The Black Legend, Native Americans, and Spaniards: Crash Course US History #1

1. When the Europeans made contact with North American, what didn’t and did Native Americans have?

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2. What is the range of estimates as to how many Native Americans lived in North America AND what percentage died of disease?

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3. What are 3 differences and similarities among Native Americans in North America?

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4. According to the Spanish what made Native Americans the noble savage AND the ignoble savage?

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5. Contrast the Spanish attempts at colonization in Florida and the southwest.

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6. Describe Pope and the causes of the Pueblo revolt as well as the results/consequences of the revolt.

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7. Contrast Sepulveda’s and Bartolome de Las Casas’ view of Native Americans.

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8. What is the Black Legend, what’s true about the legend, AND how did England “use” the legend?

When is Thanksgiving? Colonizing America: Crash Course US History #2

1. Contrast the motives for settling Massachusetts Bay Colony (MBC) with Jamestown and include evidence.

2. Describe the difficulties encountered with the Jamestown settlement AND the solutions.

3. What impact did tobacco have on Jamestown and in England both economically and socially?

4. What problem did the Pilgrims and Puritans have with the Church of England & describe the Puritan religion.

5. What was the Mayflower Compact AND why was it a big deal?

6. How was MBC similar to and different from Jamestown?
7. What did Winthrop mean by “Citty Upon a Hill” and what is the significance of this document in our history?

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8. To what extent was MBC democratic with a belief in equality?

**The Natives and the English: Crash Course US History #3**

1. What did Chief Powhatan quickly realize AND what action did he take?

2. Describe the trade between Native Americans and colonists AND the problems that resulted?

3. Describe the importance of Pocahontas with the Jamestown settlement AND Native American-Jamestown relations with her absence.

4. Describe the Puritans’ conflicted view of Native Americans.
5. Contrast the Pequot War and its effects with King Philip’s War and its effects?

6. Describe the brutality of Native Americans and the significance of each instance.

7. SOAPSS the Mystery document.

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The Quakers, the Dutch, and the Ladies: Crash Course US History #4

1. Describe the Dutch motivations for founding New Amsterdam AND the results of becoming NY?

2. Describe the characteristics of the Quakers AND their “Walking Purchase.”

3. What were the attractions to settling in PA AND who made up a large portion of its immigrants?
4. What was the purpose of South Carolina AND the significance of the settlers from Barbados?

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5. SOAPSS the Mystery document.

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6. Describe Bacon’s Rebellion, the 2 effects, AND list AMSCO’s 3 effects of Bacon’s rebellion.( p 29, 37)

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8. What 2 reasons account for the increase in New England’s population & what was an effect of this?

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9. Describe colonial society with respect to class and gender.

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The Seven Years War and the Great Awakening: Crash Course US History #5

1. And as and far as causes go, the Seven Years War was, really like most wars, about ______________?  

2. Describe mercantilism AND the colonial role within this economic system.

3. Describe the role of slaves in the mercantilist system.

4. Where were the French moving and what were their forming AND why is this a problem for Brits?

5. Who were the winners and losers as a result of the 7 Years War, the Treaty of Paris of 1763 & explain?

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6. Describe Pontiac’s Rebellion, the Proclamation of 1763, AND how they are related.

7. Describe republicanism, liberalism, AND how they undermined political authority.
8. What was the Great Awakening AND its effects?

9. So, one of the keys of the American Revolution was the breakdown in respect for _____________. And this was fueled partly by _______________, partly by political ________________ that undermined effects in governance from afar, and partly by ________________ revivals that criticized not only ________________ hierarchies, but also other aspects of colonial ________________.

**Taxes & Smuggling-Prelude to Revolution: Crash Course US History #6**

1. The Seven Years ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763 which made the colonists cranky because...

2. Describe Britain’s earlier taxation AND the post 7 Years War taxation. What’s different?

3. What actions did the colonists take in response to the Stamp Act?

4. What are boycotts AND how were they effective?

5. List 3 steps the British took in response to the tea party AND list 3 colonial responses to these steps.
6. How was the First Continental Congress significant?

7. How are the American Revolution and the American war for independence different?

8. Why were some colonies/states opposed to independence?

9. List the points that Thomas Paine made in Common Sense AND the significance of the pamphlet.

Who Won the American Revolution?: Crash Course US History #7
1. Contrast the strategies of the British and the Americans in the Revolutionary War.

