“Exploration”  
  
1. What is History? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
2. What is the Age of Exploration in the 1400's? (pg. 4)  
3. What were the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas? (pg. 4)  
4. What continent do scientists believe the first Americans came from 14,000-15,000 years ago? (pg. 4)  
5. What two ways does your book say how the first Americans got here? (pg. 4)  
6. What is the other way Coach D tells you about in class? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
7. By 1492, Native Americans spoke at least how many different languages? (pg. 4)  
8. What does the word "diverse" mean? (pg. 5)  
9. What do we call Native Americans extended family groups? (pg. 5)  
10. Most Native Americans all believed something similar for their religion, what was this? (pg. 5)  
11. In Central Mexico 3,500 years ago, Native Americans learned how to make these 3 things. (pg. 5)  
12. In the Great Basin between the Rocky Mnts and Sierra Nevada's how did Natives live there? (pg. 5)  
13. What is the period called in Europe from the 14th-16th Centuries? (pg. 5)  
14. What kind of advances were in the Renaissance? (pg. 5)  
15. Who was the first people to reach North America? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
16. Who was the second person to reach the Americas? (pg. 6)  
17. Powerful European Monarchs and aristocrats were looking for what trade route before reaching the Americas? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
18. What were the items that these Monarchs and aristocrats were hoping to get? (pg. 6)  
19. This trade route was primarily dominated by what 2 civilizations? (pg. 6)  
20. What country dominated the beginning of the Age of Exploration? (pg. 6)  
21. What did Bartolommeo Dias explore and what year? (pg. 6)  
22. What did Vasco Da Gama explore and what year? (pg. 6)  
23. What goods were the Portuguese mainly interested in Africa after 1500? (pg. 6)  
24. What was the main reason slavery survived so long in the American colonies? (pg. 6 Coach D Notes)  
25. How many Africans were transported across the Atlantic Ocean over 300 years? (pg. 6)  
26. What is the slave trade also known as? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
27. What is the journey across the Atlantic with slaves called? (pg. 6)  
28. What year did Columbus sail across the Atlantic Ocean the first time? (pg. 6)  
29. Where was Columbus originally from? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
30. What country accepted Columbus' voyage to the Americas? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
31. What King and Queen gave Columbus the money for his voyage? (pg. Coach D Notes)   
32. Columbus called the Native Americans this name? why? (pg. 8)  
33. What present day islands did Columbus first discover? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
34. What was Columbus' best skill? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
35. What is the truth about Columbus's treatment toward the Native Americans? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
36. What was Columbus originally looking for? He died thinking he found this. (pg. Coach D Notes)  
37. What is a "conquistador?" (pg. 8)  
38. What country is a conquistador from? (pg. 8)  
39. Who was the man who conquered the Aztec Empire and? and when? (pg. 8)  
40. Who traveled the Florida territory and to the Mississippi River? and when? (pg. 8)  
41. Who went in search for the City of Gold and passed Arizona, New Mexico and through the panhandle of Oklahoma? and when? (pg. 8)  
42. What were the advantages of the conquistadors? (pg. 8)  
43. What killed off many Native Americans in North America? and why? (pg. 8)  
44. What were the three main diseases that killed off the Natives? (pg. 8)  
45. Other than horses, what other livestock did the Europeans bring to the Americas? (pg. 8)  
46. The traffic of goods and ideas between Europe and the Americas is called what? (pg. 8)  
47. How many colonies in America did England establish? (pg. 9)  
48. What major events led to the American Revolution? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
49. Spain established themselves in present day Central America, they had to create this to survive? (pg. 9)  
50. The main goal of the Spanish missionaries was to do what? (pg. 9)  
  
“Colonization”  
  
51. What 4 major places did France establish their colonies in North America? (pg. 9)  
52. In what 2 ways did the French get rich in their new colonies in North America? (pg. 9)  
53. Two men that influenced the American Revolution with Enlightened thought in Europe were who? (pg. 10-bottom of 11)  
54. What was the House of Burgesses? (pg. 11)  
55. What was the first established colony for England called? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
 56. What crop made the American colonies thrive? (pg. 11)  
57. The Pilgrims were Protestants who landed in 1620 where? (pg. 11)   
58. Before the Pilgrims got off the boat they established the Mayflower Compact, what is this? (pg. 11)  
59. England conquered and took New Netherlands from the Dutch (Belgium). What is the present day name of it today? (pg. 11)  
60. The southern colonies made who work all the labor on the plantations? (pg. 11)  
61. What did the Magna Carta do to the king of England in 1215? (pg. 11)  
62. What did the English Bill of Rights give the people in 1688? (pg. 11)  
63. What did Enlightenment philosophers believe? (pg. 11)  
64. In 1740, church attendance was in decline. 2 preachers spread the Holy Spirit at revivals around the colonies. This was called what? (pg. 12)  
65. Between 1754 & 1763 Britain/American Colonies and France had a war in North America, what was it called? (pg. 12)  
66. Who did the Native Americans fight for in the war in 1754? and who won? (pg. 12)  
67. What was the name of the Treaty for the War? (pg. Coach D Notes)  
68. Why did the king not allow the American colonists to move into the old French land passed the Appalachian Mountains? (pg. 12)  
69. What country went broke after the French and Indian War? (pg. 12)  
  
“Revolution”  
  
