1. The Bill of Rights did not come from a desire to protect the liberties won in the American Revolution, but rather from a fear of the powers of the new federal government.

Assess the validity of the statement.

2. Although historically represented as distinct parties, the Federalists and the Whigs in fact shared a common political ideology, represented many of the same interest groups, and proposed similar programs and policies.

Assess the validity of this statement.

3. Evaluate the relative importance of the following as factors prompting Americans to rebel in 1776:

   - parliamentary taxation
   - restriction of civil liberties
   - British military measures
   - the legacy of colonial religious and political ideas

4. Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following influenced the development of American society

   - Puritanism during the seventeenth century
   - the Great Awakening during the eighteenth century
   - the Second Great Awakening during the nineteenth century.

5. Evaluate the relative importance of domestic and foreign affairs in shaping American politics in the 1790s.

6. For the period before 1750, analyze the ways in which Britain's policy of salutary neglect influenced the development of American Society as illustrated in the following.

   - legislative assemblies
   - commerce
   - religion

7. Identify THREE of the following and evaluate the impact of each of the THREE on the coming of the American Revolution

   - the Stamp Act Congress
   - the Boston Massacre
   - the First Continental Congress
   - Thomas Paine's Common Sense
Chapter 1, Before 1840

8. Identify THREE of the following and evaluate the relative importance of each of the THREE in the decline of the Federalists and the ascent to power of the Jeffersonian Republicans

- Midnight Judges
- the Alien and Sedition Acts
- the Twelfth Amendment
- the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

9. The change in British imperial policy after the French and Indian War was the critical factor in bringing about the American Revolution. Discuss this change with respect to specific policies or acts of Parliament from 1763 to 1775.

10. To what extent was the form of government established under the Articles of Confederation successful?

11. The election of Thomas Jefferson is sometimes called the "Revolution of 1800." To what extent is this description accurate?

12. The French and Indian War, in its impact on the trans-Appalachian Indian tribes, the colonists, and the British government, proved the catalyst that brought on the American Revolution.

Assess the validity of this statement.

13. Analyze the ways in which THREE of the following helped shape the economy and social structure of the southern colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

- the environment
- the headright system
- indentured servitude
- slavery

14. "The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people. . . . This radical change in the principles, opinions, sentiments, and affections of the people was the real American Revolution." Explain the meaning of this 1818 statement by John Adams and assess its validity.

15. "The bank, Mr. Van Buren, is trying to kill me, but I will kill it." Explain the meaning of this famous 1832 statement of President Andrew Jackson and evaluate Jackson's position with regard to "the bank."

16. Discuss the significance of the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency in 1828.

17. Discuss the United States as it existed under the Articles of Confederation. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Confederation government and how did the Constitution attempt to correct those flaws?
Chapter 1, Before 1840

18. What was the Great Awakening? What impact did it have on the colonies?

19. In the 1600s the major issues of U. S. colonial history revolved around theological issues. In the 1700s, the major issues revolved around political issues. Assess the validity of this statement.


21. "The British colonies were so antagonistic to each other that they were unable to unite to face the attack of common enemies." Assess the validity of this statement.

22. "Before 1763 British mercantilist policy, while restricting colonial economic development, allowed colonial political life to develop unhampered by the mother country." Evaluate this statement.

23. "The colonial wars fought between the British and the French for domination of the North American continent created a sense of national spirit among the British colonies and created the basis for later unity."

Assess the validity of this statement.

24. "As long as the French controlled parts of North America, they accepted the native American population as equal, whereas the British colonists viewed them as hostile." Evaluate this statement.

25. Between 1763 and 1789, the use and control of the frontier regions presented problems to both the British and the Americans. Describe the problems involved in the use and control of the frontier and explain how both the British and the Americans attempted to solve them.

26. After 1763, in the face of recurring crises, the colonists slowly developed a theory of political independence and government. Describe these recurring crises and explain how they led the colonists to develop their theory of political independence and government.

27. The government under the Articles of Confederation has been considered a failure. Describe three actions of the Confederation government and explain how these actions may or may not be considered failures.

28. "The Declaration of Independence issued a call for a democratic government of equal citizens that was rejected by the writers of the Constitution, who created an aristocratic government that benefited only the wealthy few."

Assess the validity of this statement.

29. How was war with England and France avoided in the years 1793-1810?
Chapter 1, Before 1840

30. Why were political parties formed in the new nation and what were the major differences among political parties in the years 1791-1820?

31. What events on the frontier had a major impact on national history in the years 1789-1820?

32. Each of the following individuals expressed strong opinions concerning the policies of the new nation. What opinions were expressed by TWO of the following? Of the TWO, whose opinions had the greatest impact on the new nation?

   George Washington
   Alexander Hamilton
   Thomas Jefferson
   John Marshall

33. How did the Republican party's policy of economic boycott in the years 1807-1812 affect the new nation?

34. Why did the United States not go to war against England in 1794 and against France in 1789-99?

35. In what ways did the emerging sectional conflicts within the United States manifest themselves in the election of Andrew Jackson and in the domestic policies of the nation in the years 1828-1837?

36. To what extent did Jacksonian Democracy reflect social and economic developments in the nation and in what ways did Jacksonian Democracy further such social and economic developments?