2. What role did African Americans, Native Americans AND Women play in the war & how were each affected?
3. What wasn’t revolutionary about the war AND what was?

4. What was hypocritical about the Revolution and slavery?

5. What does Locke say about slavery and explain?

6. What resulted from northern African American protests against slavery and the extent?

7. What was revolutionary outcome of the war AND how is this different prior to the war?

The Constitution, the Articles, and Federalism: Crash Course US History #8

1. What were 3 features of the AOC, 3 weaknesses, and 3 strengths?
2. What are 2 things to know about the Northwest Ordinance?

3. Describe Shays' Rebellion, TJ's take on it, AND elites understanding of the event.

4. Why did the delegates go to Philly?

5. Describe the Virginia and New Jersey plans as well as the Great Compromise.

6. How were slaves effected by the Constitution?

7. What Constitutional features protected against tyranny and radicalism of too much democracy?

8. Who were the authors of the Federalists Papers AND what did they want?

9. What were the beliefs of anti-federalists AND who were they largely comprised of versus federalists?
Where US Politics Came From: Crash Course US History #9

1. Explain 4 parts of Hamilton’s vision as to what the United States should be.

2. Explain 4 parts of Jefferson’s vision differs.

3. What evidence is provided that Republicans weren’t “better democrats?”

4. List Hamilton’s 5 points.

5. What criticism did Jefferson offer of the 5 point plan and what is this known as?

6. What deal was struck between Hamilton and Jefferson?

7. What were the causes that led to Jay’s Treaty AND the results?

8. What is the point of the Mystery document?

9. What is the flaw made evident in the Election of 1796?
1. What were 3 significances of the 1800 election?


3. Describe Gabriel's (Prosser's) rebellion AND its outcomes.

4. What is the context of the Tucker quote AND its significance?

5. What were Jefferson's 4 goals AND to what extent was he successful with each?

6. What were the significances of John Marshall's ruling in Marbury v. Madison AND Fletcher v. Peck?

7. What were the specifics of the Louisiana Purchase, the holdup for TJ, and TJ's rationalization for the deal?

8. What were the reasons for the embargo, how was it to work, and to what extent was it successful?

9. What were the factors that led to the passage of the Alien & Sedition acts & what was the response to these?
1. List and explain 4 causes of the War of 1812.

2. What was the point of Tecumseh’s quote?

3. Contrast The Prophet’s and Tecumseh’s words and actions.

4. In what 2 ways was the War of 1812 similar to the 7 Years War and the Revolutionary War?

5. What regions of the country were for and against the war and why?

6. Describe the U.S. and British military at the beginning of the war.

7. Describe 3 U.S. military successes of the war.
8. What was the result of the Treaty of Ghent?

9. List and explain the impact of the War of 1812.

The Market Revolution: Crash Course US History #12
1. The Market Revolution saw many Americans move away from producing stuff largely for __________ on independent farms—that Jeffersonian ideal—and toward producing goods for sale to ______________, often others who were very far away, with prices set by competition with other producers. This was closer to ______________'s American dream.
2. The first thing that enabled this massive economic shift was new technology, specifically in ______________ and ______________.
3. What did the federal government due to improve transportation?

4. What was the relationship between steamboats and canals AND what was the impact of canals?

5. What was the most important improvement in transportation AND what was achieved by 1860?


7. What were 3 effects of factories?

8. What were 2 advantages of Limited Liability Corporations?

9. In what ways did the government contribute to the growth of American capitalism?
10. How did work change with the Market Revolution? Choose 3 of the most important.

11. Describe Lowell Mill's first factory workers.

12. What did men do that didn't want to work for low wages & how did factory owners replace them?

13. How were Transcendentalists like Emerson and Fuller a response to the Ind & Market Revolutions?

**Slavery - Crash Course US History #13**

1. In what ways was the South's slave based economy intertwined with the Market Revolution?

2. What were economic “costs”/effects of a reliance on King Cotton in the South?

3. Describe the yeoman farmer AND his support of slavery when most didn't own any slaves.

4. Contrast the paternalist slave owners with the North AND list 2 other justifications for slavery.

5. Contrast the rice and cotton plantation slaves and their work.
6. How did owners dehumanize slaves AND what was their idea in doing so?

