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The American Pageant Study Guide

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STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter One, "New World Beginnings"

People, Places, and Concepts

Christian Crusaders  Marco Polo  Christopher Columbus
Treaty of Tordesillas  Ferdinand Magellan  Vasco Nunez Balboa
Juan Ponce de Leon  Francisco Coronado  Hernando de Soto
Hernando Cortes  Francisco Pizarro  conquistadores
"Black Legend"  mestizos  Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Sir Walter Raleigh  joint-stock company  Protestant Reformation
freebooters  Francis Drake  Spanish Armada
Virginia Company  Jamestown  Captain John Smith
House of Burgesses  London Company  Cavaliers
Roundheads  Oliver Cromwell  Nathaniel Bacon
Lord Baltimore  James Oglethorpe  John Wesley

Questions

1. Identify some of the factors that contributed to the discovery of America.

2. What role did Portuguese navigators and, later, Spanish explorers play in opening up new lands to European commerce? Who were the leading explorers?

3. How did the American Indians live at the time of the voyages of Columbus? How did they earn their livings? Govern themselves?

4. Discuss the first attempts at English colonization of America. Who led these efforts? Why did they fail? Why did colonization eventually succeed?

5. What role did freebooting and national rivalry play in the settlement of America?

6. Discuss the successes and failures of the Virginia colony and the later role played by the cavaliers. What caused the Bacon Rebellion?

7. Compare the two Carolinas. How did they differ? How was Georgia settled?

8. What characteristics did the plantation colonies share?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Two, "Completing the Thirteen Colonies"

People, Places, and Concepts

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>William Penn</td>
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Questions

1. What role was played by the theology of John Calvin in the growth of Puritanism in the Church of England? What were the two main groups of these reformers?

2. Who were the Pilgrims and what led them to America? What events marked the early years of their colony at Plymouth?

3. What led to the "Great Puritan Migration" of 1629-1640? What was the basis of government in the Bay Colony? How was religious orthodoxy maintained or enforced?

4. How did Rhode Island differ from its neighbors in religion and politics? How did Puritanism spread through New England?

5. Describe the first attempt at an American union? What happened to this confederation? What took its place in 1686? Why did Charles II grant charters to Connecticut and Rhode Island?

6. What influences helped mold the character of the Puritan fathers? What was the effect of the Half-Way Covenant?

7. What role was played by the Dutch and Swedes in the settlement of the middle colonies?

8. Characterize the nature of the "Holy Experiment" of William Penn. How did Quaker political and social practices differ from those of New England?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Three, "The Duel for North America"

People, Places, and Terms

Edict of Nantes  Huguenots  Louis XIV
Iroquois  Samuel de Champlain  Jesuit missionaries
King William's War  War of Spanish Succession  War of Austrian Succession
Acadia  Seven Years' War  William Pitt
Albany Congress  Louisburgh  Proclamation of 1763
Pontiac  Fort Necessity  Plains of Abraham

Questions

1. Why was France a latecomer—like Great Britain—in the colonization of America? When did France emerge as the leading power?

2. Describe the characteristics of the French colonies. How were they governed? Did they prosper? What was their source of income?

3. Why were the English and French colonies at peace until 1689? What changed?

4. What events especially characterized the reign of each English monarch from William III to George III? Describe the four world wars—both their European and American counterparts—that preceded the War for Independence. What were the relative advantages and disadvantages of the English and French colonies from an economic and military standpoint?

5. What event sparked the Seven Years' War? What theaters were involved in the fighting? Where was the scene of the greatest action?

6. Why did Benjamin Franklin's plan for a colonial union, which he offered during the Albany Congress, fail?

7. Who gained (or lost) what through the peace settlement at Paris in 1763?

8. What were some of the causes of the friction between Britain and the American colonies? Identify several of the factors that contributed to intercolonial disunity.
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Three, "American Life in the Seventeenth Century"

People, Places, and Concepts

yeoman farmers  indentured servants  freedmen
headright system  Nathaniel Bacon  slave codes
Gullah  ringshout  First Families of Virginia (FFV)
proprietors  meetinghouse  jeremiads
Halfway Covenant  codfish  Leisler's Rebellion

Questions

1. What made life so unhealthy for the early Chesapeake settlers? How did the tobacco planters manage to attract laborers to harvest the fields?

2. What political issues and social conditions lay at the base of Bacon's Rebellion? How did Gov. Berkeley respond to this major uprising? Were any of the slave revolts comparable in size?

3. What were some of the provisions of the slave codes? What is the origin of Gullah? Identify some African words that have been adopted into English.

4. Discuss the social structure of colonial Virginia, identifying the various ranks?

5. What made life in New England so much healthier? Were the land and climate more favorable? How were life expectancy and the birthrate affected?

6. Why was New England society more orderly? How did civilization spread? What was one of the political effects of Congregational church government?

7. What circumstances led to the Halfway Covenant and the opening of communion and church membership to the unconverted? What led to the Salem witchcraft trials?

8. If "New England's impact on the rest of the nation has been incalculable," what are some of the more obvious effects? Were the early Americans fairly prosperous?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Four, "Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution"

People, Places, and Terms

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<td>John Peter Zenger</td>
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Questions

1. Why did the American colonies grow so rapidly and prosper? What national and racial groups contributed to the melting pot?

2. Who was involved in the slave trade? What problems resulted from the practice of slavery? How did tobacco and rice plantations differ?

3. Where were social and economic divisions most pronounced? What groups belonged to the social elite?

4. Identify the primary occupations in colonial America. Why did foreign markets become so important to American merchants?

5. What role did roads and taverns play in linking the colonies?

6. What was the Great Awakening? How did it unify as well as divide?

7. What were the church establishments? Which churches were most prevalent in which areas?

8. What was the state of education in the colonies? Art? Literature? Science?

9. What role was played by the press in preparing the people for independence?

10. How did the colonial governments operate? What were some of the specific variations in political practice?

11. What were some of the sources of amusement among the colonists?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Five, "The Road to Revolution"

People, Places, and Terms

Board of Trade  Privy Council  mercantilism
Navigation Laws of 1650  paper money  depreciation
"royal veto"  John Hancock  George Grenville
Sugar Act of 1764  Quartering Act of 1765  Stamp Act of 1765
admiralty courts  "virtual representation"  Stamp Act Congress of 1765
Declaratory Act  Charles Townshend  non-importation agreements
Townshend Acts  Boston Massacre  Crispus Attucks
King George III  Lord North  committees of correspondence
Samuel Adams  East India Company  "Intolerable Acts"
Quebec Act  Boston Port Act  First Continental Congress, 1774
The Association  Minute Men  Lexington and Concord
William Pitt  Whigs and Tories  Baron von Steuben
Marquis de Lafayette  Loyalists  Boston Tea Party

Questions

1. What was the nature of mercantilism? How were the American colonies to benefit Great Britain? What problems were created by restrictions on trade?

2. Why were the Sugar and Stamp Acts passed? How were they justified by the British? How were they resisted by the Americans? Why were the admiralty courts hated?

3. Why did the colonists object to the Townshend tea tax? What did they do about it? What events led to the Boston Tea Party?