70. As a result of the country above getting broke, what did this country do to the American colonists? (pg. 12)  
71. To show their anger against Parliament and King George III, the American refused goods. What is this called? (pg. 12)  
72. A person who was Loyal to King George III, Great Britain, and Parliament were called a "Tory" or this? (pg. 12)  
73. In, 1774 the American colonists met at this meeting to ask King George III & Parliament to stop taxing with a letter called the "Olive Branch Petition". Britain refused to stop, what was this meeting called? (pg. 14)  
74. What was the first Battle of the American Revolution also called "The Shot Heard Round the World"? (pg. 14)  
75. What was drafted in 1776 by Congress? (pg 14)  
76. Who drafted this document in 1776? (pg 14)  
77. Who was the general for the Continental Army in 1776-1781? (pg 14)  
78. What was the name of the Treaty that ended the American Revolution? (pg 14)  
79. What did the United States get in the treaty that ended the American Revolution? (pg 14)  
80. What was the name of the first written government document in the United States? (pg 16)  
  
“Early United States & Civil War”  
  
81. How long did the first written government document last in the United States? (pg 16)  
82. Why did delegates from various states meet at the Constitutional Convention in 1787? (pg 17)  
83. What was the result of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia? (pg 17)  
84. Who was the father of our Constitution? Or considered the note taker? (pg 17)  
85. What is the Great Compromise? (pg 17)  
86. What does the word “ratify” mean? (pg 17)   
87. What did Anti-Federalists want added to the United States Constitution? (pg 18)  
88. How many branches of government were created in the Constitution? (pg 18)  
89. What are the branches of government? (pg 18)  
90. What do we call it where each branch of government has a power over the other? (pg 18)  
91. Who was the 1st President of the United States? (pg 19)  
92. Who got the United States out of severe national debt? What was his job in the President’s cabinet? (pg 20 & Coach D Notes)   
93. What were the policies of George Washington & John Adams in regards to foreign wars and alliances? (pg 22-23)  
94. What President purchased the Territory of Louisiana? (pg 24)  
95. Who was the President during the War of 1812? (pg 25)  
96. Who did President Jefferson send to explore the Louisiana Territory? (pg 24)   
97. Who was the President during the War of 1812? (pg 25)  
98. Who was the War of 1812 against? (pg 25)  
99. What is popular sovereignty? (pg 67)  
100. What was the first Battle of the Civil War? (pg 79)  
101. What were the advantages to the Union (north) in the Civil War? (pg 80)  
102A. What were the advantages to the Confederacy (south) in the Civil War? (80-81)  
102B. What were the strategies to the Union (north) in the Civil War? (pg 81)  
102C.. What were the strategies to the Confederacy (south) in the Civil War? (pg 81)  
102D. Who was the President of the United States during the Civil War? (pg 82)   
102E. What Proclamation released all the slaves in areas that were under the north control? (pg 82)  
102F. Who was the general for the north during the Civil War? (pg 84)  
102G. Who was the general for the south during the Civil War? (pg 85)  
102H. William T. Sherman, one of the generals for the north created “Total war.” What is this? (pg 86)  
   
"Reconstruction Era"

102I. What does the text mean about the word "Reconstruction?" (pg 87)  
103. What is the "Freedom's Bureau?" (pg 87)  
104. What are some of the things that the Freedom's Bureau do? (pg 87)  
105. Who became President after Lincoln's death? (pg 88)  
106. What did the 13th Amendment do? (pg 88)  
107. What were Radical Republicans? (pg 88)  
108. Radical Republicans wanted to "Impeach" President Johnson in 1868, what does this mean? (pg 88)  
109. Was Johnson Removed as President ? (pg 88)  
110. Who was the President after Andrew Johnson ? (pg 88)  
111. Now that the Radical Republicans were overseeing the Reconstruction Plan, how did they divide the south? (pg 88)  
112. What did the south have to allow African Americans to be able to do in order to become a state again? (pg 88)  
113. What did the 14th Amendment 1868 do? (pg 88)  
114. Which southern state was the first to have a African American dominated legislature? (pg 88)  
115. What did the 15th Amendment do in 1870? (pg 88)  
116. By 1869, approximately how many African Americans adults and children were learning to read? (pg 90)  
117. What is the Ku Klux Klan? (pg 90)  
118. In the beginning the Ku Klux Klan tried to get the African Americans to not do this, what is it? (pg 90)  
119. How long did Reconstruction last in the United States? (pg 90)  
120. In 1873, what gave the United States a economic downturn? (pg 90)  
121. Ulysses S. Grant and his administration (cabinet) had a political scandal that hurt who?   
122. What year did Northern Troops finally leave the south? (pg 90)  
123. When was the Freedom's Bureau dissolved? (pg 90)  
124. By 1876, what states were the only states that Reconstruction African American dominated governments in the south? (pg 90)  
125. What event signaled the end of Reconstruction in 1876? (pg 90)  
126. After Rutherford B. Hayes becomes President, the southern states created "De Jure Segregation" What is this? (pg 91)  
127. This natural resource began to power many locomotives that spread across the United States? (pg 101)  
127B. What are "Black Codes" (Coach Dick Notes )  
127C. What are "Jim Crow Laws" (pg 187)  
  
"Technology & Industrial Revolution"  
  