7. In what ways did slaves resist the dehumanization?

8. What is the significance of the Mystery document?

9. How many slaves, rather than resist, ran away AND who assisted in their flight?

10. Describe Vesey and Turner’s rebellions and their effects.

11. What are the more common forms of resistance AND why is this important?

Age of Jackson: Crash Course US History #14

1. How was the U.S. undemocratic, how was this Jeffersonian, AND why move away from land as a requirement to vote?

2. What were the 3 parts of the American system, who were its supporters, AND how was this not Jeffersonian?

3. What were the 3 main issues of disagreement during the Era of Good Feelings?
4. What were the parts of the Missouri Compromise AND explain Jefferson’s quote on MO COMP?

5. Who were the Democrats, Whigs, AND their beliefs/concerns/agenda?

6. Why did the North favor the Tariff of Abominations, the South oppose it, and how was the crisis resolved?

7. How does AJ look tyrannical or monarchical with both the tariff/nullification crisis and Indian removal?

8. SOAPSS the Mystery document.

Subject

Occasion

Audience

Purpose

Speaker

Significance

9. How are pet banks an example of the spoil system?

19th Century Reforms: Crash Course US History #15

1. How were Utopian communities a response to changes in America?
2. Contrast the religious utopian communities with the secular ones.

3. What "caused" the reform movements & cite evidence to support the contention that America was a religious nation?

4. What did the Awakening stress or preach AND how was the Awakening influenced by the Market Revolution?

5. List the three points about the religious nature of all these nineteenth-century reform movements.

6. How much of a problem was alcohol AND why was a ban so controversial?

7. Why were some opposed to common schools AND where were/weren’t common schools a success?

9. What is the significance of "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave." & Uncle Tom’s Cabin?

10. How were Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnet, and apparently David Walker the strongest arguments for abolition?

**Women in the 19th Century: Crash Course US History #16**

1. Define the law of coverture and explain how it played a part in denying women suffrage.

2. What is Republican Motherhood, and the good and bad that went along with it?

3. How did the Market Revolution effect women AND explain the Cult of Domesticity?

4. SOAPSS the Mystery document.

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5. How did the temperance movement help to bring about suffrage for women?
6. What was controversial about women working in abolitionist societies?

7. Describe the 3 things about the 19th-century movement for women's rights.

8. What did women accomplish by taking leading roles in the reform movements of the 19th century?

War & Expansion: Crash Course US History #17

1. Explain Manifest Destiny AND the costs.

2. Why did Mexico encourage settlement in Texas AND what were some causes of the Texas Revolution.

3. Why the delay in annexing the Lone Star Republic into the U.S. AND why did the U.S. annex Texas?

4. Describe the 2 dissenters and their reasons for opposing the war with Mexico.
5. Who became Americans as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo AND why is this a problem now?

6. What effect did the discovery of gold had on California?

7. What’s the significance of the Mystery document?

8. What were some effects of the California constitution?

9. What did the Free Soil party hope to achieve AND how were they not “unracist”?

10. What are the 4 points of the Compromise of 1850?

The Election of 1860 & the Road to Disunion: Crash Course US History #18

1. The road to the Civil War leads to the discussion of what 4 issues?

2. What were provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act AND its effects?
3. Why did Douglas push for the K-N Act, what is it’s central feature, AND 2 effects of the act?

4. What is offered as evidence of the Slave Power in government?

5. What was the seen as to northerners and Lincoln AND how did the K-N act threaten this vision?

6. What role did Missouri play in the pop sov elections in Kansas?

7. What is Taney’s 2 part ruling in Dred Scott AND what are the implications of this ruling?

8. What was the goal of John Brown’s raid AND its effect?

9. How was the Election of 1860 a “hot mess”?

10. Explain: “But the demographics of Lincoln’s election showed Southerners and Northerners alike that slave power, to whatever extent it had existed, was over.”
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The Civil War, Part I: Crash Course US History #20

1. What was the death toll in the Civil War AND contrast it with all other U.S. wars?

2. What was the importance of 3 of the 4 border states?

3. Copy Lincoln’s quote what was the war about AND what wasn’t it about…as much?

4. List the Northern & Southern advantages going into the war.

5. What were 3 problems the South had to overcome AND what was their strategy according to some?
6. What does the Mystery document indicate AND what statistics at the Battles of The Wilderness and Cold harbor support the doc.? 

