APUSH AP Exam Question Review (Dark Blue)

5. How did colonial protest evolve? What steps were initially ineffective and what later steps proved successful?

Colonial protests began as nothing more than simple ineffective speeches against the British, as they were too afraid to do anything more. Once the British imposed harsh taxes, the colonists finally had successful protest to remove loyalty from the crown. The colonists boycotted British goods in an attempt to cripple trade, harassed British officials by tarring and feathering them to show they were not wanted, and pamphlets such as Thomas Paine’s “Common Sense” spread quickly, building anti-British feelings.

15. What were the main events of the Critical Era?

The Critical Era was the time in America after the American Revolution. Mainly, the Critical Era dealt with the efforts for the nation’s republican ideals. This was shown through the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. This is the first successful form of a federal government for the United States. However, states also made new state governments as well, expanding voting and office holding rights. Educational opportunities for women increased. Most northern states abolished slavery while the south still held onto it.

27. What led to the issuing of the Monroe Doctrine and what were its future consequences?

The Monroe Doctrine was issued due to fear that European powers would return to North and South America in an attempt to regain a foothold and colonize. It proclaimed that no nations were allowed to colonize any land in any of the Americas, specifically targeting the Russians attempting to gain land in the west. It said that any attempt to colonize would be viewed as an act of aggression and would require United States military intervention. The United States wanted to keep the Monarchy system out of the future of the Americas, as well as agreed to not intervene in the Greek war for independence from the Turks. It eventually led to Theodore Roosevelt’s corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which claimed the United States would assist Latin American nations in paying off debt to European Nations, in an even stronger attempt to keep them out.

39. What influence did the textile industry have on industry and society?

The textile industry helped the South integrate industry into their lifestyles. Textile industries used cheap labor. The textile mills were the first steady jobs and wages the South had seen. Women and children also working in the textile mills.

51. What were the five most important catalysts that led to the Civil War?

The Compromise of 1850 heightened sectional tensions because of its strict fugitive slave law that the Northerners refused to follow, much to the anger of the South. The Dred Scott decision claimed that slaves were private property and could thus be taken and allowed to be held as slaves in any territory. This means that no legislature had the power to outlaw slavery in a territory, regardless of whether the people voted to do so or not, which infuriated the North. The invention of the cotton gin was a major cause of the Civil War because it rejuvenated the cotton industry and allowed for efficient production of cotton, which in turn created a greater dependency upon slaves, which in turn, made the basis of the south a one crop agricultural economy. Harriet Beecher Stowe’s “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” was a novel that detailed the evils of slavery, and as one of the best-selling novels of all time, created an outcry across the world against the practice, and even led to burning of the book in the south. During his campaign, Abraham Lincoln was very adamant that he would not completely remove slavery, but would not let it spread to any other state, which Southerners feared. As a result, when Lincoln was elected as President, Southern nations seceded from the Union.

63. How did W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington differ in how they believed African-Americans should attain equality?

Booker T. Washington highly encouraged African-Americans to improve their educational and economic well being. If the blacks do so, then they will be more respected and will eventually earn their rights. W.E.B. DuBois thought differently. DuBois believed that the blacks should take initiative and fight for their rights by demanding them through protest. Booker T. Washington was more patient than W.E.B. DuBois..

75. What were the key figures and the key issues involved in the movements for African American and Women’s Equality?

W.E.B DuBois and Martin Luther King Jr were key figures in the movement for African American equality. DuBois founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, or NAACP, which focused on the courts to achieve equality and justice. Martin Luther King Jr was the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and fought through nonviolent protest in order to peacefully integrate the races. Betty Friedan and Sarah Moore Grimke were leading figures in the fight for women’s right. Betty Friedan, author of “The Feminine Mystique,” challenged sex discrimination in the workplace by leading a movement of middle class women. Grimke was a strong supporter of women’s suffrage, and claimed to not ask for much, just to be equal.

87. In what ways did the policies of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover reverse the successes of the Progressive Era?

After the Progressive Era, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover were the next three presidents. Harding was the first president after the Progressive Era, followed by Coolidge and then Hoover. All three of them were Republicans along with the Congress. All three of them believed that the government should be limited when dealing with business. This led businesses prospering, but then ended into a terrible Depression.

99. To what extent was the New Deal successful? Unsuccessful?

The New Deal was successful because it created many agencies in an attempt to jumpstart the economy, some of which are still around today. Social Security was a pension system for the old that still exists today, as does the idea of minimum wage. The Agricultural Adjustment Act limited crop production to control prices, and the Works Project Administration gave jobs to millions of unemployed citizens. It was unsuccessful because it did not actually fix the economy, World War II did that. Also it helped dig the large deficit and debt we face today because of its deficit spending.

111. To what extent were containment, NATO, and the Marshall Plan extensions of the Truman Doctrine.

-Truman Doctrine was one of the first policies concerning the Cold War. The policy is showing how the United States is the Arsenal of Democracy and will help any country who are resisting communism.

-Containment Policy: A policy made by George Kennan. He believed that the United States needed long-term military, economic, and diplomatic strategies in order to stop communism from spreading. This became the official policy of the United States in the late 40s.

-NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization): military alliance between the United States and Western European countries that helped protect countries against communism.

123. Aside from African American Civil Rights, what elements of the protest created the New Left?

The Vietnam War greatly contributed to the base of the New Left Protests. Young people, as started by the Students for a Democratic Society at the University of Michigan, protested the war and voiced their concerns. The baby boom created a large population of young people, whose large numbers helped aid their protests and let them be heard. After a televised attack in North Korea showed widespread death and destruction, the American public turned against the war, and President Eisenhower lost credibility among his own people because the attack directly opposed his claims that the war was going very well and was nearing its end. These outspoken people continued their fight for justice by supporting the Civil Rights movement, showing that the new generation was one of change.

