



## REVIEW TEST #2 STUDY GUIDE

### UNITS 5-8

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#### UNIT 5

##### The Jeffersonian Era

**The Louisiana Purchase:** purchased from France in 1803, the Louisiana Territory doubled the size of the United States at the time.

- ☐ \$15 million total (approximately 3¢ per acre)

**The Lewis & Clark Expedition:** Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were recruited by President Jefferson to explore the newly acquired territory.

- ☐ Map coordinates of territory
- ☐ Journal wildlife, plants, and natural resources
- ☐ Make friends with Native Americans
- ☐ Find a water route to the Pacific Ocean
- ☐ Attempt to drive out any French and British fur traders

Sacajewea, a young Shoshone woman, joined the expedition and served as a guide and translator for the Corps of Discovery.

**War of 1812:** also referred to as the Second American Revolution, a major conflict between the United States and British.

- ☐ Occurred between 1812 and 1815
- ☐ Also referred to as the Forgotten War

- ☐ First declaration of war in U.S. history
- ☐ Battle of Baltimore served as turning point in war
- ☐ Battle of New Orleans was final battle, although occurring after the Treaty of Ghent

**Era of Good Feelings:** period of prosperity and peace in the 1820s during the presidency of James Monroe.

### The Jacksonian Era

**Appeal to the Common Man:** Andrew Jackson, a hero of the War of 1812, became the nation's 7th president in 1829.

- ☐ Jackson believed the government had become too elitist, so he appealed to the common (middle class) American man
- ☐ Jackson had previously lost the presidential election in 1824, calling it a "corrupt bargain"
- ☐ Jackson had limited formal education and grew up on the frontier

**The Indian Removal Act of 1830:** forced a number of Native American tribes off their land and onto reservations.

- ☐ Primary target of Indian removal was the Cherokee, but also involved the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes.
- ☐ Trail of Tears: network of trails from the southeastern United States to the Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma)
  - ☐ Native Americans endured great suffering along the trail
    - ☐ Sickness and disease
    - ☐ Lack of food and water
    - ☐ Extreme environmental conditions
    - ☐ Inadequate clothing

## UNIT 6

**Causes of the Civil War:** there were a number of primary causes of the Civil War, which can be traced to early American history.

- ☐ Slavery
- ☐ Compromise of 1820
- ☐ Compromise of 1850
- ☐ Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852)
- ☐ Kansas-Nebraska Act: resulted in "Bleeding Kansas" (1854)
- ☐ Dred Scott Decision (1857)
- ☐ John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry (1859)
- ☐ The Election of 1860: the "last straw" for the South

**Siege of Fort Sumter:** the Civil War began in the early morning hours of April 12, 1861 when Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter.

**Strategies of the Civil War:** the Union and Confederacy had distinct strategies in the war.

- ☐ Union: Anaconda Plan; suffocate and overwhelm the South
- ☐ Confederacy: strategy of attrition; prolong the war, making the Union tired and frustrated

**Key Battles of the Civil War:** more than 625,000 Americans, combined Union and Confederacy were killed during the war, with more than 1.5 million wounded.

- ☐ First Bull Run (1861): first major battle
- ☐ Shiloh (1862): the “Hornet’s Nest”
- ☐ Antietam (1862): single bloodiest day in American history
- ☐ Vicksburg (1863): turning point in the war
- ☐ Gettysburg (1863): bloodiest battle and turning point in the war
- ☐ Cold Harbor (1864)
- ☐ Bentonville (1865)

**Confederate Surrender:** Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. Two weeks later, Joseph Johnston surrendered to William T. Sherman in Durham, North Carolina.

**Lincoln’s War Machine:** there were a number of ways in which the Union was able to defeat the Confederacy in the Civil War.

- ☐ Use of the railroads for troop and supply transport
- ☐ Use of the telegraph for communication
- ☐ Overwhelming factory production
- ☐ Larger population

## Reconstruction

**Reconstruction:** refers to the time period in which the southern states were readmitted to the Union following the Civil War.

- ☐ Lincoln proposed his 10 Percent Plan prior to his death
  - ☐ Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1865
- ☐ Lincoln’s plan offered leniency to the southern states

**Andrew Johnson:** Lincoln’s successor and 17th President of the United States.

- ☐ First president in American history to be impeached
- ☐ Johnson initially faced 11 articles of impeachment
- ☐ Johnson came within a single vote of being removed from office

**End of Slavery:** the 13th amendment abolished slavery in the United States, a direct consequence of the Civil War. The 14th and 15th amendments would soon follow.