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7. What 2 arguments undermine the following statement: "some argue that the North had superior motivation to prosecute the war."

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8. Explain the 2 turning points in the war and their significance according to historian James McPherson.

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The Civil War Part 2: Crash Course US History #21

1. What are the arguments that Lincoln did free/did not free the slaves?

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2. List the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation.

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3. Explain how in his famous Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln fostered the idea that the Civil War was a kind of second American revolution.

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4. Explain how the Civil War shifted the way wars are fought, with WWI as an exception?

5. What are the effects of the Civil War?

6. How much cheaper would it have been to buy slaves freedom and land than to have fought the war?

Reconstruction and 1876: Crash Course US History #22

1. What is the Johnson “trifecta” AND what did the Johnson formed state governments look like?

2. What changed for the freedmen AND what did and why?
3. Explain how sharecropping works/didn’t work.

4. How did the civil rights bill become law, what’s the significance of it, and why pass the 14th amend.?

5. What are black codes, provisions of them, AND their significance?

6. What were the accomplishments of Southern Republican Freedmen led state governments? Failures?

7. How did white southern democrats regain power in the southern states?

8. What 3 reasons prior to the 1876 elections helps to explain why Reconstruction was nearing the end?

The Industrial Economy: Crash Course US History #23

1. In what ways did the Civil War help American Industrialization AND what’s the economic change over time?

2. What were the geographic, demographic, and legal factors that contributed to the economic growth?

3. And the changes we’re talking about here were massive: in 1880, for the first time, a majority of the workforce worked in ______________ jobs. By 1890, two-thirds of Americans worked for ______________, rather than ______________ or owning their own businesses, and by 1913, the United States produced ______________ of the world’s total industrial output.

4. List 6 effects of the railroad.

5. In the Mystery document, explain Henry Adam’s chief concern.

6. What are the good and bad acts that industrialists did?

7. Contrast vertical and horizontal integration.

8. Describe 3 problems facing labor.
9. Contrast the AFL with other labor groups.

10. What is Social Darwinism, who argues for it, and why?

**Westward Expansion: Crash Course US History #24**

1. What were 3 significant effects of the frontier in American History?

2. Contrast the myth and reality of The West.

3. What are the 2 reasons why RR’s made it possible for people to settle in The West?

4. Describe the 2 ways governments supported the RR’s.

5. What were the economic, as well as a racial imperatives, to move the Native Americans off their land?

6. What 3 ways did General Sheridan fight the Indians AND how did Indians respond?
7. What were the goals of the Dawes Act AND the reality?

8. Describe the “cultural genocide” of Native Americans.

9. Why the need for cowboys AND why did this period end?

10. List the ways Western farming flew in the face of the mythical Jeffersonian yeoman farmer ideal.

Growth, Cities, and Immigration: Crash Course US History #25
1. List 2 reasons why people moved to THE WEST.

2. Describe the change over time in the growth of cities.

3. Contrast the Old Immigrants prior to 1890 with the New Immigrants after 1890.

4. What reasons explain the Chinese Exclusion Act AND how were Chinese American treated here including by the USCT?
5. Describe the big picture with immigration to the U.S. over time AND to the REST of the WEST Hemis.

6. What are 2 significant statements that be drawn from the Mystery document by Mary Antin?

7. What are 2 reasons why immigrants were coming to America?

8. What were the problems facing newly arrived immigrants AND what were their solutions?

9. What were government, business, and individual responses to the influx of immigrants.

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**Gilded Age Politics: Crash Course US History #26**

1. What are the origins of Gilded Age, the author’s point, and who was to blame for this problem?

2. So a political machine is basically an organization that works to win _______________ so that they can exercise _______________. The most famous political machine was New York City’s _______________ Hall, which dominated _______________ Party politics in the late 19th century, survived until the 20th, and is keenly associated with _______________.