128. In 1859, what major resource was found that we still use today? Who found it? & Where? (pg 101)  
129. How did the world get oil before they found it under the Earth? (pg 101)  
130. In what year did many new immigrants arrive into the United States? (pg 101)  
131. What is a protective tariff? (pg 102)  
132. What is Laissez-Faire? (pg 102)  
133. What is a patent? (pg 102)  
134. What did Thomas Edison invent? (pg 102)  
135. Who was the person that gave money or (invested) to Thomas Edison? (pg 102)  
136. With little education, Thomas Edison from New Jersey, had more than this many patents by 1880? (pg 102)  
137. Thomas Edison developed plans to build what for cities? (pg 102)  
138. This man found a way to send electricity over long distances to power homes and factories? (pg 103)  
139. In 1844, Samuel Morse invented something, what was it? (pg 103)  
140. Who invented the telephone in 1876? (pg 103)  
141. Who invented the wireless telegraph in 1896? (pg 103)  
142. This man developed a way to make strong lightweight steel. (pg 103)  
143. What kind of bridge is the Brooklyn Bridge? (pg 103)   
144. What is a suspension bridge? (pg 103)  
145. Henry Ford created the automobile in what year? (pg 104)  
146. Orville and Wilbur Wright had the first successful what? (pg 104)  
147. Factories created "mass production" what did this mean? (pg 104)  
148. With the spread of industry and factories, where did most farmers move to find work? (pg 106)  
149. This was the main reason businesses to get raw materials to customers from far away distances. (pg 107)  
150. What is a corporation? (pg 107)  
151. This man was a famous oil tycoon that started a company called "Standard Oil." Who was it? (pg 108-109)  
152. What is a monopoly? (pg 108)  
153. This man created one of the first major steel companies in the United States. (pg 109)  
154. What is a sweatshop? Who were the ones working in the sweatshops and for how long? (pg 115)  
155. What were the conditions like in factories? (pg 115)  
156. With the spread of industry, women got to work in factories doing what? (pg 115)  
157. Women brought who with them to the factories? (pg 115)  
158. Factory workers tried to gain power over employers by "collective bargaining" what is this ? (pg 117)  
159. In 1859 the Andrew Carnegie Steel Plant was run by whom? (pg 119)  
160. Who were the “Pinkertons” ? (pg 119)  
161. The Pinkertons opened fire at the workers on strike at the Andrew Carnegie Plant. How long did the standoff strike last? (pg 119)  
162. As a result of the Pinkertons killing people, what did an anarchist try to do to Henry Frick? (pg 119)   
  
  
“Immigration and Urbanization & The Gilded Age”  
  
163. Who were the majority of immigrants coming into the United States in the 1840’s and 1850’s ? (pg 128)  
164. Until 1885, what were some of the jobs that immigrants did? (pg 129)  
165. How did most immigrants get to the United States by 1870? (pg 130)  
166. What is steerage? And what are the conditions like? (pg 130)  
167. In 1892, most European immigrants were let off in New York, but where? (pg 130)  
168. Most Chinese and Asian immigrants were let off in San Francisco California, but where? (pg 131)  
169. Where did most immigrants live close to in cities? (pg 131)  
170. What is a ghetto? And how were the people alike? (pg 131)  
171. What are Americanization programs? (pg 132)   
172. Your text says that America is a “melting pot” what does this mean? (pg 132)  
173. What is “nativism”? (pg 132)  
174. What is urbanization? (pg 136)  
175. What three things kept cities from slipping into pollution and chaos? (pg 138)  
176. What were skyscrapers? (pg 139)  
177. In 1888, Richmond Virginia created the first what? (pg 139)  
178. What is mass transit? (pg 138)  
179. What city created the first subway system in 1897? (pg 139)  
180. What are tenements? (pg 140)  
181. Where was the famous city fire in 1871? (pg 142)  
182. Who coined the term, “Gilded Age?” (pg 144)  
183. What does the Gilded Age refer to? (pg 144)  
184. Who opened the first department store called, “Macy’s?” When? Where? (pg 145)  
185. Who started a paper in New York called, “The World”? (pg 146)  
186. Pulitzer thought the newspaper was a means of doing what for businesses and stirring up what? (pg 147)  
187. Who wrote the Novel’s, “Red Badge of Courage and Maggie: A Girl of the Streets” (pg 147)  
188. By 1900 the spread of schools helped many immigrants learn to do what? (pg 147)  
189. Who introduced the first Roller Coaster? Where? (pg 148)  
190. In 1876, what was established even though Baseball had already been around? (pg 149)  
191. Who invented Basketball in 1891 in the YMCA? (pg 149)  
192. Who called for a, “New South” ? (pg 156)  
193. What was the main factor that goods transported across the country and connected cities? (pg 157)  
194. What was the best gain for African Americans in the south? (pg 159)  
195. What did the Civil Rights Act of 1875 do? (pg 159)  
  
  
“Westward Expansion”

