Study Questions for APUSH Summer Assignment 2015

A Short History of the United States (Remini)

Due First Day of Class
Test Grade

Chapter 1 – “Discovery and Settlement of the New World”
IDENTIFY EACH FOR EVERY CHAPTER
Founding of St. Augustine (1565)
Founding of Roanoke (1585)
Founding of Jamestown (1607)
Founding of Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)
First Africans arrive in British Colonies (1619)
Mayflower Compact written (1620)
End of Anglo-Powhatan Wars (1644)
King Philip’s War (1678)
Height of First Great Awakening (1730s-1740s)
French and Indian War unofficially begins (1754)
Treaty of Paris ends F&I War (1763)

- Name at least three factors which enabled the Spanish to conquer both the Aztecs and the Incas.
- What were the similarities and differences between indentured servants and slaves?
- Discuss the connections between the following:
  - Virginia House of Burgesses
  - Mayflower Compact
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
  - Maryland’s Act of Toleration
- Explain the differences between royal, proprietary, and corporate colonies.
- Discuss the social and economic impacts of mercantilism in the British North American colonies.
- Compare/contrast the Puritans and the Quakers.
- Explain how geography affected the settlement of the New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.
- Identify and explain at least one significant cause AND at least one significant effect of the First Great Awakening.
- How had the status of European rivals in North America changed as a result of the Treaty of Paris (1763)?
Chapter 2 – “Independence and Nation Building”

Proclamation of 1763
Stamp Act/Stamp Act Congress (1765)
Boston Massacre (1770)
Intolerable Acts (1774)
First Continental Congress (1774)
Lexington and Concord (1775)
Paine’s *Common Sense* (1776)
Declaration of Independence (1776)
British surrender at Yorktown (1781)
Treaty of Paris (1783)
Shays’ Rebellion (1786)
Northwest Ordinance (1787)
Constitution written (1787)
Judiciary Act of 1789
Bill of Rights ratified (1791)
Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
Jay’s Treaty (1794)

- On page 33, Remini discusses the meaning of the word “Congress” as it was understood in 1765. What philosophical mood does it reflect in colonial thought at that point?
- The Articles of Confederation is described by Remini as “a Confederation of states, not a Union of people.” (p.40) what distinction is being made by this description? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement?
- The Northwest Ordinance provided a framework for the inclusion of new territories/states into the Union. Which components of the plan would prove to be most contentious in the nation’s history?
- Name/describe at least three important compromises incorporated into the Constitution. For each, identify which groups were opposed to one another and which, if any, benefitted more.
- Alexander Hamilton’s financial proposals continued the internal conflicts within the Union. Which aspect caused the most sectional strife and why?
- Compare and contrast “strict construction” and “loose construction.” (p.57)
- How were the first two political parties (Federalists and Democratic-Republicans) reflections of the views of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson?
- What does Jay’s Treaty (1794) indicate about the status of the new United States?
Chapter 3 – “An Emerging Identity”

Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)
Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1798)
Louisiana Purchase (1803)
Lewis and Clark Expedition (1803-1806)
*Marbury v. Madison* (1803)
Embargo Act (1807)
War of 1812 (1812-1814)
Hartford Convention (1814)
Battle of New Orleans (1815)
American System proposed (1816)
Adams-Onis Treaty (1819)
Missouri Compromise (1820)
Monroe Doctrine (1823)
“Corrupt Bargain” (1824)
Tariff of Abominations (1828)

- What was the election crisis in 1800? How was it resolved? Why was it ultimately viewed in a positive light?
- What were the factors that led France to offer the Louisiana Territory for sale to the U.S.?
- Identify at least three reasons the U.S. went to war with Britain in the War of 1812.
- The post-War of 1812 has been dubbed “the Era of Good Feelings.” (p.74) Give details about three (or more) of the following that demonstrate this optimistic attitude:
  - military accomplishment
  - Supreme Court rulings
  - industrial/technological advances
  - literary advances
  - transportation development
  - American System
- How did the Missouri Compromise (1820) reflect the ongoing sectional tension in the nation? How was it resolved?
- Identify/describe at least two factors that helped spur the development of democratic ideals during “the Era of Good Feelings.”
- The election of 1828 represented a change in presidential elections and in American politics in general. Give at least two reasons why. (Hint: don’t overlook the political parties)
- Why were northern and southern states so strongly divided over the Tariff of Abominations (1828)?
Chapter 4 – “The Jacksonian Era”

