Light Purple-

4. How did the Sugar Act differ from the preceding Navigation Acts?

The sugar act was an act by the British parliament passed solely for the purpose of taxing the colonies and raising income for Britain. While the Navigation Acts impacted free trade and left less options for wealthier colonists to trade their goods with other countries, the Sugar Act was a direct tax that affected everyone in the colonies.

14. What were the faults and the strengths of the Articles of Confederation?

The Articles of Confederation were written in 1777 in order to create a constitution for the nation to live under. The major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation was that the Federal Government could not regulate trade or impose taxes. The government could not pay off their debt and the states mostly ignored whatever congress decided. The states could also impose their own taxes which messed up interstate trade. The Articles also did not create a judicial system.The strengths of the Articles were that is helped the states remain loosely united and it created a rough constitution which ours is based off of, it also allowed the Federal Government to declare war and make peace, and coin its own monetary system.

26. What factors led to the Panic of 1819?  Which of these factors would lead to additional recessions in future years?

The major factors that led to the panic of 1819 were over speculation and bank failure. A lot of people could not pay out their debt for their land to the bank and both the bank and the person owning the land lost money. The banks already were strained because of the war of 1812 and because of the overspeculation the banks failed and the economy collapsed. These factors are the root cause of recessions and can be seen from the panic of 1837  to the financial crisis of 2008.

38.  What inventions and innovations improved America’s manufacturing and industry?

There were many invention in America that improved manufacturing and industry. Examples of such innovations would be Eli Whitney’s cotton Gin that made cotton profitable, Eli Whitney’s interchangeable parts made mass production possible, The sewing machine made by Elias howe boosted industrialization, Samuel Morse’s telegraph pulled the business world closer, The turnpike, erie canal, and steamboats transported goods more effectively, and the bessemer process improved steel making.

50. What was the platform of the Know-Nothing Party?

The Know-Nothing Party was filled with Nativists and they called for rigid restrictions on immigration and naturalization. They wanted laws authorizing the deportation of alien paupers and they promoted a lurid literature of exposure, much of it was pure fiction.  The Know Nothing Party wanted American jobs for American  people. The Nativists hated the immigrants who came and took their jobs for low wages.

62. How did the South essentially recreate slavery conditions following the Civil War?

The South recreates slavery following the civil war by passing the Black codes, which was passed to ensure a stable work force. This forced the blacks to work for their masters for one year for low wages. If the blacks escaped and then they were caught they would have to work on the fields to pay their fines. The codes also banned blacks from being on the jury, renting or leasing land and prevented blacks from voting. The blacks were so poor they fell into the status of sharecroppers. Sharecropping is when a piece of land is given to someone and that person must work the land and give the owner a large percentage of what they grew.

74. What muckraking literature helped open America’s eyes to injustices?  Were “muckrakers” humanitarians?

Some of literature that helped open American eyes to injustices were The Shame of Cities by Lincoln Steffens, Ida M. Tarbell published devastating but factual expose of the Standard Oil Company, The Jungle by Upton Sinclair, and The Treason of the State by David G. Phillips.

Muckrakers were humanitarians who sought to clean up the capitalism rather than overthrow it.

Muckrakers wanted to right social wrongs but to do this they counted on publicity and an aroused public conscience.

86. What were Woodrow Wilson’s main goals in his Fourteen Points?  What was the public reaction to his ideas?

Wilson, after the event of WWI, desired an agreement that would put an end to later warring. He wanted to fairly punish the axis power while also not pushing them into later wars/vendettas. Beyond that, the 14 points were meant to establish a system that was meant to put an end to war, with things like the league of nations, and free up mistrust between countries by outlawing secrets and to open the seas.

98. Why did America re-enter a recession in 1937?

Due to slowing manufacturing rates and a rise in unemployment, roosevelt feared inflation. He gave a large cut to farm subsidies and relief programs. This along with the federal reserve needing cash lead to the economy faltering again

110. What were the two main foreign policy issues facing America following World War II?

America faced the issues of replacing the useless League of nations (leading to the formation of the United Nations) and split up of Germany into East and West Germany. This split of the country between democratic and communist lead to the rise of the iron curtain and the later ideological conflict of the cold war.

122. Over the course of the 1960s, how did the African-American methods of attaining equality evolve?

Towards the beginning of the civil rights movement, groups like CORE (Congress On Racial Equality) or the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference, lead by MLK) practices peaceful protests such as sit-ins and boycotts. Later groups like the Black Panthers and leaders like Malcolm X, however, moved on to more violent ones such riots. This was because of the frustration of little advancement.

4. The sugar act was the first tax passed solely to raise income for Britain. The navigation acts were passed to lessen trade between the colonies and foreign countries. One way they did this by making sure and European goods going to the colonies was stopped and taxed in Britain first.

