Brown-

**10. What was the significance of the “shot heard ‘round the world”?**

The “shot heard ‘round the world” was the last straw that led to the Revolutionary War. It was the first shot fired at the Battle of Lexington and Concord. No one knew who shot it, causing heated debates and more aggression towards the two sides. The shot affected everyone, and all the colonists were ready to fight for their independence. It is significant because it was the start of the American Revolution.

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

It left a deep scar on America’s political and social life. Federalists were scared that Jeffersonians would rebel like the French mobs. Gave increased thoughts to America of Liberties and freedoms. Stimulated the creation of the Alien and Sedition Act which increased years required for naturalization, allowed the president to deport people, and allowed prison time for treasonable activities.

**32. What programs by John Quincy Adams were doomed to failure? Why?**

The Tariff of 1828, or the "tariff of abominations" was designed to protect northern industry. It raised the tariff on imported manufactured goods, which helped the North but hurt the South. The South believed that is was discriminatory and unconstitutional. The Southerners gave it its nickname because it hurt the post-war South. This program was doomed to failure and would Adams in the Election of 1828. Southerners didn't support it and during the Election of 1828, Andrew Jackson won in a landslide.

**44. What were the positives and negatives of Northern urban life?**

As industrialization grew and more factories were made, more jobs were made available to people. Many people started migrating to urban cities in the North to get a job. The offer of plumbing, electricity, and telephones all made people drawn to the cities.These new jobs gave these people a money flow and made their life better. Although there were job opportunities in the Northern urban cities, there were also negatives to living there. There were segregated neighborhoods. The cities quickly populated and there wasn't enough space for everyone. There were no sanitation laws, so there was garbage and waste on the streets and eight people would have to share one small room. Dirty water lead to an increase in diseases. There was also a rise in criminal activities. All of these factors lead to people living like slums. A famous author by the name of Jacob Riis, took pictures of these slums and published them in a book called *How the Other Half Lives*, to show the wealthier people how the lower class was living.

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

Businessmen increased their profits mainly by manipulating the lower class. For example, they made their workers work long hours and then pay them low wages. John Rockefeller created horizontal integration. He would make small businesses go out of business and then he would buy them, creating a giant monopoly. Railroad leaders, such as Vanderbilt, used discriminatory rates to exploit small farmers. They made them pay more money for shorter distances and less money for longer distances. Big businesses used high tariffs to exploit small farmers. Corporations charged exorbitant prices for fertilizer and farm machinery. Robber barons used political ends to increase their profits. Also, many immigrants came to the U.S. and were not accustomed to its lifestyle and did not know what to do. Robber barons, such as Boss Tweed, took them in, made them work for them and payed them very little amounts of money. By using bribery, stealing, and graft Tweed was able to steal about $200 million from NYC.

**68. What types of people supported “free silver”? Why?**

Many farmers, populist and radical organizations supported “free silver” because they wanted an inflationary monetary policy so they could pay off their debts. If the monetary policy was deflationary (gold) it would hurt the farmers. However, having the monetary policy based on sliver would allow them to repay their debts in lesser-valued dollars.

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

Wilson galvanized public opinion by calling on the United States to launch an idealistic crusade “to make the world safe for democracy.” Wilson issued the Fourteen Points, which were included in the Treaty of Versailles. The Fourteen Points called for open democracy, freedom of the seas, the creation of an international organization to preserve the peace and security of its members, and national self-determination for oppressed minority groups. Although he called for an international organization, the United States did not join the League of Nations because he believed it would lead to further involvement in foreign wars. Americans accepted some of his ideal goals, such as allowing nations to request independence from a neighbor, but over all Congress and many Americans were highly critical and ultimately the U.S. did not ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.

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

The Great Depression was caused by the crash of the 1929 stock market, overproduction, underconsumption, and excessive consumer borrowing. Hoovervilles were shantytowns of unemployed and homeless people that were evicted from their homes and apartments because they couldn't pay their mortgages or rent. Lots of Americans during this period were looking for jobs and places to stay. Since many homeless people were desperate for money and jobs they went into prostitution and criminal activities. Farmers suffered from overproduction, which lead to a decrease in the prices of their agricultural products.

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

The Japanese were low on resources, so they were dependent on shipments of oil, aviation gas, steel, and scrap iron from the United States. In late 1940, Roosevelt imposed a series of embargoes against the Japan-bound supplies because of their aggression on China. In mid-1941, FDR froze Japanese assets in the United States and halted all shipments of gas, so Japan had to find a new place to get resources to continue the war. This left Japan with two choices: listen to America and withdraw from China or thwart the embargo by attacking the U.S. fleet at Pearl Harbor and then take the oil supplies and other raw materials in Southeast Asia. They decided to invade the Dutch East Indies, but they knew that it would bring the U.S. into the war, so Japan needed to find a way to prevent the U.S. from fighting with them until they conquered the Dutch East Indies, thus planning the attack on Pearl Harbor.

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

The 1950s was a decade of unprecedented prosperity, but change, rapid and extensive suburbanization, and a population explosion know as the baby boom. Women returned to their traditional roles as housewife and much like the Lost Generation of the 1920s, the Beat Generation of the 1950s emerged. Television became a family activity and rock’n’roll emerged. Elvis Presley was the most popular rock n roll musician, people believed that listening to his music and watching him would lead to sex and drugs. Also, Eisenhower passed the Federal Highway Act of 1956, which created the interstate highway system. It accelerated the growth of suburbia and promoted the car culture.

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

President Carter emphasized a foreign policy based on human rights. There was a Iran Hostage Crisis because the Shah was allowed to come to the United States, the Embassy in Tehran was raided and 66 Americans were taken hostage. The hostages were not released until President Ronald Reagan's Inauguration Day and they blamed Carter for this. Also, during Carter’s administration, inflation was the primary domestic issue. During the 1970s, the U.S. economy experienced both an increasing rate of inflation and a slowing of economic growth. There was also rising unemployment and gasoline prices grew due to the 1973 Arab oil embargo and the 1979 revolution in Iran.

10. The “shot heard round the world” is very significant to American history. It officially started the American Revolution and Britain finally knew that America wasn’t joking about their independence. The shot occurred in the battles of Lexington and Concord.

20. America was split between supporting the war, and staying out of it. Alexander Hamilton thought we should support them because the French supported us and hlepd us fight in the American Revolution, but George Washington & Thomas Jefferson warned us about making ties with foreign nations because we would get sucked into fighting a war we wouldn't really get an affect for.

32. John Quincy Adams was an American diplomat and politician who served as the sixth President of the United States from March 4, 1825 to March 4, 1829. He was a member of the Federalist, Democratic-Republican, National Republican, and later Anti-Masonic and Whig parties. He became a leading opponent of the Slave Power and argued that if a civil war ever broke out the president could abolish slavery by using his war powers, which Abraham Lincoln partially did during the American Civil War in the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation.

44. The offer of plumbing, electricity, and telephones all made people drawn to the cities. The industries that were being created offered new jobs for the people and this made many people anxious to get in on the action. These new jobs gave these people a money flow and made their life better. Negatives included: segregated neighborhoods. Another major problem was the lack of a way to get rid of the garbage and waste that the city created. Impure water and supplies lead to an increase in disease and also an increase in criminal activity. The overpopulated cities lead to a problem of where to put the people. They had to create huge apartment buildings that were crowded and this leads to the creation of slums.

56. Men such as Jay Gould earned this nickname because they artificially inflated the value of their company's stock, sold the stock go the public, and pocketed the profits. Because of this they gained very large amounts of money.