APUSH Dark Purple Questions

9. What were the three main results of the First Continental Congress?

The First Continental Congress created a Declaration of Rights. The stated that all men have equal rights and that the purpose of government is to preserve those rights. The most significant action of the Congress was the creation of the Continental Association, which called for a complete boycott of British goods. This led to the result of the Lexington Massacre when British commander in Boston sent troops to Lexington and Concord.

19. How did Hamilton’s economic policies differ from those of Jefferson?

Hamilton was a federalist and he believed in a strong government. He also believed an industrial economy and a government sponsored national bank. This was different than Jefferson’s economic policies because Jefferson was a republican and he believed that power rested in the people. Unlike Hamilton, he was against the idea of a national bank. He believed that states have the right to have bank, not the government.

31. What about the 1824 and 1828 elections forever changed election campaigns?

1824 election: It was a 50/50 split between Adams and Jackson so Congress had to choose the winner and they chose Adams. Adams was chosen, because Clay bargain with him in order to become the Secretary of State. This begins corrupt bargaining.

1828 election: Jackson became president after John Quincy Adams lost to a second term, Jackson won easily in the popular vote and the electoral votes. He became the icon for the “common man.” Jackson’s inauguration became filled with the common people and now the people felt like their rights were gonna be heard and presented by Jackson’s position.

43. In what ways were the North, South and the West economically different?

With the production of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, the cotton production in the South increased. This caused the south to be in need of more slaves and made the South a one crop producer. This was different than the North because they had their economy in industry. The North was letting go of their divisions because of the need to work together, but the south still held onto their plantation system. The Western economy was growing quickly. The Western farmers provided the North with food during the Civil War.

55. In what ways was Reconstruction a failure?

President Johnson became president after Lincoln's assassination and he was a Confederate sympathizer and always argued with Congress, Racial tensions in the South caused Black Codes to be past that restricted and intimated former slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau that was established to educate former slaves was ended after only a few years of service, thus leaving many African-Americans still educated. In the later years of the Reconstruction, Congress initiated a military Reconstruction that divided the South into militarized zone that only increased tension between the North and South. When the Reconstruction was ended after only 12 years, the South remained in a broken state politically and financially and was never fully rebuilt.

67. Compare and contrast the goals of the Granges, the Farmers’ Alliance, and the Populists?

The Granges formed in 1867 and it was farmers' protest in the South and Midwest states against economic hardship and exploitation. It was a network of local organizations, employing cooperative practices and advocating 'granger' laws. The Farmers' Alliance in 1880s was designed to promote higher commodity prices through collective action by groups of individual farmers. It was the precursor to the Populist party. The Populists were based largely on their opposition to the gold standard. The farmer's felt like they were not being represented and they wanted a say in the government.

79. How did America become involved in World War I? Why did they enter on the side of the British?

America became involved in World War I because of the sinking of the Lusitania. Late in the war Germany declare unrestricted naval warfare on the world. They also became involved in war because of the Zimmerman letter. Germany wanted to keep America out of the war especially after the Spanish-American war because it showed America's ability. Germany created an alliance with Mexico and sent a letter to Mexico promising if they declare war on the United States that they would have back Texas, New Mexico and the South-west. They allied with France, Britain, Canada, Russia because they had supported them with things like oil and metal.

91. What were five causes of the Great Depression and what were the primary catalysts?

One cause of the Great Depression is the Stock Market Crash which was also known as Black Tuesday. Investors rushed to get their money out of Stock Market. Many were left with nothing. Another cause of the Great Depression were bank failures, which were not protected. As banks failed many people lost savings they had deposited in banks.The third cause of the Great Depression was the drought on the great plains. The Dust Bowl was a natural disaster that swept across the Great Plains. Many were forced off their farms and headed West. Another cause of the Great Depression was the Economic Policy with Europe. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930) was created to help American businesses and it taxed imports at 20%. As a result, many European countries taxed imports from America. This resulted in less trading for many American businesses. Finally, many people did not have money to purchase items, which was also a cause of the Great depression. This led to a reduction of goods produced and reduction in workforce and unemployment reached 25%.

103. Though America was technically neutral, what choices showed that they truly were participating in the war?

The Lend-Lease Program was used primarily to help Great Britain and the Soviet Union resist Nazi Germany. The Cash-and-Carry was used to sell arms and other contrabands as long as the country paid in cash and used their own ships.

115. How did MacArthur and Truman differ on the handling of the Korean War?

MacArthur wanted to be more aggressive in the war and to invade the Chinese territory as well. He believed the only way to end the war was to use nuclear weapons. Truman however wanted to limit the war to only the Korean Peninsula and contain the war.

127. What events led to Nixon’s resignation?

Scandals, but most importantly the Watergate Scandal led to Nixon’s resignation. A group of men were caught planting wiretaps in the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate office complex. Nixon tried to cover up the break in and claimed he didn’t have any knowledge on the break ins. A Senate committee and special prosecutor began investigations of illegal activities after members of the White House told about Nixon covering up the crime. Fearing impeachment, Nixon resigned his position.

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President Johnson became president after Lincoln's assassination and he was a Confederate sympathizer and always argued with Congress, Racial tensions in the South caused Black Codes to be past that restricted and intimated former slaves. The Freedmen's Bureau that was established to educate former slaves was ended after only a few years of service, thus leaving many African-Americans still educated. In the later years of the Reconstruction, Congress initiated a military Reconstruction that divided the South into militarized zone that only increased tension between the North and South. When the Reconstruction was ended after only 12 years, the South remained in a broken state politically and financially and was never fully rebuilt.

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1. Three main results of the first continental congress were the boycotts of British trade, removal of the intolerable acts, and a petition against King George II
2. Hamilton’s views differed from Jefferson’s because Hamilton wanted a strong central government, favored the rich and Britain, and wanted a loose interpretation of the government. While Jefferson wanted a weaker central government, favored the middle class and France, and wanted a strict interpretation of the constitution.
3. The elections of 1824 and 1828 showed how the election of presidents could be corrupt, hence the name “corrupt bargain” and 1828 election was a rematch of the election of 1824 and was also the start of mudslinging.
4. The north favored a manufacturing economy and favored the upper-class, the south favored an agricultural economy that relied on slaves, and the west was agricultural economy for people who wanted opportunities.
5. Reconstruction in some ways was a failure because the war was fought to conserve the union and also freed slaves. The passing of the 13th 14th and 15th amendments were important but later on were used because during the time white had a way to get around it. For example the KKK and White League were promising to make black lives now worse than slavery, the government also didn’t intervene.
6. Granges- Midwest farmers who formed a protest against high bread and grain prices. Also against railroad prices. They eventually got the Grange Laws passed which lowered prices of these things.

Farmers alliance- Farmers who wanted to promote higher commodity. Influenced the Populist Party

Populist party – Was based on the opposition to gold standard. They felt like they were not being represented.

7. When German ships sank the Lusitania, which is why America entered the war. They entered the war because they wanted to fight against Germany and wanted to help their mother country Britain.

8.

1-Stock Market Crash

2.Bank Failures

3.Reduction in purchasing’

4.Econmic Policy with Europe

5. Drought

Most primary reason was bank failure and stock market crash. People felt like they couldn’t trust banks anymore

9. They took part in the Land Lease program. They would aid Britain and The Soviet Union with food and materials.

10.Macaurther was much more aggressive than Truman. He wanted to invade Chinese territory and use atomic bombs while Truman was more conservative and wanted to keep the war in Korean territory. This led to MacArthur getting fired

11.The Watergate Scandal, which was most likely going to get him impeached. He decided to resign so he wouldn’t face more disgrace.