37. In what manner did the Jacksonian Revolution mark the establishment of democracy in America whereas the Jeffersonian Revolution merely marked the arrival of a new party in political power?

38. "Events on the frontier between 1763 and 1788 and the development of government policies in response to them were more significant for the development of the United States than the events which took place in the settled areas of the eastern seaboard between 1763 and 1788." Evaluate this statement.

39. "This history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states."

   Evaluate this accusation made against George III in the Declaration of Independence.

40. Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800.

41. Discuss the impact of territorial expansion on national unity between 1800 and 1850.
42. Analyze the extent to which religious freedom existed in the British North American colonies prior to 1700.

43. How did TWO of the following contribute to the reemergence of a two party system in the period 1820 to 1840?

- Major political personalities
- States' rights
- Economic issues

44. Analyze the cultural and economic responses of TWO of the following groups to the Indians of North America before 1750.

- British
- French
- Spanish

45. How did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?

46. The Jacksonian Period (1824-1848) has been celebrated as the era of the "common man." To what extent did the period live up to its characterization? Consider TWO of the following in your response.

- Economic development
- Politics
- Reform movements

47. To what extent did the United States successfully implement a foreign policy based on neutrality between 1790 and 1812?

48. Explain the role of religion in establishing the character of the North American colonies in the 17th and 18th Centuries.

49. Compare the ways in which religion shaped the development of colonial society (to 1740) in TWO of the following regions:

- New England
- Chesapeake
- Middle Atlantic
Chapter 1, Before 1840

50. Analyze the contributions of TWO of the following in helping establish a stable government after the adoption of the Constitution.

John Adams
Thomas Jefferson
George Washington

51. Analyze the impact of the Atlantic trade routes established in the mid 1600s on economic development in the British North American colonies. Consider the period 1650-1750.

52. Evaluate the extent to which the Articles of Confederation were effective in solving the problems that confronted the new nation.

53. Compare the ways in which TWO of the following reflected tensions in colonial society.

Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
Pueblo Revolt (1680)
Salem witchcraft trials (1692)
Stono Rebellion (1739)

54. Although the power of the national government increased during the early republic, this development often faced serious opposition. Compare the motives and effectiveness of those opposed to the growing power of the national government in TWO of the following.

Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798-1799
Hartford Convention, 1814-1815
Nullification Crisis, 1832-1833

55. Analyze the impact of the American Revolution on both slavery and the status of women in the period from 1775-1800.

56. To what extent was the election of 1800 aptly named the "Revolution of 1800?" Respond with reference to TWO of the following areas:

Economics
Foreign policy
Judiciary
Politics

57. Compare and contrast the ways in which economic development affected politics in Massachusetts and Virginia in the period from 1607 to 1750.
Chapter 1, Before 1840

58. "Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America." Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600's.

59. To what extent was the United States Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation?

60. Analyze the differences between the Spanish settlements in the Southwest and the English colonies in New England in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following:
   Politics
   Religion
   Economic development

61. "The United States Constitution of 1787 represented an economic and ideological victory for the traditional American political elite." Assess the validity of that statement for the period 1781 to 1789.

62. How did political and religious dissent shape colonial development in New England and the Chesapeake regions from 1619 to 1740?

63. Historians often consider Thomas Jefferson a "liberal" and Alexander Hamilton a "conservative" during the 1790s. How valid is this assessment of the two men's political philosophies and actions during that era?

64. In what ways and to what extent did the Federalist Party influence American economic development from 1790 to 1825?

65. Evaluate the impact of TWO of the following on economic development in the English colonies from 1607-1750.
   the indentured servant system
   the Navigation Acts
   the Triangular Trade system

66. How did the rise of Jacksonian Democracy promote the formation of a second party system from 1824-1840?

67. To what extent were the causes of the American Revolution economic in nature? Analyze the years 1748 to 1775.
Chapter 1, Before 1840

68. Settlers in the eighteenth-century American backcountry sometimes resorted to violent protest to express their grievances. Analyze the causes and significance of TWO of the following:

   March of the Paxton Boys
   Regulator movement
   Shays' Rebellion
   Whiskey Rebellion

69. In what ways did the Second Great Awakening in the North influence TWO of the following?

   Abolitionism
   Temperance
   The cult of domesticity
   Utopian communities

70. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) altered the relationship between Britain and its North American colonies. Assess this change with regard to TWO of the following in the period between 1763 and 1775.

   Land acquisition
   Politics
   Economics

71. Early encounters between American Indians and European colonists led to a variety of relationships among the different cultures. Analyze how the actions taken by BOTH American Indians and European colonists shaped those relationships in TWO of the following regions. Confine your answer to the 1600s.

   New England
   Chesapeake
   Spanish Southwest
   New York and New France

72. Analyze the reasons for the Anti-Federalists' opposition to ratifying the Constitution.

73. Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.

74. Analyze how the ideas and experiences of the revolutionary era influenced the principles embodied in the Articles of Confederation.
Chapter 2, 1840-1860

1. Although the economic development of the Trans-Mississippi West is popularly associated with hardy individualism, it was in fact largely dependent on the federal government. Assess the validity of this statement with specific reference to western economic activities in the nineteenth century.

