

United States History 3rd Quarter Study Guide

Constitutional Foundations-Imperialism

Note: This exam will be given on March 31st and will consist of 30 multiple choice and 7 open response questions. The exam will cover all previously studied curriculum from USH.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH

1. **Lincoln wanted to forgive the South and make the nation whole as quickly as possible. (10% would sign loyalty oaths)**
2. **The Radical Republicans wanted to punish the South for causing the war and extend voting rights to freed blacks.**
3. When Lincoln was **assassinated**, the radical Republicans became more determined to punish the South and extend rights to freed blacks.
4. **The 13th Amendment was passed, freeing all slaves**
5. President Johnson wanted to keep Lincoln's lenient policy for letting the South back into the Union. Southerners would only have to set up new state governments, abolish slavery and ratify the **13th amendment** to the Constitution.
6. To help freed slaves adjust to their new life the **Freedmen's Bureau** was set up.
7. **The 14th amendment** was passed, granting former slaves **citizenship**.
8. Southern states passed **Black Codes**, laws designed to keep freed slaves from dependent, poor, and without civil rights.
9. Radical Republicans were enraged, and Congress passed **the Reconstruction Act of 1867. This divided the South into 5 military districts.**
10. In order to have the troops leave, each state would have to set up a new government pledging their allegiance to the United States, ratify the 14th amendment and allow blacks to vote.
11. The **New South** referred to building up the southern economy with more manufacturing ability and getting away from strictly farming.
12. The **15th amendment** passed in 1870 guaranteed the right of black **men** to vote.
13. The conflict between President Johnson and Congress over Reconstruction got so bad that the House of Representatives voted to **impeach** the president for violating the Tenure of Office Act. The Senate failed to convict by one vote. (Some senators were worried that this would destroy the power of the presidency in the future.)
14. Northerners who came into the south to take advantage of the situation were called Carpetbaggers. They were hated by the Southerner's as "opportunistic vermin."

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15. The South, which legally had to give freed slaves their rights turned to violence to keep them from gaining power and any position in society.
16. Within a few years Southern democrats gained control of the Southern state legislatures and stole all Constitutional rights from blacks. The “**Solid South**” refers to the complete control of the Democrats over elections in the South.
17. The Southern states passed **Jim Crow laws** that separated the races. (segregation) **Plessy v Ferguson** made the doctrine “**separate but equal**” constitutional.
18. The **poll tax, literacy test, and grandfather clause** stopped blacks from voting.
19. Also to make sure blacks were afraid to exercise their rights, groups such as the **Ku Klux Klan** were formed. These groups terrorized and killed blacks.
20. Most blacks lived on farms as **tenant farmers** or **sharecroppers**. This system was little better than slavery.
21. The result was that even though the slaves were technically free, they still wouldn't be given their rights until the 1960's.
22. **Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois** felt that African Americans should have increased civil rights. Washington wanted blacks to receive vocational training and wait for rights. Du Bois wanted immediate civil rights. The south tried to attract industry but was unsuccessful. The result was the south was very poor and agricultural.
23. **Jim Crow /Segregation** was practiced in schools, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and railroads.
24. The Supreme Court in **Plessy vs. Ferguson** ruled that as long as the conditions that whites and blacks used were the same, discrimination was legal; “Separate But Equal.” This would not be changed until the 1960's.

INDUSTRIALIZATION/ AGE OF BIG BUSINESS

1. **Gilded Age-** coined by Mark Twain to describe extremes of wealth and poverty
2. **Corporations** – formed because industries need large amounts of capital
3. **Pools and Trusts-** increased profits by minimizing competition
4. **Monopoly-** a company that controls or dominates an industry. Business practices were developed to ELIMINATE COMPETITION

