APUSH QUESTIONS Light Green:

2- The reason America trusted France was because the French treated them as equal people, they didn’t cheat them on trade and didn’t try to harm anyone or steal their land in anyway.

12- Thomas Paines common sense was published on January 1st 1776 to encourage the colonies to seek independence it spoke out against the unfair treatment of the colonies by the British gov. And was big in turning public opinion in favor of the revolution. John Lockes second treaties of civil governments stated that all human beings have a right of life Liberty and the pursuit of happiness

24- Positive: 2 future presidents, positive national identity, War Hawks in Congress. Negative: Military Incompetence, Internal Dissent and they also didn't like that in the peace treaty it was vague and didn't have any issues whatsoever addressed.

36- The Whig Party was formed in 1834 to oppose what its members considered the heavy-handed and tyrannical presidency of Andrew Jackson and his Democratic Party. The name implied hostility to royalty.

48- William Lloyd garrison white and published "the liberator" an antislavery newspaper. Sojourner truth- freed black women who spoke of the atrocities of slavery. Fredrick Douglass most prominent escaped slavery, lectured autobiography looked to politics to end slavery and backed the liberty party.

60- They were moderately effective in developing a living wage and safety conditions, but there were internal struggles in the early union movement that limited their scope.

72- Examples are the Americanization committee which organized as a result of the "red scare" in 1919; the antitrust convention that occurred during the populist governor awaits administration from 1893- 1895

84- The open door policy was created to help put an end to the "spheres of influence" started by Europe. All nations would be able to take part in these hotspots along with Europe

96- The problems they had with Roosevelt’s policies was that he was straying from isolationism with regards to foreign policy

108- The Yalta Conference was in February 1945, attending were Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin. The conference was to bring Stalin into WW2 against Japan, discuss the forming of the United Nations, what would happen to Poland, what would happen to Germany. It ended with everything pretty much as it was before the conference. The Potsdam Conference July-August 1945. It was to decide the future of Europe. Attending were Truman, Atlee, and Stalin. What was decided was the future of Germany, Japan, borders of Poland, German war payments to the Soviets.

120- The traditional answer is that the Bay of Pigs invasion was a disaster and the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for JFK. However Soviet papers that were released after the Cold War ended suggest that for them the Bay of Pigs showed American resolve to defeat communism whereas in the Missile Crisis the Soviets managed to get a guarantee that the USA would not depose the Castro regime.

132- Some of the characteristics of the new right include limited government, strong national defense, strong family values, and trickle-down economics that include tax breaks for the wealthy.

2) The French King was outright purchasing his native allies allegiance. French strategy in the New World was to keep the Indian nations on their side and create circumstances where they could conduct a terror campaign against all of the English colonies with the goal of destabilizing them and requiring English troops and militias to be spread throughout the region guarding their homes instead of attacking New France and it's merchant empire. Problem was this economic diplomacy eventually got so expensive that it ruined the profitability of New France. The French ran a merchant empire in the New World; the English a settlement one. The former had a place for Indian nations in it because they were allies and valuable labor/trading partners. In the English colonies the primary economic drive was to assume control of the hunting grounds and turn it into farm land. This ran in direct opposition to the hunting lifestyle of the Indian nations . Because the English colonies were both larger and possessed of a far greater immigration trend than New France, even if the French had embraced a settlement approach like the English, they never would have posed the same level of threat. The white invasion of Indian lands from the English colonies was the main cause of the breakdown of Indian society at the time that automatically made the English the target no matter what the French did.

12) Common Sense: A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1777-76 that had inspired people in the Thirteen Colonies to declare and fight for independence from Great Britain in the summer of 1776.

Treaty of Paris: Signed in Paris by representatives of King George 3 of Great Britain and representatives of the United States on September 3, 1783, which in fact ended the American Revolutionary War.

Proclamation Act: Was issued October 7, 1763, by King George 3 following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War, which forbade all settlement past a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.

Intolerable Acts: A series of British measures passed in 1774 and was designed to punish the Massachusetts colonists for the Boston Tea Party.

Olive Branch Petition: Was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 5,1775, in an attempt to avoid war between the 13 colonies.

Declaration of Independence: The document that established the United States as a nation, adopted on July 4, 1776. The declaration was ordered and approved by the Continental Congress and written mainly by Thomas Jefferson.

Articles of Confederation: The original constitution of the US, ratified in 1781, which was replaced by the US Constitution in 1789.

Constitution: A body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a stare or other organization is acknowledged to be governed.

Bill of Rights: The first 10 amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791 and guaranteeing such rights as the freedoms of speech, assembly and worship.

Washington's Farewell Address: A statement that President George Washington published in a Philadelphia newspaper in 1796 to announce that he would not run for a third term and to give his views on foreign and domestic policy.

24) The Positives were;

1. 2 future presidents

2. Positive national identity

3. War Hawks in Congress

 & The Negatives

1. Military Incompetence

2. Internal Dissent

3. No real issues addressed in peace treaty

36) The Whig Party was a political party originally known as the National Republicans and supported Henry Clay. The Party's ideology mirrored the long-lost platform of the old federalist party and was founded specifically to oppose Andrew Jackson.

48)  William Lloyd Garrison: white and published "The Liberator" an antislavery newspaper.

Sojourner Truth: freed black woman who spoke of the atrocities of slavery.