3. How is “honest graft” not so honest?

4. Summarize the example of political machines at work.

5. Describe how “machines also provided valuable services to immigrants and other poor people in cities.”

6. Describe 2 scandals that plagued the Grant administration.

7. Contrast the goals of Republicans with Democrats during the Gilded Age.

8. Describe 2 achievements of Congress during the Gilded Age.

9. What is the evolution of farmers’ organizations?

10. List 6 planks of the Populists platform AND whether they were achieved and if so how/when?

11. What reasons help to explain why Populists lost in elections?
The Progressive Era: Crash Course US History #27

1. Why, maybe, is the Progressive Era mislabeled?

2. What was the Progressive Era?

3. What's the significance of the Mystery document AND what resulted from this “doc”?

4. Contrast the attempts of labor to solve their problems with the “solutions” of business and their motives for doing so?

5. How did Frederick W. Taylor change the workplace AND what effect did it have on worker freedom?

6. What was the new “notion”?

7. In what ways was democracy increased/decreased at local, state, and fed levels during the Progressive Era?

American Imperialism: Crash Course US History #28.
1. To what extent is it accurate to term this era “New Imperialism”?

2. What’s the motive for imperialism AND why now?

3. Contrast the 2 historians reasons for imperialism.

4. In order to be great, like Britain (get it?), Mahan suggested the U.S. need…what?

5. List 4 causes of the Spanish American War.
6. What is the Teller Amendment, how does it explain what wasn’t a cause, AND why the need for Teller?

7. What are 3 results of the “Splendid Little War”?

8. How was the winning of The Philippines a costly one?

9. What was the Constitution silent on AND how did Congress and the USCT attempt to deal with the silence?

10. What were 3 reasons why anti-imperialists opposed expansion abroad?

Progressive Presidents: Crash Course US History #29
1. What’s the problem and alternative AND how do Jefferson and Hamilton still apply in the 20th c.?

2. What were Teddy’s Square Deal aims AND the federal government’s responsibility according to Teddy?

3. What actions did Teddy take AND how did Congress assist him in his aims?

4. What did Taft accomplish as a Progressive?
5. Who were the 4 candidates and their platforms in the Election of 1912?

6. What are the problems according to the Mystery document?

7. List Wilson’s top 5 domestic accomplishments?

8. What’s the “contradiction” with Progressive presidents?

9. What did the Roosevelt Corollary empower the U.S. to do AND how was it put into practice by Teddy?

10. Contrast Taft’s foreign policy with Wilson’s.

11. Copy the Foner quote.

America in World War I: Crash Course US History #30

1. What evidence illustrates the fact that the U.S. was slow to enter into World War I?
2. List 4 reasons why the U.S. finally did enter WWI.

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3. Summarize the 4 of Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points in the Mystery document.

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4. List how World War I made the national government much more powerful than it had ever been.

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5. Explain the Schenk case AND its significance.

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6. Describe the anti-immigrant and Americanization actions taken on the home front in WWI.

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7. How did the war affect woman and African-Americans?

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8. Why did Congress oppose the League of Nations?

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9. What is U.S. foreign policy return to after WWI...sort of?

Women’s Suffrage: Crash Course US History #31
1. Describe the greater economic and political opportunities in the "Women's Era".

2. Explain the relationship between the WCTU and women’s suffrage.

3. Explain how the dawning of the American mass consumer society gave women more power.

4. Contrast the employment of African-American and white women AND how does work lead to suffrage?

5. What’s the significance of the Mystery document?

6. List 3 reasons why women wanted to limit the number of pregnancies.

7. List the 3 reasons why the fight over birth control is important.

8. How and where were women voting prior to the 19th amendment AND who is the example.

9. Contrast NAWSA with the National Woman’s Party.
10. How did the war split the women’s suffrage movement further?

11. How were the effects of the 19th amendment limited?

The Roaring 20’s: Crash Course US History #32
1. What did the 20s give us?

2. Generally, how did gov’t help business, what “ism” is it called, AND specifically list the gov’t help.

3. Summarize the growth of manufacturing AND the economy.

4. What were some of the labor saving devices AND what did this free up Americans to do?

5. What is the significance of debt and credit in the 20s?

6. What’s the significance of the Mystery document AND connect it with the Harlem Renaissance & Great Migration?
7. What were new freedoms AND limitations for women in the 20s?