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5. **Robber barons**- leaders of big business who used ruthless tactics
6. **Social Darwinism**- individuals should succeed through their own efforts- survival of the fittest. Justified monopolies
7. Government supported business- allowing corporations to develop with few restrictions. Senate was heavily influenced by big business.
8. Regulation of business by federal government: Interstate Commerce Act- 1887 and Sherman Anti-Trust Act- 1890- restricted the growth of monopolies.
9. **Philanthropy**- Carnegie Hall, Rockefeller Foundation, Morgan Library- robber barons used their wealth to benefit society (good PR)
10. **Labor Unions**- Goals were shorter work day (8 hours) and higher wages
11. **Strikes**- in late 1800's, outcome of most strikes showed that labor unions lacked popular and political support
12. Disputes between management and labor were marked by **violence** on both sides.
13. **Injunctions** were used by business against labor unions during the late 1800's because many tactics used by unions were illegal at the time
14. **Samuel Gompers, Terence Powderly, and Eugene Debs** were leaders in the movement to improve working conditions
15. Federal government was hostile to union's efforts
16. Black-lists and yellow dog contracts were used by employers against laborers.

Immigration-

1. **Not limited** during the 19th century because the expanding economy needed a supply of **cheap labor**
2. Majority settled in **urban** areas of the north because industrial growth had created many job opportunities
3. **NEW IMMIGRANTS**- 1880-1920- came from different countries than earlier immigrants (Eastern and Southern Europe)
4. Frequently met resentment- **nativism**- Nativists believed that immigrants took jobs from native Americans and were of inferior "race."
5. The **Chinese Exclusion Act, Gentlemen's Agreement, and National Origins Act** placed restrictions on immigration.
6. **Melting Pot theory**- new and different society would emerge from blending of cultures

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INDIANS AND FARMERS

1. During the last part of the 19th century the United States expanded to reach from coast to coast. The group that was most effected by this were the Indians who were either killed or put on reservations.
2. **The Homestead Act**- granted deeds to land to those who settled it for 5 years. Indians were forced onto reservations
3. **The Dawes Act** of 1887 was an attempt to assimilate Native American Indians into American culture. It failed.
4. **Indian wars** raged between 1860 and the 1890's. The defeated Indians were put on reservations where conditions were very bad.
5. The reason the country was able to greatly expand was because of the railroad. It allowed goods to be shipped quickly and cheaply.
Transcontinental Railroad was completed in 1869.
6. As the railroads became stronger they began to overcharge customers and destroy competition. They became monopolies.
7. Congress was forced to pass legislation to control the railroads.
8. Agriculture was greatly changed with the invention of new technology such as the reaper.
9. The effect of the new technology and growth of large farms was hardest on the small farmers. They were unable to compete with the big farms.
10. The west was filled in because of the railroads and the good farming lands. People also rushed to California for the **gold rush**.
11. **Granger Movement** (granger means farmer)- goal: force railroads to lower freight rates.
12. **Populist movement** (populist means by the people)- a political coalition of farming interests directed against banking and railroad interests.
13. Problems of farmers- **overproduction** of crops made prices fall;
DEFLATION made it harder to repay loans to banks, railroad monopolies set rates that were too high to afford
Goals of the Populist Party
 - Help western farmers fight unjust economic activities
 - Put more money into circulation so they could pay off their loans. In particular, they wanted the government to use silver to back up US

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currency so that more could be printed. The slogan was: “FREE SILVER”

- Graduated income tax- income should be taxed according to their income (more for rich, less for poor)
 - Direct election of Senators
14. William Jennings Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech supported free silver and earned him the Democratic Party AND Populist Party nominations. He lost the race to McKinley.
15. Populist Party (a 3rd Party) had, like other 3rd parties, significance because many of its proposed reforms were later adopted.