4. How did the committees of correspondence get started? What were some other examples of intercolonial cooperation?

5. What were the "Intolerable Acts"? How did the Quebec Act further stir up trouble?

6. Why was the Continental Congress of 1774 called? What did it accomplish? When did war finally break out?

7. What were the relative American and British strengths and weaknesses at the beginning of the War for Independence? What problems did the Americans face?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Six, "America Secedes from the Empire"

People, Places, and Terms

Bunker Hill  Hessian  Second Continental Congress, 1775
Ethan Allen  Benedict Arnold  Ticonderoga and Crown Point
Falmouth and Norfolk  Richard Montgomery  Thomas Paine's Common Sense
Richard Henry Lee  Thomas Jefferson  Declaration of Independence
Loyalists  Patrick Henry  Battle of Long Island
William Howe  General Burgoyne  Brandywine Creek and Germantown
Valley Forge  Saratoga  King Louis XVI
Armed Neutrality  Comte de Rochambeau  Charleston
Nathanael Greene  George Rogers Clark  John Paul Jones
Yorktown  General Cornwallis  Admiral de Grasse
John Jay  Treaty of Paris  French Alliance of 1778

Questions

1. What were the leadership qualities of George Washington that made him an excellent choice to lead the continental army?

2. What events led to a final break with Britain? What were the early fortunes of the Americans?

3. How did the writings of Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson help consolidate the resistance? Who bore the brunt of criticism in each case?

4. What factions emerge among the colonists as a result of the war? What happened to the Loyalists?

5. What were the turning points of the war? Why did the French become involved? What were the terms of the treaty of alliance of 1778? How did the war affect the balance of power in Europe?

6. What led to the American victory at Yorktown? Was a separate peace concluded by the Americans? What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Seven, "The Confederation and the Constitution"

People, Places, and Terms

disestablishment  inflation  Articles of Confederation
Land Ordinance of 1785  townships  Northwest Ordinance of 1787
Lord Sheffield  Natchez  Dey of Algiers
requisition system  duties  Shay's Rebellion
Annapolis  James Madison  Alexander Hamilton
the large-state plan  the small-state plan  Great Compromise
Electoral College  three-fifths compromise  Federalists
Anti-federalists  states'-rights  The Federalist

Questions

1. Identify some of the common features of the first state constitutions. What had changed from the earlier colonial charters?

2. How did the practices of religion, social relations, and education change?

3. Identify some of the changes in economic practice. Why was the "whole economic and social atmosphere" unhealthy?

4. What were some of the characteristics of the American government under the Articles of Confederation? What were its strengths? Weaknesses? Parallels with the later Constitution of 1787?

5. How did Congress deal with the public domain during this period? How did it solve the "seemingly insoluble problem of empire?"

6. How did the American states fare in relation to other countries, both politically and economically?

7. What were some of the causes of the internal disorders that beset the union?

8. Why was the Constitutional Convention of 1787 called? Who were some of its leaders and opponents?

9. What were some of the specific compromises that went into the drafting of the Constitution? What were some of the "safeguards" or checks and balances that limited the powers of the central government? How did the Constitution differ from the Articles?

10. How was the proposed Constitution received by Congress? By the states? By various political factions? How did the ratification process fare?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Eight, "Launching the New Ship of State"

People, Places, and Terms

Cabinet    Wall Street    Bill of Rights
funding at par    "assumption"    tariff
excise taxes    national debt    Bank of the United States
strict constructionism    loose constructionism    Whiskey Rebellion
Democratic-Republicans    universal education    federal district

Questions

1. What was the character of the first Washington Administration? Who served in his Cabinet?

2. How did Alexander Hamilton reform the economic practices of the new national government? Why did he believe that a national debt was a "national blessing"? What deals did he make to get his program adopted?

3. Why was there so much resistance against a national bank? Was the Bank of the United States a success?

4. What caused the Whiskey Rebellion? What resulted?

5. What differences generated strong ideological conflict between the Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republican? Who supported each of the contending factions?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Nine, "Federalists and Foreign Friction"

People, Places, and Terms

French Revolution  Neutrality Proclamation  Citizen Genet
impressment  John Jay  Pinckney Treaty of 1795
Farewell Address  Talleyrand  Napoleon Bonaparte
Alien laws  Sedition Act  Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
compact theory  nullification  Aaron Burr

Questions

1. How did the French Revolution divide the American people after 1792? How was George Washington's Neutrality Proclamation regarded by the Federalists? By the Jeffersonians? What role in this controversy was played by Citizen Genet?

2. How did the Washington Administration respond to British provocations? How well was Jay's Treaty received by the public? What did it accomplish?

3. What advice did Washington leave the people in his Farewell Address? What was the state of the union at the time of his departure from office?

4. How well received was John Adams as President? How did he respond to the insulting "XYZ Affair"? Why were Adams and Hamilton at odds with each other? What did the Convention of 1800 accomplish?

5. What were the purpose and effects of the Alien and Sedition Laws? The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? What was the compact theory? What was its long term effect?

6. Why was the Election of 1800 a major turning point? How was the deadlock in the electoral vote resolved?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Ten, "The Triumph of Jeffersonian Democracy"

People, Places, and Terms

Democratic-Republicans  naturalization law  excise tax
Albert Gallatin  Judiciary Act of 1801  John Marshall
Marbury v. Madison  Samuel Chase  corsairs
mosquito fleet  Toussaint L'Ouverture  Louisiana Purchase
Robert A. Livingston  Meriwether Lewis  William Clark
Zebulon M. Pike  Battle of Trafalgar  Orders in Council
Embargo Act of 1807  Non-Intercourse Act  Battle of Austerlitz

Questions

1. How did Thomas Jefferson live up to his principles? Where was he inconsistent? How did his policies resemble or differ from those of the Federalists?

2. How did the Jeffersonians deal with the problem of the "midnight judges"? What action was taken by William Marbury? How did Chief Justice John Marshall resolve the case and snatch victory from the jaws of judicial defeat? What was the result of the indictment of Justice Samuel Chase?

3. How did Jefferson respond to the "Barbary Coast" pirates or corsairs? How effective was his "mosquito fleet"?

4. What factors led to the purchase of the Louisiana territory in 1803? What worried the Federalists about the Louisiana Purchase? Why did the purchase prove to be a landmark in American foreign policy? What were some of the political intrigues that clouded this period?

5. How was America's resolve to remain neutral tested by the British? Who was hurt by the Embargo Act of 1807? How did New England ultimately benefit?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Eleven, "James Madison and the Second War for Independence"

People, Places, and Terms

Macon's Bill No. 2  War Hawks  Henry Clay
Tecumseh  The Prophet  William Henry Harrison
Tippecanoe  War of 1812  Oliver Hazard Perry
Thomas Macdonough  Fort McHenry  Andrew Jackson
Battle of New Orleans  John Quincy Adams  Duke of Wellington
Treaty of Ghent  Hartford Convention  "Blue Light" Federalists
Waterloo  Rush-Bagot disarmament agreement

Questions

1. How was James Madison duped by Napoleon? How did the War Hawks add fuel to the fire? What did they hope to accomplish?