196. By the end of the Civil War about how many Indians lived “west” of the Mississippi River? (pg 160)  
197. What did we call the area that was west of the Mississippi River? (pg 160)  
198. What did most Plains Indians hunt on their horses? (pg 161)  
199. Which President had a policy of Indian Removal? (pg 161)  
200. What tribe was relocated from Georgia to Indian Territory (Oklahoma) (pg 161)  
201. The government set up “reservations” for Natives, what is this? (pg 161)  
202. What was the worst thing that hurt the Native Americans with whites coming in? (pg 162)  
203. What tribe had a series of attacks and wars with whites over land rights? (pg 162)  
204. Colorado militia came upon a camp of unarmed Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, The Indians raised an American flag to show friendship, the militia opened fire on them. What is this event called? (pg 162)  
205. The Sioux had a legendary warrior that killed Captain William Fetterman and his men. What was this warriors name? (pg 162)  
206. What was the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1824? (pg 164)  
207. What made the northern plains Indians get defeated in 1875? (pg 164)  
208. Who were the 2 chiefs of the Sioux Indians? (pg 164)  
209. Who was the leader of the US Cavalry at the Battle of Little Big Horn? (pg 164)  
210. How many US Cavalry were there and how many Sioux Indians ? (pg 164)  
211. Where did Sitting Bull flee to after the Battle of Little Big Horn? (pg 166)  
212. Most of the Nez Perce’s tribe converted to what religion? (pg 166)  
213. What were most of the jobs for Nez Perce’s tribesman? (pg 166)  
214. Who was the leader of the Nez Perce’s people who said, “I will fight no more forever.” (pg 166)  
215. Where did most Native Americans get relocated to including Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce’s? (pg 166)  
216. What was the idea of the “Ghost Dance” for Native Americans ? (pg 166)  
217. As a result of the Ghost Dance, what tribal leader was ordered to be arrested, but was killed ? (pg 166)  
218. The Native American Ghost Dance ended at after well-trained cavalry slaughtered more than 100 men and children at what battle? (pg 167)   
219. With the diminishing of the buffalo, the government hoped that Indians would adapt and become what? (pg 167)  
220. What was the Dawes Allotment Act? (pg 168)  
221. How long did the Indians have to keep the land before they could sell it? (pg 168)  
222. Under the Dawes Act, missionaries did this to help children learn white culture. (pg 168)  
223. What was found at Pikes Peak that attracted many miners west? (pg 169)  
224. What is a Vigilante? And who was hired as Marshalls to catch these types of people in towns? (pg 169)  
225. What is the transcontinental railroad? (pg 171)  
226. Many recruits to lay railroad track came from what country? (pg 172)  
227. What was the 2 major Mountain ranges that had to be chipped away to finish the railways? (pg 172)  
228. Because of the spread of railroads across the United States, how much population did a territory have to have to become a state? (pg 172)  
229. What was a huge boom in the west with acres of grassland? (pg 172)  
230. What was the open-range system? (pg 172)  
231. Who would owners hire to round up cattle after the Winter? (pg 172)  
232. How would owners know which cattle was theirs? (pg 172)  
233. Where did the culture of the “cowboy” come from ? (pg 172)  
234. What was a “cattle drives” purpose? (pg 172)  
235. What culture of people would often become cowboys? (pg 173)  
236. When did open ranching come to an end ? (pg 173)  
237. What invention helped make open ranching come to an end ? (pg 173)  
238. What was the Homestead Act of 1862? (pg 174)  
239. What is an Exoduster and who is their leader? Where was their “promised land” ? (pg 174)  
240. What was some of the hardships for a Homesteader? (pg 174)  
241. What 4 inventions helped the Homesteaders ? (pg 174)  
242. What is a boomer? (pg 176)  
243. What is a sooner? (pg 176)  
244. When was the last Land Run? Where was it located? (pg 176)  
  
“Segregation and Social Tensions and Political Corruption, And Some Women’s Suffrage”

245. What are the Jim Crow Laws? (pg 184)  
246. What did the 15th Amendment in 1870 do? (pg 184)  
247. What is a poll tax? (pg 185)  
248. Many states passed “literacy tests” what does this do for voting? (pg 185)  
249. What are grandfather clauses prior to 1866? (pg 185)  
250. As a result of Jim Crow Laws, what was spread throughout the United States? (pg 185)  
251. What did the court case, “Plessy vs. Ferguson” do? (pg 185)  
252. Who was the most famous black leader in the 19th century? (pg 186)  
253. Who stood up saying that blacks have the right to vote, and should demand immediate equality and not limit themselves? (pg 186)  
254. What woman was a former slave and bought a newspaper? (pg 187)  
255. What was the name of Ida B Wells famous newspaper about the mistreatment of blacks? (pg 187)  
256. At the same time of Jim Crow Laws in the south, what other immigrants received racial prejudice on the West Coast? (pg 187)  
257. Because Chinese were taking so many “white jobs” the Chinese Exclusion Act was made, What is the Chinese Exclusion Act? (pg187 )  
258. Who won the “Yick Wo vs. Hopkins” court case? (pg 187-188)  
259. What did the Supreme Court rule in the Yick Wo vs. Hopkins case in 1898? (pg 188)  
260. What 2 women were women’s rights activists? (pg 191)  
261. What did Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton create? (pg 191)  
262. What illegal act did Susan B Anthony do that got her convicted? (pg 191)  
263. This woman promoted the not selling of liquor or “temperance”. (pg 191)  
264. What group did Frances Willard lead? (pg 191)  
265. What is the spoils system? (pg 195)  
266. Which President was assassinated after Lincoln? (pg 195)  
267. Who shot President James Garfield? And why? (pg 195)  
268. Who became the President after James Garfield? (pg 195)  
269. What did the Pendleton Civil Service Act do? (pg 195)  
270. What became a huge factor in President Elections in 1888? (pg 196)  
271. What is the gold standard? (pg 196)  
272. Who won the Presidential Election of 1896? (pg 203)  
273. What is the famous speech known for William Jennings Bryan? (pg 202)  
274. William Jennings Bryan Speech advocated for what? (pg 202)  
275. William Jennings Bryan was the first to do what during his presidential election? (pg 202)  
276. Who ran against William Jennings Bryan in the election of 1896 & 1900? (pg 202)

“ The Progressive Era & Reforms, Haymaker Riot & Pullman Strikes, Eugene V. Debs, Sherman Anti-Trust Act”

