein; Desert Storm was the war fought to liberate Kuwait from Saddam’s Iraqi occupation
20. [Note: we haven’t studied this yet, but it might be on the EOCT] (a) Bill Clinton; (b) George W Bush