2. Why did the Federalists oppose the War of 1812? How well was America prepared for war? How did America throw away its opportunity to win Canada? How successfully was it waged on land? On the water?

3. How was peace secured? What did Britain demand? What were the terms of peace under the Treaty of Ghent? Why did the war end in a draw?

4. What action did the Federalists of New England take against "Mr. Madison's War?" Why did they fail?

5. How were long-term relations between Britain, Canada, and the United States affected by the war?
Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twelve, "The Post-War Upsurge of Nationalism, 1815-1824"

**People, Places, and Terms**

- State banks
- Depreciated banknotes
- Second Bank of the United States
- Tariff of 1816
- John C. Calhoun
- Daniel Webster
- Bonus Bill
- Erie Canal
- James Monroe
- "Era of Good Feelings"
- Panic of 1819
- Land Act of 1820
- "Ohio fever"
- Cumberland Road
- Tallmadge amendment
- Missouri Compromise
- McCulloch v. Maryland
- "Loose construction"
- Cohens v. Virginia
- Gibbons v. Ogden
- Dartmouth College v. Woodward
- Fletcher v. Peck
- Treaty of 1818
- Florida Purchase Treaty
- George Canning
- Monroe Doctrine
- Russo-American Treaty

**Questions**

1. What were some of the signs of heightened nationalism following the War of 1812? How did Congress respond to the British practice of "dumping" their surpluses in America? Who were the major leaders in the battle over tariffs and what were their views?

2. Identify some of the political controversies associated with the Bank of the United States during this period. What were some of the major concerns of western politicians? What policies favored western interests?

3. How did the slavery issue heighten sectional conflicts in 1819 and 1820? What did each side give up in the Missouri Compromise?

4. Identify some of the ways by which the Marshall Court promoted nationalism at the expense of states' rights. Cite specific cases.

5. How did the Monroe Administration deal diplomatically with England and Spain over boundaries and territories?

6. What circumstances led to the statement of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823? What were its provisions? What were some of its consequences in foreign affairs?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirteen, "The Rise of Jacksonian Democracy"

People, Places, and Terms

New Democracy  congressional caucus  "Corrupt Bargain"
John Quincy Adams  political spoilsmen  Panama Congress of 1826
Simón Bolívar  Tariff of 1828  "The South Carolina Exposition"
rotation in office  Samuel Swartwout  Martin Van Buren
Daniel Webster  Robert Hayne  Peggy Eaton

Questions

1. What was meant by such slogans as "King Numbers" and "King Caucus"?

2. What was the "Corrupt Bargain"? Was it a fair description of the election of 1824?

3. How effectively did John Quincy Adams serve as President? In foreign affairs?

4. What caused the furor over the "Tariff of Abominations"? How did John C. Calhoun respond to the tariff?

5. How was the campaign of 1828 conducted? What was the "Revolution of 1828"? Describe the character of Andrew Jackson and his Administration.

6. What problems did Jackson have with the Spoils System? With his Cabinet?

7. What was the nature of the Webster-Hayne debate? What side did Jackson take in the growing sectional controversies?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Fourteen, "Jacksonian Democracy at Flood Tide"

People, Places, and Terms

Tariff of 1832 nullification Tariff of 1833
Nicholas Biddle "wildcat banks" national nominating conventions
party platform Specie Circular Trail of Tears
Indian Territory Black Hawk Osceola
Alphonse Pageot "G. T. T." David Crockett
Alamo Goliad Samuel Houston
Democrats Whigs Panic of 1837
Independent Treasury Bill ("Divorce Bill") "pet banks"

Questions

1. Why did nullification become an issue in South Carolina in 1832? How was a constitutional crisis avoided? Who won the confrontation?

2. Why did Jackson decide to kill the Bank of the United States? What steps did he take to crush it? How had the Bank been used for political purposes? What caused "Biddle's Panic"?

3. What were some of the new features of the 1832 presidential campaign?

4. How did the Jackson Administration deal with the Indians? With foreign affairs?

5. What led to the Texas War of Independence? How did Jackson handle the Texas issue?

6. What were the origins of the Democrats and the Whigs that became the political rivals in the 1836 election? What were the successes and failures of the Jackson Administration?

7. What problems did Martin Van Buren inherit when he took office as President? How did he propose to deal with the widespread bank failures?

8. Illustrate the authors' conclusion that "the blatant buncombe and silly slogans" of the 1840 campaign "set an unfortunate example for future campaigns."
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Fifteen, "Manifest Destiny in the Forties"

People, Places, and Terms

The Caroline raid  Lord Ashburton  James K. Polk
John Tyler  Halifax-Quebec route  Lone Star Republic
Hudson’s Bay Company  Oregon Trail  49th parallel
Manifest Destiny  Zachary Taylor  Santa Anna
Stephen Kearny  John C. Fremont  California Bear Flag Republic
Buena Vista  Winfield Scott  Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

Questions

1. What did President Tyler do that lost his support from the Whig Party? What event almost precipitated another war with England? How were tensions over Canadian boundary disputes resolved?

2. What were some of the foreign intrigues that beset the Lone Star Republic during its brief period of independence? What were the partisan political maneuvers that led to the annexation of Texas?

3. How did American territorial ambitions figure in the campaign of 1844? What was James Polk’s four-point program?

4. What events triggered the Mexican War? Why was it unpopular among many Americans? How was the war won militarily by the Americans? What were the provisions of the peace treaty?

5. What was the significance of the Wilmot Proviso?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Sixteen, "Shaping the National Economy, 1790-1860"

People, Places, and Terms

Industrial Revolution  Samuel Slater  Eli Whitney
Cotton gin  interchangeable parts  Elias Howe
Isaac Singer  sewing machine  General Incorporation Law
Samuel F. B. Morse  telegraph  "spindle cities"
Commonwealth v. Hunt  John Deere  steel plow
Cyrus McCormick  Lancaster Pike  Conestoga wagons
Stagecoaches  Robert Fulton  steamboat
DeWitt Clinton  Erie Canal  Baltimore and Ohio Company
John Jacob Astor  Black Ball Line  Cyrus Field
Clipper ships  iron tramp steamers  Pony Express

Questions

1. What inventions revolutionized the textile industry and led to the development of factories, child labor, population shifts, and changing business and labor practices?

2. Identify other inventions and developments that aided communications and commerce. What difficulties did workers face in trying to secure improved working conditions?

3. What inventions aided the growth of cash-crop agriculture?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Seventeen, "Creating an American Character, 1790-1860"

People, Places, and Terms

NINA Ancient Order of Hibernians and the "Molly Maguires"

"Forty-Eighters" Kindergarten nativists

"Know-Nothing" party Unitarianism Second Great Awakening

Francis Asbury Peter Cartwright Burned-Over District

Millerites Joseph Smith Brigham Young

Phineas T. Barnum Grand Tour Horace Mann

Noah Webster William H. McGuffey University of Virginia

Emma Willard Mary Lyon lyceum lecture associations

cult of domesticity cylindrical press Horace Greeley

Questions

1. What are some ways the restlessness and ruggedness of the American pioneers is evident? How did the early cities deal with overrapid urbanization?

2. Why did the Irish and Germans immigrate in the 1840-1860 period? How did they adjust to American life and what changes did they bring to it? How did "native" Americans respond to the influx of foreigners?