8. What were 4 problems with the economy in the 1920s?

9. "But despite increased free speech and "torches of liberty" and flappers and the Harlem Renaissance, the 1920s was in many ways a reactionary period in American history." Explain.

10. Describe the increased tension between science education in the United States and religious beliefs.

**The Great Depression: Crash Course US History #33**

1. What didn’t start the Great Depression? _________________________

2. What were the two reasons why the agricultural sector suffered throughout the 1920s, and farm prices kept dropping?

3. What were the 2 other signs of economic weakness that appeared throughout the decade?

4. What is “the single cause of the Great Depression” AND explain?
5. What were the global causes of the Great Depression?

6. So what did Hoover do to help America during the Great Depression?

7. What’s the change over time in New York that illustrates a worsening economy?

8. What’s the significance of the Mystery document?

9. What were the responses of Americans to the Great Depression?

The New Deal: Crash Course US History #34

1. What are “the controversial” New Deal questions posited?

2. What did the New Deal “redefine” AND “realign”?
3. What were 3 points the candidate FDR made prior to the Election of 1932?

4. Basically, what is the New Deal?

5. What are the 3 Rs of the New Deal AND what are 3 problems with looking at the New Deal as the 3 Rs?

6. What are the 2 phases that other historians look at the New Deal and the dates for BOTH—think.

7. Describe 3 1st New Deal programs that dealt with businesses AND 3 that dealt with labor.

8. Explain why the Agricultural Adjustment Act was so contentious.

9. What was it about the NIRA that the USCT found fault with AND name the 2 NIRA cases.

10. How was the 2nd New Deal different from the 1st AND explain the 2 laws that best represent the 2nd New Deal?

11. So, why is the New Deal important if it didn’t end the Great Depression?
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<th>Question</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. America’s foreign policy was shaped by what 2 events?</td>
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<td>2. Explain 5 ways that America was less than isolationist after WWI and up to WWII?</td>
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<td>3. Explain ways the America was isolationist after WWI and up to WWII?</td>
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<td>4. How did the U.S. become the “arsenal of democracy” AND how did it work?</td>
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<td>5. Why did it take 2 years for the U.S. to enter WWII AND why did we finally enter the war?</td>
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<td>6. Describe “island hopping” strategy AND summarize the war in the Pacific using this strategy.</td>
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<td>7. What’s the 2nd reason Stalin wasn’t happy AND when would that change?</td>
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<td>8. What’s the significance of the Mystery document?</td>
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<td>9. Briefly what were the American and Russian contributions in defeating Germany in WWII?</td>
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<td>1. What always happens when a country goes to war AND list 3 federal agencies AND their general effect?</td>
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<td>2. So, what did the federal government take over AND why did people put up with it?</td>
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<td>3. What was controversial about federal spending AND how was it financed?</td>
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<td>4. How did WWII affect the West Coast AND why didn’t the South benefit similarly?</td>
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<td>5. How did WWII affect labor AND what was the federal government’s role?</td>
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<td>6. How did WWII affect women?</td>
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<td>7. How were Mexican Americans AND Native Americans affected by the war?</td>
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<td>8. How were Japanese Americans affected by the war AND what role did the USCT play in this?</td>
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<td>10. What are the arguments for and against dropping the atomic bombs?</td>
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9. What changes, as a group, did African Americans experience during WWII?

10. List 4 wartime conferences AND their outcomes, generally or specifically.

11. What’s the goal of the U.N. AND the U.S. role in the U.N.?

12. How did WWII change America?

**The Cold War: Crash Course US History #37**

1. Why is the Cold War “cold” AND to what extent is it appropriate to refer to it as a war?

2. What were the actual wars during the Cold War, what was sought by the 2, AND what are the dates?

3. What did the Cold War give us that was “growing” AND what did it change?

5. At the end of WWII what did the U.S. need? And the Soviets were concerned with...?

6. At the end of WWII, what did the Soviets encourage AND why did they do this?

7. How did the U.S. interpret the Soviet actions AND what is the U.S. response, it’s author, & define it?

8. What are the 4 goals of containment?

9. Where was the first real test, why is this region strategic, AND What did Truman announce with the quote?

The Cold War in Asia: Crash Course US History #38

1. When was the Korean War fought, what is it sometimes called, AND how is this a “first”?

2. Contrast North and South Korea, what type of war was this between the two, AND how costly?

3. How did this war become international AND why did the U.S. respond?
4. Who did Truman go to and who didn’t he go to AND how is this not a war and what is it?

