

## **UNIT 1 Exploration and Colonization**

### Discussion/Critical Thinking:

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

81. Summarize the motives, expectations, problems, and rewards associated with the age of European expansion.
99. What lessons do you think English colonists learned from their early Jamestown experience? Focus on matters of fulfilling expectations, financial support, leadership skills, and relations with the Indians. What specific developments illustrate that the English living in the plantation colonies tried to apply these lessons?
100. In many ways, North Carolina was the *least* typical of the five plantation colonies. Describe the unique features of colonial North Carolina and explain why this colony was so unlike its southern neighbors.
102. Which one of the following do you think made the most important contribution to European expansion: Renaissance thought, the search for new trade routes, or new developments in technology? Explain your choice.
103. Rank the items in the following list, starting with the one that you think had the most important consequences. Then justify your ranking. Finally, speculate as to what might have happened had these events not occurred.
  - a. The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia
  - b. The introduction of slavery into the plantation colonies
  - c. The “enclosing” of croplands in England
122. Select any combination of two of the three colonial settlement areas (South, New England, middle) and compare and contrast them. Focus on the motives of their founders, religious and social orientation, economic pursuits, and political developments.
127. Construct a definition of *Puritanism* using the concepts of predestination, calling, covenant, Protestant ethic, and conversion.
128. Which of the New England or middle colonies would you have preferred to live in? Explain your answer by discussing your selection’s social, economic, political, religious, and ethnic characteristics.
131. Write your interpretation of John Winthrop’s comment that Massachusetts Bay was to be “as a city upon a hill” and “a beacon to mankind.” In your

opinion, do Americans still hold this view of their nation's role in the world? Why or why not?

132. Some historians have argued that Puritanism was especially suited for life in the wilderness of seventeenth-century America. Do you agree? Why or why not?
73. Why did colonial masters first adopt the institution of indentured servitude rather than Indian or black slavery to meet their demands for labor? Why, then, did black slavery replace indentured servitude?
90. Explain how the Great Awakening, an intensely religious movement, contributed to the development of the separation of church and state in America.
92. Write your definition of *democracy*. Then use this definition to argue that colonial politics had *or* had not become democratic by 1760.

## **UNIT 2 Revolution**

### Discussion/Critical Thinking:

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

75. Compare and contrast the French colonies in North America with their British and Spanish counterparts. Consider, for example, location, timing, economy, political organization, and religious influences.
76. Why did the Ohio Valley become the arena of conflict between the French and British in America?
78. Write your definition of *nationalism*. Then use this definition to argue that the French and Indian War was *or* was not a nationalizing experience for colonial Americans.
81. It is sometimes observed that the roots of future wars lie in the results of past wars. In what ways does it appear that the French and Indian War helped to cause the American Revolutionary War?
82. Suppose that the French had won the French and Indian War. What do you think would have been the consequences for the British colonies in America in both the short and long run?
99. What were the major advantages and disadvantages of the British and the colonists, respectively, as the American Revolutionary War began? What would Britain have to do to win? What would the colonists have to do to win?
100. What does the phrase *point of no return* mean to you? Identify that point in colonial-British relations between 1760 and 1776 and explain why you picked that event/date.
103. In what ways were the mercantilist policies of the British burdensome to the colonists? In what ways were they beneficial? From this comparison, draw a conclusion about the effects of mercantilism and the Navigation Laws on British-colonial relations up to 1763.
104. Which of the following do you think was most responsible for the conflict between Britain and its American colonies: the ineptness of parliamentary leadership, the colonists' behavior, the high-handedness of King George III, the British mercantilist system and Navigation Laws, or the actions of British officials in the colonies? Justify your choice.

