

US HISTORY I—FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

Format of Test:

- 65 multiple choice related strictly to content
- 15 multiple choice related to map interpretation, political cartoons, and reading comprehension from short excerpts of texts, etc.
- 20 geography questions
- 35 matching questions
- 15 facts/events that you will match to the state in which it occurred
- 10 political cartoon questions

Answer all questions on a separate piece of paper.

Pre-Civil War (CHAPTER 10)

- Describe the Wilmot Proviso. Which side favored it and why? (pg. 283)
- What was the Compromise of 1850? Who proposed it and who supported it? (pg. 285)
- What were “personal liberty laws?” What did it relate to? (pg. 289)
- Why was Uncle Tom’s Cabin significant? Who was the author? (pg. 290)
- Who was Dred Scott? What *specific* outcomes came from this case? What law was declared unconstitutional as a result? (pg. 299)
- What was the main topic of the Lincoln-Douglas debates? (pg. 300-301)
- What was Lincoln’s main goal when the Civil War started? (pg. 304)

Civil War (CHAPTER 11)

- Which state was the most important loss to the Union when they seceded? Why? (pg. 313)
- Which states were in the Confederacy? Union?
- What were some advantages of the South when the war started? The North? (pg. 314)
- What was the Anaconda Plan? (pg. 314)

- What early event in the war made the Union believe that the Civil War would end up being a longer and bloodier battle than first expected? (pg. 314)
- Describe the significance of the Battle of Antietam. (pg. 317)
- What event/speech banned slavery in the North only? (This occurred while the war was occurring—pg. 319-320)
- Who was David Farragut? Why was he important to the Union? (pg. 316)
- What was life like for African-American soldiers? (pg. 323-324)
- Why were the falls of Vicksburg and Port Hudson so important to the Union strategy? (pg.332)
- Where did the Confederacy finally surrender? (pg. 337)
- Why was Gettysburg considered the turning point of the war? (pg. 329-332)
- What is “total war?” (pg. 335-336)
- What was the 13th amendment? (pg. 343)

Reconstruction (CHAPTER 12)

- Who were the Radical Republicans? What kind of Reconstruction policy did they favor? Who did they think should create this policy? (pg. 351-352)
- What was the 14th amendment? How did it relate to the Civil Rights Act of 1866? (pg. 353)
- What was sharecropping? Who did it benefit the most? The least? (pg. 364)
- Describe Andrew Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction? Was he stricter or more lenient than Lincoln? Was there a specific group that he targeted for punishment? (pg. 352)
- Who was Hiram Revels? Importance? (pg. 362)
- What was The Compromise of 1877? Why was it important? (pg. 371-372)

Western Frontier (CHAPTER 13)

- What battle/event was the last between Native Americans and the federal government? (pg. 387)

- What was the Dawes Act? What was the purpose? Who did it benefit? (pg. 385-386)
- What was the real life of a cowboy like? How did they protect their herds? (pg. 391)
- What was the purpose of the Homestead Act? (pg. 382)
- Who were exodusters? (pg. 382)
- Who gave the “Cross of Gold Speech?” Why was it important? What topic did it relate to? (pg. 404)

The Industrial Age (CHAPTER 14)

- Who was Andrew Carnegie and how did he get to control such a large percentage of the steel industry? (pg. 421-422)
- What is vertical intergration? Horizontal consolidation? (pg. 422)
- What is a “robber baron?” (pg. 423)
- Why was there such a large industrial boom in the early 1900’s?
- What were the two main immigration processing stations on each coast? (pg. 440-441)

The Industrial Age (cont.—CHAPTER 14)

- What was the main goal of the Chinese Exclusion Act? (pg. 443)

Immigrants and Urbanization (CHAPTER 15)

- What is a gentleman’s agreement? (pg. 443)
- What was the Chinese Exclusion Act? (pg. 443)
- What is graft? (pg. 453)
- What was Tammany Hall? Why was it significant? (pg. 454)
- What is patronage? How is it different than graft? (pg. 455)

Life at the Turn of the Century (CHAPTER 16)

- What is a “grandfather clause” as it pertained to voting rights in the South? What were Jim Crow laws? (pg. 474)
- What ruling did the Supreme Court make in *Plessy vs. Ferguson* in 1896?

Progressive Era (CHAPTER 17)

- What were the major goals of the progressive movement? (pg. 494-495)
- What was a “muckraker?” (pg. 496)
- What was “*The Jungle*” by Upton Sinclair about? Why was it important? (pg. 508-509)
- What does NAACP stand for? What was its purpose? (pg. 511)
- What does the 17th amendment say? (pg. 500)
- What did the 19th amendment say? (pg. 520)

America Claims and Empire (CHAPTER 18)

- What is imperialism? What factors fueled American imperialism at the turn of the century? (pg. 527)
- Name 3 imperial powers in the late 1800’s. (pg. 526-527)
- What is the “open door policy” as it related to China and trade? (pg. 538-539)
- How did the United States gain control of the land needed to build the Panama Canal? (pg. 542)
- What is the Roosevelt Corollary? On what past American policy did he build this corollary? (pg. 544)

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND ITEMS TO KNOW—(MATCHING)

People

Abraham Lincoln
Teddy Roosevelt
Rutherford B. Hayes
Andrew Johnson

Henry Clay
John Rockefeller
Stephen Douglas
John Brown

Ulyesses S. Grant
Thaddeus Stevens
John Wilkes Booth
William Tecumseh Sherman
Clara Barton
Copperheads

Dred Scott
Andrew Carnegie

Inventions

Steel Plow
Bessemer process
Railroad
Morse code
Improved Reaper
Web-perfecting press
Kodak camera
Electric light bulb

Legislation

Tenure of Office Act
Reconstruction Act of 1867
Wilmot Proviso
Homestead Act of 1862
Treaty of Fort Laramie
Kansas-Nebraska Act
Compromise of 1850
Sherman Antitrust Act
Pure Food and Drug Act

Events on the Great Plains

Sand Creek Massacre
Wounded Knee
Dawes Act
Ghost Dance
Battle of Little Bighorn
Battle of Wounded Knee