5. What are 4 effects of the Korean War?

6. What is the significance of the Mystery document AND why did it fall on deaf ears to the U.S.?

7. Explain the “domino theory” AND what had happened in the not to distant past that to shape the theory?

8. What’s the “great incident”, what’s LBJ’s quoted response, AND why is this considered a “great incident”?

9. Describe the draftees AND how was this different than previous wars?

10. What were the 2 parts of Nixon’s plan with Vietnam?

11. What are the costs and effects of the war?
1. What has the 1950s been called AND what are the 2 reasons why it’s called this?

2. Describe the economic expansion between 1946-1960.

3. Why is the 1950s referred to as the "era of suburbanization" AND describe Levittown?

4. What effect did suburbanization have on car ownership AND did this "car culture" change how we lived?

5. Who were the critics of consensus AND their criticisms?

6. Describe the difficulties that African Americans faced in the 1950s.

7. When do most think the Civil Rights Movement began AND when did it begin?

8. What was the NAACP’s strategy AND who led it?

9. What is the significance of the Mystery document AND who is its author?

10. How did the South respond to the decision in Brown?
11. How was Rosa Parks experienced, who will emerge as the leader, AND how was the bus boycott a success?

12. What did the fed. gov't show at Little Rock AND by the end of the 1950s, just how integrated is the U.S.?

The 1960s in America: Crash Course US History #40

1. Why were the ‘60s an “important time”?

2. What did the 1960s “see”, what did this include, AND what overshadowed all others?

3. What actions were taken in the Civil Rights Movement in 1960 and 61 AND how were they successes?

4. What role did TV play in the Civil Rights Movement AND what was gained in the Birmingham protest?

5. What was MLK seeking in his March on Washington AND what was the result?

6. What was LBJ’s “Great Society” AND summarize Foner’s take on the Great Society?

7. What were signs of the growing frustration of African Americans with the goal of integration?
8. What effects did the anti-war & civil rights movements have on Latinos, Native Americans, and gays?

9. What is the significance of *Silent Spring*, the Mystery document AND what were the effects of this book?

10. How AND why did women organize?

11. Explain how Supreme Court decisions “greatly expanded the protections of people accused of crimes”.

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**The Rise of Conservatism: Crash Course US History #41**

1. What were the 2 strands of conservatism AND what were they hostile towards?

2. What did Goldwater, the Republican presidential candidate in 1964, demand AND lambast?

3. What was the result AND significance of the Election of 1964?

4. How did Nixon win the Election of 1968 AND what is the “Southern Strategy”?

5. Describe the big gov’t programs that began in Nixon’s presidency AND how/why were these passed at this time?
6. Who did Nixon appoint as Chief Justice to the USCT and why AND how was this appointee a disappointment?

7. What evidence supports the Republican belief that traditional family values were deteriorating?

8. Why were conservatives opposed to Title IX and the ERA amendment?

8. What was CREEP, who were the Plumbers, and what "ultimately doomed" Nixon?

9. What did the Church committee conclude AND what was their evidence?

10. What was the clear signal that the scandals sent Republicans?

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**Ford, Carter, and the Economic Malaise: Crash Course US History #42**

1. What's the big story of the 1970s AND what did we get instead?

2. Why was there a gradual decline in manufacturing in the U.S. AND what effect did it have on exports?

3. How were unions AND northern cities affected by this decline?
1. What 4 beliefs did Reagan “emphasize”? 

2. Describe the 2 oil shocks and their causes AND the effects of both on the U.S. economy.

3. What’s Ford’s only memorable domestic program AND to what extent was it successful?

4. What are the un-New Deal Democrat actions of Carter?

5. What’s are the main points of Carter’s Crisis of Confidence speech AND what was the public response to it?

6. What was Carter’s greatest foreign policy accomplishment AND why?

7. What was Carter’s greatest foreign policy failure AND what led to the failure?

8. What is the Carter doctrine AND what prompted its issuance?

9. _______ shocks and inevitable systemic changes led to the poor economy and that weakened support for _______ liberalism and increased the appeal of _______ ideas like lower _______, reduced _______ and cuts in _______. All of which, for the record, started under the Democrat Jimmy Carter, not the Republican _______.