107. The text authors comment, “Insurrection of thought usually precedes insurrection of deed.” What do they mean? In what ways is this generalization an accurate description of the coming of the American Revolutionary War?
114. List the three most important battles of the Revolutionary War. Justify your selections.
118. It is often argued that the British “lost” the Revolutionary War more than the Americans “won” it. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

### **UNIT 3 Confederation to Federalism**

#### Discussion/Critical Thinking:

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

99. List all the reasons why the Articles of Confederation needed to be replaced in order of importance, starting with the most important reason. Justify your selection and arrangement.
103. Assume that the Constitution had not been ratified by the state conventions. What do you think would have been the short- and long-term consequences?
111. What was to be the purpose of the National Bank? What particular functions would it perform?
112. Compare and contrast “loose” and “strict” constructionism. What is the basis of support for each position?
113. What was the importance of the Whiskey Rebellion?
114. Compare and contrast the Federalists and Republicans, especially their views on democracy, government power, the economy, and foreign affairs.
115. Which sectional and economic groups generally supported the Federalists and which the Republicans? Why?
116. Write your definition of *democracy*. Then use this definition to argue that Jefferson *or* Hamilton was the better spokesperson for democratic government in the 1790s.
119. Describe what you think would be Hamilton’s assessment of government in the United States today. Describe what you think Jefferson’s assessment would be.
123. Summarize the central argument of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. Explain why they are key documents in American history.
129. Which of the following do you think made the most important contribution to American national interests: Neutrality Proclamation, Farewell Address, Convention of 1800? Justify your selection.

106. Assess the Jeffersonian presidency. What do you think were his three most important legacies? Explain your choices.
131. Why were internal improvements a controversial issue in the decade following the War of 1812?
136. Rank the following in the order of what you see as their importance in shaping America's legal system: *McCulloch v. Maryland*, *Gibbons v. Ogden*, *Fletcher v. Peck*, *Dartmouth College v. Woodward*, *Cohens v. Virginia*. Justify your ranking.
149. Regarding opposition to the War of 1812, the authors remark that "profits dull patriotism." Is this a fair explanation of antiwar sentiment in 1812–1815? Why or why not?
150. What might the president and Congress have done in 1812 to avoid war with Britain and still maintain the nation's honor?

#### **UNIT 4 Age of Jackson**

##### **Discussion/Critical Thinking:**

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

130. Compare and contrast the Whigs and Democrats in regard to their beliefs, public policies, and supporters. Summarize the crucial differences between them.

135. What basic assumptions are contained in John C. Calhoun's doctrine of nullification? Compare and contrast it to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions and to the doctrine of secession. Why did Calhoun put forward this view of constitutional propriety?
91. Explain why the Northeast became the first industrial center of the United States and why the South lagged in economic industrialization.
95. Summarize the impact of the industrial revolution on American labor, on the rich and the poor, and on families and home life.
99. Identify the single most significant development in (a) manufacturing technology, (b) transportation, (c) communications technology, and (d) business organization that encouraged industrialization in the United States. Explain your choice in each category.
100. List the five most important inventions of the early nineteenth century and rank them in order of importance. Justify your ranking.
101. How can it be argued that the Erie Canal was the single most important accomplishment contributing to economic expansion prior to the coming of the railroad?
106. Compare and contrast the Irish and German immigrants of early-nineteenth-century America in terms of their motives for leaving Europe, pattern of settlement in the United States, impact on American life, and reception by native-born Americans.
108. It has been claimed that the frontier acted as a "safety valve" for the East, allowing the discontented to begin an alternative life on the frontier. To what extent does this seem to have been true?
110. Why were women prominent in the reform crusades of the early nineteenth century? What contribution did they make to social reform?
111. Why did the communitarian movement flourish in the early nineteenth century? What were communitarians trying to prove? Why did most fail?
112. How did each of the following encourage social reform: Second Great Awakening, industrialization, nostalgia for the past?

114. What do you find the single most worthwhile reform movement of the early nineteenth century? Why?
116. In what ways did American literature in the early nineteenth century reflect the New Democracy of the Jacksonian age?
118. How do the Knickerbocker group, Hudson River school, and transcendentalists all reflect the “nationalism” of early-nineteenth-century America? What particularly “American” values did each reflect?
122. Explain why the Mormons became a target for religious intolerance in America.
72. In what ways were cotton production and slavery more a burden to the South than a benefit?
73. Why was the proposal for colonizing blacks back to Africa attractive to many whites, even as late as the onset of the Civil War?
82. Did extreme abolitionists do more harm than good? In what way? How would you have solved the slavery problem?
83. It has been argued that both Britain and the North were tied to the South with “cotton threads.” Explain.



