

US History Unit 1 Study Guide

Name _____
Per. _____ Date _____ Row _____

Use the lecture handouts and video sheets to review the concepts listed. The descriptions are meant to be the **significance** or **impact** of each item.

1.		Intellectual movement that caused Americans to assert their rights and press for independence
2.		Wrote about natural rights; influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence
3.		Wrote the “Social Contract” – about gov’t by the consent of the people; influenced the Constitution
4.		Wrote about the Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances -- influenced the Constitution
5.		Written by Thomas Jefferson; influenced by John Locke, Natural rights; announced separation of colonies from Britain
6.		Colony founded as haven for Catholics
7.		Colony founded as a “holy experiment” for Quakers (pacifists, believed in more equality)
8.		National religious revival movement; led to people questioning religious and later government authority, helped lead to the American Revolution
9.		Written by Jefferson; established separation of church and state in Virginia, influenced first amendment
10.		Parts of the first amendment; established separation of church and state, and the right to freedom of religion
11.		religious revival that caused many Americans to join reform movements as they tried to improve society like they’d improved their own lives.
12.		1787 meeting of delegates from the states to revise the Articles of Confederation; instead they wrote a new document that makes up our current government
13.		System to limit the power of government by creating 3 branches of gov’t each with its own job and the ability to rein in the power of the other 2 branches
14.		Agreement at Constitutional Convention; new gov’t would have a two-house legislature with one house having equal representation for each state and the other having representation based on population
15.		Agreement at Constitutional Convention; representation and taxation of Southern states would be based on a count of a proportion of their slaves
16.		Added to the Constitution to protect people’s basic rights from a strong central government; the first 10 amendments to the Constitution
17.		supported the Constitution because they believed in a strong central government
18.		opposed the Constitution and supported states’ rights and more individual rights
19.		established the power of the Supreme Court to determine if laws were constitutional or not; made the Supreme Court become a power equal to the Congress and the Presidency
20.		the sharing of power between the central and state governments
21.		Conflict in which Southern states asserted that they had the right to resist or nullify federal laws which they considered unconstitutional; issues were Alien and Sedition Acts, tariffs, slavery; led to the Civil War
22.		Belief by Southern states that they could void federal laws they believed were unconstitutional; led to near-break of the country in the 1830s
23.		Legislative (Congress); Executive (President); and _____ (the missing 3 rd branch of

		government)
24.		Land acquisition that doubled the size of the country; bought by Jefferson in 1803
25.		statement made by the US government that the Americas were no longer open for European colonization
26.		Period in which Jackson was president and universal white manhood suffrage was instituted
27.		1830 law supported by Jackson to move Native Americans west of the Mississippi; resulted in the Cherokee Trail of Tears
28.		The idea that the US had the right or even duty to expand to the Pacific Ocean
29.		Agreements made between northern and southern states to maintain the political balance between them; held the peace until the election of 1860
30.		Allowed people in the territories to vote on the issue of slavery; led to “Bleeding Kansas” when the plan was implemented in Kansas Territory
31.		Supreme Court decision that slaves were property and had no rights; added to the North/South tension that led to the Civil War
32.		movement to end slavery; caused dissension between North and South
33.		movement to end the abuse of alcohol; eventually led to Prohibition
34.		Meeting to discuss women’s rights in which the Declaration of Sentiments was written to state the rights that women should have; based on the Dec. of Ind.
35.		The breaking away of Southern states from the Union; initiated by the election of Lincoln in 1860; led to the Civil War
36.		Lincoln’s authority increased during the Civil War; he was able to suspend Habeas Corpus and institute martial law during that time
37.		The draft; mandatory service in the military
38.		Gap between industrial North and agricultural South increased; north industrialized further; South had to rebuild and redevelop
39.		issued by Lincoln to give the war a moral cause – North would be fighting to end slavery (slaves would be freed in rebelling states, but not border states)
40.		Ended slavery in the US
41.		established that African Americans were citizens and were entitled to full civil rights
42.		said the right to vote could not be denied based on a person’s race
43.		1865-1877 – period in which the North and South were brought back together; restructuring and reorganizing the country
45.		Post-Civil War Republicans who wanted to gain power in the South by giving the freedmen the right to vote
46.		During Reconstruction, they got the right to vote and were elected to public office, including Congress (House and Senate); ended with state voting restrictions
47.		organization founded to help refugees after the war; provided food and clothing; educated African Americans
48.		System in which freedmen worked the land in exchange for a large portion of what they produced; they often became trapped in debt
49.		Political deal made when election of 1876 was a tie; Republicans would get their president (Hayes); Southern Democrats would get the troops removed from the South
50.		secret society organized to terrorize African Americans, their supporters, and Northerners living in the South
51.		Illegal executions conducted by mobs, usually targeting blacks who were successful, stood up for their rights, or seemed to break the racial etiquette of the South
52.		created to enforce segregation after Reconstruction