- ☐ Despite their freedom, many African Americans had difficulty adjusting to life after slavery.
- ☐ Freedmen's Bureau: provided aid, assistance, and education for newly freed African Americans.
- ☐ Limitations placed on African Americans who hoped to vote
  - ☐ Literacy tests
  - ☐ Poll taxes
  - ☐ Grandfather clauses

### Westward Expansion

**Manifest Destiny:** John O'Sullivan coined the phrase in the early 19th century, suggesting the United States should expand from coast to coast.

- ☐ O'Sullivan believed the United States was becoming a nation among many nations, referring to the growing diversity of the country
- ☐ After the Civil War, Americans shifted their focus to moving west
  - ☐ Opportunity to own land
  - ☐ Pursuit of gold and valuable resources
  - ☐ Opportunity for a fresh start

**Transcontinental Railroad:** completion of the railroad in May 1869 allowed for goods to be shipped at a faster rate than ever before. People could also travel across the country in a matter of days.

- ☐ The country was brought "closer together" as a result of the transcontinental railroad
- ☐ Many immigrants, especially Chinese and Irish, helped to construct the railroad

**Cattle Kingdom:** the demand for cattle in the East gave rise to the Cattle Kingdom, a period of U.S. history that lasted approximately 20 years. Cowboys from Texas would herd cattle to rail stations.

- ☐ Life on the trail was dangerous
  - ☐ Inclement weather and natural disasters
  - ☐ Thieves
  - ☐ Dangerous animals, especially rattlesnakes
  - ☐ Conflict with farmers (cattle trampled and destroyed crops)
    - ☐ The invention of barbed wire in 1874 effectively ended the Open Range

**Settlers Move West:** pioneers moved West along a series of trails, the most famous of which was the Oregon Trail. Most pioneers risked everything, including their lives, in pursuit of a better life in the West.

- ☐ Life on the trail was dangerous
  - ☐ Inclement weather and natural disasters
  - ☐ Thieves
  - ☐ Dangerous animals, especially rattlesnakes
  - ☐ Conflict with Native Americans
  - ☐ Conflict with fellow settlers over limited resources

**Native Americans:** tribes had lived on land in the Plains, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest for many generations. U.S. expansion would have a profound impact on their lives, culture, and heritage.

- ☐ Most tribes were peaceful
- ☐ As the nation expanded West, conflict began to arise with Native Americans
- ☐ The U.S. government and Native Americans had a number of political differences that were “resolved” through treaties
- ☐ Treaties were broken by the U.S. government, forcing Native Americans onto reservations
  - ☐ Reservation: Small tracts of land set aside for Native Americans

**Decline of the Buffalo:** demand for buffalo hides in the East, combined with sabotage by the U.S. military, brought the buffalo population of the Plains to the brink of extinction.

- ☐ The buffalo population was reduced to less than 1,000 out of more than 30 million originally
- ☐ Native Americans depended on buffalo for their way of life
  - ☐ Food source
  - ☐ Bones for tools and jewelry
  - ☐ Hides for clothes, blankets, and teepees

**American Indian Wars:** conflict began in the late 1850s and lasted until 1890 in the Plains and Southwest. Native Americans resisted moving onto reservations and fought to maintain control of their land.

- ☐ The government wanted to use land for mining and ranching, among other areas
- ☐ The American Indian Wars are also known as the American Frontier Wars.
- ☐ The Black Hills War, which occurred from 1876-1877, was among the worst of the American Indian Wars.
  - ☐ Gold had been discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota
  - ☐ The 1876 Battle of the Little Bighorn is one of the most famous battles in American history
    - ☐ Also known as Custer’s Last Stand
    - ☐ Custer, along with more than 200 of his soldiers, were massacred by the Sioux, who were led by Crazy Horse

- ☐ Myth and legend has surrounded the battle to this day
- ☐ The Wounded Knee Massacre took place as a direct result of the Ghost Dance Movement, which attempted to restore lost Native American heritage.
  - ☐ The Ghost Dance Movement, a five-day ceremonial dance, was a protest movement initiated by a Paiute medicine man
  - ☐ The Ghost Dance Movement frightened many within the U.S. military, who did not understand the ritual

**Assimilation:** adoption of beliefs, customs, language, and ways of life of another culture, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

- ☐ Native Americans were forced to assimilate into American culture in the late 19th century
  - ☐ Attending white schools
  - ☐ Cutting of hair
  - ☐ Abandonment of Native American clothing for white clothing
  - ☐ Adopting Christianity
  - ☐ Learning English
  - ☐ Adopting English name

**Dawes Act of 1887:** broke up Native American tribal lands and provided 160 acre plots of land to Native Americans. Only those who accepted the plots of land were allowed to become U.S citizens.

- ☐ Native Americans were treated as individuals rather than members of a tribe
- ☐ Many Native Americans struggled with the forced way of life
- ☐ More than 90 million acres of Native American land was claimed as a direct result of the Dawes Act, which was then sold to non-natives

## UNIT 7

### Second Industrial Revolution

**Urbanization & Industrialization:** people moved to cities at the turn of the 20th century in order to find job opportunities in factories.