14. Faults of the articles of confederation: 1) every state only had one vote (largely populated and smaller states were equal)
2) weak central government, 9 out of 13 states had to approve laws
3) congress didn't have the power to tax citizens
4) no national court system (judicial branch)
5) no executive branch
6) congress couldn't draft an army
7) amendments had to be approved by all thirteen states
8) congress couldn't settle state disputes
Strengths of the articles of confederation: 1) unity among states to deal with issues
2) step towards creating the Constitution
3) outlined general powers of government

26. During The war of 1812, government borrowed more than they could pay back. This caused bank failures, which foreclosed mortgages and decreased agriculture and manufacturing, raised unemployment rates, and eventually caused the panic of 1819. Banks in the U.S. have failed more than one, like during the Great Depression, and people lost all their money. Now we have the FDIC to insure some of the money people keep in banks.

38. • Eli Whitney’s cotton gin mechanically removed seeds from cotton, speeding up the process to make it
• Eli Whitney’s interchangeable parts allowed people to mass produce goods
• British inventors created a series of machines to mass produce textiles, which were eventually used in America.
• Elias Howe’s sewing machine
• Samuel Morse’s telegraph pulled the business world closer.
• The Turnpike, Erie Canal system, steamboats, and the railroads made it possible transport goods faster
• Bessemer process improved steel making.

50. The Know Nothing Party came from secret societies who were against immigrants coming to America. Know-Nothing candidates had to be born in the United States. And there was also an effort to change the laws so that only immigrants who had lived in the US for 25 years could become citizens.

62. Sharecropping & the crop lien system kept African Americans tied to the land. Although some were nice and helped the African Americans out, others pressured them into indirect slavery. There were "black codes" which eventually developed into "Jim Crow Laws" which severely limited African American rights. Although there were 3 constitutional amendments (13 - slavery abolished, 14 - civil rights, due process, etc & 15 - universal male suffrage) these amendments were not honored in the South. Not only were laws enacted against the African Americans, but they were barred from voting, so they couldn't change their position or status.

74. Works exposing child labor, monopolies, political scandals, working conditions, and crime
Many works of muckrakers showed the need of humanitarian ideals. Examples of muckrakers are Upton Sinclair who wrote The Jungle exposing the meat packing industry which lead to the Pure Food and Drug Act.

86. The Fourteen Points were a set of idealistic goals for peace. The main points were:
o No more secret treaties.
o Freedom of the seas was to be maintained.
o A removal of economic barriers among nations.
o Adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of natives and colonizers.
o Self-determination or independence for oppressed minority groups who'd choose their government.
o A League of Nations, an international organization that would keep the peace and settle world disputes.

98. During this time, manufacturing output was slowing down and unemployment was on the rise. FDR feared inflation, he started to make cuts in farm subsidies and relief programs. The Federal Reserve also raised revenue requirements. These things together caused the economy to decline.

110. Formation of the United Nations: Developing a peacekeeping organization that would replace the League of Nations. Division of Germany: Germany, including Berlin was separated into 4 zones. Britian, France and the United States controlled the west and The Soviet Union controlled the East. This was a clear separation between communism and democracy and the Iron Curtain emerged.

122. At first, African Americans used nonviolent protests, like sit-ins and boycotts. When this process seemed to be too slow, people got very angry and riots arose. Many groups believed they needed to use “any means necessary” to achieve equality.

1. **How did the Sugar Act differ from the preceding Navigation Acts?**

-navigation acts regulated colonial trade with Britain and protected mercantilist policies

-sugar act placed duties on molasses however the price was lower than it was without the tax

--> what angered colonists was that the sugar act was more strictly enforced, and they did not feel the British were treating them as equals.

1. **What were the faults and the strengths of the Articles of Confederation?**

Strengths:

-Met the grievances patriots had under British control for example...

-Colonists could not be taxed by the federal government

-States' Rights were bolstered; the Articles of Confederation served as the first form of central government, and it was a relatively weak one

Weaknesses:

-There is no question as to how weak the power of the central government was under the A.O.C., a perfect example is Bacon's Rebellion: in which backcountry farmers raided Indian settlements on western territories to take their land after being forbidden to do so by the federal government.

-Colonies were faced with war debt and given that they could not be taxed made this situation worse

-As well as not being able to pose a tariff on British goods, as British competition with American goods caused many American manufacturers to suffer economically.