3. Identify some of the characteristics of frontier religion and its camp meetings? What accounts for the fragmentation of religious sects? What were some of the sects that emerged? What impact did slavery have on some of the larger denominations?

4. What were some of the amusements of this period?

5. Identify some of the developments that took place within American education. What were some of the cultural outlets?

6. How did the family and the place of women in society change?

7. What was the state of journalism?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Eighteen, "The Ferment of Reform and Culture, 1790-1860"

People, Places, and Things

Nathaniel Bowditch  Benjamin Silliman  Louis Agassiz
Asa Gray  John J. Audubon  patent medicines
anesthetics  penitentiaries  Dorothea Dix
American Peace Society  T. S. Arthur  American Temperance Society
Neal S. Dow  Lucretia Mott  Elizabeth Cady Stanton
Susan B. Anthony  Lucy Stone  Amelia Bloomer
Seneca Falls  Sylvester Graham  Robert Owen
Brook Farm  Oneida Colony  Shakers
Monticello  Gilbert Stuart  Hudson River School
Stephen Foster  Knickerbocker Group  Washington Irving
James Fenimore Cooper  William Cullen Bryant  Transcendentalists
Ralph Waldo Emerson  Henry David Thoreau  Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Walt Whitman  John Greenleaf Whittier  William Gilmore Simms
Edgar Allan Poe  Nathaniel Hawthorne  Herman Melville
George Bancroft  William H. Prescott  Francis Parkman

Questions

1. Identify some of the scientific and technical developments by early Americans.

2. Identify several of the humanitarian reform movements of the period. Who were some of the prominent women's rights leaders and for what were they famous?

3. Identify several of the utopian socialist and religious communistic experiments.

4. What was the state of the arts and music during this period?

5. Who were the leading figures in the development of American literature? What role was played by the Transcendentalist movement?

6. Who were some of the New Englanders who established the writing of American history?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Nineteen, "The South and the Slavery Controversy"

People, Places, and Terms

land butchery scientific agriculture Edmund Ruffin
free blacks Frederick Douglass Republic of Liberia
Nat Turner Theodore Weld William Lloyd Garrison
Wendell Phillips David Walker Sojourner Truth
Broadcloth Mob Elijah P. Lovejoy free-soilers
gag resolution John Quincy Adams Theodore Parker

Questions

1. What factors helped make cotton "king?" What were some of the social effects of the "planter aristocracy" in terms of class structure, education, custom, and economic structure?

2. How widespread was slaveowning among Southern families? Into what groups were non-slaveowning whites divided? What was the situation of free blacks?

3. Why did slavery gradually die out in the North but revive in the South? How were slaves treated? Did slavery brutalize life generally?

4. Who were some of the leading abolitionists? What approach was advocated by William Lloyd Garrison? Why were abolitionists so often unpopular in the North? How did the South respond to abolitionism? Why was it choked off in the South after 1830?

5. What circumstances tended to polarize the debate over slavery, making a peaceful solution all but impossible? What were the fruits of the resulting extremism?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty, "Renewing the Sectional Struggle, 1848-1854"

People, Places, and Terms

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<td>Lewis Cass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free-Soil Party</td>
<td>vigilante justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Tubman</td>
<td>Stephen A. Douglas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Seward</td>
<td>&quot;higher law&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>Fugitive Slave Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winfield Scott</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
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<td>Matthew C. Perry</td>
<td>filibustering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gadsden Purchase</td>
<td>Kansas-Nebraska Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis Cass</td>
<td>Zachary Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Undergraduate Railroad</td>
<td>&quot;fire-eaters&quot;</td>
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<td>Millard Fillmore</td>
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<td>Franklin Pierce</td>
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<td>Clayton-Bulwer Treaty</td>
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<td>Ostend Manifesto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Republican Party</td>
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</table>

Questions

1. What was meant by Lewis Cass's doctrine of popular sovereignty? What was the Free-Soil Party and its role in the 1848 election?

2. How did California upset the equation in regard to the sectional balance? Did the Underground Railroad pose a serious economic threat to slavery in the South?

3. Who were the leading actors in the Compromise of 1850? What role was played by each? Was there serious resistance to the compromise? Who profited most from it? What was the effect of the Fugitive Slave Law?

4. How did the election of 1852 affect the two-party system of its day? How was foreign policy conducted during the Pierce Administration? Why did the Administration back away from war with Spain? What was the primary purpose of the Gadsden Purchase? Was that purpose accomplished?

5. What did Stephen Douglas hope to gain through the Kansas-Nebraska Bill? Why was it unpopular among many Northerners as well as Southerners? What effect did it have on the earlier compromises? On sectional relations? On the rise of the Republican Party?
Study Questions

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-One, "Drifting Toward Disunion, 1854-1861"

People, Places, and Terms

Harriet Beecher Stowe  Hinton R. Helper  New England Emigrant Aid Company
"Beecher's Bibles"  border ruffians  Shawnee Mission and Topeka
Lawrence  Potawatomi Creek  Lecompton Constitution
James Buchanan  Charles Sumner  Preston S. Brooks
John C. Frémont  Know-Nothing Party  Dred Scott case
Roger B. Taney  homesteads  Abraham Lincoln
John Brown  Harpers Ferry  John C. Breckinridge
Lincoln-Douglas debate  John Bell  Constitutional Union Party
"lame duck" interlude  Crittenden amendments  Confederate States of America

Questions

1. What literary salvos helped ignite antislavery passions? What events brought tensions in Kansas to the breaking point?

2. What is meant by the expression "bleeding Kansas?" What role was played by John Brown of Osawatomie? What was the Lecompton Constitution? What role was played by Stephen Douglas in defeating it? Describe the effect of the caning of Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks.

3. How did the newly formed American or Know-Nothing Party affect the 1856 election? What was its purpose?

4. What was the Dred Scott decision of 1857 and its significance for the growing sectional split? How did the Panic of 1857 help the Republicans?

5. How did Abraham Lincoln step onto the national political stage? Why was the Lincoln-Douglas debate a strategic victory for Lincoln and a loss for Douglas?

6. How did Harper Ferry exacerbate North-South tensions? What led to the Democratic split that helped the Republicans in 1860? Why did Lincoln's election lead almost immediately to the secession of several Southern states? What were some of the underlying grievances and misunderstandings that led to secession?
**STUDY QUESTIONS**

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Two, "The War for Southern Independence"

**People, Places, and Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>balance of power</td>
<td>Salmon P. Chase</td>
<td>Edwin M. Stanton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Sumter</td>
<td>martial law</td>
<td>Thomas J. (&quot;Stonewall&quot;) Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E. Lee</td>
<td>Ulysses Simpson Grant</td>
<td>Border States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Davis</td>
<td>blockade-running</td>
<td>Merrimack and Monitor</td>
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<td>George B. McClellan</td>
<td>Bull Run</td>
<td>Antietam Creek</td>
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<td>Emancipation Proclamation</td>
<td>David G. Farragut</td>
<td>Vicksburg</td>
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<td>William Tecumseh Sherman</td>
<td>A. E. Burnside</td>
<td>Joseph Hooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George G. Meade</td>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td>Appomattox</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Questions**

1. What were some of the serious problems confronting Lincoln when he took office? What was the attitude of the European powers? Of his Cabinet officers? Why did the firing on Fort Sumter work to the advantage of the Union? How did Lincoln deal with the Border States?

