**Teal Questions**

1. **In what ways did the colonies attempt to unite and/or share information?**

Colonies during the Revolutionary Era were all different and had unique laws and practices. Thus, when they revolted from Britain, they were not very united. These colonies then began to correspond through letters in an effort to share information, but unfortunately, travel was often slow and unreliable. Colonists then attempted to unite with the Continental Congress, in which delegates from each state attended with the intentions of their state in mind. This congress was eventually where the Declaration of Independence was produced.

**Washington to Jackson**

**2. What were the positions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?**

The Federalists and the Anti-Federalists were different on several levels. First, the Federalists believed that if the Constitution did not specifically say the government could not do something, then it could. However, the Anti-Federalists opposed the government having more power and favored the weaker central government of the Articles of Confederation. The Federalists wanted the central government to have this power, so they favored the ratification of the Constitution. The Anti-Federalists campaigned for a Bill of Rights and only ratified the Constitution after they were put in.

**Review Questions – 1828-1876**

**3. Prior to the 1804 election what problem kept plaguing the presidential election?**

In 1804, the Constitution was amended by the 12th Amendment which called for electors to the Electoral College to specify which ballot was being cast for the office of president and which was being cast for the office of vice president. The old way of runner up becoming the vice president ended.

**Gilded Age**

**4. What issues altered farming?**

The South was profiting due to cotton sales with slave labor being the key. Railroads helped agriculture shift to the Midwest, however railways were taking advantage of farmers due to overpricing. Cyrus McCormick also invented the mechanical reaper in 1834. It made ambitious capitalists out of humble plowmen, who now scrambled for more acres on which to plant more fields on billowing wheat. Farmers also had to compete on a national market rather than a local market.

**American Imperialism**

**5. What were the major events in the emancipation of slaves?**

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected as president, leading to the civil war. The Civil War led to the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, that stated that all states in rebellion- the confederacy- must free their slaves. From there, the Emancipation Proclamation inspired the ideas behind the thirteenth amendment, which eventually led to the emancipation of all slaves.

**Progressive Era**

**6. What effect did Western Expansion have on Native Americans?**

The Westward Expansion primarily started in the 1800’s when a new idea of Manifest Destiny started sweeping the nation. Many eastern colonists packed up and left their towns to start over in the west, hoping for success in the so-called, “land of opportunity.” This, however, put a strain on the Native Americans that already inhabited the land. Colonists pushed the Natives as far west as they could during the expansion and eventually forced many into reservations. This caused a large competition for resources, and changed their way of living. Natives dealt with a huge loss of culture, group members, and ancestral traditions in the period of the Westward Expansion. They were assured land that was taken away from them, and became, in effect, less than third class citizens. As a result, the “Indians” resented the white man and started ‘Ghost Dances’ in the 1890’s. This was a call to the spirits of the dead to help restore their old way of living.

**Foreign Policy**

**7. What role did Presidents take in the Progressive Movement?**

In the Progressive Movements there were three presidents: Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. Roosevelt and his "Square Deal" embraced the three C’s: control of the corporations, consumer protection, and the conservation of the United States' natural resources. Taft urged Americans to invest abroad, in a policy called "Dollar Diplomacy," which called for Wall Street bankers to sluice their surplus dollars into foreign areas of strategic concern to the U.S., especially in the Far East and in the regions critical to the security of the Panama Canal. This investment, in effect, gave the U.S. economic control over these areas. Woodrow Wilson was a sympathiser with the South, a fine orator, a sincere and morally appealing politician, and a very intelligent man. His 14 Points would have eased tensions between countries after WW1.

**World War I and the Postwar Period**

**8. How did the Harlem Renaissance represent a shift in the role of African-Americans in society?**

The Harlem Renaissance was a flourishing of the African American culture in the 1920’s. Rather than assimilating to the American Dream, they embraced their own ways, customs, and heritage. This allowed them to feel comfortable and gave them an avenue to express their arts, music, literature, etc. Other ethnicities began to take part in African American culture as well.

**The Jazz Age/The Roaring Twenties**

**9. How did America’s foreign policy toward Latin America change in the 1920s and 1930s?**

They began to withdraw their troops in Latin America in the 1920’s and 1930’s. They started to build a better connection with them and issued the Good Neighbor Policy, which officially withdrew troops from Latin America and gave its independence to countries occupied by the United States. From there, the United States opened up more trade agreements with the Latin American countries.