AGE OF IMPERIALISM

1. The **Open Door Policy** was adopted so that the US could get trading rights in China along with the European imperialists.
2. **Yellow Journalism** describes inaccurate reporting in newspapers meant to raise emotion. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used it to generate support for the Spanish-American War.
3. **Big Stick” and Dollar Diplomacy** were terms used for American control over South America.
4. The Spanish American War gave the U.S. an empire. **From Spain the U.S. got control of Puerto Rico, Cuba and Guam.**
5. **Hawaii** became an American territory in the late 1800’s and achieved statehood after World War II. Pearl Harbor is the main naval port for the navy in the Pacific.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

1. **Response to industrialization and urbanization**
2. **Demanded reforms at all levels of government**
3. **Political beliefs: The government needs to regulate big business to protect consumers and workers**
4. **Many reform movements have led to long lasting changes.**
5. **Muckrakers:** Exposed abuses in government and government. Reached public through novels and articles. Believed honesty and ethics in government must be demanded by the people. Examples: **Upton Sinclair:**

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The Jungle brought about Federal Meat Inspection Act; Jacob Riis- How the Other Half Lives- urban poverty, urban slums; Ida Tarbell, Frank Norris, Ralph Nader

6. Other Reformers: **Jane Addams**—**Hull House**, Settlement House Movement, **Margaret Sanger**- birth control
7. **Women's rights**- Main goal of 20th Century—**suffrage** (the right to vote)
8. **19th Amendment**—fought for by: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt
9. **Economic Reform: The Federal Reserve System**- regulates nation's money supply, interest rates, and banking
10. **The progressive (graduated) income tax- 16th Amendment**
Takes into account ability of people to pay
11. **Politics- Robert LaFollette- increase opportunities for citizen participation in government**
12. **17th Amendment- direct election of senators**
13. **Initiative, Referendum, Recall--** increase opportunities for citizen participation in government
14. **Federal Civil Service System** was designed to- reduce the practice of political patronage and the spoils system (politicians giving jobs to people who vote for them)
15. **Conservation (environmentalism)**- supported by Teddy Roosevelt
16. **Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Clayton Anti-Trust Act**-Designed to promote competition in business.
17. **Presidents-**
Theodore Roosevelt- Square Deal— formed upon four basic ideas of Conservation, Regulating Business Monopolies, Enforcing the Anti-Trust Act, and Supporting Progressive Ideas. Believed the president's role was to act vigorously in the public's interest
Taft- also Progressive—angered TR by denouncing in part his Conservation program.
Roosevelt ran against Taft in 1912, splitting the Republican ticket, and allowing Wilson to win election. Roosevelt ran on the Progressive Party Ticket, also called the **Bull Moose Party**

Woodrow Wilson-- His domestic progressive policies, which became collectively known as the **New Freedom**, include

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ed reduction of the tariff on imported goods, reform of the national banking system, and strengthening of the Sherman Act to combat trusts.

18. Imperialism-

The Spanish-American war-empires of Europe and America that now stretched from sea to shining sea still desired to grow.

Cuban Revolution - The Spanish suppression of an on-going Cuban revolution gave the cause of war an air of independence and freedom. Aiding the Cubans, who's suffering was exaggerated by the Yellow Press of the day, became a reason for war with the Spanish.

Yellow Press - William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer used hyperbole, lies and sensational violence in order to increase sales of their NY papers

Sinking of the USS Maine - USS Maine was stationed in the harbor of Havana, Cuba it exploded, killing Americans. The act was clearly sparked an immediate call for war with the Spanish.

US Desires to Expand - Many American leaders, who wanted the US to expand her reach across the globe, recognized that defeating a weak Spanish Empire offered an opportunity to gain territories outside North America. These territories would then provide access to world markets for growing manufacturing by US industries.

US Imperial Gains, Late 19th to Early 20th Century:

- **1898:**
 - **US Annexes Hawaii** after a US supported revolution against the Queen.
 - US acquires **control of: Puerto Rico, Guam and The Philippines** from Spain in the **1898 Treaty of Paris.**
- **1899:**
 - US acquires control of: **Samoa and Wake Island** in the Pacific for use as military and trade ship refueling stops
- **1903:**
 - **Panama Canal Zone** is acquired following the US backed Panamanian Revolution against Columbia.
- **1917:**
 - **Virgin Islands** purchased from Denmark

US Expands Control in Latin America

President Theodore Roosevelt worked to increase US presence in Latin America via his **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.** The US would and could actively intervene in Latin America to protect interests.