

US HISTORY I—FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

(Also use your individual unit review guides to help prepare for the final!)

Format of Test:

-100 Multiple choice

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)

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- 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 South 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)
- Why was the 15th amendment important? What were the lasting implications?
- 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)

Tenure of Office Act

Impeachment

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)

Homestead Act of 1862

Events on the Great Plains

Sand Creek Massacre

Wounded Knee

Dawes Act

Ghost Dance

Battle of Little Bighorn

Battle of Wounded Knee

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)

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)

Life at the Turn of the Century (CHAPTER 16)

Inventions

Bessemer process
Railroad
Kodak camera
Electric light bulb

- 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?

Dawn of Mass Culture for the public....what were new trends, interests, entertainment?

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 16th-19th amendment say? (pg. 500-520)

Sherman Antitrust Act

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food and Drug Act

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

Ulysses S. Grant

Thaddeus Stevens

John Wilkes Booth

William Tecumseh Sherman

Clara Barton

Copperheads

Henry Clay

John Rockefeller

Stephen Douglas

John Brown

Dred Scott

Andrew Carnegie

**BE ABLE TO LOCATE IMPORTANT PLACES IN UNITED STATES AND
WORLD GEOGRAPHY! WORLD GEOGRAPHY WILL MAINLY FOCUS ON
CHAPTER 18.**