2. Why were the European powers favorably disposed toward the Confederacy? What was the attitude of English and French workers?

3. Which side boasted the greater military leadership at the beginning of the war? What factors contributed to the defeat of the South despite many favorable chances? What advantages were enjoyed by the North?

4. Why did King Cotton fail to provide a sufficient incentive to draw the European powers directly into the war?

5. How did Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln differ as leaders? What was the general plan of Northern attack? How was it carried out despite the frequent replacement of commanding generals in the Union Army?

6. What did the Emancipation Proclamation accomplish and fail to accomplish? What attitude toward the conduct of war was demonstrated by Sherman and Grant?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Three, "Behind the Lines: North and South"

People, Places, and Terms

Napoleon III Maximilian Trent affair
the Alabama Charles Francis Adams Laird rams
conscription bounty brokers substitute brokers
bounty jumpers Morrill Tariff Act National Banking System
Homestead Act of 1862 Copperheads Clement L. Vallandigham
Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War Andrew Johnson
George McClellan Union Party War Democrats

Questions

1. What actions did the British and French take with regard to the War Between the States? What considerations prevented them from exploiting the situation? How were some of the rough spots smoothed over?

2. How did Northerners and Southerners react to conscription? What financial steps were taken by the North to support the war effort? By the South? Why did the North prosper? Why did the South decline?

3. List some of the ways the Lincoln Administration violated the Constitution.

4. How were Copperhead Democrats treated? Why did the Democratic Party suffer defeat in 1864?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Five, "The Ordeal of Reconstruction"

People, Places, and Terms

Conventions of Freedmen  the "Lost Cause"  Freedmen's Bureau
Black Codes  chain gangs  sharecroppers
peonage  10-percent plan  Radical Republicans
state "suicide"  "conquered provinces"  Thaddeus Stevens
Civil Rights Bill  14th Amendment  Military Reconstruction Act of 1867
15th Amendment  Ex parte Milligan (1866)  scalawags and carpetbaggers
Redeemers  Ku Klux Klan  Force Acts
Ben Wade  Tenure of Office Act  Edwin M. Stanton

Questions

1. What was the economic condition of the South following the war? What problems did the freedmen face? How did the dispossessed planter aristocrats react to their changed circumstances? What was the purpose and effect of the Black Codes?

2. Why did Andrew Johnson meet with such difficulties as President? What happened to Lincoln's 10-percent plan?

3. Why were the Radical Republicans so unforgiving? What was their plan for Reconstruction? How did Johnson play into their hands? What was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment?

4. How was the Reconstruction finally imposed? Did Congress violate the Constitution? How did the Southern legislatures operate during this period? What were the Redeemer governments? How were blacks kept from voting?

5. Why was President Johnson impeached? Why did the charges against him fail?

6. Why was Alaska purchased? What was the legacy of the Reconstruction?
Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Six, "Politics in the Gilded Age, 1869-1889"

Identification

Ohio idea Ulysses Simpson Grant Black Friday
Tweed Ring Credit Mobilier Whiskey Ring
Horace Greeley Liberal Republicans greenbacks
contraction Greenback Labor Party Roscoe Conkling
James G. Blaine Rutherford B. Hayes Samuel J. Tilden
Compromise of 1877 Civil Rights Act of 1875 James A. Garfield
Charles J. Guiteau Chester Alan Arthur Pendleton Act of 1883
Grover Cleveland laissez-faire Benjamin Harrison

Questions

1. What circumstances lay behind the "Ohio idea"? What are some examples of the waste, speculation, and corruption that characterized the period of the Grant Administration? Did the Liberal Republican movement have an impact even in defeat?

2. What were the issues in the battle over money that accompanied the Panic of 1873? Which groups generally favored "cheap money"? What actions did Congress take to resolve the problem?

3. What areas and groups represented the base of support for the two major parties? How was the spoils (patronage) system used during this period? How was the deadlock over the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 resolved? Why was Reconstruction officially ended following that election? What labor problems did Hayes face?

4. Why was Garfield elected and why was he assassinated soon after taking office? How did the civil service reform come about? What role did the desire for political reform play in the 1884 election? What sort of man was Grover Cleveland and what did he accomplish during his first term of office? How did he deal with the civil service and military pension issues?

5. What was the prime issue in the 1888 election? Why were the Presidents of this period, with the possible exception of Cleveland, known as "the forgettable Presidents"?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Seven, "Industry Comes of Age, 1865-1900"

Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidies</th>
<th>Union Pacific Railroad</th>
<th>The Big Four</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Great Northern</td>
<td>James J. Hill</td>
<td>Cornelius Vanderbilt</td>
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<td>Jay Gould</td>
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<td>Interstate Commerce Commission</td>
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<td>Alexander Graham Bell</td>
<td>Thomas A. Edison</td>
<td>Andrew Carnegie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Rockefeller</td>
<td>J. Pierpont Morgan</td>
<td>interlocking directorates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bessemer process</td>
<td>United States Steel</td>
<td>Standard Oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Graham Sumner</td>
<td>Russell Corwell</td>
<td>Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890</td>
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<td>Sharecroppers</td>
<td>American Tobacco Company</td>
<td>yellow dog contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knights of Labor</td>
<td>Terence Powderly</td>
<td>American Federation of Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haymarket Square</td>
<td>Samuel Gompers</td>
<td>closed shop</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Questions

1. What actions did Congress take to encourage transcontinental railroad construction? What major railroad lines were built during and after the Civil War? What were some of the important technological developments that aided railroads? How did railroads reshape the social and economic landscape? How was their power abused?

2. What steps were taken by the states and later by Congress to correct abuses? How did the Supreme Court rule in the Wabash case? What was the I. C. C.?

3. Identify a few of the important inventors and inventions that were developed between 1860 and 1890. How was the trust used to favor business consolidation? What are interlocking directorates?

4. Identify the major industries that grew alongside the railroads. Who were the major "captains of industry"—also known as "robber barons"—who dominated their respective industries: steel, oil, banking?

5. What was the "gospel of wealth"? How did Congress and the Justice Department attempt to regulate the trusts? What was the economic impact of this new industrial revolution?

6. What problems did workingmen face as the character of the job market changed with the emergence of giant corporations? What tactics were used by employers to discourage the organization of unions? Identify the major labor unions that were organized after the Civil War. Why did the May Day strikes in 1886 represent a turning point in the labor movement?

7. Why was the American Federation of Labor successful? What tactics did it use to win concessions from employers?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Eight, "America Moves to the City, 1865-1900."