2. Compare the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States?

3. In what ways did the early nineteenth-century reform movements for abolition and women's right illustrate both the strengths and weaknesses of democracy in the early American republic?

4. Analyze the ways in which supporters of slavery in the nineteen century used legal, religious, and economic arguments to defend the institution of slavery.

5. Identify THREE of the following and evaluate the relative importance of each of the THREE in contributing to the economic growth of the United States in the period 1815-1860.

   the American System
   the transportation revolution
   the Second Bank of the United States
   the Tariff of 1828

6. Assess the impact of THREE of the following on the status of Native Americans before the Civil War.

   Black Hawk's War
   the Battle of Prophetstown
   the Trail of Tears
   Cherokee Nation v. Georgia

7. Analyze the relative importance of the doctrine of states' rights and slavery as factors that led to the Civil War.

8. Presidential elections are referendums on the political party in power and not on the programs put forward by the challenger. Examine this statement in light of the results of the elections in 1828, 1832, and 1840.

9. Assess the impact of THREE of the following on the decision of the United States to go to war with Mexico.

   Manifest Destiny
   the Rio Grande boundary dispute
   the annexation of Texas
   Slidell's mission
10. Identify THREE of the following and evaluate the relative importance of each of the THREE in promoting the abolition of slavery.

Frederick Douglass
William Lloyd Garrison
Angelina and Sarah Grimke
Harriet Beecher Stowe

11. "Any activity that throws woman into the attitude of a combatant, either for herself or others, lies outside her appropriate sphere." (Catharine Beecher, 1837)

To what extent did women agree with this view in the decades before the Civil War?

12. The sectional compromises of the first half of the nineteenth century were not in fact compromises but rather "sectional sellouts" in which the North gave in to the insistent demands of the slaveholding South.

Assess the validity of this statement.

13. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Examine the significance of this statement by Abraham Lincoln in light of the growing sectionalism in the pre-Civil War United States.


15. How did the problem of slavery in the territories create tensions that contributed to the breakup of the Union in 1860-61?

16. In what ways did the concept of Manifest Destiny affect the foreign and domestic policies of the United states in the years 1840-1850?

17. In what respects did each of the following represent in their expressed opinions and actions the viewpoint of the section of the nation from which he came?

Calhoun
Clay
Webster

18. Describe two problems that were important causes of the Civil War and explain how the Civil War and Reconstruction provided solutions to the problems.

19. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the idea that the North had won the Civil War before it began?
Chapter 2, 1840-1860

20. How do you account for the fact that South Carolina was the leader in the nullification movement over the Tariff of 1828 and in the secessionist movement of 1860?

21. In what ways are the issues that led to the Civil War similar to those that led to the American War for Independence?

22. "American reform movements between 1820 and 1860 reflected both optimistic and pessimistic view of human nature and society." Assess the validity of this statement in reference to reform movements in THREE of the following areas:

- education
- temperance
- women's rights
- Utopian communities
- penal institutions

23. Assess the moral arguments and political actions of those opposed to the spread of slavery in the context of TWO of the following.

- Missouri Compromise
- Mexican War
- Compromise of 1850
- Kansas-Nebraska Act

24. To what extent did reformers in two of the following areas influence society during the early 19th Century?

- education
- abolition
- women's rights
- utopianism

25. Compare and contrast the ways in which the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 resolved issues associated with the expansion of slavery in the West.

26. In what ways did developments in transportation bring about economic and social change in the United States in the period 1820 to 1860?

27. Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861.
Chapter 2, 1840-1860

28. To what extent and in what ways did the roles of women change in American society between 1790 and 1860? Respond with reference to TWO of the following areas:

- Domestic
- Economic
- Political
- Social

29. To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, westerners, and southerners in the period from 1845 to 1855?

30. In what ways and to what extent was industrial development from 1800 to 1860 a factor in the relationship between the northern and the southern states?

31. Evaluate the effectiveness of TWO of the following compromises in resolving the problems they were designed to address.

- Great Compromise
- Missouri Compromise
- Compromise of 1850

32. Explain how the policies and actions of TWO of the following political parties contributed to the coming of the Civil War from 1850 to 1860.

- the Liberty/Free Soil Party
- the American Party
- the Republican Party

33. How effective were the abolitionists' and women's movements in expanding democracy during the nineteenth century?

34. How did the political and ideological forces come together in the 1840s to propel America westward? Analyze the years 1840-1848.

35. Compare the experiences of TWO of the following groups of immigrants during the period 1830 to 1860.

- English
- Irish
- German
36. Analyze the impact of the market revolution (1815-1860) on the economies of TWO of the following regions.

   The Northeast
   The Midwest
   The South

37. Use TWO of the following categories to analyze the ways in which African Americans created a distinctive culture in slavery.

   Family
   Music
   Oral traditions
   Religions

38. Analyze the political, economic, and religious tensions between immigrant Roman Catholics and native-born Protestants in the United States from the 1830s through the 1850s.

39. Analyze the social, political, and economic forces of the 1840s and early 1850s that led to the emergence of the Republican Party.
Chapter 3, 1860-1900

1. From the 1840s through the 1890s, women's activities in the intellectual, social, economic, and political spheres effectively challenged traditional attitudes about women's place in society.

Assess the validity of this statement.