Denmark Vesey’s Plot (1822)
Indian Removal Act (1830)
Webster-Hayne Debate (1830)
Nat Turner’s Revolt (1831)
South Carolina’s Order of Nullification (1832)
Jackson’s Bank Veto (1832)
Force Act (1833)
Specie Circular (1836)
Gag Resolution (1836)
Annexation of Texas (1845)
Oregon Treaty (1846)
Mexican-American War (1846-48)
Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)

- Why was Andrew Jackson an ardent believer in universal white manhood suffrage? Why did his political opponents criticize this principle (hint: sadly, it was NOT because women, African Americans, and Native Americans were still excluded)?
- What justifications were offered for the Trail of Tears?
- What was Jackson’s stance on South Carolina’s attempt to nullify the Tariff of 1832? How did this incident foreshadow the Civil War?
- How did the Bank War reflect Jackson’s redefinition of the role of the President? (see pp. 105-110)
- Describe the primary tenets of the following movements:
  - Romanticism
  - Transcendentalism
  - Communitarianism
- The Second Great Awakening has been called the most important period in American religion. Name at least one new religious sect AND two new reform movements that emerged during this era.
- Nat Turner’s Revolt (1831) accelerated the conflict over slavery. Identify at least actions were taken by pro- AND anti-slavery supporters following this incident.
- What was “54’ 40’ or Fight”?
- How was the Mexican War linked to Manifest Destiny?
Chapter 5 – “The Dispute Over Slavery, Secession, and the Civil War”

Wilmot Proviso (1846)
Compromise of 1850
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
Dred Scott decision (1857)
John Brown’s Raid (1859)
Election of 1860
Homestead Act (1862)
Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
Battle of Gettysburg (1863)
Thirteenth Amendment (1865)
Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse (1865)

- Discuss the relationship between immigration and industrialization in the antebellum period (pre-Civil War).
- Identify at least two provisions of the Constitution that slave owners used to justify slavery. Identify at least two anti-slavery actions/efforts that slave owners claimed were violations of the Constitution.
- What was popular sovereignty? How did it modify past attempts at sectional balance? What does this change suggest about the tone of debate within the government?
- Analyze and explain how three of the following were related to the growing conflict over slavery:
  - Uncle Tom’s Cabin
  - Bleeding Kansas
  - Dred Scott decision
  - The Impending Crisis of the South
  - John Brown’s Raid
- Aside from the slavery debate, what caused the Civil War? (hint: secession, Union, states’ rights, etc.)
- Identify at least two reasons Lincoln had for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) other than ending slavery.
- Which factors proved most important to a Union victory/Confederate defeat in the Civil War?
- Compare and contrast Lincoln’s (“Ten-Percent”) Plan for Reconstruction with the Radical Republicans’ (a.k.a., Congressional Reconstruction).
Chapter 6 – “Reconstruction and the Gilded Age”

Freedmen’s Bureau (1865)
Civil Rights Act of 1866
Fourteenth Amendment (1868)
Fifteenth Amendment (1870)
Civil Rights Act of 1875
Panic of 1873
Compromise of 1877
Civil Service Reform Act (1883)
Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