Identification

the New Immigration  nativism  American Protective Association
Brooklyn Bridge  Charles Darwin  Walter Rauschenbusch
Social Gospel  Salvation Army  Christian Science
normal schools  Chautauqua movement  Booker T. Washington
George Washington Carver  W. E. B. DuBois  land-grant colleges
private philanthropy  Johns Hopkins University  elective system
Thomas A. Edison  pragmatism  Joseph Pulitzer
William Randolph Hearst  Associated Press  Henry George
Fabian socialism  Edward Bellamy  Lew Wallace
Horatio Alger  Emily Dickinson  Sidney Lanier
Mark Twain  Jack London  Victoria Woodhull
Anthony Comstock  Susan B. Anthony  Women's Christian Temperance League
National Prohibition party  American Red Cross  George Eastman
James Whistler  P. T. Barnum  Buffalo Bill Cody

Questions

1. What national groups were associated with the New Immigration? What forms did the nativist reaction take? What role did organized labor and Congress play in resisting or regulating immigration? What were some of the effects of rapid urbanization?

2. How did Charles Darwin's theory of evolution affect religion? What led to the growing split between Modernism (also known as Liberalism) and Fundamentalism? What was the Social Gospel? Identify some of the new religious organizations.

3. What were some of the trends in education, including black education? In higher education? In reading and journalism? Identify some of the reformers and political movements of this period.

4. Identify the prominent poets, writers, social reformers, artists, and entertainers of this period. How did the feminist and temperance movements fare?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Twenty-Nine, "The Great West and the Agricultural Revolution, 1865-"

Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sitting Bull</th>
<th>George Armstrong Custer</th>
<th>Chief Joseph</th>
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<tr>
<td>Geronimo</td>
<td>Battle of Wounded Knee</td>
<td>Dawes Act</td>
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<td>Fifty-Niners</td>
<td>Comstock Lode</td>
<td>Long Drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Act</td>
<td>John S. Pillsbury</td>
<td>sooners and boomers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery Ward</td>
<td>combine</td>
<td>National Grange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farmers' Alliances</td>
<td>People's Party (Populists) cooperatives</td>
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Questions

1. How were the Plains Indians dealt with as settlers moved westward following the Civil War? What led to the Sioux War of 1876-? What were some of the factors that led to the defeat and resettlement of the Indians?

2. Where did the Fifty-Niners go to reap their fortunes—or go bust? How did cattle raising fare and why did the great herds eventually disappear? What factors contributed to the success of agriculture in the Great American Desert? What kind of role did the frontier play in American life?

3. What innovations transformed farming? How did economic changes hurt family farming? What actions did farmers take to protect their interests?

4. What factors gave rise to the Populist crusade?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty, "The Revolt of the Debtor, 1889-1900"

Identification

Thomas B. Reed
Sherman Anti-Trust Act
gerrymander
William Jennings Bryan
McKinley Tariff
William McKinley

Pension Act of 1890
graduated income tax
Homestead strike
Jacob S. Coxey
William Hope Harvey
Cross of Gold speech

Sherman Silver Purchase Act
Jim Crow laws
Panic of 1893
Eugene V. Debs
Marcus Alonzo Hanna
Gold Standard Act

Questions

1. What changes did "Czar" Reed bring about in order to consolidate Republican power in Congress? What actions did the Harrison Administration take with regard to military pensions, corporations, money, and tariffs?

2. What changes did the Populists urge in their 1892 platform? What was the decisive issue in the presidential campaign? What effect did a series of strikes have on the campaign? What happened when Southern blacks supported the Populists?

3. What new problems faced the second Cleveland Administration? How did it respond to the shrinking gold reserve, unemployment, and labor agitation? How did it try to deal with the deficit? What happened to the income tax?

4. Who were the main figures in the 1896 campaign and what was their position on the money issue? How did conservative Democrats react to the nomination of the silverite Bryan? How did Mark Hanna's campaign methods help McKinley?

5. What policies did the "standpat" McKinley Administration adopt? How was the money issue handled?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-One, "The Path of Empire"

Identification

James G. Blaine  Pan American Conference  Richard S. Olney
Alfred Thayer Mahan  Pearl Harbor  Queen Liliuokalani
General Weyler  William Randolph Hearst  Joseph Pulitzer
Teller Amendment  George Dewey  Emilio Aguinaldo
Leonard Wood  Theodore Roosevelt  Rough Riders
Anti-Imperialist League  Platt Amendment  Guantánamo

Questions

1. What factors led America away from its traditional "isolationist" policy? How did Secretary of State Blaine handle such diplomatic issues as seal poaching, the lynching of Italians, and the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana?

2. Who were some of the famous journalists associated with the "yellow press" of the 1890s? What role did the press later play in the Spanish-American War? Why was Alfred Thayer Mahan so influential? How was Hawaii brought within the American economic and political orbit?

3. What events led to the outbreak of war with Spain? Who opposed entry into the war? Why? Why did the McKinley Administration finally declare war? How did it tie its own hands?

4. How did the Americans defeat the Spanish fleet in the Philippines? Why was final victory delayed for so long? Why was war in Cuba more difficult? What were the terms of the final settlement of the war?

5. Who were some of the famous Americans that joined the Anti-Imperialist League? What problems resulted from the acquisition of territory in the Pacific and the Caribbean? What were some of the long-range effects?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Two, "America on the World Stage, 1899-1909"

Identification

William Howard Taft  Emilio Aguinaldo  John Hay
Open Door  Boxers  Theodore Roosevelt
stewardship theory  Panama Canal  George Washington Goethals
William C. Gorgas  Ciprian Castro  Roosevelt corollary
Russo-Japanese War  Gentlemen's Agreement  Great White Fleet

Questions

1. What difficulties faced the American forces and the Philippine Commission at the end of the Spanish-American War? How did the McKinley Administration handle the imperialistic power grabs that threatened American commercial interests in China? What caused the Boxer Rebellion and what were its results?

2. How did Roosevelt get onto the Republican ticket with McKinley in 1900? (Teaser: Who was McKinley’s first Vice President and what happened to him?) What were the issues in the McKinley-Bryan rematch? How did Roosevelt become President? What sort of person was Roosevelt? What was his style of leadership?

3. Why was Panama preferred to Nicaragua as the canal site? How did Roosevelt deal with Colombia’s objections? How was Colombia later appeased? Why did the Americans succeed where the French had earlier failed in building the canal? What was the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine? How was it applied?

4. How was the Canada-Alaska boundary dispute settled? In what way did American intervention into a dispute regarding Morocco represent a new departure from traditional diplomacy? How did Roosevelt mediate the Russo-Japanese conflict? How were the Japanese appeased over racial discrimination on the West Coast? What did the sending of the Great White Fleet accomplish?
Chapter Thirty-Three, "Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt"

Identification

"Strengthen the State"  Henry Demarest Lloyd  Thorstein Veblen
Lincoln Steffens  Jacob Riis  Theodore Dreiser
Ida Tarbell  Thomas Lawson  Ray Stannard Baker
initiative  referendum  recall
Australian secret ballot  17th Amendment  commission system
city manager system  Robert M. La Follette  Hiram W. Johnson
Charles Evans Hughes  Triangle Shirtwaist Company  Frances E. Willard
Elkins Act  Northern Securities Company  Hepburn Act
Upton Sinclair  Meat Inspection Act  Gifford Pinchot
Newlands Act  skid road  Alton B. Parker
Aldrich-Vreeland Act  Federal Reserve Act  Eugene V. Debs
Payne-Aldrich Bill  New Nationalism  Victor L. Berger

Questions

1. What were some of the ideas that gave rise to the Progressive movement? Who were some of its spokesmen? Identify several of the muckrakers and the "causes" they took up? Identify some of the political innovations supported by Progressives in national, state, and the conservation and reclamation of natural resources.

