

History 130 Challenge Examination Study List

1. Describe the village-based agricultural societies of the Eastern Woodlands of North America. Where did these Native American peoples originate? When did agriculture in this region begin? What were the characteristics of the Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippian cultures that successively appeared here? In what ways were these peoples similar to the English colonists who settled among them after 1607? In what ways different?

IDENTIFICATION: Paleo-Indians; Eskimos; Cahokia; mound-builders.

2. Briefly describe Portuguese and Spanish overseas activities in the 15th and 16th centuries. How did the Portuguese come to be involved in the African slave trade? What were the goals of the Spanish in the New World? How did they create their American empire? Why were the English so late colonizing overseas? What were the first English colonies in North America, and how were they started?

IDENTIFICATION: West Africa; Protestant Reformation; Puritans; Henry the Navigator; Vasco da Gama; Columbus; encomienda; Hernan Cortes; New Amsterdam; Elizabeth I of England; Roanoke; Jamestown; Virginia Company of London; Captain John Smith; Plymouth Plantation.

3. Compare and contrast the following three regions in British North America, briefly describing each: New England, the West Indies, the Chesapeake. What was the basic economic activity of each region? What systems of labor did each use, and why? How were they governed? How did their religious life differ? In what ways were they dependent on or influenced by each other? Which do you think was the greatest social success - i.e. produced the most satisfying society? Which the least?

IDENTIFICATION: John Winthrop; Congregationalism; Roger Williams; Anne Hutchinson; King Philip's War; Salem witchcraft; First Families of Virginia; Lord Baltimore; tobacco; Bacon's Rebellion; sugar; Carolina; Quakers; William Penn.

4. Characterize the development of the American colonies after 1689, describing the ways in which they came increasingly to resemble settled European societies instead of frontier outposts. How did mercantilist policies benefit or harm the colonists? In what ways did wealthy planters and the urban elite adopt upper-class European manners and ways of life? How did politics and religion among them come to be more cosmopolitan? Did all Americans accept this "Europeanization" of American life in the eighteenth century?

IDENTIFICATION: The Glorious Revolution; mercantilism; Navigation Acts; Stono Rebellion; French Louisiana; James Oglethorpe; Enlightenment; Deists; Great Awakening.

5. Describe British government efforts to reform colonial administration in the years after the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763. How did the war reveal the necessity for such reform? What was the purpose of revenue measures such as the Stamp Act and the Townshend Duties? Why did the colonists resist them? How did the government deal with colonial resistance in these

cases? What were the causes and consequences of the Boston Tea Party? Why did the Continental Congress declare the independence of the United States in 1776?

IDENTIFICATION: Albany Plan of Union; Seven Years' War; George III; Pontiac's Rebellion; Proclamation of 1763; Sugar Act; Stamp Act; Declaratory Act; Townshend Duties; Boston Massacre; Boston Tea Party; Coercive (Intolerable) Acts; Continental Congress; Thomas Paine.

6a. Describe some of the ways in which Americans attempted to reshape their society and government during the Revolution. How successfully did they mobilize to fight the War? In what ways did they try to make their society more equal? In what ways not? How did African-Americans, women, and Indians fare as a result of the Revolution? Describe the state governments Revolutionary Americans adopted and indicate the reasoning behind their principal provisions.

6b. What were the weaknesses of the United States government under the Articles of Confederation? What events led to the calling of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787? Describe the plans proposed at the Convention by nationalists like James Madison and Alexander Hamilton. What compromises did the convention make between the large and small states? the North and the South? What were the major features of the new Constitution? Was it a repudiation of Revolutionary ideals, as the Antifederalists claimed?

IDENTIFICATION: Loyalists; Saratoga; Valley Forge; Yorktown; "republican motherhood"; primogeniture and entail; Articles of Confederation; Northwest Ordinance of 1787; Shays' Rebellion; Virginia Plan; New Jersey Plan; "checks and balances"; Antifederalists.

