APUSH Review Questions- Red

6. What poor choices made by the British eventually heightened the pre-Revolutionary era conflict?

* Unnecessary taxes
	+ Stamp act
	+ Sugar act
	+ Townshend act

16.What compromises needed to be made for the Constitution to be successful?

* Great compromise
	+ Senate- equal representation
	+ House of representative- representation based on population
* Three fifth compromise
	+ Slaves counted as 3/5 of a person for population

28. What was the relation between expansion and slavery?  What attempts were made to postpone conflict?

* Questions about whether new territories should be slave or free.
* To postpone conflict:
	+ Missouri Compromise
	+ Kansas-Nebraska Act
	+ Compromise of 1850

40. What inventions and innovations opened up the West?

* Steamboat
* Railroad
* Waterways
* Roads

52. How does the Civil War affect Northern and Southern economies and personal freedoms?

* Southern economy (cotton industry) is destroyed; needs reconstruction
* Northern economy grew bc of the wartime industry
* Laws passed to limit freedoms

64.  What were three positive and three negative effects of railroad expansion?

* Negative:
	+ Destroyed native American land
	+ led to the extinction of the buffalo
	+ Dangerous> casualties
* Positive:
	+ Increase in population
	+ Transportation of goods quickly
	+ Helped people move around
	+ Railroad business profited (millionaires)

76. What steps were taken to reduce corruption at the city and state level?

* Commission Government: Initiative, Referendum

88. What was the effect of the consumer products of the 1920s on social behavior?

* Mass production> Cheaper products> Advertising> people bought more> People relied on credit (leads to debt).

100. What steps in the 1920s were made to keep America isolationist and maintain peace?

* Limiting Immigration- Quota Act
* Refusing to sign Treaty of Versailles and to join the League of Nations
* Red Scare

112. What international and domestic conditions led to the Red Scare?

* spread of communism in Asia/ Europe
* labor unions

124. How did Johnson’s handling of Vietnam differ from that of his predecessors?

* Tonkin Resolution- Johnson had unlimited power> sent troops to Vietnam

6. What poor choices made by the British eventually heightened the pre-Revolutionary era conflict?

* 1. Some poor choices include imposing many taxes such as the stamp act, navigation acts, quartering act, etc… in return for “naval protection” They also made the mistake of not giving a say in legislation so that they are able to impose their own taxes to their own preference.
1. What compromises needed to be made for the Constitution to be successful?
	1. Great compromise- determined the amount of representatives based on state pop.
	2. Three-fifths compromise - a voting system that counted each slave a 3/5 of a person.
2. What was the relation between expansion and slavery? What attempts were made to postpone conflict?
	1. As the U.S. began to expand westward the question whether it was going to be a slave state or not had arose. Before expansion their were as much slave states as their were nonslave states and each side didn't want to the other to dominate the majority of states so inevitably conflicts occurred. things to postpone the conflict were compromises such as the Missouri compromise of which prohibited slavery north of the 36 - 30 degree parallel negotiated by Henry Clay
3. What inventions and innovations opened up the West?
	1. Steam boat-Which allowed transportation to be more efficient and cheaper.
	2. Telegram- Communication became a lot more efficient especially critical during times of war.
	3. Barb wire-Allowed the farm land to decided up more efficiently.
4. How does the Civil War affect Northern and Southern economies and personal freedoms?
	1. The southern economy was destroyed because it depended on the north to to purchase cotton (cash crop at the time) and due to blockades by the Union. Meanwhile the northern industry grew rapidly because they used the war time to their advantage and produced war products.
	2. Personal freedoms were restricted due to times of war. An example of such was when Abe Lincoln restricted the freedom of speech by restricting any newspapers against his course of actions.
5. What were three positive and three negative effects of railroad expansion?
	1. Pro’s
		1. Provided transportation of goods and people across the entire nations.
		2. Helped grow the U.S. economy (mostly run by Vanderbilt) and let to other industrial booms such as the steel economy run by Carnegie.
		3. Provided jobs for immigrants Irish in the east and Chinese in the west
		4. promoted the creation of cities in the west.
	2. Cons’s
		1. Created a monopoly run by Vanderbilt
		2. Farmers had to pay expensive fees to transport their goods
		3. Caused corruption in the government.
6. What steps were taken to reduce corruption at the city and state level?

