

APUSH Crash Course

Vocab Review Quiz

1. Immigrants primarily from England, Germany, and Scandinavia.
2. Established to ease requirements for church membership, this allowed the baptism of the children of baptized and unconverted Puritans.
3. Movement of the 1960s, lead by Malcom X, Stokely Carmichael, and Huey Newton, advocating that African Americans establish control over their political and economic life.
4. Making of public accusations of disloyalty without sufficient evidence. The Senator for which this is named played on the fears of Americans by claiming that Communists had infiltrated the U.S. State Department and other federal agencies to create a climate of paranoia.
5. The belief advocated by Andrew Carnegie that the rich were guardians of society's wealth and had a duty to serve society in humane ways.
6. The argument by historian Frederick Jackson Turner that the frontier experience helped make American socity more democratic by emphasizing the importance of cheap, unsettled land and the absence of a landed aristocracy.
7. Opposition to the Vietnam War, believed the U.S. should withdraw its forces from Vietnam.
8. Post-Civil War laws and customs designed to discriminate against African Americans.
9. A philosophical and literary movement of the 1800s led by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau that emphasized living a simple life and celebrating the truth found in nature and in personal emotion and imagination.
10. The economic philosophy of Great Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Britain sought to increase its wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by establishing a favorable balance of trade with its colonies.

11. Wave of religious enthusiasm that spread across America between 1800 and 1830. Middle-class women played an especially important role by making Americans aware of the moral issues posed by slavery.
12. Slums or shantytowns inhabited by unemployed and homeless people during the Great Depression.
13. The exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and technologies between the Americas and the rest of the world following Columbus's voyages.
14. Supporters of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and believed America should increase military force to win the war.
15. Belief that government should be based on the consent of the people. This inspired the American revolutionaries of the eighteenth century.
16. The division of power among the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government.
17. Named by Theodore Roosevelt, these were early twentieth century journalists who exposed illegal business practices, social injustices, and corrupt urban political bosses, including Upton Sinclair, Jacob Riis, and Ida Tarbell.
18. A system of scientific management developed by Frederick W. Taylor. This sought to develop a disciplined labor force by eliminating wasted motion.
19. Economic philosophy stating that economic activities should be largely free of governmental interference, regulations, and restraint.
20. A U.S. foreign policy calling for Americans to avoid entangling political alliances. During 1930s, believers of this drew support from ideas expressed in Washington's Farewell Address. The Neutrality Acts of the 1930s were expressions of a commitment to this policy.
21. The nineteenth century belief that the United States would inevitably expand westward to the Pacific Ocean.
22. Occurs when a company controls both the production and distribution of its product. Andrew Carnegie used this to gain control over the U.S. steel industry.