## **UNIT 5 Disunion**

### Discussion/Critical Thinking:

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

78. Was there any validity to the charge that the Texas annexation and Mexican War were attempts to expand slavery? Why or why not?
83. James K. Polk is often ranked as one of America's "near great" presidents. Do you agree that he should be so highly ranked? Why or why not?
84. Was the Mexican War inevitable? Was it necessary? Why or why not? What might either side have done to avoid war?
85. Explain why it is sometimes argued that the Mexican War was a major cause of the Civil War.
83. Explain the widespread popularity of the concept of popular sovereignty as a way to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories. Then explain why it ultimately failed.
84. Explain the relationship between the Ostend Manifesto and the slavery controversy in the United States.
90. Why might it be argued that the building of the first transcontinental railroad to link the East and the West contributed to the wrenching apart of the North and the South?
92. The authors argue that the North "got the better of the Compromise of 1850." Do you agree? Why or why not?
77. What were the implications of the Dred Scott decision for
  - a. the status of free blacks in the United States?
  - b. the concept of popular sovereignty?
  - c. the future of slavery in America?
79. Assess the extent to which each of these individuals contributed to the coming of the Civil War: John Brown, Stephen Douglas, Abraham Lincoln. Who else should be on the list? Why?
80. Compare and contrast the criticism in Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* to Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South*. Which had the more dramatic

effect on public opinion? Why?

66. At the outset of the Civil War, the South confidently anticipated that King Cotton would guarantee it European intervention. Why didn't this intervention materialize?
67. Identify the significance of the Border States to both the North and the South. How did they influence the shaping of Union strategy?
71. Explain the economic, military, and diplomatic results of the Union victory and Confederate defeat in the Civil War. What do you think was the main reason that the South lost? Explain your choice.
72. Which of the following do you think was the most significant battle of the Civil War: Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg? Why?
77. The text authors call the Emancipation Proclamation a "proclamation without emancipation." Why? Explain the role of the proclamation in the formulation of Northern strategy and war goals.
79. List the three most significant immediate consequences of the Civil War. Justify your selection and indicate which one consequence you think was the most important and why.

## **UNIT 6 Reconstruction and Gilded Age**

### Discussion/Critical Thinking:

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

79. What role did each of the following play in the congressional assumption of control over Reconstruction policy: Black Codes, Southern election of former Confederates, President Johnson's personality and actions?
80. Why was President Johnson impeached? Why didn't the Senate convict him of "high crimes and misdemeanors"? What do you think his conviction in the Senate might have meant for our system of government?
81. How did freed slaves respond to Reconstruction? How did freedom affect the economic, social, and political life of former slaves?
83. With hindsight it is sometimes claimed that Reconstruction was a failure. Why?
85. Compare and contrast Lincoln's, Johnson's, and Congress's plans for Reconstruction. Cite what was included and what was omitted. Which program do you think was the best? Why?
88. It has been wryly observed that "the North won the Civil War, but the South won Reconstruction." Interpret this statement and assess its truth.
89. The Fourteenth Amendment is commonly referred to as one of the most important additions to the Constitution. Why?
116. Compare and contrast the Democratic and Republican parties of the late 1800s in terms of
  - a. their leadership.
  - b. their position on issues.
  - c. the constituencies to whom they appealed.
122. Who do you think was the best president in the Gilded Age? Why?
123. Which of the following do you think was the most important issue of the late nineteenth century: the "bloody shirt," tariffs, civil-service reform, currency? Why?
127. What explains the rise of the Populist Party in the 1890s? Were the Populists reflecting only farmers' discontent, or did they express a deeper disaffection with the weaknesses of the two-party system?