- How did Radical Reconstruction symbolize the growing power of the federal government (at the expense of the states)?
- Identify at least two reasons for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson (the first time a U.S. President was formally impeached!).
- What did the Military Reconstruction Act (1867) and the Enforcement Acts (1870-71) suggest about conditions in the post-war South? What factors most contributed to such conditions?
- On page 166, Remini states that by 1875 “Democracy in America had made a noticeable advance.” To what extent do you agree? Cite at least three details to support your response.
- What is the definition of gilded? Explain Twain’s choice of this term in the context of two of the following:
  - Credit Mobilier Scandal (1872)
  - Whiskey Ring Scandal (1875)
  - Tweed Ring
  - patronage/spoils system
- The Compromise of 1877 is typically used to mark the end of Reconstruction, in that it marked a change in the government’s focus for national affairs. What did this event reveal about the concerns of the Republicans and the country in general?
- What goals did farmers’ organizations have? Why were they often at odds with railroad companies? How did the government respond to these issues?
- What was the intent of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)? How successful was it?
- What was the origin of the Populist Party? What is its legacy?
Chapter 7 – “Manifest Destiny, Progressivism, War, and the Roaring Twenties”

Spanish-American War (1898)
Treaty of Paris (1898)
Creation of NAACP (1909)
Federal Reserve Act (1913)
Opening of Panama Canal (1914)
Zimmerman Note (1917)
U.S. enters WWI (1917)
Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917-18)
Fourteen Points (1918)
Treaty of Versailles (1919)
Census of 1920
Teapot Dome Scandal (1921)
Immigration Quotas (1921 & 1924)
Stock Market Crash (1929)
Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)

- Discuss the relationship between industrialization, urbanization, and immigration at the turn of the 20th century.
- What contradictions existed in the acquisition and occupation of the Philippines?
- How were Progressives’ goals evident in the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Amendments? How were they a response to the Gilded Age?
- Woodrow Wilson’s critics claimed the Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917-18) contradicted his vision that WWI would “make the world safe for democracy.” Evaluate this statement (agree/disagree?)
- Why did the U.S. Senate refuse to ratify the Treaty of Versailles (1919)? How was this reflective of the shifting mood towards isolationism?
- What new inventions/technological advances became widespread during the materialistic and consumption-oriented 1920s?
- Discuss how three of the following were expressions of nativism and xenophobia in the 1920s:
  ➢ *The Birth of a Nation*
  ➢ Red Scare (1919-20)
  ➢ First Immigration Quota Act (1921)
  ➢ Second Immigration Quota (1924)
  ➢ resurgence of the KKK
- What priorities were shared by the Republican presidents of the 1920s (Harding, Coolidge, Hoover)? Compare these to the earlier Progressive presidents (T. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson).
Chapter 8 – “The Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II”

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)
Hundred Days (1933)
Twenty-First Amendment (1933)
Neutrality Act of 1939
Lend-Lease Act (1941)
Atlantic Charter (1941)
Pearl Harbor (1941)
D-Day (1944)
G.I. Bill of Rights (1944)
Yalta Conference (1945)
Hiroshima/Nagasaki (1945)

• Compare and contrast President Hoover’s approaches to handling the conditions of the Great Depression with President Roosevelt’s.
• Identify the ways in which the New Deal attempted to correct three of the following problems. Why would FDR/Congress choose these areas to focus on?
  ➢ banking/finance
  ➢ agriculture
  ➢ unemployment
  ➢ infrastructure/construction
  ➢ labor issues
  ➢ retirement
• Some of FDR’s critics claimed he exceeded the principle of checks and balances. Cite at least two examples of such claims, and then evaluate the strength of them.
• How was the New Deal good for labor? How was it bad for labor?
• “The United States remained neutral in the events of WWII until attacked at Pearl Harbor in 1941.” Evaluate this statement using at least three specific events, etc. to support your position.
• How did the U.S. government mobilize for WWII? Use specific details to address each of the following:
  ➢ readying the military
  ➢ funding the war
  ➢ maintaining internal security
• What were the goals of the wartime conferences at Casablanca, Tehran, and Yalta? What type of post-war world did they envision? [Double-mega-extra-(fictitious)-bonus points if you can evaluate these conferences against the statements made in the Four Freedoms Speech (1941) and the Atlantic Charter (1941).]
Chapter 9 – “The Cold War and Civil Rights”

