

1. What are states' rights?

States should have the final decision over the federal government.

2. Did the Confederacy or the Union want states' rights? Explain why.

Confederacy because they wanted to make the decision about whether they could have slaves or not.

3. What does the term abolish mean?

To get rid of completely

4. The book Uncle Tom's Cabin was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. What was the book about? Was she for or against slavery?

The poor treatment of slaves. Stowe was an abolitionist (against slavery).

5. Why did John Brown raid Harpers Ferry, Virginia?

He wanted to raid the gun arsenal and give the slaves guns to revolt. He was captured and hanged for his efforts.

6. Where were the first shots of the Civil War fired?

Fort Sumter, South Carolina

7. Why was the Battle of Gettysburg the turning point in the war?

The North won. Both sides suffered terrible losses. The battle left the South with no way to win the Civil War.

8. In what state is Gettysburg?

Pennsylvania

9. What was the Atlanta Campaign?

During Sherman's March to Sea, he and his troops destroyed Atlanta and burned it to the ground.

10. What was the "March to Sea"? Who led it?

It was led by General William Tecumseh Sherman. His Union troops went on a journey and burned Atlanta, Savannah, and then Columbia S.C. They destroyed everything along the way (food, houses, crops, bridges, railroad tracks)

11. What happened at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia?

General Lee(South) surrendered to General Grant(North)

12. Who was Abraham Lincoln?

President of the Union, North, Blue

13. Who was Robert E. Lee?

General for the South, Confederacy, Gray

14. Who was Ulysses S. Grant?

General of the Union, North, Blue

15. Who was Jefferson Davis?

President of the Confederacy, South, Gray

16. How did Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson get his nickname?

A confederate general that stood like a stonewall in the battle of Bull Run and refused to back down.

17. How was the South effected by the Civil War?

It was totally destroyed.

18. Identify the:

- a. 13th Amendment: Banned(ended) slavery
- b. 14th Amendment: Granted citizenship to all people born in America and guaranteed them equal protection under the law.
- c. 15th Amendment: Gave African American men the right to vote.

19. What was the Freemen’s Bureau?

Gave food, clothing, medicine, and supplies to freed slaves

20. What were sharecroppers?

Freed slaves went to their old masters and rented land. The sharecroppers rented the land and equipment to grow crops. In return the sharecropper gave a share of the crop to the landowner at harvest time. They also had to pay them for rent of the land and supplies. This kept the sharecroppers always in debt.

21. What were the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Trail used for?

To drive cattle to the railheads to be shipped to the East to be sold for more money than they could get in Texas.

22. What state were the Chisholm Trail and the Great Western Trail in?

Texas

23. What was the name of the African American cowboy group that led cattle drives?

Black Cowboys of Texas

24. How did the Wright Brothers making the first powered airplane flight impact (change) America?

Made travelling faster and allowed for travel across the globe.

25. How did George Washington Carver impact (change) America?

Gave us many new products made from peanuts and sweet potatoes. He also taught farmers how to rotate crops to put nutrients back in the soil.

26. How did Alexander Graham Bell's invention of the telephone impact (change) American life?

Allowed quicker communication between family

27. How did Thomas Edison's perfection of the light bulb impact (change) American life?

Allowed people could do things at night. Companies could stay open longer.

28. How did William McKinley expand Americas role in the world?(What islands did we get after the Spanish American War?

After winning the Spanish American War we gained Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines from Spain.

29. How did Theodore Roosevelt expand Americas role in the world with the Panama Canal?

Connected the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Gave us more access to world trade and helped the Navy to defend the world better because it gave a quicker route from the oceans.

30. What are immigrants?

People that come from another country to settle in a new country.

31. Where did the immigrants come from?

North and West Europe

32. Why did immigrants come to America?

Religious freedom, better opportunities, escape from cruel and unfair government treatment, adventure.

33. Where did the immigrants settle?

Big cities like Boston, Chicago

34. How did Westward expansion impact (change) Native American life?

Battle of Little Bighorn; General Custer wanted to force the Sioux and Cheyenne Native Americans on reservations. The Native Americans did not want to go. They didn't want the White Man on the Black Hills. The Black Hills were sacred to them, and the White Man wanted to mine for gold. They fought. The Natives won killing all the White Men including Custer

35. Relocation of Native Americans to reservations

The Natives did not want to go. They were used to the freedom to wander the land. The Whites made them dress and act White. They would not let them have the customs that they were used to. They were treated poorly.

36. Why did the United States enter World War I? List 2 reasons below:

1. The attack with the use of submarine uboats by Germany against the British cruise ship, The Lusitania, that had American and British passengers on it. Many people died.
2. Concern over the safety of U.S. ships.