7. Discuss the division among Americans during the 1790s into the Federalist and Republican parties. What social and economic groups did each party represent? Describe Alexander Hamilton's economic program. Why did Republicans oppose it? What side did President Washington take? How did the two parties disagree on foreign policy issues? Why?

IDENTIFICATION: Bill of Rights; Alexander Hamilton; funded debt; Bank of the United States; Whiskey Rebellion; Citizen Genet; Battle of Fallen Timbers; Jay's Treaty; Pinckney's Treaty; Republican party; Alien and Sedition Acts.

8. For the first quarter of the nineteenth century (1801-1825) the government of the United States was dominated by Thomas Jefferson and his immediate successors from the Republican party. Describe this "Revolution of 1800." What policies were pursued in turn by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe? How did they attempt to implement Republican political philosophy? In what directions did they encourage the economic development of the United States? Explain the foreign policies they pursued, including the Embargo, the War of 1812, and the Monroe Doctrine.

IDENTIFICATION: Marbury v. Madison; Louisiana Purchase; Lewis and Clark; impressment; Embargo; Tippecanoe; War Hawks; Hartford Convention; Missouri Compromise; Monroe Doctrine.

9. Compare and contrast the economic development of the Northeast and the Northwest during the first half of the nineteenth century. In what ways did public policy assist the rapid settlement of the trans-Appalachian West? Why were there so many settlers anxious to move west? What were some of the consequences for Native Americans? Why and how did industrialization come to the Northeast? How did rapid economic expansion during this period affect American family relationships?

IDENTIFICATION: Indian Removal; steamboat; Erie Canal; cotton textile industry; "separate spheres."

10. Indicate the ways in which American political culture became more democratic about the second quarter of the nineteenth century. How did new leaders like Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren differ from the Revolutionary generation of American statesmen? Describe the origins and character of the Second Party System. Citing examples from Jackson's presidency, how would you define the differences between the Democratic and Whig parties? Which, do you think, had the better program?

IDENTIFICATION: Election of 1824; John Quincy Adams; Martin Van Buren; Nullification; Bank of the United States; Second Great Awakening; Mormons; Horace Mann; William Lloyd Garrison; Seneca Falls Convention.

12a. Describe the development of the South during the first half of the nineteenth century. How did the spread of cotton culture transform this region? Characterize and indicate the relative proportions of the groups into which white southerners were divided. How did education and manners among them differ from that of northerners?

12b. Describe the lives of the black population of the South before the Civil War. How had the slave population changed since colonial days? On what sorts of plantations and under what circumstances did most slaves labor? Account for the factors that made the slave population of the United States unusually healthy. What opportunities existed for blacks in the South to escape work on the plantations? In what ways did the cultural life of African Americans resemble or differ from that of white Americans?

IDENTIFICATION: "Cotton Kingdom"; Upper South; planters; small slaveholders; yeomen; proslavery; dueling; Nat Turner rebellion; free blacks.

13. What factors influenced the growth of immigration into the United States, especially after 1840? Where did newly arrived immigrants settle, and why did they normally support the Democratic party? Discuss the geographic expansion of the United States in the 1840s. For what purposes did American settlers begin to cross into the northern provinces of Mexico between 1819 and 1840? Why and how did Texas break away from Mexico? How did it come to be annexed to the United States? What were the causes and results of the subsequent war with Mexico?

IDENTIFICATION: Irish Potato Famine; Texas Republic; Overland Trail; John Tyler; James K. Polk; "Manifest Destiny"; Oregon Territory; Mexican War; Wilmot Proviso.

14. Explain the way in which between 1848 and 1860 controversies over the status of slavery in the western territories led to the breakup of the United States. Why did the Compromise of 1850 attempt to resolve the question of slavery in the Mexican cession by adopting the new principle of "popular sovereignty?" Why did Stephen Douglas incorporate popular sovereignty into the Kansas-Nebraska Act? How well did the principle work there? What effect did the Dred Scott decision have on these questions? How did there come to be four major candidates in the election of 1860 and what did each propose? Why did the South respond as it did to Lincoln's victory?