2. Compare the debates that took place over American expansionism in the 1840s with those that took place in the 1890s, analyzing the similarities and differences in the debates of the two eras.

3. Discuss the political, economic, and social reforms introduced in the South between 1864 and 1877. To what extent did these reforms survive the Compromise of 1877?

4. Compare and contrast the attitudes of THREE of the following toward the wealth that was created in the United States during the late nineteenth century.

   Andrew Carnegie
   Eugene V. Debs
   Horatio Alger
   Booker T. Washington
   Ida M. Tarbell

5. Analyze the reasons for the emergence of the Populist movement in the late nineteenth century.

6. Assess the impact of THREE of the following on Chinese immigration to the United States between 1850 and 1900.

   the transcontinental railroad
   the Burlingame Treaty
   coolie labor
   the Workingmen's party of California

7. The immigrant arriving in the United States in the late nineteenth century expecting to find the "Golden Land" was often disillusioned by what he or she actually found. Describe the living and working conditions of a typical immigrant family in the 1890s that contributed to this disillusionment.

8. Analyze the relative importance of antitrust laws and government regulation in controlling big business during the Progressive Era.

9. "Once the United States committed itself to economic expansion, it could not avoid engaging in imperialism."

Assess the validity of this statement.
10. The Populist party platform in 1892 stated, "The interests of rural and civic (urban) labor are the same; their enemies are identical." Given the political and economic conditions of the 1890s, to what extent was this true?

11. "The Civil War had started to preserve the Union, but for the majority in the North it had become a war to create a more perfect Union."

Assess the validity of this statement.

12. After its startling successes of the late 1880s and early 1890s, why did the Populist Party quickly fade into oblivion after 1896?

13. The Spanish-American War was the result of shrewd maneuvering on the part of a number of Washington imperialists, such as Theodore Roosevelt, who pressured the weak and vacillating McKinley into war in order to gain a colonial empire in the Caribbean and the Western Pacific.

Evaluate this statement.

14. The Civil War was doubly tragic because it was completely unnecessary. Slavery had been ended in other nations by the stroke of a pen, and so it could have been in the United States.

Assess the validity of this statement.

15. "With the end of Reconstruction, we in the South can now return to our normal lives." Examine the significance of this statement for both whites and blacks in the post-Reconstruction American South.

16. "The taste of empire is in the mouths of the people!" Assess the validity of this statement made at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War.

17. During the Civil War, the federal government increased its power. Give at least five examples of the central government expanding its power in the North during the Civil War.

18. Compare the work of the Progressives at the local and state levels.

19. In the late 1800s, the United States embarked on a new wave of expansionism during which it acquired overseas territories. Explain the reasons for this new wave of expansionism.

20. How did the "old Immigration" of the 1840s and 1850s differ from the "New Immigration" that began in the 1880s?

21. Who were the muckrakers? Why were they important to Progressivism?
22. During Radical Reconstruction, the state legislatures in the South passed many desirable reforms making state governments more responsive to the people. What were these reforms?

23. "Both the Jacksonian Democrats during 1824-1840 and the Populists during 1890-1896 attacked and sought to rule out special privilege in American life. The Jacksonian Democrats attained power and succeeded; the Populists failed." Assess the validity of this view.

24. "The nation (United States) whose Constitution is so perfect that no man suggests change and whose fundamental laws as they stand are satisfactory to all...The nation in which the right of the minority, the right of property and...of free labor are most secure."

In what ways is this statement an accurate summary of the situation in the United States at the end of the 19th century? To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement?

25. "The closing of the frontier in 1890 had a profound effect on the social and economic development of the United States in the succeeding twenty years." Evaluate this statement.

26. Describe three social and/or political problems that were present in the South in the Reconstruction period and explain what solutions to three problems were offered by the Populists and/or Progressives.

27. "I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races."

How can this 1858 statement of Abraham Lincoln be reconciled with his 1862 Emancipation Proclamation?

28. "Although the economic growth of the United States between 1860 and 1900 has been attributed to a governmental policy of laissez-faire, it was in fact encouraged and sustained by direct governmental intervention.

Assess the validity of this statement.

29. Analyze the economic consequences of the Civil War with respect to any TWO of the following in the United States between 1865 and 1880.

- agriculture
- labor
- industrialization
- transportation
30. Analyze the impact of any TWO of the following on the American industrial worker between 1865 and 1900.

- Government actions
- Immigration
- Labor unions
- Technological changes

31. How were the lives of the Plains Indians in the second half of the nineteenth century affected by technological developments and government actions?

32. Although advocates of the Social Gospel and Social Darwinists held similar beliefs regarding the "new immigrants," their political, social, and economic policies were distinctly different. Assess the validity of this statement by assessing both the similarities of their beliefs, and the differences in their actions.

33. How did the effects of industrialization change the American standard of living, its class structure, and its class distinctions from 1860 to 1900?

34. Because of industrialization the lives of most Americans underwent a fundamental transformation. Assess the validity of this statement in relation to TWO of the following for the period 1875-1900.