96. Compare and contrast the methods used by late-nineteenth-century corporations to control competition—especially the pool, trust interlocking directorate, and vertical integration.
97. Describe the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Explain the motives behind their enactment and evaluate the success of each.
98. Compare and contrast the National Labor Union, Knights of Labor, and American Federation of Labor in regard to their origins, goals, and leadership. Account for the failure of the first two and for the success of the AFL.
100. Write your definition of the *gospel of wealth*. Do you agree with its assumptions? Why or why not?
102. Business leaders of the late nineteenth century have been characterized both as greedy and unscrupulous “robber barons” *and* as great “captains of industry” whose entrepreneurial skill and tactics produced economic growth. Which view do you find more persuasive? Why?
105. What do you think were the three most significant consequences of the industrialization of the American economy after the Civil War? Explain your choices.
106. The text authors contend that “more than any other single factor, the railroad network spurred the amazing industrialization of the post-Civil War years.” Do you agree? Why or why not?

121.           What is the “safety-valve” theory? Do you find it plausible? Why or why not?

123. Explain the ultimate defeat of the Plains Indians by whites. Select and discuss at least three major reasons for the decline of the Plains culture; then tell which you think was the most important and why.
126. What do you think was the major technological innovation that influenced life on the Great Plains frontier? Why?

131. Explain why the Populist Party became the most successful third party in American history up to that time. Explain why it failed to survive the decade of the 1890s.
133. Why did free silver become the key issue of the farmers' revolt? What other issues were important to them? Explain why Populism came down to a single-issue movement by 1896, and how this fixation may have harmed their cause.
138. The authors contend that "American history cannot be properly understood unless it is viewed in light of the westward-moving experience." Do you agree? Why or why not? What unique contributions did the frontier make to American life?
139. What makes the Turner Thesis so provocative? Why do most modern historians not accept it, or accept it only with reservations? What are the most valid parts of Turner's argument that still hold up?

## **UNIT 7 On the World Stage**

### **Discussion/Critical Thinking:**

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

67. Consider each of the following as a cause of war in 1898:
  - a. public opinion
  - b. yellow journalism
  - c. business interests
  - d. strategic interestsWhich do you consider the key cause of war? Why?
68. Write your definition of *imperialism*. Then use this definition to argue that the conduct of American foreign relations between 1890 and 1900 was or was not imperialistic.
73. Assess the wisdom of
  - a. the Teller Amendment.
  - b. the Platt Amendment.
  - c. decisions rendered in the insular cases.
76. Rank the following in terms of their ability to explain American interest in “imperialism” at the end of the nineteenth century:
  - a. racial theories
  - b. international rivalry
  - c. trading interests
  - d. religious humanitarianismJustify your ranking.
70. Explain the ways in which (a) the Boxer Rebellion, (b) the Open Door notes, and (c) the Portsmouth and Algeciras conferences signaled a new departure for American foreign policy.
71. Do you think that the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine fundamentally altered the nature of the doctrine and the intentions of its original authors (Monroe and John Quincy Adams)? If so, explain how. If not, explain how the doctrine and corollary are compatible.
95. In the view of progressives, what was wrong with American society? What solutions did they try to use? Be specific.

97. List the five most outstanding achievements of Roosevelt's presidency. Rank these five according to your assessment of their importance. Justify your ranking.
98. President Roosevelt spoke disparagingly of the muckrakers and their work. Do you agree with his view of these journalists? Why or why not?
100. Identify the "three Cs" of President Roosevelt's Square Deal. Describe what he did to bring progressive reform action in each of the three areas.
85. Compare and contrast Roosevelt's New Nationalism and Wilson's New Freedom programs. Which seems to you to be the more realistic response to industrialization? Why?
79. Summarize the impact of American participation in World War I on
- the national economy.
  - civil liberties.
  - public attitudes.
80. Summarize President Wilson's Fourteen Points. Which were substantially attained as a result of American participation in World War I? Which were not? Why?
83. Why did the United States fail to join the League of Nations? Consider the role of
- Wilson himself.
  - Henry Cabot Lodge.
  - the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.
  - American political traditions.