37. How did the U.S. contribute to World War I?

Before the United States entered the war President Wilson helped the Allied powers by sending U.S. merchant ships to deliver weapons to Britain, sending food and supplies to war torn areas of Europe, and helping block food from going into Germany.

38. What was the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany?

- a. Physical: Germany was required to give up 1 million square miles of land after the war.
- b. Financial: Germany was held responsible for the war and was required to pay reparations (money) to the Allies.
- c. Political: The German people did not trust the government after the war. There was many uprising and the economy suffered.

39. What did the following people contribute to the Jazz Age (1920's)?

- a. Louis Armstrong: Jazz trumpet player
- b. Langston Hughes: Black writer during the Harlem Renaissance
- c. Babe Ruth: Famous baseball hitter for the New York Yankees that set many records
- d. Henry Ford: Introduced mass production using the assembly line of the automobile
- e. Charles Lindberg: First man to fly across the Atlantic Ocean

40. What was the Stock Market Crash of 1929?

Stocks that had been traded for a lot of money lost their value. People that had been rich became poor.

41. What did the Stock Market Crash lead to?

The Great Depression

42. What were soup kitchens?

Ran by charities the soup kitchens passed out food to hungry people during the Great Depression. Lines were long. Many people received only a bowl of soup and some bread.

43. What was the dust bowl?

A period of a great drought(long period with very little rain) in the Great Plains. The soil eroded and blew into large clouds that blocked the sun and buried towns.

44. Who did Americans blame for the Great Depression? Why?

President Hoover because the economy was in crisis. Hoover tried to solve this problem by giving money to the businesses. He thought this would lead to jobs, but the economy only got worse.

45. Who was Franklin D. Roosevelt and what was Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Plan?

He was the president after Hoover. He developed a New Deal to try to help America get back on its feet by creating jobs for many unemployed people.

46. What was Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Plan?

Describe each of these programs:

CCC: Put men back to work preserving the natural resources. They did conservation projects, planted trees, flood control. They planted trees in the Chattahoochee National Forest and constructed the Appalachian Trail in Georgia.

WPA: Unemployed people went back to work building highways, bridges, public buildings, public parks, airports, paid artists to paint murals and create sculptures.

TVA: Built dams to control floods and provide electricity in the Tennessee Valley

47. Describe the cultural developments of the following 1930's people:

- a. Duke Ellington: Pianist, composer, and band leader of the "Swing Music"
- b. Margaret Mitchell: Wrote *Gone with the Wind*, a story about how slaves were treated. She was against slavery
- c. Jesse Owens: Track star that won 4 gold medals in the 1936 Olympics. Taught people that they could overcome discrimination by people like Hitler.

48. Before World War II describe the aggression of the following:

- a. Germany's aggression in Europe: Adolf Hitler took over Germany and then other small countries like Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland
- b. Japan's aggression in Asia: The leader of Japan, Hirohito, took over Manchuria and eastern China and ordered the attack on the American Naval Base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

49. Identify the following people during WWII:

- a. Franklin D. Roosevelt: **President of the U.S.A. at the beginning of WWII, Allies**
- b. Joseph Stalin: **Leader of the Soviet Union, Axis and then Allies**
- c. Winston Churchill: **Prime Minister of Great Britain, Allies**
- d. Hirohito: **Emperor of Japan, Axis**
- e. Harry S. Truman: **President of the U.S.A. at the end of WWII. Ordered the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki**
- f. Benito Mussolini: **Leader of Italy, Axis**
- g. Adolf Hitler: **Leader of Germany, Axis**

50. Describe these major battles of WWII:

- a. Pearl Harbor: **The reason the United States entered WWII. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor**
- b. Iwo Jima: **A famous WWII battle took place on the Pacific Island. It was important because it was close to Japan and was a good place for Americans to land their planes. After the U.S. victory they raised the American flag to show victory.**
- c. D-Day: **The largest sea invasion across the English Channel. The Allies liberated (freed France).**
- d. VE Day: **Victory in Europe Day. Germany surrendered to the Allies.**
- e. VJ Day: **Victory in Japan Day. Japan surrendered to the U.S.A.**
- f. Holocaust: **Hitler was responsible for the murder of more than 6 million Jews in Concentration Camps.**

51. Why did Truman decide to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

To prevent many more American soldiers from dying.