IDENTIFICATION: Compromise of 1850; popular sovereignty; Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; Uncle Tom's Cabin; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Stephen A. Douglas; Republican party; John Brown; Dred Scott v. Sandford; Lecompton Constitution; secession; Fort Sumter.

15a. Describe the respective military advantages enjoyed by the Union and the Confederacy during the Civil War. How did new weaponry affect battlefield tactics? What was the North's overall strategy? How long did it take the Union to gain control of the Mississippi and win the war in the West? Explain Lee's two attempts to invade the North (Antietam, 1862; Gettysburg, 1863). How would you characterize Grant's and Sherman's concluding campaigns (1864-65) in the East?

15b. Describe how the Civil War compelled both the Union and the Confederacy to expand the powers of central government in a way that brought a final end to the old United States of limited government and states rights. How did the mobilization, supply, and financing of the war effort increase the size and power of government? Describe the opposition to these developments which both President Abraham Lincoln and President Jefferson Davis had to face.

15c. Indicate the steps by which the war to save the Union became a war to free the slaves. Why did President Lincoln refuse to emancipate the slaves at the beginning of the war? What caused him to change his mind by the time of the Emancipation Proclamation? Describe the way in which during the war slavery disintegrated in the South even as the Confederacy fought to preserve it. What opportunities did African Americans find to serve in the Union army?

IDENTIFICATION: conscription; Bull Run; Antietam; Robert E. Lee; Ulysses S. Grant; Emancipation Proclamation; Gettysburg; Vicksburg; Homestead Act; Peace Democrats; William T. Sherman.

16. Compare and contrast "Presidential" and "Congressional" Reconstruction after the Civil War. Describe the Reconstruction plans supported by President Lincoln before his death and afterwards by President Johnson. What features of these plans did Congressional Republicans find offensive and why? How did they overturn them? What would you say were the accomplishments of Congressional or Radical Reconstruction? What sorts of new governments were established in the South? Why and how did radical Reconstruction in the South come to an end?

IDENTIFICATION: Thirteenth Amendment; Andrew Johnson; black codes; Freedmen's Bureau; Fourteenth Amendment; Reconstruction Act of 1867; impeachment; Fifteenth Amendment;

"carpetbaggers"; "scalawags"; Ku Klux Klan; sharecropping; Liberal Republicans; Slaughterhouse case; Redemption; Compromise of 1877.

17. Describe the settlement of the trans-Mississippi West after the Civil War. How did changes in public policy affect the Native Americans who lived in this region? In what ways did farming on the prairies of the Great Plains differ from that practiced in the eastern half of the United States? What sorts of societies were produced on the mining and cattle frontiers of the far West?

IDENTIFICATION: Plains Indians; Little Bighorn; Dawes Severalty Act; Wounded Knee; railroad land grants; Plains farming; Grange; Virginia City; cowboys; Oklahoma land rush; John Muir.

18. Citing specific examples, describe the way that technological innovation after the Civil War led to economic expansion, increased pressures to compete, and the eventual consolidation of business. How did industrialization differ in the South? How would you assess the impact of these developments upon industrial workers? How did businessmen and the government respond to the efforts of labor unions during the Gilded Age?

IDENTIFICATION: Andrew Carnegie; John D. Rockefeller; trusts; Thomas A. Edison; brand names; "the New South creed"; southern mill workers; skilled and unskilled workers; Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor; Pullman strike; Social Darwinism.

19. Describe the growth of American cities during the late nineteenth century. What led people to gather in these congested locations? How were housing and other necessary services provided? How were cities governed? What efforts were being made to improve urban government, the physical character of cities, and the lives of city dwellers of various classes by the end of the nineteenth century?

IDENTIFICATION: streetcar; "old" and "new immigrants"; tenement; ghetto; boss politics; Salvation Army; Social Gospel; Jane Addams; Frederick Law Olmstead; skyscraper.

21a. Discuss national politics during the late nineteenth century. What was the relative strength of the two parties? What groups supported each? Why? Using the administrations of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison as examples, what did each party stand for? What were the most important issues that agitated national politics during these years? How well did the political system deal with the problems confronting the American people, and what were the reasons for its success or failure?