Martin Delaney: black man who considered recolonization of Africa.

Frederick Douglas: most prominent; escaped slavery, lectured, autobiography, looked to politics to end slavery and backed the Liberty party, free soil party and eventually the republican party.

60) Grant veto a bill that would print paper money and the Resumption Act of 1875 pledged the government to further withdraw greebacks and made all further redemption of paper money in gold at face value, The Populist Party emerged from disgruntled farmers, They called for a litany of items including a graduated income tax & government regulation of railroads & telegraphs.

72) The Open Door Policy was created to help put an end to the "Spheres of Influence " started by Europe. The logic was that by letting all nations take part in trade with China, missionaries wouldn't have to worry about access and American businesses wouldn't have to worry about being shut out. All nations would be able to take part in these hot spots along with Europe.

84) President Wilson created the CPI (Committee on Public Information), support the war effort, 4-minute speeches used to rally support Liberty bonds, laws passed to prohibit people from speaking or acting out against the war or the U.S. gov't, Sedition Act: Limited Freedom of Speech (crime if you criticized the government), Espionage Act: Established heavy fines & long prison sentences for interfering with recruitment for the army , With the Russian Revolution, Americans worried about workers' strikes and a Communist Revolution in the US. This marks the beginning of the first Red Scare.

96) Conservatives: FDR was doing too much and the government regulations on businesses threatened American industries. Government did not have a right to tell people how to run their businesses. Many conservatives believed too much money was being spent to help the unemployed.

Liberals: Many saw the New Deal as "putting small bandages on a huge open wound." They didn't feel that the government was doing enough to help the poor. One of the biggest opponents to the New Deal was Huey Long (former governor and senator from Louisiana). He felt the best way to deal with the Depression was to place heavy taxes on large companies (Robin Hood Theory-take from the rich and give to the poor).

108) The conference was to bring Stalin into World War ll against Japan and discussed the forming of the United Nations, what would happen to Poland, what would happen to Germany. It ended with everything pretty much as it was before the conference.

120) The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success in Kennedy's foreign policy because he prevented the outbreak of war with Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Bay of Pigs was the biggest embarrassment in Kennedy's administration because it damaged the United States credibility. This was because the Cuban exiles were trained by the CIA.

132) Some of the characteristics of the new right include limited government, strong national defense, strong family values, and trickle-down economics that include tax breaks for the wealthy.

**2. For what three reasons did Native Americans side with France during the French and Indian War?**

1. The French king was outright purchasing his native allies allegiance.

2. The French ran a merchant empire in the new world.

3. Because the English colonies were both larger and possessed of a far greater immigration trend.

**12. What documents were most influential during the Revolutionary Era? What was the purpose of each?**

Thomas Paine's Common Sense was published on January 1, 1776, to encourage the colonies to seek independence. It spoke out against the unfair treatment of the colonies by the British government and was instrumental in turning public opinion in favor of the Revolution. John Locke's Second Treatise on Civil Government stated that all human beings have a right to life, liberty, and property and that government exists to protect those rights.

**24. What were the positive and negative consequences of the War of 1812?**

Some of the positives of the war of 1812 were 2 future presidents, positive national identity, and war hawks in congress. Some of the negatives were military incompetence, internal dissent, and lastly no real issues addressed in peace treaty.

**36. Why was the Whig Party created and what were their beliefs?**

The Whig Party was a political party originally known as the National Republicans and supported Henry Clay. The party's ideology mirrored the long-lost platform of the old Federalist Party and was founded specifically to oppose Andrew Jackson.

**48. During the abolitionist movement, who were the major participants and what were the strategies used?**

-William Lloyd Garrison-white and published "The Liberator" an antislavery newspaper.  
-Sojourner Truth-freed black woman who spoke of the atrocities of slavery.  
-Martin Delaney-black man who considered recolonization of Africa.  
-Fredrick Douglass- most prominent: escaped slavery, lectured, autobiography, looked to politics to end slavery and backed the Liberty party, free soil party and eventually the republican party.

1. To what extent did the techniques and ideologies employed by the Committee on Public Information transfer afterward to the policies employed during the Red Scare?

Speeches used to rally support, Liberty bonds, Laws passed to prohibit people from speaking or acting out against the war or the U.S. government

Sedition Act: Limited Freedom of Speech

Espionage Act: Established prison time for interfering with recruitment for the army

1. What complaints did both conservatives and liberals have with Roosevelt’s policies?

Conservatives: Government did not have a right to tell people how to run their businesses. Many conservatives believed too much money was being spent to help the unemployed.

Liberals: Many saw the New Deal unhelpful. They didn't feel that the government was doing enough to help the poor.

1. What were the goals of Yalta and Potsdam?

The conference was to bring Stalin into WW2 against Japan, discuss the forming of the United Nations, what would happen to Poland, what would happen to Germany. The conference is unsuccessful.

1. To what extent was Cuba the sight of Kennedy’s greatest foreign policy success and worst foreign policy fiasco?

The Cuban Missile Crisis was a success in Kennedy's foreign policy because he prevented the outbreak of war with Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Bay of Pigs was the biggest failure in Kennedy's administration because it damaged the United States authority.

1. What are the primary characteristics of the New Right?

Some of the characteristics of the new right include limited government, strong national defense, strong family values, and lowered economics that include tax breaks for the wealthy.