**Washington to Jackson**

1. **What factors led to the Panic of 1819?  Which of these factors would lead to additional recessions in future years?**

• Failure of the banking system

• Overspeculation (this caused many other panics and depressions)

• Specie circular- debts must be paid in hard money (set value coins, not paper money with changing values)

Review Questions – 1828-1876

1. **What inventions and innovations improved America’s manufacturing and industry?**

Eli Whitney's Interchangeable Parts

-lead to mechanization and standardized weapons/pieces

-formation of assembly lines

Steam Boats

-faster and cheaper travel

-ships could hold more stock to trade

Railroads (most impactful)

-lead to the standardization of time zones

-linked east and west coast

-indirectly led to forcing natives onto reservations; railroads allowed more food from farms to be shipped and more production meant higher demand for land

--->Homestead act

---> Dawes severally act

-faster and more efficient travel: railroads employed majority of immigrants, Chinese on the west coast and Irish/Germans on the east

Steel plow

-allowed farmers to produce more crop

-also allowed for farming on dry rough soil; this brought many farmers onto the Great Plains

-ultimately lead to the dust bowl due to all of the plowing of dry rough soil and wind currents carrying accumulating dust

1. **What was the platform of the Know-Nothing Party?**

•Severe limits on immigration, especially from Catholic countries

•Restricting political office to native-born Americans of English and/or Scottish lineage and Protestant persuasion

•Mandating a wait of 21 years before an immigrant could gain citizenship

•Restricting public school teacher positions to Protestants

•Mandating daily Bible readings in public schools

•Restricting the sale of liquor

•Restricting the use of languages other than English

**Key Questions 1876-1914**

**Gilded Age**

1. **How did the South essentially recreate slavery conditions following the Civil War?**
* After reconstruction, the South created a system of peonage, using the practice of share-cropping. Basically, black tenant farmers would have to pay rent for the use of the land and buy all their supplies from the land owner. As a result, they were always in debt and could never work hard enough to pay off their debts. State laws required them to continue working the land for the land owner until their debts were repaid. If they tried to leave, they could be arrested and convicted of a crime. As prisoners, they could be used as field workers as well
* The plantation system could not simply be disbanded. Sharecropping & the crop lien system kept African Americans tied to the land. Although some were nice and helped the African Americans out, others pressured them into indirect slavery. There were "black codes" which eventually developed into "Jim Crow Laws" which severely limited African American rights. Although there were 3 constitutional amendments (13 - slavery abolished, 14 - civil rights, due process, etc & 15 - universal male suffrage) these amendments were not honored in the South. Not only were laws enacted against the African Americans, but they were barred from voting, so they couldn't change their position or status.

**Progressive Era**

1. **What muckraking literature helped open America’s eyes to injustices?  Were “muckrakers” humanitarians?**

Upton Sinclair's The Jungle

-led to the passing of the Meat Inspection and Pure Food and Drug Acts

-exposed many unsanitary aspects of food production industry, notably meat production

Jacob Riis and How the Other Half Lives

-opened upperclassmen's eyes as to the reality of slum life

-led to reformation of slum living conditions

-led to living standard requirements for land lords

Key Questions 1914-1945

World War I and the Postwar Period

1. **What were Woodrow Wilson’s main goals in his Fourteen Points?  What was the public reaction to his ideas?**

The Fourteen Points were a set of idealistic goals for peace. The main points were:

* No more secret treaties.
* Freedom of the seas was to be maintained.
* A removal of economic barriers among nations.
* Reduction of armament burdens.
* Adjustment of colonial claims in the interests of natives and colonizers.
* Self-determination or independence for oppressed minority groups who'd choose their government.
* A League of Nations, an international organization that would keep the peace and settle world disputes.

The Jazz Age/The Roaring Twenties

The Great Depression and the New Deal

1. **Why did America reenter a recession in 1937?**

The nation went into a recession simply because the New Deal was effective in easing conflict of the Great Depression. As a result FDR cut back government programs to balance budget, and the Federal Reserve Board limited credit supply to control inflation. This took money out of circulation thus slowing economy and increasing the unemployment rate.

**Questions 1945 to May 6, 2005**

1. **What were the two main foreign policy issues facing America following World War II?**

Containing Communism:

-After WWII the US and the Soviet Union were the two main world superpowers thus the issue of Capitalism v, Communism would arouse

-Truman took on a policy dubbed the Truman Doctrine, also known as containment, in which the United States would aid any nation economically in order to prevent the spread of communism---> Marshall Plan: US helped rebuild Europe in return for Europe becoming allied with the US

-The next issue was how to help foreign nations reconstruct after

immense destruction of WWII

1. **Over the course of the 1960s, how did the African-American methods of attaining equality evolve?**

At the beginning, most activists believed in non-violence tactics to achieve equality. Groups such as SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) would organize sit-ins, demonstrations and boycotts. As the decade went on, riots started occurring across the country and people were becoming upset and angry at how long it was taking to achieve equality. Black Power Groups, such as the Black Panthers, started to emerge and encouraged "any means necessary" to achieve equality. Some prominent leaders in the Black Power movement were Stokley Carmichael, Huey Newton, Bobby Seales and Malcolm X.