21b. Describe American overseas expansionism during the last part of the nineteenth century. What led Americans to expand into the Pacific? What were the causes and results of the Spanish-American War? In what other ways did the United States expand its influence in Latin America and the Far East? How would you describe the imperialist ideas that were used to justify this expansion? Did all Americans share them?

IDENTIFICATION: silver; spoils system; Pendleton Civil Service Act; Grover Cleveland; veterans' pensions; Populist party; Plessy v. Ferguson; Depression of 1893; William McKinley; imperialism; Spanish-American War; Open Door; Panama.

22. Discuss the Progressive reform movement at the turn of the twentieth-century. What distinguished Progressives from earlier American reformers? What sorts of reforms did Progressives pursue at the city and state levels? What was the significance of the strong presidential leadership exercised at the national level by Presidents Roosevelt and Wilson? What were some of the accomplishments of their administrations?

IDENTIFICATION: Wobblies; Eugene V. Debs; muckrakers; Robert La Follette; Mann Act; Anti-Saloon League; NAACP; Nineteenth Amendment; Hepburn Act; Pure Food and Drug Act; Gifford Pinchot; William Howard Taft; Clayton Antitrust Act

23. Discuss American participation in World War I. What were the factors that led Woodrow Wilson to abandon a policy of American neutrality? What were his war (and peace) aims, and how successfully did he achieve them? Describe the effects that the war had upon American society itself, paying particular attention to its impact upon minorities, dissenters (including the political left), and social reform generally.

IDENTIFICATION: Roosevelt Corollary; Dollar Diplomacy; Mexican Revolution; U-boat; War Industries Board; Fourteen Points; Versailles Peace Conference; League of Nations; Red Scare.

24. Discuss American society during the 1920s. What were some of the characteristics of the "New Economic Era." In what ways did the automobile begin to change American life? What new and more or less permanent developments occurred in American popular culture? Did Americans become more liberal in their private behavior, or were they still morally conservative? What political attitudes did the Republican party represent during this period?

IDENTIFICATION: Henry Ford; Warren G. Harding; Calvin Coolidge; radio; Hollywood; Charles Lindbergh; the flapper; National Origins Act; Sacco-Vanzetti; Ku Klux Klan; Scopes Trial; Volstead Act; Herbert Hoover.

25. Discuss Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal during the 1930s. Citing specific measures, what did the Roosevelt administration try to do to end the Depression? What were some of the most important measures adopted during the "Hundred Days?" What policies characterized the so-called "Second New Deal?" Why did New Deal reform come to an end?

IDENTIFICATION: stock market crash; Eleanor Roosevelt; Emergency Banking Act; Tennessee Valley Authority; Agricultural Adjustment Act; National Industrial Recovery Act; Huey Long; Works Progress Administration; National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act; Social Security Act; "court-packing".

26. Citing specific groups, describe some of the ways that the experience of the Great Depression changed the lives of Americans. What new methods and goals were adopted by organized labor? In what ways did Americans begin to demonstrate a more liberal attitude toward public and

international questions? How did the Roosevelt administration respond during the thirties to the rise of right-wing military regimes in Europe and in Japan?

IDENTIFICATION: Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO); "Popular Front"; "Good Neighbor" policy; Neutrality Acts.

27a. Describe the way in which World War II expanded the domestic power of the federal government to manage the economy, mold public opinion, fund scientific research, and influence people's daily lives. How did military service and the war economy affect American corporations, organized labor, farmers, middle-class Americans, women, African-Americans?

27b. Describe the military course of World War II. How did the war begin, and what initial success did the Axis forces enjoy in Europe? Indicate the relative contributions of Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union to eventual Allied victory. Why was the Allied invasion of France postponed until 1944? Indicate the extent of Japanese expansion in the Pacific, and explain Japan's eventual defeat.

IDENTIFICATION: Lend-Lease; Atlantic Charter; Pearl Harbor; Office of Price Administration (OPA); Manhattan Project; Stalingrad; D-Day; Midway; Yalta; Hiroshima.