- the family unit
- in consumer behavior
- in leisure-time activities
- American class structure

35. Analyze to what extent TWO of the following promoted the Gilded Age industrial revolution.

- availability of resources
- technical innovation
- new business management techniques
- government policy

36. To what extent did the federal government apply the theory of laissez-faire to each of the following?

- the railroads
- trusts
- farmers
- labor unions
Chapter 3, 1860-1900

37. How effective was government regulation of big business during the period 1875-1900? Address your answer to TWO of the following:

- garment industry
- railroads
- steel and oil industries
- communications

38. How did the growth in size and diversity of late-19th century cities cause alarm over the loss of traditional values regarding community life and social stability?

39. It was innovations in communications and transportation, more than innovations in business and industry, that changed the daily life of the working American. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

40. Describe rural-urban migration patterns in the late nineteenth century. Who was most likely to migrate from rural areas to towns and cities and why?

41. Organized labor failed to establish itself as a viable force in Gilded Age America, not because it faced hostile combinations and an unsympathetic government, but because it ran counter to the doctrine of "rugged individualism." Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

42. Organized labor failed to solve the critical social and economic issues of the American worker. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

43. Analyze how late 19th century industrialization affected the working conditions and status of THREE of the following groups of workers.

- craftsmen
- women
- African-Americans
- Southern-Eastern European immigrants
- farmers

44. The rise of third parties throughout the Gilded Age was evidence that the two major parties failed to address the critical problems of the day. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

45. Evaluate the federal government's effort to deal with the Panic of 1893 and its subsequent depression.

46. The election of 1896 is often identified as a turning point in American politics. Assess the validity of this statement.
Chapter 3, 1860-1900

47. Despite traditional historical interpretation, the quid quo pro relationship between machine politics and the new immigrants of the Gilded Age proved to be as beneficial to the immigrant as it was to the politicians. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

48. America's declaration of war against Spain in 1898 was more a result of agitation by special interest groups than it was an instrument of national policy. Assess the validity of this statement in light of TWO of the following.

   business interests
   expansionist ideals
   yellow journalism
   advocates of the Monroe Doctrine

49. From the American point of view, because there were few negative consequences from the Spanish-American War, John Hay was correct in calling it "a splendid little war." Assess the validity of this statement.

50. Popular culture of the Gilded Age was vexed with class distinction, ethnic and racial division. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1875-1900.

51. How and why did transportation developments spark economic growth during the period from 1860 to 1900 in the United States?

52. In what ways did manufacturers and industrial workers use organization to advance their interests during the late 19th Century?

53. Identify and analyze the factors that changed the American city in the second half of the nineteenth century.

54. Evaluate the impact of the Civil War on political and economic developments in TWO of the following regions. Focus your answer on the period between 1865 and 1900.

   The South
   The North
   The West

55. Analyze the ways in which farmers and industrial workers responded to industrialization in the Gilded Age (1865-1900).
56. Explain why and how the role of the federal government changed as a result of the Civil War with respect to TWO of the following during the period 1861-1877.

Race relations
Economic development
Westward expansion

57. For whom and to what extent was the American West a land of opportunity from 1865 to 1890?

58. To what extent was war an effective tool of American diplomacy during the nineteenth century? Consider TWO of the following conflicts in your answer:

War of 1812
Mexican-American War
Spanish-American War

59. How did Congress and the Supreme Court help the South "win the peace" after the Civil War? Consider the years 1870-1900.

60. Analyze how TWO of the following promoted U.S. expansion overseas in the 1890s.

the writings of Alfred Thayer Mahan
the Depression of 1893
the closing of the frontier

61. Evaluate the role that TWO of the following played in the settlement of the West from 1865 to 1890.

the transcontinental railroad
United States Indian policy
Agricultural technology

62. Analyze the extent to which the Spanish-American War was a turning point in American foreign policy.
Chapter 4, 1900-1940

1. Analyze the ways in which state and federal legislation and judicial decisions, including those of the Supreme Court, affected the efforts of any TWO of the following groups to improve their position in society between 1880 and 1920.

African Americans
farmers
workers

2. Identify THREE of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.

Agricultural Adjustment Act
Securities and Exchange Commission
Wagner National Labor Relations Act
Social Security Act

3. Assess the relative influence of THREE of the following in the American decision to declare war on Germany in 1917

German naval policy
American economic interests
Woodrow Wilson's idealism
Allied propaganda
America's claim to world power

4. The New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt represented a radical change in the relationship between government and society.

Assess the validity of this statement

5. Analyze the ways in which THREE of the following indicated the tension between conservative and liberal views in American society during the 1920s.

the Red Scare
Prohibition
the Scopes trial
flappers

6. American foreign policy is usually described as isolationist from the end of World War 1 to the outbreak of World War 2. Discuss the evidence that supports this position.

7. Compare and contrast immigration to the United States in the period from 1800 to 1860 and from 1880 to 1924.
Chapter 4, 1900-1940

8. African-Americans and women have both traveled a long road toward civil equality. Examine the similarities and differences in the way in which each group received the right to vote.

9. In January 1917, President Wilson called for "peace without victory." In April 1917, he stated, "The world must be made safe for democracy." Explain the differences between these two positions. Which was reflected in the Fourteen Points?

10. Analyze the relative importance of Sinclair Lewis and F. Scott Fitzgerald in defining American culture during the 1920s.

11. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal represented a radical departure from previous American traditions in government and political economy.

   Evaluate this statement.