277. What is Progressivism? (pg 212)  
278. What did Progressives believe? (pg 212)  
279. What type of people were the Progressives primarily? (pg 213)  
280. What did Theodore Roosevelt call people who wrote in journals and made drama about reforms? (pg 214 )  
281. Where did most Muckraker reports get published for people to read at their homes? (pg 214)  
282. Which Muckraker was an editor for McClure magazine, dedicated to uncovering Social issues? (pg 214)  
283. Who was a Muckraker who was a photographer for the New Evening Sun? (pg 215)  
284. What did Jacob Riis focus his photography on? And what was one of his famous pieces he did? (pg 215)  
285. Who called out John D. Rockefeller for his corruption to ruin his competitors? (pg 215)  
286. What was the name of the journal that Ida Tarbell made on John D. Rockefeller? (pg 215)  
287. Who was the Muckraker who focused his attention on the lives of dangerous and difficulties of child labor? (pg 215 & top of 212)  
288. Who was the Muckraker who focused on immigrants working in Chicago and the stockyards? (pg 215 Also more info on 220)  
289. What was the name of Upton Sinclair’s journal that focused on the immigrants in Chicago? (pg 215)  
290. What was a settlement house? (pg 216)  
291. What were some of the things that settlement houses did for mothers and immigrants? (pg 216)  
292. Who was a woman who was inspired from a European settlement house in London? (pg 216)  
293. What did Jane Addams open in 1889 in Chicago? (pg 216)  
294. What is the YMCA stand for? (pg 216)  
295. What did the YMCA offer? (pg 216)  
296. Who helped push for the National Child Labor Committee? (pg 216)  
297. What does the US Children’s Bureau do? (pg 216)  
298. In 1893, what was the focus on the Pullman Palace Car Company? (pg 119)  
299. What did the company do to the workers? (pg 119)  
300. Who owned the company, “Pullman Palace Car Company?” (pg 119)  
301. What did Pullman force his workers to do? (pg 119)  
302. Pullman controlled the rent, and the price of goods in stores. His workers asked for change, what 2 things did he do? (pg 119)  
303. Who did the workers turn to help them after Pullman took action? (pg 119)  
304. What does the ARU stand for? And who is in charge of it ? (pg 119)  
305. The ARU became an Industrial Union, bringing all railway workers together. What did Debs and the ARU call for in 1894? (pg 121)  
306. As a result of the workers striking, what does History call this event? (pg 121)  
307. What did the Sherman Anti-Trust Act argue in the Pullman Strike? (pg 122)  
308. What is the Sherman Anti-Trust Act? (pg 112)  
309. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was usually in favor of who? (pg 112)  
310. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act tried to stop what to make sure trade between companies happened? (pg 112)  
311. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act was the first law to be passed to limit what 2 things? (Coach D Notes)   
312. Who was the man who criticized American schools for teaching children to memorize facts and not think critically? (pg 217)  
313. What is a direct primary election? (pg 218)  
314. What is a initiative and what did it do? (pg 219)  
315. What is a referendum and what did it do? (pg 219)  
316. What is a recall and what did it do? (pg 219)  
  
“Women Make Progress, Discrimination, Racism, Rise of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, 18th & 19th Amendments”

317. What was a main goal for women during the Progressive Movement? (pg 222)  
318. What is the “temperance movement” (pg 222)  
319. What does the WCTU stand for? (pg 222)  
320. Women felt that the temperance movement would help men stop spending money on what? (pg 222)  
321. Most men would come home after drinking and do what to their wives? (pg 222)  
322. With the help of the Women’s Temperance Movement, it helped pass what Amendment? (pg 222)  
323. What is the 18th Amendment state? (pg 223)  
324. Who formed the National Assoc. of Colored Women? What did it do? (pg 223)  
325. What was the main thing that women wanted during the Progressive Movement to ensure that government was doing their jobs? (pg 223)  
326. Alice Paul and Maud Younger created this? (pg 224)   
327. What was the National Woman’s Party the first to do? (pg 224-225)  
328. What did the 19th Amendment declare? (pg 225)  
329. What did Plessy vs. Ferguson create? (pg 229)  
330. Who wanted blacks to move slowly toward racial progress? (pg 230)  
331. Who wanted blacks to demand immediately for rights that should be guaranteed? (pg 230)  
332. What is the NAACP stand for? (pg 231)  
333. What is the NAACP? (pg 231)  
334. Who were among the NAACP that pushed for racial reforms? (pg 231)  
335. What was the strategy of the NAACP? (pg 231)  
336. What did the Urban League do for poor workers? (pg 231)  
337. What did the Dawes Act do? (pg 232)  
338. What was the reputation of Theodore Roosevelt? (pg 233)  
339. What was one of the major things that Teddy Roosevelt enjoyed? (pg 233)  
340. After being in the west and the wild, he got back into politics. Who did he become President of in NYC? What was he fighting? (pg 234)  
341. President William McKinley promoted Teddy Roosevelt to what ? (pg 234)  
342. Teddy Roosevelt was a war hero for what war? (pg 234)  
343. What did he form in the Spanish American war? (pg 234)  
344. Roosevelt becomes a governor of NY after the war, then runs for Vice President. Why does he get promoted to President in 1901? (pg 234)  
345. What did Teddy Roosevelt expand the power of? (pg 234)  
346. What was Teddy Roosevelt’s reform ideas called? (pg 234)  
347. What is the Square Deal made by Teddy Roosevelt? (pg 234)  
348. What did T. Roosevelt threaten to do to coal miner owner’s factories if owners would not listen to its workers? (pg 235)  
349. Teddy Roosevelt pushed for a law that imposed fines on railroads that gave special privileges to companies. What was this law? (pg 235)  
350. Teddy Roosevelt pushed for a law that gave the ICC (Interstate Commerce Commission) more power, this law limited shipping costs and max prices for ferries, bridges and oil pipelines. (pg 235)  
351. Teddy Roosevelt and his administration began to be called what? (pg 236)  
352.What did Roosevelt do to the Northern Securities company, (a big railroad company) ? (pg 236)  
353. Teddy Roosevelt implemented water conservation reforms. What was the law passed in 1902? (pg 238)  
354. What did the National Reclamation Act do in 1902? (pg 238)  
355. Who did Roosevelt help win the Presidency after him? Why did he help him? (pg 238)  
356. What is the “rule of reason” ? (pg 239)  
357. Why was the Progressive Party created? (pg 239)  
358. The Progressive Party was a split from what political party? (pg 239)  
  