White people in the south didn't want black people to vote so it can stop electoral corruption.

1. What was the effect of the consumer products of the 1920s on social behavior?

The radio and cars became very big. Advertising got people to buy more goods and goods became cheaper

1. What steps in the 1920s were made to keep America isolationist and maintain peace?

America wanted to avoid communism or socialism because of the red scare. They stayed out of foreign affairs.

1. What international and domestic conditions led to the Red Scare?

The spread of communism led to the red scare. Also the fear that there were

Soviet Union spies.

1. How did Johnson’s handling of Vietnam differ from that of his predecessors?

Johnson had power to do what ever he wanted. He sent troops to help prevent communism. While JFK sent supplies to help in south Vietnam.

**Apush Questions; RED**

1. **What was the significance of the “shot heard around the world”?**

The “shot heard around the world” was the moment where a group of farmers stood against trained British soldiers who were trying to confiscate their weapons. No one is sure who fired the first shot, but it caused a clash thus beginning the revolutionary war. It was the first fired shot in this war and it marked the beginning of a rebellion and a fight against the British for independence.

1. **To what extent did the French Revolution cause dissension in America?**

The French Revolution caused dissension in America to the extent that it left a scar on American political and social life by causing thoughts about increased liberties and the creation of Alien and Sedition Acts. Federalists feared Jeffersonian rebellion like the French Mobs did. It was an era of uncertainty where Americans try to define their borders and what they allow and do not allow.

1. **What programs by John Quincy Adams were doomed to Failure? Why?**

Programs by John Quincy Adams that were doomed to failure were things like the Tariff of 1828 which was designed to protect northern industry, but hurt the post-war south. Thus causing Adams to lose in the next presidential election.

1. **What were the positives and negatives of the Northern Urban Life**

Northern urban life positives included a large community, Law enforcement, Libraries, and opportunities like employment. Some of the negatives included inadequate housing, bad water, and having a closer watch from the law as well as pollution.

1. **In what ways did businessmen/robber barons increase their profits?**

Businessmen, or thieves as they behaved during the gilded age,  increased their profits by pulling off schemes and stealing from the government and people due to weak presidency. They inflated the value of their companies stock, sold it to the public, and pocketed profits. They also stole tax money and created more corruption.

1. **What types of people supported “free silver”? why?**

The type of people that supported free silver were the radical and populist organizations because it enabled debtors the pay off their debt with cheaper dollars. Thus silver made debts easier to pay off and were supported by farmers, laborers, and industrial workers.

1. **To what extent were Woodrow Wilson’s idealistic views accepted by Americans and the world?**

Woodrow Wilson’s views were accepted by America to the point of goals such as allowing nations to request independence from a neighbor, yet overall congress was critical and the United states did not even join the League of nations. He had to fight with other people in positions to achieve or get his goals and most of the time he was unsuccessful.

1. **How did the homeless and farmers respond to the Great Depression, both passively and actively?**

The homeless and farmers responded to the Great Depression by seeking jobs where there were none and even sometimes blamed themselves. The farmers even tried to sell their farms but could not. Both of the group killed themselves though… suicide rates went up during this period. Bonus army was formed from some of the homeless. Farmers abandoned farms and headed west, most became tenant farmers.

1. **What events led to the attack on Pearl Harbor?**

The events that led to the attack on Pearl Harbor began when America, who were opposing Japan embargoed them thus causing japan loss of valuable resources such as oil and rubber and steel. Japan attacked because they wanted to cripple America’s navy as well as open a path for their resources.

1. **What domestic policies did Eisenhower undertake during the 1950s?**

Eisenhower favored a more moderate course: Modern Republicanism. Social Security, increased the minimum wage, and created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, were some of his policies. The interstate Highway was something he built upon as well. He did not specifically fight for civil rights but did not go against them either.

1. **What foreign and domestic problems were blamed on Carter?**

Foreign problems blamed on Carter were issues like the Iran hostage crisis. The domestic problem blamed on Carter was the Inflation and the slowing economy growth.