# Final Exam Study Guide – 1st Semester

**Directions:** Use your textbooks, unit packets & previous study guides to define/answer the following terms/questions. This is due on the day of the final exam. The more you put into this, the more you will get out of it, and the better you will do on the test.

| 2. Antifederalists role: Constitution/Bill of Rights BofR satisfied the AF demand that individual liberties be protected | 34. Roosevelt’s “Square Deal” – who was TR trying to help? Workers, business, and consumers |
| 3. Why Virginians went to slave labor it became harder to recruit indentured servants by the late 1600s | 35. Allied powers – who? GB, France, and Russia |
| 4. Articles of Confederation – weaknesses 9/13 colonies had to agree on any law, which would make it very hard for Congress to enact their policies | 36. Calvin Coolidge policies – goals? Limiting government and supporting business |
| 5. checks and balances – purpose? To limit the power of any one branch | 37. Warren Harding policies – best remembered for…? Putting into words Americans’ desire for a return to normalcy after WWI |
| 6. Cause of Great Awakening; the search by some clergy for ways to bring more people back to church 2nd Great Awakening? Led many people to believe they had a responsibility to do God’s work on earth | 38. fundamentalism beliefs based on a literal interpretation of the Bible |
| 7. Differences between Northern and Southern colonial economies/cultures North: commerce-based, South: agriculture-based | 39. Which group replaced the Germans as a hated enemy after WWI? Communists |
| 9. Reasons behind Indian Removal Act to acquire lands in the southeast for white settlement | 41. 18th making, selling, or transporting liquor illegal 19th women given the right to vote 20th newly elected presidents, members of Congress take office sooner 21st Amendments repealed the 18th Amendment – Prohibition over |
| 10. 13th slavery outlawed, 14th former slaves are citizens, and all citizens guaranteed equal protection under the law, 15th right to vote can’t be denied because of race, 16th Amendments Congress has power to collect income taxes | 42. Spanish-American war in 1898 – catalyst? Hearst and Pulitzer “yellow journalism” |
| 11. Impetus behind temperance movement alcohol’s link to sickness, poverty, and the breakup of families | 43. TRoosevelt Nobel prize – for what? Helped to negotiate a peace treaty between Russia and Japan |
| 13. Reconstruction – black codes; Johnson’s plan the black codes in the South | 45. Boxer Rebellion a siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign involvement in China |
| 46. How the U.S. gained trading rights in China sending notes to European nations and Japan that recommended all nations have equal trading rights in china | 47. In 1920s, significance of Harlem to African Americans unofficial capital of African American culture |
convinced Congress to take a more active role in Reconstruction; were concerned about the return of former Confederates to power

14. Lincoln’s “house-divided” speech put forth the idea that the nation could not continue to be half slave and half free

15. Samuel Gompers formed the American Federation of Labor (AFL)

16. Jacob Riis *How the Other Half Lives* – visual images of urban poverty

17. Progressive – muckrakers role in movement laid the foundation to Progressive Movement by exposing corruption by writing about it; women’s role campaigned for civil rights, prohibition, and the health and welfare of children

18. Social Darwinism the belief that stronger people, businesses and nations would prosper; social gospel the idea that religious faith should be expressed through good works

19. Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire a turning point in workplace safety reform

20. Teapot Dome scandal Secretary of Interior Albert Fall accepted bribes in return for allowing oil companies to drill federal oil reserves in Wyoming

21. *Muller v. Oregon* S.C upheld a law establishing a 10-hour work day

22. Wounded Knee Massacre ended Native American resistance to the U.S. government on the Plains; Sand Creek Massacre Army’s killing of app. 150 Cheyenne in Colorado; Battle of Little Bighorn Custer’s defeat, and slaughter, by Sioux forces; Chief Joseph “My heart is sick and sad; from where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.”

23. Wade-Davis Bill of Reconstruction plans, the harshest toward the South

24. Homestead Act 160 acres of land; Pacific Railway Act gov’t. gave millions of acres to RR companies for them to build railway lines and telegraph lines; Sherman Antitrust Act made it illegal to create monopolies or trusts that restrained free trade; Morrill Act land to build colleges to teach agriculture and the mechanics arts

25. Policy shift of U.S. gov’t. re: Indians in mid-1800s instead of forcing them to

48. Total value of all goods and services a nation produces is called…? Gross national product (or GNP)

49. Which sector of the U.S. economy in the 1920s did not experience a boom? Agriculture

50. Marcus Garvey – organization; slogan Universal Negro Improvement Association: Back to Africa

51. President FDR Roosevelt’s “bank holiday” – why? Wanted to stop the run on banks that threatened even healthy financial institutions

52. FDR: fireside chats – main purpose? To increase the public’s confidence in themselves, their country

53. During the Hundred Days, why were farmers paid not to grow crops? To raise demand and drive up prices

54. In 1910, what % of U.S. workers lived in poverty? 1/3

55. What did Pres. Johnson’s Reconstruction plan require wealthy southern men to do? To apply for a presidential pardon

56. TRoosevelt and trusts pursued and dissolved trusts that competed unfairly

57. The Treaty of Versailles – what; who did it most punish? Demanded that Germany accept sole responsibility for starting WWI

58. The admission of Kansas as a free state – what was the effect? Deepened sectional divisions in the U.S.

59. Hearst and Pulitzer – what type of journalism? “yellow” journalism: journalism that employs sensationalized reports and shocking illustrations

60. Missouri Compromise – what? Allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state and Maine to enter as a free state

NOT ON REVIEW:
---Nativists resented immigrants, blaming them for increases in crime and poverty and believed immigrants took jobs away from Americans
---speakeasies allowed citizens to get around the 18th Amendment
---President Wilson believed that submarine warfare violated the laws of neutrality
---TRoosevelt formed the “Bull Moose” party because he believed that President Taft had
move to move further West, began confining them to reservations
26. laissez-faire capitalism
27. biggest killer during Civil War? Illness by infectious diseases, poor sanitation, polluted water supplies
28. Federal Trade Commission – who created? Woodrow Wilson, to enforce antitrust laws and protect against unfair business practices
30. NAACP; ADL both fought, and fight, against negative stereotyping of minorities
31. AFL; ILGWU – differences between? The ILGWU included unskilled workers
32. Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* which ultimately to the passage of the Meat Inspection Act

failed to continue his policies of progressive reform