- ☐ Industrialization: mass production of goods and services through factories.
- ☐ Competition with immigrants for jobs made it difficult for families to make ends meet.
  - ☐ Physiological needs: food, water, shelter, clothing
  - ☐ Use of child labor: factory owners would hire children, who earned less than adults
    - ☐ “All hands on deck” mentality for struggling families; all family members contribute to meet basic needs.

- ☐ Children working in factories faced dangerous conditions and long working hours.
  - ☐ Injuries and death from accidents or being overworked
  - ☐ Inadequate lighting and improper ventilation
  - ☐ Children worked in factories rather than attending school, leading to a generation of illiterate Americans
  - ☐ Children developed physical deformities and stunted growth due to long hours of work

**Overcrowding in American cities:** population density made it difficult to find adequate housing, forcing many families to live in tenement apartments.

- ☐ Tenements: crowded, dirty, rundown apartments that lacked proper amenities such as indoor bathrooms, outward facing windows, fire safeguards, and proper overall construction and stability.
- ☐ High crime rate due to desperation; struggle for essential items
- ☐ Sickness and disease was rampant due to poor conditions and lack of resources

**Immigration:** Europeans, especially from Ireland, Italy, and Germany, flooded to American cities in search of a better life. Immigrants established neighborhoods in major cities (i.e. Little Italy) in order to preserve culture and support one another.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious freedom from persecution           | Pull factor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shrinking farmland in Europe                 | Push factor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political turmoil and unrest                 | Push factor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Convincing advertising (although misleading) | Pull factor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Job opportunities                            | Pull factor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famine and disease in Europe                 | Push factor |

**Robber Barons:** the “Fat Cats” of American industry who controlled a majority of the nation’s wealth. Robber barons had a tremendous influence on American politics.

- |  |           |                          |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Established monopolies, or control of a certain industry. |           |                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> John D. Rockefeller                                       | Oil       | Cleveland, Ohio          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harvey Firestone  | Tires     | Akron, Ohio              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Andrew Carnegie   | Steel     | Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania |
| <input type="checkbox"/> JP Morgan   | Banking   | New York, New York       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cornelius Vanderbilt                                      | Railroads | New York, New York       |

**Inventors:** a number of key inventors made important, lasting contributions at the turn of the 20th century. Their inventions have had an important impact on our society today.

- ☐ Henry Ford: founder of the Ford Motor Company and inventor of the assembly line, which revolutionized production of automobiles.
- ☐ Wright Brothers: inventors of the airplane in 1903; first flight lasted 59 seconds in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

- ☐ Alexander Graham Bell: inventor of the telephone, which revolutionized communication.
- ☐ Thomas Edison: inventor of the light bulb, which revolutionized American society.
  - ☐ Edison “turned off the dark” for American industry
    - ☐ Factories could remain open 24 hours a day
    - ☐ Workers could work in day and night shifts

## The Progressive Era

**Progressivists:** collectively wanted to reform problem areas within society, such as workplace safety and conditions, child labor, tenement housing, and government corruption. Progressivists believed the government should protect workers and provide services to the poor.

- ☐ Muckrakers had a goal of exposing and helping to cleanse corrupt business practices
  - ☐ Upton Sinclair’s most famous work, *The Jungle*, revealed the filthy conditions of Chicago’s meatpacking industry.
  - ☐ Jacob Riis’ most famous work, *How the Other Half Lives*, revealed the filthy conditions of New York’s tenement housing.
- ☐ Progressivists were able to reform industry, housing, and corrupt business practices in the early part of the 20th century.
  - ☐ Industry
    - ☐ 8-hour workday
    - ☐ Proper lighting, ventilation, safety, and sanitation in the workplace
    - ☐ Abolition of child labor
  - ☐ Housing
    - ☐ Tenement housing torn down in major cities
    - ☐ Requirements for new buildings included outward-facing windows, indoor bathrooms, proper ventilation, proper lighting and amenities, and fire safeguards
  - ☐ Corruption in business
    - ☐ Sherman Antitrust Act: allowed for free competition among businesses; no collusion or monopolies.
- ☐ End of the Progressive Era: the start of World War I marked the end of the Progressive Era in American history.

**Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt:** became President of the United States upon William McKinley’s assassination, was a conservationist who created many public works projects. Roosevelt was also a major supporter of establishing national parks in the United States.

- ☐ Succeeded by William Howard Taft
- ☐ Nicknamed the “Trust Buster” for wanting to break up monopolies



- ☐ Square Deal: stipulated the government should attempt to balance all the needs of groups of people within American society.