APUSH Questions (Dark Blue)

**5.** Colonial protests evolved by emerging from a subtle rally cry to declaring independence. The colonists first believed that Britain’s taxing was unlawful and that they were being misrepresented. Colonists then began to shout “No taxation without representation.” Later, these settlers began to boycott goods and protest by throwing tea off the Boston Harbor. This all led to the Declaration of Independence, as the largest form of protest, it separated the two people.

**15.** The Critical Era was during the 1780’s. It was right after the Revolutionary war and before the inauguration of George Washington. The nation was in heavy debt and had no type of currency to pay it off. The Articles of Confederation was ratified as the first constitution for the colonists. Lastly, frustrated farmers who lost land because the debt could not be paid off in hard money caused Shay’s Rebellion. The protests were short but it pointed out the weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation. This proved key leaders to revise the document because it was too weak.

**27.** The Monroe Doctrine was created because of fearful settlers; people who didn’t want the monarchies in Europe (Old World) to intervene with the Americas (New World). This meant that Europe could not colonize or intervene with the western hemisphere. Those in Latin America knew it was mostly for the U.S.’s benefit and not theirs. A future consequence of this doctrine was a sense of nationalism and isolationism for the patriots.

**39.** The South was influenced most by the textile industry. Textile mills were the first to provide steady jobs and use women and children as workers. It was cheap labor that attracted and profited the investor.

**51.** The 5 most important catalysts that lead to the Civil War were:

1. The fall of Fort Sumter.
2. The shootout between the Monitor and the Virginia.
3. The Battle at Vicksburg.
4. The Battle at Gettysburg.
5. Sherman's March to the Sea.

**63.** W.E.B. Du Bois differed from Booker T. Washington in how African-Americans could gain their rights in a white society. Washington believed that African-Americans had to accommodate to their environment and that education of the industries was the way to go. He strongly believed in economic self-help. Du Bois opposed Washington’s idea of a gradual process for social equality. Du Bois wanted the “talented tenth” to continue their education and become future inspirations. He wanted blacks to be directly and commonly involved in the social change.

**75.** Issues against African-American and Women arose and created conflicts between many groups. People such as W.E.B DuBois, Booker T. Washington, Benjamin Hooks, Susan B. Anthony, and Lucy Stone tried to solve arguments against segregation, women suffrage, rights for blacks, and education rights.

**87.** Policies of Harding, Coolidge, and Hooker reversed the success of the Progressive Era. The Republican presidents favored the trend of big businesses and increased tariffs. They gave corporations lots of power and cut taxes for the rich, increasing them for the middle/lower class.

**99.** The New Deal worked for the common man. It gave the working class jobs, Social Security benefits and unemployment benefits. People also received more jobs from FDR’s WPA program, which kept the unemployment rate down. The New Deal did not work because it created a larger debt which led to greater deficit and a greater increase in taxes.

**111.** The Truman Doctrine was created to support any democratic nation that resisted communism. Containment was created to stop the spread of communism after WWII. The NATO was an alliance between the US and Western European countries that was formed to protect countries against communism. The Marshal Plan was a plan that spent $12 billion, aimed at rebuilding Western Europe.

**123.** The New Left was formed at the University of Michigan. It started out as a Civil Rights activist group. Their goals were to encourage African-Americans to become registered voters and it was also associated with counterculture. Many began to protest and voice their concerns.

1. At first colonials used to write speeches about what need to be changed they didn't think about a revolution, and then they started writing pamphlets such as Thomas Paine's common sense and tearing British officials. They changed their mind to wanting independence from Britain.

2. During the critical era, America was in huge debt because of the war and had to borrow from France. They also created the Articles of Confederation which were weak because the central government had no power to tax or do much.

3. The War of 1812 led to the issuing of the Monroe Doctrine, warned old powers not to interfere and colonize in Latin America. For the future of America this was part of their isolationism.

4. The textile industry helped its way through the South with cheap labor, and it also had women and children working.

5. The fall of Fort Sumter, the shootout between Monitor and Virginia, the battle at Vicksburg, the battle at Gettysburg, and Sherman’s march to the sea were all catalysts of the Civil War.

6. W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington differed in how they believed African-Americans should attain equality, Washington believed through economics African-Americans would be equal, but DuBois believed in all aspects of society they should be equal.

7.What were the key figures and the key issues involved in the movements for African-American and Women’s equality?

W.E.B. DuBois, Booker T. Washington, James Weldon Johnson, Ella Baker, Moorfield Storey, Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Benjamin Hooks, Myrlie Evers-Williams, Julian Bond, and Kwesi Mfume, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Olympia Brown, and Helen Pitts. The key issues involved in the movement was the feeling of inequality and no say in the government, they got upset and starts a “revolution”.

8.In what ways did the policies of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover reverse the successes of the Progressive Era?

All three men believed in limiting the government when it deals with business, during the time period business prospered but ended during the Depression; the idea led to the reverse of the progressive era.

9.To what extent was the New Deal successful?  Unsuccessful?

Successes: Unemployment decreased, provided Social Security (pensions for the elderly), conservation work (TVA, AAA, CCC), most importantly bank security. However, FDR was not able to solve all of the nations' problems and some of the promises he made, he could not keep; some people also believed FDR's New Deal was only a short-term fix.

10.To what extent were containment, NATO, and the Marshall Plan extensions of the Truman Doctrine?

All these were extensions of the Truman Doctrine because they all helped Nations AGAINST communism or helped nations that are fighting for democracy.

11.Aside from African-American Civil Rights, what elements of the protest created the New Left?

The New Left started an activists groups, which allowed people to protest and question their freedoms and liberty. The New Left goal was to encourage minorities to vote.