12. Compare and contrast the fundamental differences between Herbert Hoover's and Franklin Roosevelt's approach to the Great Depression. Summarize the effectiveness of each approach.

13. Describe the relationship between the United States and Europe at the turn of this century in terms of their attitudes toward and involvement with each other. Given this relationship, explain the U. S. entry into World War I.

14. "The business of government IS business!" Explain the significance of this statement in terms of United States government policies in the 1920s and the long-term impact of those policies.

15. During the presidential election in 1920, he Republican candidate, Warren G. Harding, called for a "return to normalcy" after the activism of the Progressive era. How did Harding and his successor, Calvin Coolidge, respond to the public clamor for a "return to normalcy"?

16. During the First New Deal, Franklin Roosevelt tried to provide for "Relief, Recovery, and Reform." What did he do to try to accomplish this?

17. What were the immediate and long-range problems in the nation's economy and world trade that led to the Depression?

18. The American people experienced periods of revolutionary change brought about by political action in the years 1783-1789 and 1890-1914. Describe two political changes in each time period and show how these changes were revolutionary.
Chapter 4, 1900-1940

19. Under Jacksonian Democracy it seemed in the public interest to separate banking and government; under Wilson's Progressivism it seemed in the public interest to join them." Compare the economic philosophies behind each view and explain the conditions that brought about the change from one to the other.

20. "In understanding the nature of a reform movement it is as important to know what it seeks to preserve as to know what it seeks to change." Compare the Populist and Progressive Reform movements of the late 19th and early 20th centuries in light of this statement.

21. In the period 1793-1812 the United States was a small nation pushed around by the big powers; in the period 1895-1911 the United States was a big power who pushed around small nations." Compare the foreign policy of the United States in these two time periods to test the validity of this generalization.

22. Defend the position that European culture fascinated Americans in the period 1789-1801 and in the period between World Wars 1 and 2.

23. "War has united Americans more closely than any other activity." Discuss this statement and test its validity by references to American history during the years 1812-1824 and 1912-1924.

24. "The social changes of the Jacksonian Period were greater and more profound than the social changes of the post-World War 1 period."

Assess the validity of this statement.

25. Defend the proposition that "the proposals of the Populists as to how to handle the economic conditions of the early 1890s were not enacted but these proposals provided the framework for the New Deal's response to the economic conditions of the early 1930s.

26. Why did socialism fail to become a major force in American politics between 1900 and 1940 despite widespread dissatisfaction with the social and economic order and significant support for radical movements during that period?

27. To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920s and 1930s?

28. In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920s as the Roaring Twenties?

29. The experience of the "new immigrant" in the late nineteenth century was little different from the experience of preceding groups of immigrants to the United States. Assess the validity of this statement for the period of 1875-1910.
30. Immigrants often saw America as a land of opportunity. What was the reality of the opportunity for most immigrants during the last two decades of the 19th century? Address your answer to each of the following groups?

- German
- Irish
- Chinese
- Southern and Eastern Europeans

31. "For most Americans the Horatio Alger dream of 'rags to riches' was more a reality of rags to respectability." Assess the validity of this statement for THREE of the following groups for the period 1885-1915.

- Italian-Americans
- African-Americans
- Irish-Americans
- German-Americans
- Chinese-Americans

32. The concept of the "service city" was a result of gradual pragmatic adjustments brought on by the phenomenal growth of American cities and was not the deliberate fulfillment of Progressive ideals. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1890-1920.

33. The Progressive Movement's ideals and legislation insured the survival of organized labor in America. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1890-1920.

34. American expansion was primarily more concerned with economic opportunities than with spreading Christian and democratic ideals. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1885-1910.

35. To what extent did government intervention succeed in fulfilling the Progressive Movement's ideals? Confine your answer to TWO of the following terms for the period 1900-1919.

- business and combinations
- immigrant ghettos
- farmers' complaints
- city-beautiful movement
Chapter 4, 1900-1940

36. Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive social-welfare organizations to urban problems. Address your answer to TWO of the following for the period 1875-1920.

   Young Men's Christian Association
   Salvation Army
   Society of the Institutional Church League
   Hull House

37. It was the ideals and techniques of the Progressive Movement that allowed the Wilson Administration to effectively manage America’s war-time effort. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1917-1919.

38. Although President Wilson called for American neutrality with the outbreak of war in Europe, his personal ideals and administrative policies ultimately insured American involvement in the first World War. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1914-1917.

39. To what extent and in what ways did the federal government's intervention into the American economy during the First World War supersede its Constitutional grant of power?

40. To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?

41. Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900 to 1930.

42. How did two of the following New Deal initiatives attempt to resolve the economic crisis of the Great Depression?

   Agricultural Adjustment Administration
   Works Progress Administration
   Tennessee Valley Authority

43. How successful were the programs of the New Deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression? Assess with respect to TWO of the following:

   Relief
   Recovery
   Reform

44. Compare and contrast the programs and policies designed by reformers of the Progressive era to those designed by reformers of the New Deal period. Confine your answer to programs and policies that addressed the needs of those living in poverty.
Chapter 4, 1900-1940

45. Analyze the primary causes of the population shift from a rural to an urban environment in the United States between 1875 and 1925.