53.		System to separate the races socially; implemented in the South in the post-Civil War period; all public facilities were segregated
54.		1896 case that determined “separate but equal” to be constitutional
55.		Worked to end lynching by publicizing them and trying to get a federal anti-lynching law; founded the NAACP in 1909
56.		restrictions to prevent Blacks from voting in the South included, poll taxes, grandfather clauses and these.
57.		They were targeted for segregation, discrimination, and lynching in the western states and territories, where they worked in the mines and on the railroads
58.		Successes of Reconstruction included: the passage of the Reconstruction Amendments; Blacks got to vote, some got land, and began to get this.
59.		Failures of Reconstruction were that the period only lasted 10 years, and there was this in the North as well as in the South
60.		Region of most industry in US in late 1800s
61.		America had the geographic advantages: mineral deposits, good land for farming, and vast network of these for transportation and power
62.		steel, oil, coal, railroads, mining, construction, shipbuilding (kind of industries)
63.		strong economy, higher standard of living, leading the world as producer; pollution, monopolies
64.		Often practiced price discrimination charging some customers a discount rate to ship things, and others the full rate; Populists demanded the gov’t regulate them
65.		total control of an entire industry by a single company
66.		Gained control of 75% of the steel industry through vertical integration; created US steel
67.		Gained control of 90% of the oil industry through horizontal integration; created Standard Oil
68.		Overcrowded, run-down neighborhoods with poor sanitation; ethnic groups lived there because of affordability, cultural comfort, discrimination
69.		Organization of workers to negotiate for better pay, shorter hours, safer conditions, workman’s compensation
70.		joined all workers, including women and blacks; pushed for 8-hour day; died out in the 1870s after the Haymarket Riot
71.		United white, male, skilled workers; focused on negotiation rather than strike; very successful; later expanded and became more inclusive
72.		united all workers and pressed for the general strike and even sabotage as a job action; considered radical
73.		Fired and blacklisted strikers; hired private police; asked for police or militia to break strikes by beating up worker
74.		sided with big business; trusted business leaders; saw strikers as trouble- makers; called in police and militia, and issued injunctions to stop strikes
75.		Where most immigrants came from in the late 1800s
76.		Symbolizes a welcome to immigrants when used in political cartoons
77.		Belief that the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant (“WASP” or “Anglo”) “race” was superior to the other groups and was in danger from immigrants
78.		Testing, Anti-miscengenation laws, Forced sterilization, Immigration restrictions were all elements of this movement to create “fitter” Americans
79.		Belief that used natural selection to explain and justify the position of the rich and the poor; the rich were the “fittest”; the poor were poor because they were weak.
80.		White middle class reformers clashed with immigrants on the issues of alcohol, supporting city bosses, and this.

81.		organizations led by city “bosses;” got power from bribes and fraud won votes of immigrants for small services
82.		1890s educational movement to educate immigrants in American values and traditions; began the saying of the Pledge of Allegiance
83.		Movement of social, political, and/or economic activism for reform 1890s through 1920
84.		A movement which applied Christian ethics to social issues; influenced reformers to help the poor; led to Settlement House movement
85.		Offered social services to the poor: child care; education; job skills
86.		Investigative writers who exposed conditions in slums and work places, corruption in government, and unfair business practices of the trusts
87.		Led to Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food and Drug Act; creation of the FDA (Food and Drug Admin.)
88.		Exposed the unfair practices of John D. Rockefeller as he forced competitors out of business
89.		Organized by laborer and farmers to support the common people, not big business; Favored “free silver” to allow for more credit so wouldn’t lose farms
90.		the first gov’t agency to regulate railroads by ensuring fair rates
91.		Allowed the ICC to set maximum rates for railroads (under Roosevelt)
92.		first US law to limit monopolies and cartels (not very powerful)
93.		allowed individuals to sue for injury to their business by a monopoly or cartel
94.		created a central banking system to stabilize US currency in response to economic panics (under Wilson) and set interest rates
95.		investigated the welfare of children; publicized abuse of child labor laws
96.		The goal of political reform was to rid the government of corruption and make system more _____.
97.		a law proposed by and voted on by the people (ballot proposition)
98.		A law placed on the ballot (“referred” by) the legislature for the people to vote on
99.		The ability to remove a public official from office by a vote of the people
100.		Candidates are chosen by voters rather than by political bosses
101.		The 16 th through 19 th amendments are known as these.
102.		Created the first national income tax to pay for Progressive reforms
103.		Allowed for the direct election of US Senators – (the people chose, rather than state legislatures)
104.		Alcohol was made illegal to manufacture, consume, and distribute in the US because it was seen as a detriment to society (1918)
105.		Women got the right to vote; August 26, 1920 (Votes for Women!)
106.		President who regulated trusts, supported food safety, conservation of resources, and mediated a labor dispute (coal strike 1902)
107.		President who broke up trusts; established the Children’s Bureau
108.		President associated with the Federal Reserve System; tariff reform; and the Federal Trade Commission (to monitor business)
109.		Progressives tended to overlook concerns of these people.