Woodrow Wilson, Early Imperialism, Spanish American War, Latin America, Teddy Roosevelt vs. Taft, Panama Canal

359. As a result of the split party of Roosevelt and Taft, who won the Presidential Election of 1912 for the Democrats? (pg 240)  
360. What was the doctoral thesis that Woodrow Wilson wrote? (pg 240)  
361. What is the program called that Wilson made? (pg 240)  
362. What did the New Freedom Plan do? (pg 240)  
363. “The man with only a little capital is finding it harder and harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with big fellow.” Who said this? (pg 241)  
364. Wilson attacked the “triple wall of privilege” what was the 3 he attacked and what did it block? (pg 241)  
365. Woodrow Wilson wanted prices low from big companies. To do this he had to lower what? (pg 241)  
366. What bill did Woodrow Wilson and Congress pass to cut tariff costs? (pg 241)  
367. What is a tariff? (pg Coach D Notes)  
368. What did the Underwood Tariff Bill also do other than lower tariffs? (pg 241)  
369. What is the 16th Amendment do? (pg 241)  
370. Under the 16th Amendment who would have to pay more the wealthy or the poor? (pg 241)  
371. What did the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 set up? (pg 241-242)  
372. What did the FTC or Fedreal Trade Commision monitor? (pg 242)  
373. What did the FTC also have to watch out for? (pg 242)  
374. What did the Adamson Act do for workers? (pg 242)  
376. Why did countries seek to find new colonies around the world? (pg 250)  
377. Who was Alfred T. Mahan? (pg 251)  
378. In 1853, who was the commodore to sail into Japan creating a treaty with them? (pg 252)  
379. With the Pacific Ocean expansion with the US navy, the US created a navy base where? (pg 252)  
380. What year did US buy Alaska from Russia? (pg 252)  
381. Who was the secretary that bought the “icebox of Alaska” from Russia? (pg 252)  
382. What was the major crop in Hawaii? (pg 254-255)  
383. Who was the President that Annexed Hawaii? (pg 255)

384. What does Annexation mean? (pg Coach D Notes)  
  
“Spanish-American War”  
  
385. What country cried for independence from Spain? (pg 256)  
386. Who was the leader of the independence movement? (pg 256)  
387. Americans favored the Cubans vs. the Spanish because why? (pg 257)  
388. What was the Yellow Press? (pg 257)  
389. Who were the two men that came up with the Yellow Press? (pg 257)  
390. What was the name of the newspapers of the men who supported the Cuban rebels vs. the Spanish? (pg 257)  
391. President McKinley sent this ship to protect the Americans inside of Cuba. (pg 257)  
392. What made the Americans start “jingoism?” (pg 257)  
393. What is jingoism? (pg 257)  
394. What made the US Maine blow up in the Cuba Havana Harbor? (pg 258)  
395. President McKinley asked congress to declare war on Spain on what date? (pg 258)  
396. What was the fourth resolution made by Congress before war? (pg 258)  
397. What was involved in the Teller Amendment? (pg 258)  
398. What islands did George Dewey take in the Pacific Ocean? (pg 259)  
399. What was George Dewey’s policy in the battle with the Spanish? (pg 259)  
400. What were the Filipino’s trying to fight for against Spain in on the islands of the Philippines ? (pg 259)  
401. In Cuba, there was a cavalry unit that was led by who? (pg 260)  
402. What were the Rough Riders consisted of? (pg 260)  
403. What were the conditions like for the US soldiers when they were in Cuba? (pg 260)  
404. What did the United States forces do to win the Battle of Santiago and San Juan? (pg 260)  
405. How many Americans died in the Spanish American war? How many died in combat(pg 261)  
406. Most of the casualties in the Spanish American war for the Americans came from what? (pg 261)  
407. What treaty ended the Spanish American War? (pg 261)  
408. What did the Americans get out of the Treaty? How much did they pay f or it ? (pg 261)  
409. Who was the leader of the Filipinos who wanted independence? (pg 263)  
410. The Filipinos used “guerrilla warfare” what does this mean? (pg 263)  
411. After what war, the Philippines became their own country? (pg 265)  
412. Who was the governor of the Philippines that creates schools, roads, and bridges? (pg 264)  
413. What was the Jones Act? (pg. 265)  
414. What were Chinese, “Boxers?” (pg. 266)  
415. What was the Boxer Rebellion? (pg. 266)  
416.Secretary of State Hay created the Open Door Policy, what is this? (pg. 266)  
417. Roosevelt increased the US military by creating this to protect its Pacific expansion? (pg. 267)  
418. What was the Great White Fleet? What was its purpose ? (pg. 267)  
419. What was the Platt Amendment with do in regards to Cuba? (pg 269)  
420. What was Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy? (pg 269)  
421. What canal did America secure in Latin America? (pg 270)  
422.The Panama Canal had how many workers dig? (pg 271)  
423. What did most people die from while digging the Canal? (pg 271)  
424. What was Roosevelt plan to update the Monroe Doctrine? (pg 271)  
425. By updating the Monroe Doctrine, what did America assume role of for the western hemisphere world? (pg 271)  
426. What was William Howard Taft’s “dollar diplomacy”? (pg 273)  
427. America began to invest into what in Latin America and the Caribbean under dollar diplomacy? (pg 273)  
428. Woodrow Wilson created, moral diplomacy, what is this? (pg 273)