**The Great Depression and the New Deal**

**10. In what ways did Eisenhower’s “New Conservatism” translate to how the federal government dealt with labor relations?**

The dominant theme of the new conservatism is that businessmen and corporations must shoulder a host of new responsibilities, must judge their actions, not only from the standpoint of profit and loss or the balance sheet, but of profit and loss to the community. Eisenhower's first priority was to balance the budget after years of deficits. He wanted to cut spending, cut taxes and maintain the value of the dollar. Republicans were willing to risk unemployment to keep inflation in check. Reluctant to stimulate the economy too much, they saw the country suffer three recessions in eight years.

**Foreign Policy**

**11. Why was 1968 considered a turning point in American history?**

1968 was a year of riots, rebellion, assassinations, and political and economic change. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy were assassinated. The Republicans nominated Richard M Nixon and the Democrats nominated Hubert Humphrey. Nixon defeated Humphrey in one of the closest elections in history. The United States also saw the height of the protest against the war in Vietnam. Young students conducted protests against the war and there were violent demonstrations on many campuses. The Civil Rights movement mourned the loss of MLK but many Black neighborhoods erupted in riots and violence. The Democratic Convention in Chicago saw violent clashes between war protesters and the police. Women also began to protest for their equal rights with men. On the plus side, the US launched three men who circled the moon for the most spectacular achievement of the space program to date.

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1. What were the positions of the Federalists and Anti-Federalists?

The Federalists and the Anti-Federalists were different in many ways. First, the Federalists believed that if the Constitution did not specifically say the government could not do something, then it could. However, the Anti-Federalists opposed the government having more power and favored the weaker central government of the Articles of Confederation. The Federalists wanted the central government to have this power, so they favored the ratification of the Constitution. The Anti-Federalists campaigned for a Bill of Rights and only ratified the Constitution after they were put in.

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1. What issues altered farming?

The South was profiting due to cotton sales; the need for slave labor grew. Railroads helped agriculture move to the Midwest. Cyrus McCormick also invented the mechanical reaper in 1834. It made land open for more acres on to plant more fields of wheat.

1. What were the major events in the emancipation of slaves?

The major events in the emancipation of slaves were: November 6, 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected. On September 23, 1862 the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln. And was not final until January 1st, 1863. On January 31st, 1865 the 13th amendment was proposed and passed on December 6th, 1865.

1. What effect did Western Expansion have on Native Americans?

Western expansion pushed them west leaving them with less land, and a low supply of resources so they had to compete for resources among other tribes. So it caused rivalry and competition among the many tribes and also among settlers.

The Teal Color Squad #APSQUAD

7.) What role did presidents take in the progressive movement?

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8.) How did the Harlem Renaissance represent a shift in the role of African-Americans in society?

The Harlem Renaissance let African Americans provided a place for AAs to feel comfortable and gave them an avenue to express their culture (arts, music, literature, etc). Other ethnicities began to take part in AA culture. Musicians (Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington) and writers (Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston) introduced mainstream American culture to African American culture.

9.) How did America's foreign policy toward Latin America change in the 1920s and 1930s?

For decades, the United States has followed the Monroe Doctrine and the Roosevelt Corollary in our foreign policy with Latin America. The United States did not want other countries involved in the Western Hemisphere, but was acceptable for the United States to get involved. Hoover and Roosevelt began to change their way of thinking with these policies. Roosevelt introduced the Good Neighbor Policy, which formally renounced U.S. armed intervention in the affairs of Latin America. The United State also began trade agreements with nations in Latin America.

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11.) Why was 1968 considered a turning point in American history?

In the early part of the year, the Tet Offensive occurred in Vietnam. It was actually a 'win' for the US forces, but so many Americans were killed or wounded, it was seen as a defeat. It was a PR defeat when news anchor, Walter Cronkite of CBS, 'the most trusted man in America" went to cover a story over there and came back and in an editorial comment (It had to be editorial, all news was supposed to be neutral in those days) that we were losing the war. Many middle class Americans who previously had been all for the war were turning against it, not to the degree of the hippies, but questioning our part in the war.