Taft-Hartley Act (1946)
Marshall Plan (1947)
Berlin Airlift (1948-49)
NATO established (1949)
Korean War (1950-53)
Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
Interstate Highway Act of 1956
Little Rock Nine (1957)
Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
Twenty-Fourth Amendment (1964)
Civil Rights Act of 1964

- The (Second) Red Scare gripped the nation in the aftermath of WWII. In what ways was the threat of communism genuine, and in what ways was it exaggerated or imagined?
- In what ways did Truman’s Fair Deal attempt to further the gains of FDR’s New Deal? How did foreign affairs interfere with it?
- The conditions of the 1950s are often viewed in marked contrast to those of the 1930s. Discuss the differences of these two decades along political, economic, and social dimensions, using at least one specific example for each category.
- Which do you consider to have played a greater role in the Civil Rights Movement, citizen-based efforts (e.g., sit-in’s, March on Selma, AL) or government action (e.g., Voting Rights Act of 1965)? Support your selection with at least three specific examples.
- President Johnson’s Great Society, like FDR’s New Deal, sought to better society through the expanded role of the federal government (and interestingly, in so doing, LBJ lost much of the Democratic influence that FDR had built up…. any thoughts why?). How were the goals of the Great Society different from the New Deal? Were these goals achieved? Why/why not?
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**Chapter 10 – “Violence, Scandal, and the End of the Cold War”**

Assassination of MLK, Jr. (1968)  
Election of 1968  
Pentagon Papers (1970)  
Nixon’s Visit to China (1972)  
Watergate Scandal (1972-74)  
Roe v. Wade (1973)  
Camp David Accords (1978)  
Iranian Hostage Crisis (1979-81)  
Iran-Contra Scandal (1986)  
Fall of Berlin Wall (1989)  
Operation Desert Storm (1991)

- Why did public opposition to the Vietnam War increase in the late 1960s and early 1970s?
- President Reagan’s two terms (1981-85 and 1985-89) must be seen as two distinct eras, as each was a response to specific conditions of the time. Compare and contrast the goals of these two terms in light of the conditions faced at the time. (example: the tax cuts of 1981 were rescinded in 1986…what brought about this change?)
- While the Watergate scandal (and the imminent impeachment trial) led to Nixon’s resignation, the Iran-Contra scandal led to neither impeachment nor resignation. Compare/contrast these two scandals. Why did Reagan (the “Teflon President”) escape the scrutiny that besieged Nixon?
- Reagan’s supporters claimed that he alone should be given credit for having won the Cold War. Others argue that the Cold War ended for other reasons, mostly inevitably. Support one of these arguments (or offer another) with at least three specific details.
Chapter 11 – “The Conservative Revolution”

Equal Rights Amendment (1972)
Immigration Act (1986)
Americans with Disabilities Act (1990)
World Wide Web (1991)
NAFTA (1993)
Contract with America (1994)
Clinton Impeachment Trial (1999)
9/11 (2001)
USA PATRIOT Act (2001)
Hurricane Katrina (2005)

- Compare the articles of impeachment offered against both Pres. Nixon and Pres. Clinton. Do you consider one to have been a greater crime than the other? Defend your position.
- Analyze the pre-9/11 policies of George W. Bush. What other president do these remind you of? Explain your comparisons.
- How (and when) was Pres. Clinton considered a liberal? How (and when) was he considered a centrist? Why did this change?
- The Bush Doctrine (i.e., preemption – p. 327) represented a major change in U.S. foreign policy during peacetime. Compare it to any two previous foreign policies:
  - Washington’s Neutrality
  - Monroe Doctrine
  - Roosevelt Corollary
  - Truman Doctrine
  - Eisenhower Doctrine
  - Nixon Doctrine
  - Reagan Doctrine
- What issues helped Democrats make strong gains in the election of 2006 (also foreshadowing Obama in 2008)?