28. Discuss the immediate aftermath of World War II. Describe the steps by which President Truman was drawn into a Cold War policy of "containing" Communism that eventually extended from Europe to the Far East. Describe the parallel erosion of support for domestic reform. To what extent and in what ways did Republicans attempt to scale back the achievements of the New Deal? How successful was Truman in defending them? What happened with respect to black civil rights during his administration? With respect to the military budget? Why did conservatives attempt to reduce government spending after the war, but not military spending?

IDENTIFICATION: Harry S. Truman; "GI Bill of Rights"; containment of Communism; Atomic Energy Commission; Truman Doctrine; Marshall Plan; Berlin airlift; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); Red China; H-bomb; Korean War; Taft-Hartley Act; Fair Deal; House Un-American Activities Committee; Senator Joseph McCarthy.

29. Discuss the moderate Republicanism of President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-1961). How did Eisenhower respond to conservative demands to overturn the economic legislation of the New Deal? To right-wing demagogues like Joseph McCarthy? To court-ordered school desegregation? In what ways did Eisenhower attempt to reduce Cold War tensions? Why did he permit the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to expand its covert operations overseas and with what results? To what extent did high levels of government participation in the economy continue to promote American prosperity? To what extent did postwar prosperity continue to be unevenly distributed?

IDENTIFICATION: Dwight D. Eisenhower; Interstate Highway Act (1956); Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka; John Foster Dulles; Central Intelligence Agency (CIA); Ngo Dinh Diem; Suez Crisis; "military-industrial complex"; baby-boom; television; Montgomery bus boycott; Sputnik.

30. In 1960, after a decade of Republican conservatism, the mood of America moved leftward, as many idealistic Americans responded to calls for change and progress voiced by John F. Kennedy. Evaluate Kennedy's presidency; why were its results relatively meager? In balance did Kennedy relax or intensify Cold War tensions? What were the major accomplishments of Lyndon Johnson's administration? Why did Johnson commit the United States so deeply to the war in Vietnam?

IDENTIFICATION: John F. Kennedy; Martin Luther King, Jr.; Peace Corps; Bay of Pigs; Cuban missile crisis; 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; Lyndon B. Johnson; Great Society; Election of 1964; Civil Rights Act of 1964; Voting Rights Act of 1965; Malcolm X; Cesar Chavez; National Organization for Women (NOW); Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

31. Discuss the fragmentation of American politics during the presidency of Richard Nixon. What were some of the causes of the stalemate in Vietnam? The faltering American economy? Student dissent and cultural change? What was Richard Nixon's attitude toward his critics? Describe the way in which Nixon's paranoia led to the destruction of his presidency.

IDENTIFICATION: Students for a Democratic Society; Berkeley Free Speech Movement; counterculture; Tet Offensive; Henry Kissinger; Vietnamization; detente; Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT); Richard M. Nixon; Watergate.

32-33. Discuss the so-called "Reagan Revolution" of the 1980s. Describe some of the reasons that caused voters to reject Jimmy Carter in the election of 1980 in favor of the extreme conservative Ronald Reagan. How would you assess Reagan's presidency? What were the main goals of "Reaganomics," and how well did these work? What were some of the consequences of the new round in the Cold War over which Reagan presided? How would you describe the record of the Reagan-Bush years on environmental questions? What effect has this rightward drift of American politics had on the Democratic party, as indicated by the presidency of Bill Clinton?

IDENTIFICATION: Equal Rights Amendment; Roe v. Wade; Indian Self-Determination Act (1974); AIDS; Evangelical Christians; OPEC price hikes (1973, 1979); Gerald R. Ford; Jimmy Carter; "Reaganomics"; deregulation; Nicaraguan contras. Iran-Contra scandal; Mikhail Gorbachev; George Bush; Gulf War; Savings and Loan Bailout; federal budget deficit; foreign trade deficit; William J. Clinton; Health Care Reform; Newt Gingrich; Welfare Reform Act of 1996.