46. How successful were progressive reforms during the period 1890 to 1915 with respect to TWO of the following:
   - Industrial conditions
   - Urban life
   - Politics

47. Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920's. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following:
   - Regulation of business
   - Labor
   - Immigrants

48. How did TWO of the following help shape American national culture in the 1920's?
   - Advertising
   - Entertainment
   - Mass production

49. Compare and contrast the roles of TWO of the following leaders in combating the Jim Crow system between 1890 to 1925:
   - Booker T. Washington
   - W. E. B. Du Bois
   - Marcus Garvey

50. To what extent did the economic programs of the Square Deal/New Freedom and New Deal promote social justice in America?

51. Assess the validity of this statement: From 1920 to 1941, America pursued a policy of isolationism toward the world.

52. To what extent did the role of the federal government change under President Theodore Roosevelt in regard to TWO of the following:
   - Labor
   - Trusts
   - Conservation
   - World affairs
53. Explain how TWO of the following individuals responded to the economic and social problems created by industrialization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

   Jane Addams
   Andrew Carnegie
   Samuel Gompers
   Upton Sinclair

54. Analyze the ways in which the federal government sought support on the home front for the war effort during the First World War.

55. Following Reconstruction, many southern leaders promoted the idea of a "New South." To what extent was this "New South" a reality by the time of the First World War? In your answer be sure to address TWO of the following.

   Economic development
   Politics
   Race relations

56. Choose TWO of the following organizations and explain their strategies for advancing the interests of workers. To what extent were these organizations successful in achieving their objectives? Confine your answer to the period from 1875 to 1925.

   Knights of Labor
   American Federation of Labor
   Socialist Party of America
   Industrial Workers of the World
1. Although the 1960s are usually considered the decade of greatest achievement for Black civil rights, the 1940s and 1950s were periods of equally important gains.

Assess the validity of this statement.

2. In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Cite specific programs and policies in support of your arguments.

3. In 1945 Winston Churchill said that the United States stood at the summit of the world. Discuss the developments in the thirty years following Churchill's speech which called the global preeminence of the United States into question.

4. Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the three has affected the status of women in American society since 1940.

- changing economic conditions
- the rebirth of an organized women's movement
- advanced in reproductive technology
- the persistence of traditional definitions of women's roles

5. To what extent did the decade of the 1950s deserve its reputation as an age of political, social, and cultural conformity.

6. Analyze the ways in which THREE of the following supported the United States policy of containment in the post-World War 2 era

- the Truman Doctrine
- the Marshall Plan
- the Berlin airlift
- NATO

7. Describe the major decisions made at the wartime conferences between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. To what extent were these decisions responsible for the Cold War?

8. Analyze the relative importance of Supreme Court decisions and congressional action during the 1950s and 1960s in bringing about significant change in the civil rights of African-Americans.

9. How lasting was the effect of World War 2 on women in American society?
10. Identify THREE of the following and evaluate the relative importance of each of the THREE in promoting the growth of the conservation movement.

   the Sierra Club
   the Newlands Reclamation Act
   the Hetch Hetchy controversy
   the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy

11. Identify THREE of the following and analyze to what extent each of the THREE accurately reflected the accomplishments with which they were associated.

   the Return to Normalcy
   the Fair Deal
   the New Frontier
   the Great Society

12. "After the death of Franklin Roosevelt and the end of the Second World War, the United States deliberately abandoned the wartime policy of collaboration and, exhilarated by the possession of the atomic bomb, undertook a course of aggression of its own designed to expel all Russian influence from Eastern Europe...[leaving] Moscow no alternative but to take measures in defense of its own borders. The result was the Cold War."

   Assess the validity of this statement.

13. Analyze the appeal of Dwight D. Eisenhower to voters in the 1950s.

14. Why did the Grand Alliance between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain break down with the collapse of Germany and Japan in 1945?

15. Describe the events leading up to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 and explain its significance to the relationship between the U. S. and Russia, as well as its impact on John F. Kennedy's presidency and Nikita Khrushchev's leadership of the Soviet Union.

16. "The black American in the South during the Reconstruction period was treated better socially and politically than at any other time until the civil rights legislation of the 1960s."

   Assess the validity of this generalization.

17. Defend the position that Franklin D. Roosevelt as the greatest president in the history of the United States.
18. "Republicans have been the party of Big Business and the depression; the Democrats have been the party of the Little Man and of war." State whether you agree or disagree with this statement and defend your position with reference to World Wars 1 and 2, the Panic of 1893, and the Great Depression.

19. "The Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution in the years before the election of Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 made it difficult for the federal government to legislate social policy and changes at the national level, yet from that time until the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 the situation was reversed."

Assess the validity of this quotation.

20. "Almost all the defects inherent in democratic institutions are brought to light in the conduct of foreign affairs."

Evaluate this statement from Democracy in America by Alexis de Tocqueville (1835), and compare the conduct of U. S. foreign affairs from 1961 to 1963 with its conduct from 1931 to 1941.

21. How do you account for the fact that in the Populist era both state legislation and federal Supreme Court decisions went against the civil rights of minorities, whereas in the period 1954-1974, both national legislation and federal Supreme Court decisions have supported the civil rights of all Americans?

22. Describe three economic reform measures passed as part of the New Deal Program of the 1930s and explain their importance to the economic growth of the post-World War 2 period.