2. Characterize Roosevelt's handling of labor issues, railroads, trusts, consumer protection, and the conservation and reclamation of natural resources.

3. What were the issues in the campaign of 1904? What led to the Panic of 1907? Characterize the campaign of 1908 between Taft and Bryan.

4. How did Taft compare with Roosevelt in character and style? How successful was he in foreign affairs? How did he deal with trusts? What difficulties did Taft encounter in regard to tariff revision? Why did the tariff revision and the Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel hurt Taft politically? What led to his split with Roosevelt?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Three, "William Howard Taft and the Progressive Revolt"

Identification

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<td>George W. Norris</td>
<td>Mann-Elkins Act</td>
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<td>Standard Oil Company</td>
<td>American Tobacco Company</td>
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<td>Thomas Woodrow Wilson</td>
<td>Bull Moose</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Freedom</td>
<td>parcel post</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Questions

1. How did Taft compare with Roosevelt in character and style? What difficulties did Taft encounter in regard to tariff revision? What led to the insurgency among Midwestern senators? Why did the tariff revision and the Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel hurt Taft politically?

2. What changes did the Republican insurgents bring about in Congress and how did the insurgency affect the party? Which side did Roosevelt take? How did Taft deal with monopolies? How successful was he in foreign affairs? What led to his split with Roosevelt?

3. What was the background and character of Woodrow Wilson? How did his brand of Progressivism differ from that of Roosevelt? How did Wilson win the 1912 election? What were the achievements of the Taft Administration?
Identification

Thomas Woodrow Wilson  Bull Moose  Herbert Croly
New Freedom  parcel post  16th Amendment
William Jennings Bryan  National Monetary Commission  "Colonel" House
Underwood-Simmons Tariff  Louis D. Brandeis  Federal Reserve System
Federal Trade Commission  holding companies  Clayton Anti-Trust Act
Federal Farm Loan Act  La Follette Seaman's Act  Adamson Act
Workingmen's Compensation Act  Panama Canal Tolls Act
Victoriano Huerta  Francisco Villa  John J. Pershing

Questions

1. What was the background and character of Woodrow Wilson? How did his brand of Progressivism differ from that of Roosevelt? How did Wilson win the 1912 election?

2. What were Wilson's strengths and weaknesses as a political leader? What role did Bryan and House play in the new administration? How did Wilson handle the tariff issue and what were the results? What changes did he support in the banking and currency system? How did he try to promote freedom from monopoly?

3. What steps did the Congress take to provide relief to farmers and workers? How did Wilson attempt to change the character and direction of American foreign policy? How did Wilson actually respond to uprisings in the Caribbean? How did he deal with China and the Philippines? How did he attempt to soothe the Japanese?

4. Why did Wilson support military intervention in Mexico? Was it successful? What incident sparked the outbreak of the war in Europe? What countries lined up in the two armed camps that confronted each other? What position did Wilson take toward the war?

5. What role did Wall Street play in the war effort? How did Britain attempt to cut off German supplies? How did the Germans respond? Why was the Lusitania sunk? What was the American response? What were the issues during the 1916 Presidential campaign?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Five, "The Road to World War I"

Identification

Central Powers
"hyphenated" Americans
British blockade
U-boats
Charles Evans Hughes
Allied Powers
Edith Cavell
Dr. Heinrich Albert
Lusitania
Zimmermann note
Herbert Hoover
munitions trade
doctrine of continuous voyage
National Defense Act
war resolution

Questions

1. What incident sparked the outbreak of the war in Europe? What countries were lined up in the two armed camps that confronted each other? What position did Wilson take toward the war? Who were the "hyphenated"-Americans? How effective was the Allied propaganda campaign against Germany?

2. Who were the "merchants of death?" What role did Wall Street play in the war effort? How did Britain attempt to cut off German supplies? How did the Germans respond? Why was the Lusitania sunk? What was the American response? What were the results of the preparedness campaign?

3. What were the issues during the 1916 Presidential campaign? How did Wilson attempt to mediate a peaceful settlement of the war? What was the nature of Germany's U-boat announcement in January, 1917? What was contained in the Zimmermann note?

4. Why did America finally enter the war in April of 1917? Was there any opposition within Congress? What was America's share of the responsibility?
Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Five, "The War to End War, 1917-1918"

Identification

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Zimmermann note</th>
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<td>convoy system</td>
<td>Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies)</td>
<td>Fuel Administration</td>
<td>Bernard Baruch</td>
<td>self-determination</td>
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<td>Emergency Fleet Corporation</td>
<td>War Industries Board</td>
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<td>James M. Cox</td>
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<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt</td>
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<td>Security Treaty</td>
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Questions

1. How did Wilson attempt to mediate a peaceful settlement of the war? How did Wilson respond to Germany's submarine (U-boat) announcement of January, 1917? What was contained in the Zimmermann note? Why did America finally enter the war in April of 1917? Was there any opposition within Congress?

2. What were the idealistic war aims proclaimed by Wilson? Identify some of the Fourteen Points. How was money raised for the war effort? How was a war fever created through a propaganda campaign? What were some of the results of the hate hysteria that was directed against the Germans? How were the Espionage and Sedition Acts used to suppress dissent?

3. How did America mobilize for the war? What new government agencies were created and for what purposes? What were some of the ways that the saving time, food, etc., were encouraged?

4. How did the Administration quickly raise an army? How did the Americans help turn the German offensive in the spring of 1918? What were the final terms of the Armistice?

5. How did Wilson alienate the Republicans? What concessions did Wilson force upon the other victors at the Big Four conference? How was the French demand for a Rhineland buffer state turned aside? What were the Italian and Japanese demands?

6. Did the Treaty of Versailles honor Wilson's Fourteen Points? What were its strengths and weaknesses? How did Wilson again seek to go over the heads of his opponents in the Senate to win ratification? What happened as a result of his tour of the country in September, 1919? What did he do about the Lodge reservations? Why was the Treaty defeated?

7. What happened to the treaty as a result of the 1920 campaign? What did the election results mean for the League? What were some of the consequences of America's nonparticipation in the peace treaty and its enforcement mechanism?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Seventy, "Making and Unmaking the Peace"

Identification

October Appeal  Henry Cabot Lodge  Big Four
Vittorio Orlando  Lloyd George  Georges Clemenceau
mandatories  League of Nations  Round Robin
The Saar  Fiume  Shantung
Treaty of Versailles  Lodge reservations  Warren G. Harding
Calvin Collidge  Franklin D. Roosevelt  James M. Cox
Eugene V. Debs  Reparations Commission  Security Treaty

Questions

1. How did Wilson manage to alienate the Republicans and sabotage his own peace program? What concessions did Wilson force upon the other victors at the Big Four conference? What was the Round Robin? How was the French demand for a Rhineland buffer state turned aside? What were the Italian and Japanese demands?