52. What was rationing?

Restricting how much people could buy. It was used during WWII and the rationed items were sent to be used for the war effort (coffee, meat, butter, shoes)

53. What were the effects of rationing?

Shortage of supplies

54. Who was "Rosie the Riveter"?

Nickname given to women on poster encouraging women to work in men's jobs in the factory during the war effort.

55. Who were the Tuskegee Airmen?

African American pilots that faced much discrimination.

56. What was the United States role in the formation of the United Nations?

Roosevelt tried to get countries together to settle differences peacefully. He helped form this international peacekeeping group.

57. What was the Iron Curtain?

A imaginary dividing line between Western and Eastern Europe that divided Communist from Noncommunist Europe.

58. How did the United States try to stop the spread of communism with the following:

- a. Berlin Airlift: The Soviet Union wanted Western Germany to be Communist, so they blocked food and supplies from coming into Western Germany. The Allies delivered supplies by air to Western Germany. The Soviets gave up and lifted the blockade.
- b. Korean War: North Korean tried to invade South Korea and make them Communist. United States helped fight the war. There was no winner and things were basically the same as before with the North being Communist and the South not being Communist.
- c. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization): The United States and other European nations decided to form an alliance for protection against Communist Aggression.

59. Who was Joseph McCarthy?

Senator that falsely accused Americans of being Communist. The Senate condemned him for his actions of falsely accusing people.

60. Who was Nikita Krushchev?

Premier (leader) of the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

61. What was the Cold War?

Time period between the U.S. and the Soviet Union which was a war of cruel words and no fighting. It led to an Arms Race where each country tried to make the most missiles for future use if needed.

62. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

The Soviet Union threatened put missile pads in Cuba. The U.S asked them to remove them. They would not. Kennedy sent troops to Florida in case they were needed. The Soviets finally agreed to remove the missile pads.

63. What was the Vietnam War?

War that the U.S. got involved in to prevent the spread of Communism. North(Communist) Vietnam invaded South Vietnam. 50,000 American lives were lost. We pulled out. Today Vietnam is all Communist.

64. Explain the main events and people of the Civil Rights Movement?

- a. Brown vs. Board of Education: Thurgood Marshall was the lawyer for Linda Brown that had to go to a Black school that was further from their house instead of a White school near their house. Marshall won the case and stated that schools could no longer be segregated.
- b. Montgomery Bus Boycott: Led by Martin Luther King Jr. He told the Blacks not to ride the buses because of Rosa Parks being put in jail for refusing to give up her seat to a White man. The bus companies lost much money. The Supreme Court finally outlawed segregation on buses.
- c. March on Washington: Led by Martin Luther King Jr. A peaceful march to Washington to get the government to listen to the Civil Rights Act. He gave his, "I Have a Dream" speech.
- d. Civil Rights Acts: Prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion in public places
- e. Voting Rights Act: Banned all literacy tests to vote. This benefited African Americans
- f. Thurgood Marshall: See above
- g. Rosa Parks: See above
- h. Martin Luther King Jr.: See above. He believed in non violent protesting

65. How was America impacted (changed) by the assassinations of:

- a. John F. Kennedy: World was saddened
- b. Martin Luther King Jr.: Riots broke out
- c. Robert F. Kennedy: Disbelief that it could happen again

66. How did these new technologies change America?

- a. Television: News from T.V. instead of just newspapers and radio. They could also watch t.v. for entertainment and didn't always have to go to the movies.
- b. Space exploration: Demonstrated America's great scientific talents and reminded people that they lived in an interconnected world. We began a space race with Russia.

67. What was the U.S.'s involvement in:

- a. Bringing peace to the Middle East: President Clinton and Carter tried to have the Jews and Arabs sign many peace treaties that we broken.
- b. The collapse of the Soviet Union: President Reagan aided in helping the Soviet Union to collapse. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union leader started by giving his people the freedom of speech. Later the Iron Curtain collapsed. Then the Berlin Wall was taken down.
- c. Persian Gulf War: Hussein, the leader of Iraq invaded Kuwait for to take over their oil fields. The United Nations told them to leave. They refused. So the United States military carried out "Operation Desert Storm" and defeated Iraq in six weeks.

- d. War on Terrorism in response to September 11, 2001: Osama bin Laden, the leader of the terrorist group, Al-Qa-eda planned an attack on the Twin Towers in New York City and the Pentagon that led to many deaths. President Bush responded by going to war with Iraq.

68. How did these things impact (change) American life?

- a. Computer and Internet

People can spend more time at home.
People can research information at home.
Businesses can exchange information quickly.
Take college course online
Families far away can stay in contact with each other.
People can save time and buy online.
Unhealthy because people don't get enough exercise.
Not everything on the internet is true or good for you.