World War I and American Imperialism, Riots, Red Scare

429. What is Social Darwinism by Charles Darwin? (pg 283)  
430. What did countries believe about Social Darwinism? (pg 283)  
431. What country challenged Austria-Hungary to gain territory from them? (pg 283)  
432. What country created a heavy amount of weapons for their “war machine?” (pg 283)  
433. What things did Germany build up to prepare for war? (pg 283)  
434. What is militarism? (pg 283)  
435. What things were used in warfare that had never been used before in History? (pg 283)  
436. What was the Alliance called with Germany, Austria-Hungary ? (pg 285)  
437. What was the Alliance called that was with France, Russia, and Great Britain? (pg 285)  
438. Who was assonated that caused the great World War I? (pg 284)  
439. Who assonated the heir to the throne of Austria Hungry Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sophia? (pg 284)  
440. Where was most of the fighting done in World War I? (pg 285)  
441. What kind of new gas was used on the Western Front? (pg 285)  
442. What was done to take cover for both sides of the war? (pg 285)  
443. What was Americans policy in regards to choosing sides in the beginning of World War I? (pg 287)  
444. What raised Americans opinion toward World War I in the beginning? (pg 287)  
445. There were 3 groups of Americans in World War I. What were they ? (pg 287)  
446. What is an Isolationist? (pg 287)  
447. What is an Interventionist? (pg 287)  
448. What is an Internationalist? (pg 287)  
449. What was President Woodrow Wilson? Internationalist, Isolationist, or Interventionist. (pg 288)  
450. What does the word, “contraband” mean? (pg 288)  
451. What are examples of non-contraband goods? (pg 288)  
452. What are German U-Boats? (pg 288)  
453. What British ship was sunk by German U-Boats that was carrying US citizens onboard? (pg 288)  
454. What did President Woodrow Wilson expand to prepare the nation for war? (pg 289)  
455. With Britain blockading the Germans supply line. What German foreign Minister took action? (pg 291)  
456. What was the Zimmerman Note? (pg 291)  
457. Germany proposed to Mexico that if US declared war on them, Mexico should declare war on who? (pg 291)  
458. Germany promised Mexico this if they won the war and they declared war on the US. (pg 291)  
459. Who intercepted the telegram sent by Zimmerman? (pg 291)  
460. How did President Woodrow Wilson respond to the Zimmerman Note? (pg 291)  
461. When did Congress declare war on Germany in World War I ? (pg 291)  
462. Soon after the declaration of war, Woodrow Wilson asked congress to create the Selective Service Act. What is this? (pg 292)  
463. American economy changed from peace to war, problems with government agencies led to the creation of this? (pg 293)  
464. What was the War Industries Board (WIB) (pg 293)  
465. Who was the man who created the WIB? (pg 293)  
466. What was created to help Americans understand why the US was joining World War I ? (pg 294)  
467. Many people did not like the draft from the Selective Service process, many men became “conscientious objectors” what is this? (pg 294)  
468. Who were two women that did not support the war effort ? (pg 295)  
469. Did most women oppose or support the war effort? (pg 295)  
470. Many newspapers and magazines did not like the war effort. Congress created this law to ban all negativity about the war effort. (pg 296)  
471. Many people did not like the war effort and talked badly about it. What did Congress pass to keep people from talking bad? (pg 296)  
472. This man gave a negative anti-war speech in Canton, Ohio and was arrested. (pg 286)  
473. What did the Supreme Court declare in the court case Schenck vs. United States? (pg 296)  
474. What were some of the reasons Americans began to hate German-Americans?  
475. What does, “propaganda” mean? (pg Coach D Notes)  
476. With the spread of war, who won their right to vote? (pg 297)  
477. What Amendment gave women the right to vote? (pg 297)  
478. What were some of the jobs women took to replace men? (pg 297)  
479. Who said, “If this is our country then this is our war!” (pg 298)  
480. Many African Americans fought in the war, those who did not moved from South to the North. What was this move called? (pg 298)  
481. What are some reasons that African Americans moved from South to North in 1920? (pg 298)  
482. What happened in Russia that helped the Central Powers focus all their efforts on The Western Front? (pg 302)  
483. Who was Vladimir Lenin? (pg 302)  
484. What was the Treaty between Russia and Germany called ? (pg 302)  
485. In what year did World War I end ? (pg 304)  
486. Woodrow Wilson addressed Congress on January 1918 that pushed for, “peace without victory.” What was this called? (pg 305)  
487. Under the Fourteen Points, Woodrow Wilson wanted to do these things? (pg 306)  
488. Under the Fourteen Points, Wilson called for a League of Nations, what is this? (pg 306-307)  
489. Where was the peace negotiations done at? (pg 306)  
490. The Allied powers decide to make Germany have reparations, what is this? (pg 306)  
491. What were irreconcilables? What did they not approve of? (pg 308)  
492. What was reservationist? What did they demand in the Treaty of Versailles? (pg 309)  
493. What caused a competitive job market after World War I? (pg 312)  
494. Soldiers returned from home hoping to go back to their homes and work, African Americans had the jobs, what erupted in 1919? (pg 312)  
495. What was the biggest race riot? (pg 312)  
496. What triggered the Chicago Race Riot? (pg 312)  
497. Where was the second huge Race Riot? (pg 312)  
498. What sparked the Tulsa Race Riot? (pg 312)  
499. What is inflation? (pg 312)  
500. What created inflation in America? (pg 312)  
501. What country was created by communist viewpoints? (pg 313)  
502. What is communist ideology? (pg 313)  
503. Americans began to strike & have fear around the nation of Communist thought. What was this called? (pg 313)  
504. What was the Red Scare? (pg 313)  
505. What kinds of things did America find throughout the nation during the Red Scare? (pg 313)  
506. Who went out to put down radical communists throughout the nation? (pg 313)  
507. What was this series of raids called where police arrested thousands of people? (pg 313)  
508. What was one of the most important court cases during the Red Scare? (pg 313-314)  
509. What ethnicity were Sacco and Vanzetti? (pg 313)  
510. What was the trial about of Sacco Vanzetti vs. the USA? (pg 314)  
511. Scholars believe the men were put to death because of what? (pg 314)  
512. In the court case of Sacco vs. USA was there evidence of the men killing anyone? (pg 314)  
513. After this man was elected President in 1920, the support of Wilson’s the League of Nation’s idea stopped. (pg 314)  
514. President Warren Harding won by a huge margin in the 1920 election, what was his campaign about? (pg 314)  
515. The election of 1920 was the first time this gender of person could vote. (pg 315)  
  