2. Did the Treaty of Versailles honor Wilson's Fourteen Points? What were its strengths and weaknesses? How did Wilson again seek to go over the heads of his opponents in the Senate to win ratification? What happened as a result of his tour of the country in September, 1919? What did he do about the Lodge reservations? Why was the Treaty defeated?

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### STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Thirty-Six, "American Life in the 'Roaring Twenties'"

#### Identification

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Red Scare</td>
<td>A. Mitchell Palmer</td>
<td>criminal syndicalism laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacco and Vanzetti</td>
<td>Ku Klux Klan</td>
<td>Emergency Quota Act of 1921</td>
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<td>Immigration Act of 1924</td>
<td>Volstead Act</td>
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<td>John Dewey</td>
<td>progressive education</td>
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<td>Scopes &quot;Monkey Trial&quot;</td>
<td>Clarence Darrow</td>
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<td>Orville and Wilbur Wright</td>
<td>Guglielmo Marconi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Llloyd Wright</td>
<td>Bureau of the Budget</td>
<td>Andrew Mellon</td>
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#### Questions

1. How was political radicalism dealt with after the war? Who were Sacco and Vanzetti? What was the appeal of the new Ku Klux Klan? Why were immigration quotas introduced? How successful was the prohibition experiment? What were some of its results?

2. What was the new emphasis in education? What was the result of the Scopes trial in Tennessee? What were some of the characteristics of the new mass market economy and the industrialists and advertising men who boosted it?

3. Identify pioneers in various new industries like aviation, radio, and the cinema? How did social and sexual customs change? What were some of the new developments in music and literature? Who were some of the leading personalities in these fields?
Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Seven: "The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920-1932"

### Identification

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<tr>
<th>Person/Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warren Gamaliel Harding</td>
<td>Charles Evans Hughes</td>
<td>Albert B. Fall</td>
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<td>Harry M. Daugherty</td>
<td>trade associations</td>
<td>Merchant Marine Act of 1920</td>
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<td>Veterans' Administration</td>
<td>American Legion</td>
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<td>Nine-Power Treaty</td>
<td>Kellogg-Briand Pact</td>
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<td>Teapot Dome</td>
<td>Calvin Coolidge</td>
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<td>John W. Davis</td>
<td>Robert LaFollette</td>
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<td>Herbert Hoover</td>
<td>Al Smith</td>
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<td>Bonus Expeditionary Force</td>
<td>Manchuria</td>
<td>Good Neighbor Policy</td>
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### Questions

1. What were Warren Harding's strengths and weaknesses as a President? How well did legislation passed by the Progressives fare at the hands of the Supreme Court? What were some of the results of the cutback in government controls on the economy? What benefits were won by veterans?

2. What were the results of the Washington Disarmament Conference? What was the outcome of a popular demand to outlaw war? Why were tariffs raised? How did this action affect European producers? What events led to a scandal that darkened Harding's last days in office?

3. What personal characteristics did Calvin Coolidge bring to the Presidency? Were the efforts of the farm bloc to raise agricultural prices successful? What factors contributed to Coolidge's success at the polls in 1924? How did the Coolidge Administration deal with the problems created by the huge European war debts? What were the results?

4. How was the 1928 Presidential campaign conducted? What actions did Herbert Hoover take with regard to agriculture? What were the results of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff? What factors contributed to the Great Depression? What effects did it have at home and abroad?

5. What role did public works and public finance projects play in Hoover's attempt to end the Depression? What was the Bonus Army? How did the Administration respond to Japanese aggression in Manchuria? What were the consequences?
Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Thirty-Eight, "The Great Depression and New Deal"

Identification

Franklin Delano Roosevelt  "Brains Trust"  Emergency Banking Relief Act
Hundred Days  Firside Chats  Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Civilian Conservation Corps  FERA  Works Progress Administration
Father Coughlin  Huey Long  Francis E. Townsend
NRA  Dust Bowl  SEC
TVA  Social Security Act  FIA
Wagner Act  collective bargaining  National Labor Relations Board
John L. Lewis  Alfred M. Landon  American Liberty League

Questions

1. What were some of the personal characteristics of FOR? What sort of aides surrounded him? What factors favored a Roosevelt victory in the 1932 campaign? What were some of the laws enacted during the Hundred Days Congress? Why was a banking holiday declared? What reforms resulted? What were some of the relief programs? Who were some of the popular agitators that won notoriety at this time?

2. What was the NRA and why did the Supreme Court strike it down? What actions did the Administration take with respect to agriculture and the Dust Bowl? What changes were initiated in the areas of banking, business, electric-power, and housing? What was the purpose of the Social Security Act? How did it operate?

3. How were the labor unions bolstered by new legislation? What was the mood of the campaign of 1936? How did Roosevelt propose to change the Supreme Court? Why did the Supreme Court change its direction? What events brought the period of New Deal reforms to a close? What was the Hatch Act? What were the successes and failures of the New Deal?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter 39, "Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War"

Identification

London Economic Conference  Good Neighbor Policy  Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act
Cordell Hull  Adolph Hitler  Benito Mussolini
Johnson Debt Default Act  Neutrality Acts  Quarantine Speech
the Panay  Munich Conference  Hitler-Stalin Pact
Committee to Defend America  America First Committee  Wendell Willkie
Lend-Lease Law  Atlantic Charter  Pearl Harbor

Questions

1. Why did Roosevelt torpedo the London Economic Conference? Recognize the Soviet Union? How did the Administration show its good faith in upholding the Good Neighbor Policy? What was new about the Reciprocal Trade Agreements?

2. What signs pointed to greater international frictions and what factors contributed to a growing American "isolationism?" How were confrontations with the Japanese and the Germans avoided? What was the outcome of such "appeasement?" What were the results of the Hitler-Stalin Pact? What was the "phony war?" How did it end in 1940? How did the Roosevelt Administration respond?

3. How did the American people respond to the growing threat of war? What factors contributed to Roosevelt's third-term victory? How did the Administration respond to British financial needs? What was the Atlantic Charter and what was its purpose?

4. How did American become involved in the war militarily? What events led up to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
STUDY QUESTIONS

Bailey and Kennedy, Chapter Forty "America in World War II"

Identification

United Nations Organization  War Production Board  Office of Price Administration
rationing  Smith-Connally Act  Henry J. Kaiser
Chiang Kai-shek  Douglas MacArthur  Bataan death march
Chester E. Nimitz  Dwight D. Eisenhower  D-Day
George S. Patton  Thomas Dewey  Harry S Truman
Battle of the Bulge  concentration camps  Manhattan Project

Questions

1. Why did the Allies concentrate on defeating Germany first? How was support for the war mobilized at home? How was the economy mobilized? How were vital materials acquired? What happened to the national debt? Unemployment?

2. How was the tide turned in the war with Japan? What were some of the key confrontations? When did the sea-war and land-war against Hitler begin to turn? What steps did the Allies take to position themselves for a gradual pushback of the Germans? What agreement did the Allies reach at Teheran? What was the significance of D-Day?

3. How did Roosevelt win a fourth term in office? What events led to the final German defeat? What was decided at the Potsdam Conference in 1945? What was the Manhattan Project and what was its significance for the war? What finally led to the Japanese surrender? What factors contributed to the American success?