23. Compare the efforts for international cooperation and peace in the twenty years after World War 1 with those efforts for international cooperation and peace pursued in the twenty years after World War 2. Why do you believe the latter were more successful in preventing a world war?

24. "Americans have learned that divisive military activity weakens the social life of a democratic society and precipitates moral and ethical decline."

Assess the validity of the quotation by referring to both the Civil War and the Vietnam War and to both post-war periods.

25. Since the Civil War, to what extent have changes in the political control of the federal government been in response to domestic economic crises?

26. "Writers both of fiction and nonfiction often have a profound influence on the course of history." Compare the "profound influence" of one work of fiction and one work of nonfiction on the course of American history.

27. How do you account for the recurring cycles of reform movements in the United States?
28. "American history reveals that government by the majority can be divisive and that the views of the minority must be considered in executing policy." Assess the validity of this statement for the periods 1793-1812 and 1953-1974.

29. How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War?

30. "1968 was a turning point for the United States." To what extent is this an accurate assessment? In your answer, discuss TWO of the following:

   - National politics
   - Vietnam War
   - Civil Rights


32. Discuss, with respect to TWO of the following, the view that the 1960s represented a period of profound cultural change.

   - Education
   - Gender roles
   - Music
   - Race relations

33. Assess the significance of the social, political, and diplomatic events which made 1968 a watershed year in modern American history.


35. How did the African American Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s address the failures of Reconstruction?

36. Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following shaped American politics after the Second World War.

   - Anticommunism in the 1940s and 1950s
   - The women's liberation movement in the 1960s
   - The "silent majority" in the 1970s
Chapter 5, 1941-present

37. Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920s and the 1950s with respect to TWO of the following:

race relations
role of women
consumerism


39. Analyze the successes and failures of the United States Cold War policy of containment as it developed in TWO of the following regions of the world during the period 1945 to 1975.

East and Southeast Asia
Europe
Latin America
Middle East

40. "Between 1960 and 1975, there was great progress in the struggle for political and social equality." Assess the validity of this statement with respect to TWO of the following groups during that period.

African Americans
Asian Americans
Latinos
Native Americans
Women

41. Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following contributed to the changes in women's lives in the United States in the mid-twentieth century.

Wars
Literature and/or popular culture
Medical and/or technological advances

42. Describe the patterns of immigration in TWO of the periods listed below. Compare and contrast the responses of Americans to immigrants in these periods.

1820 to 1860
1880 to 1924
1965 to 2000
43. Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following transformed American society in the 1960's and 1970's.

   The Civil Rights movement
   The antiwar movement
   The women's movement

44. While the United States appeared to be dominated by consensus and conformity in the 1950's, some Americans reacted against the status quo. Analyze the critiques of the United States society made by TWO of the following.

   Youth
   Civil Rights Activists
   Intellectuals

45. America's greatest presidents transformed and strengthened the relationship between the government and the people. Evaluate this statement by analyzing the presidencies of TWO of the following:

   Thomas Jefferson
   Abraham Lincoln
   Franklin Roosevelt

46. To what extent did the struggle between liberals and conservatives from 1940 to 1980 reflect the presidential legacy of Franklin Roosevelt?

47. Evaluate the contributions of TWO of the following individuals in the crusade for civil rights between 1945 and 1970.

   Harry Truman
   Martin Luther King, Jr.
   Lyndon B. Johnson
   Malcolm X

48. Compare and contrast the containment policies of ONE of the following pairs of presidents from 1945 to 1974.

   Harry Truman & Dwight Eisenhower
   Dwight Eisenhower & John Kennedy
   Lyndon Johnson & Richard Nixon
Chapter 5, 1941-present

49. Evaluate the impact of TWO of the following individuals in changing social and cultural relationships in America from 1955 to 1965.

   Rosa Parks
   Elvis Presley
   Betty Friedan

50. Analyze the extent to which the religious activism in the Reagan-Bush era could be characterized as a "third Great Awakening."

51. "Post-Vietnam America is much more a 'salad bowl' than a 'melting pot when it comes to its multi-ethnic diversity." Analyze the extent to which this statement is accurate.

52. "Landslide presidential victories do not ensure continued political effectiveness or legislative success." Assess the validity of this statement by comparing TWO of the following presidential administrations.

   Franklin Roosevelt (1936)
   Lyndon Johnson (1964)
   Richard Nixon (1972)

53. Presidential elections between 1928 and 1948 revealed major shifts in political party loyalties. Analyze both the reasons for these changes and their consequences during this period.

54. Analyze the extent to which the 1920s and 1950s were similar in TWO of the following areas.

   Impact of technology
   Intolerant attitudes
   Literary developments

55. Analyze the home-front experiences of TWO of the following groups during the Second World War.

   African-Americans
   Japanese Americans
   Jewish Americans
   Mexican Americans
Chapter 5, 1941-present

56. Explain the origins of TWO of the following third parties and evaluate their impact on United States politics and national policies.

   The People's Party (Populists), 1892
   The Progressive Party (Bull Moose Party), 1912
   The States' Rights Party (Dixiecrats), 1948
   The American Independent Party, 1968

57. Analyze the ways in which the events and trends of the 1970s diminished the nation's economic power and international influence, and challenged Americans' confidence in both.