  
The “Roaring” Twenties & Rise and Return of the KKK

516. What was the single business that helped bring the American economy up and stop the recession after WWI? (pg 324)  
517. Who was the man that started this automobile industry in America? (pg 324)  
518. Henry Ford used mass production, what is this? (pg 324)  
519. Henry Ford created the first reliable car for the average American called this? (pg 325)  
520. What city was the Ford Automobile plant located? (pg 325)  
521. Henry Ford plants put cars on assembly lines, what is this? (pg 325)  
522. Henry Ford made his workers happy by doing these three things? (pg 327)  
523. With the invention of the automobile, what other industries profited along with it? (pg 327)  
524. With more automobiles for Americans, meant more roads, what did America create in 1926? (pg 327)  
525. With the invention of the automobile, people could live farther from home in what kind of communities? (pg 327)  
526. What is installment buying? (pg 328)  
527. What was built in 1931 that symbolized the power of the USA? (pg. 328 )  
528. As industrial wages grew, what happened to farm incomes in the 1920’s? (pg. 329)  
529. During the 20’s famers suffered from these 2 things. (pg. 329)  
530. In 1920, this presidential candidate pushed for, “Return to Normalcy.” (pg. 330)  
531. Who was the President after Warren G. Harding? (pg. 330)  
532. What did Calvin Coolidge want to push and aid? (pg. 330)  
533. Who did Coolidge appoint as Secretary of the Treasury? (pg. 330)  
534. What did Harding raise when he became president? (pg. 331)  
535. Harding appointed this person to Secretary of Commerce. (pg. 331)  
536. Herbert Hoover enjoyed great successes at getting people what? (pg. 331)  
537. Harding was known for being a nice guy that listened to who for advice? (pg. 331)  
538. His gang of friends became known as the what? (pg. 331)  
539. Most of the Ohio Gang were greedy, they wanted to do this off of citizens. (pg. 331)  
540. An example of the Ohio Gang was a person who took money from criminals. Who was this man? (pg. 331)  
541. A scandal involving the selling of a oil reserve to land men instead of letting the navy use it for emergencies was known as what? (pg.332)  
542. Harding on his way home from speaking in Alaska had a heart attack. Who became the new president? (pg. 332)  
543. What did Calvin Coolidge believe? (pg. 332)  
544. What were the goals of Calvin Coolidge as President? (pg. 333)  
545. For six years, what were the things that increased? (pg. 333)  
546. In 1924 America carved out a plan to collect war debts from France, Germany and Britain. The plan did not work, what was it called? (pg. 334)  
547. What is it where people have an idea for science and secular change over traditional values mean? (pg. 335)  
548. What did the National Origins Act of 1924 establish? (pg. 337)  
549. Under the National Origins Act, Immigrants coming to the USA, could not exceed this percent of people already living in the USA. (pg. 339)  
550. In 1915 this group rose again and focused its attention not only on African Americans but: Jews, Catholics and Immigrants. (pg. 339)  
551. Who was the leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana? (pg. 337)  
552. At its height the KKK had approximately how many members? (pg. 337)  
553. What were some of the things that the KKK did at night? (pg. 337-338)  
554. What happened to the KKK that set it back? (pg. 340)  
555. What is Prohibition? (pg. 341)  
556. What is a “dry” county? (pg. 341)  
557. What is the 18th Amendment? (pg. 341)  
558. What was the Volstead Act? (pg. 341)  
559. With the 18th Amendment and Prohibition what kind of atmosphere was created? (pg. 341)  
560. What is a bootlegger? (pg. 342)  
561. What is a speakeasy? (pg. 342)  
562. Who was the most famous criminal of the Prohibition era in Chicago? (pg. 342)  
563. What is the 21st Amendment of 1933? (pg. 342)  
564. What was established in the 1920’s in Hollywood California? (pg. 344)  
565. The fact that Hollywood Movies were “this” made it easier for them to spread worldwide. (pg. 344)  
566. Who became the first star of Hollywood with his comedy silent efforts? (pg. 344)  
567. Why was the movie, “The Jazz Singer” so important? (pg. 344)  
568. What were two inventions that allowed Americans to hear music and learn multiple dances like the “Charleston” and the “Fox Trot.” (pg. 345)  
569. Who became a leading figure being called the, “Home Run King” and the “Sultan of Swat”? (pg. 345)  
570. What famous woman swam the English Channel? (pg. 345)  
571. What man became a hero by flying from New York City to Paris, France in his plane called the “Sprit of St. Louis?” (pg. 346)  
572. What woman created the book in 1931 called, “Only Yesterday”? (pg. 346)  
573. Fredrick Lewis Allen said that woman had what compared to men? (pg. 346)  
574. This was a short skirt where a woman had rough cheeks and their hair was in a “bob” (pg. 348)  
575. Who called for women to women to try to get public office, and fight for laws to protect woman? (pg. 348)  
576. First woman state governors came from Wyoming and Texas, what were their names? (pg. 348)  
577. Who demanded for a complete economic, social, and political equality between men and women? (pg. 348)  
578.