## **UNIT 8 Boom to Bust to Boom**

### **Discussion/Critical Thinking:**

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

81. The 1920s was a time of “heroes.” Why? Explain why Charles Lindbergh and Henry Ford were so greatly admired in this decade.
82. Describe the dominant themes of American literature in the 1920s. Explain why these themes prevailed.
83. Do you think that the 1920s should be most noted as a decade of anxiety and intolerance, hedonism and liberation, or both? Cite specific features of life in the 1920s to explain your view.
84. Do you think that the “noble experiment” of prohibition did more harm than good or vice versa? Explain your view by citing specific consequences of the prohibition amendment.
87. Explain how the automobile industry in the 1920s had an impact on the national economy similar to that of the railroad industry in the 1870s and 1880s.
88. Would you like to have lived in the 1920s? Why or why not? Explain what you find most alluring about the decade and what you would *not* have liked.
82. Outline the causes of the great crash of 1929. Why did it come so unexpectedly?
88. How “revolutionary” was the New Deal? Evaluate the significant changes that it wrought and determine how different the nation became because of it.
90. Select the three most important programs of the New Deal, explain what they did, and tell why you chose these three.
86. At what point do you think American entry into the war in Europe became inevitable? Explain.
87. Do you think the argument that “one should not change horses in the middle of a stream” is sufficient to justify Franklin Roosevelt’s breaking the two-term tradition in 1940? Do you think anyone should be allowed to serve more than two terms in the presidency? Why or why not?



71. How did World War II affect
  - a. the role of the national government in American life?
  - b. the relationship between government and the economy?
  - c. minority groups in America?
72. Present arguments for and against using the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Had it been your decision, what would you have done? Why?
73. What are the arguments for and against the Japanese-American relocation camps used in World War II? Do you agree with the text authors that these camps were “unnecessary and unfair”? Why or why not?
74. Summarize the grand strategy of the Big Three allies in World War II. What aspect of that strategy became controversial? Why?
75. Explain why America’s participation in World War II never really became an idealistic crusade in the mold of World War I.
76. List at least three major turning points of World War II. Justify your choices.
79. In what ways did the United States emerge from World War II fundamentally changed? Consider national power, economic health, and the home front.
80. Do you believe the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan was the proper one?

## **UNIT 9 The Cold War**

### **Discussion/Critical Thinking:**

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

111. Explain the rationale for the postwar policy of containment. Show how it was applied in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO.
115. Identify the factors that produced the anticommunist “witch hunt” after World War II. List some of its most important short- and long-term consequences.
117. Why did President Truman relieve General MacArthur of his command in Korea? Do you think that it was a wise decision? Why or why not?
120. Do you think that the Nazi and Japanese leaders should have been tried for war crimes even though their crimes were not clearly defined as such before the war began? Why or why not?
123. How important has the post-World War II baby boom been to recent American history? Indicate its impact on each decade since 1945. What importance is it likely to have in the next twenty-five years?
124. What was the impact of suburban living on men and women?
93. Describe President Eisenhower’s response to
  - a. McCarthyism;
  - b. the civil rights movement;
  - c. social-welfare programs of the New Deal.
97. What do you think was the most important domestic issue or development of the 1950s? The most significant foreign-policy decision or event of the 1950s? Explain your choices.
100. How did the Cold War shape American *domestic* life in the 1950s?

101. What explains the widespread affluence of the 1950s? What was the specific impact of television on American values and lifestyles?
102. Do you agree with critics of the time that the 1950s was “an age of conformity”? Why or why not?
103. Describe the literary flowering of post-World War II America.
92. What accounts for the public’s fascination with John F. Kennedy both while he was president and since his assassination? Do you think that the Kennedy presidency has become more myth than reality in our collective memory? Why or why not?
95. Assess America’s role in Vietnam in the 1960s. Consider, for example,
  - a. Diem’s assassination;
  - b. the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution;
  - c. the policy of gradual escalation;
  - d. the bombing campaign.
97. Evaluate President Johnson’s Great Society program. Do you think that its goals were realistic? admirable? Why did it receive such heavy support in Congress?
98. Compare and contrast John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as presidential leaders. In what ways were they similar, and in what ways were they different? Which do you consider the better president? Why? Should either of them be ranked among America’s “ten best” presidents? Why or why not?
99. Do you agree with the text authors that President Kennedy was “acclaimed more for the ideals he had enunciated and the spirit he had kindled than for the concrete goals he had achieved”? Explain.
100. Explain why President Johnson was more successful than President Kennedy in getting domestic reform legislation through Congress.