The Reagan Revolution: Crash Course US History #43

1. What 4 beliefs did Reagan “emphasize”? 

2. _______ shocks and inevitable systemic changes led to the poor economy and that weakened support for _______ liberalism and increased the appeal of _______ ideas like lower _______, reduced _______ and cuts in _______. All of which, for the record, started under the Democrat Jimmy Carter, not the Republican _______.
2. What 4 groups made up the coalition that helped to elect Reagan?

3. What were the parts to Reagan’s Economic Bill of Rights AND describe the part that actually happened?

4. What is the significance of the Mystery document?

5. What are the 3 names for the idea that lowering taxes is the best way to spur economic growth AND what’s the rationale?

6. Did Reagan’s Economic work? How do different political perspectives respond?

7. The 80s saw a rise in what AND how great is it?

8. How might Reagan be considered a conservative today? AND a moderate today?

9. What evidence suggests that the 80s also didn’t see the fulfillment of the desires of the Christian Rite?

10. What steps did Reagan take to end the Cold War?
11. Explain the “biggest controversy in Reagan’s presidency”? 

George HW Bush and the End of the Cold War: Crash Course US History #44

1. Describe the candidates AND the 1988 campaign.

2. Describe the “U.S. policy limbo” after the end of the Cold War AND the “one positive result”.

3. Describe “the foreign-policy crisis that Bush handled decisively”.

4. What’s the significance of the Mystery document?

5. Describe 3 New Deal style bills that were passed by the Democratically controlled Congress.

6. What were the 3 possible causes of the recession that began in 1990 AND 3 effects?
7. What probably destroyed Bush’s reelection hopes, explain why he lost, AND what’s his famous quote?

8. Who were the 3 candidates in the 1992 election AND what was the significance of the election?

The Clinton Years, or the 1990s: Crash Course US History #45

1. What were 2 successes and failures of Clinton’s foreign policy?

2. Describe the 2 domestic agenda items that led to the Republicans gaining control of both the House & Senate in 1994?

3. What were 5 promises in the Republican “Contract with America” AND what did it lead?

4. Explain Clinton’s “triangulation” and co-opting AND the “obvious example” quote.

5. What did Clinton do with regards to welfare AND why did Democrats see his actions as a betrayal?
6. In Clinton’s president, what happened to the economy, the evidence, and why?

7. What were the positive & negative effects of “the longest period of economic expansion in American history”?

8. What were the effects of immigration from 1965-2000 AND in particular with Latinos?

9. Describe the status of marriage, gays and lesbians, and the War on Drugs.

10. Describe what led to the impeachment of Clinton AND the effects of the impeachment.

**Terrorism, War, and Bush 43: Crash Course US History #46**

1. In the Election of 2000, Bush was running as a “compassionate conservative” and relying on what 2 groups for support?

2. Who won the popular vote, what was the USCT ruling in Bush v Gore, AND what was weird?

3. In the 1st 100 days, list 5 of Bush’s actions.
4. What effect did 9/11 have on Bush’s domestic policy?

5. Define the Bush Doctrine AND its “ultimate goals”.

6. “The 2003 invasion of Iraq by the United States was predicated on what two ideas?”

7. Through 2006, what have been the costs of the war in Iraq?

8. What is the Patriot Act AND what were its immediate effects?

9. What did Bush authorize the NSA to do?

10. What’s wrong with the economy in the 2004 election year, why, AND its extent?

11. How did Hurricane Katrina affect the 2006 midterm elections?

12. What were the results of the 2006 midterm elections?

Obamanation: Crash Course US History #47
1. What were 2 causes of the “financial fartstorm” of 2008?
2. What were the effects when banks stopped lending money?

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3. What did the Bush Administration do to stop the damage AND why was it unpopular?

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4. What are 3 reasons why the Bush years looked like the Hoover years?

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5. Why was Obama's election a political watershed?

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6. What's the significance of the Mystery document?

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7. What did Obama promise and want?

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8. How has Obama done, the good and bad?

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9. What has been the response to Obama’s administration?