102. Do you agree with the text authors that Martin Luther King, Jr., was “one of the most inspirational leaders in [American] history,” who “left a shining legacy of racial progress”? Why or why not?
109. Which of the 1960s “liberation” movements were most significant and enduring? How did African-Americans, young whites, Hispanics, workers, women, and gays each experience “the sixties” differently?
113. Evaluate the impact of the Warren Court on American life. Cite specific cases that “reflected [the Supreme Court’s] deep concern for the individual, no matter how lowly.”
116. The Constitution says that the president “shall be removed from office for, and on conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.” Do you think that the accusations against President Nixon were impeachable crimes? Why or why not?
117. Do you think that the War Powers Act is a good idea? Why or why not?
119. Was Gerald Ford’s pardon of Nixon justified? Why or why not?
123. Explain why Jimmy Carter began his presidency with such great popularity and why, by the end of his term, he was widely unpopular. To what degree was the loss of popularity his fault, and to what degree was it the result of forces beyond his control?
125. What were the causes and consequences of the Iranian hostage crisis?

## **UNIT 10 Conservatism Reborn**

### **Discussion/Critical Thinking:**

Thoroughly and thoughtfully answer any 6 of the following questions. You should put each question on a separate page and write the question at the top of the page. They may be answered in any order. Some of these questions might appear on the unit test. **60 POINTS**

123. Why, after the crushing defeat of its candidate in 1964, was the conservative right in America able to achieve a landslide victory for Ronald Reagan in 1980? Was this victory the result of a difference between Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan, or of changes that had occurred in America and the world in the intervening sixteen years? Explain.
124. What were Ronald Reagan's goals as he entered the presidency in 1981? How successful was he in implementing them? In what ways did he fail to achieve his goals? Why?
125. Describe President Reagan's approach to foreign affairs. Was it effective? Why or why not?
126. What do you think have been the three most important world events since 1980? Assess America's public reaction and presidential leadership in relation to these events.
127. Why did conservatism gain such strength in the 1980s and 1990s? Where did modern American conservatism come from?
128. To what extent did the United States and the administrations of Reagan and Bush contribute to the collapse of the Soviet Union? How did the Soviet Union's demise alter America's place in the world?
130. Was the Persian Gulf War a complete American triumph or only a qualified success? What were its long-term consequences?
131. How was Clinton able to defeat George Bush despite the latter's considerable foreign policy successes?
132. What were Clinton's greatest successes and failures in his first term? Do you agree with the text that he reached too far without trying to accommodate the Republican Congress?
133. What were Clinton's greatest personal strengths and weaknesses as president? Was his impeachment largely a political effort to highlight his personal failings, or did the charges reflect genuine constitutional issues?

134. What are likely to be Clinton's legacies for the country and for the Democratic party?
135. Was the resolution of the tight 2000 election a victory for democracy? Why or why not?
68. What were the costs and benefits of the new "information age" economy?
72. What do you see as the three most admirable accomplishments in American life since 1945? Name the three most troublesome failures. Explain your choices in both cases.
73. The authors conclude that after much of its history as a revolutionary force in a conservative world, America "is now a conservative force in a world of revolution." Do you agree? Why or why not?
74. One historian has concluded that since 1960 the United States has entered a new "age of no confidence." Carefully consider major developments in the last twenty-five years and explain why you think that this is *or* is not an appropriate label for the period.
75. What gains has the African-American community attained since the 1960s? What are the greatest challenges still facing African-Americans and U.S. society regarding race?
76. Compare the experiences of African-Americans and Latinos since the 1970s.
77. How has American literature and art fared in the era of television and "pop" culture?
78. Which groups attained the greatest literacy breakthroughs in the 1960s and after?
79. What lessons does American history provide for the present challenges facing American society?