Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***The midterm consists of 60 multiple choice, and 1 essay. Midterm covers Units 1-3. There is also a midterm highlights sheet linked to the webpage that provides a condensed overview of the topics covered this past semester. Please use your previous study guides for each unit and all materials as review. Use the questions and terms below as a guide for review.***

**Unit 1: Revolution, Foundations of Gov’t & Expansion**

* Why did the British decide to raise taxes on the colonies in 1764?
* How did parliament view the people of British North America?
* How did the supporters of the Patriot cause view parliament?
* When and where did the Revolutionary War begin? What did the Declaration of Independence assert? What ideas influenced the Declaration? (think Enlightenment)
* Identify advantages and disadvantages of both sides (British and American)
* How and when did the war end?
* What were the key turning point battles?
* How did this war impact other nations? Women? African Americans? Native Americans?
* Describe the years 1783-1787 in America: What events sparked more internal conflict?

**Creating the Constitution:**

* What was decided at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia?
* What were the differences between the Federalists and Anti-Federalist?
* How was representation decided in the Senate and the House of Representatives?
* What are the key Constitutional principles? How do they work together to create our system of government?
* What does the Bill of Rights do for Americans? (Know each of the amendments in the Bill of Rights – see highlights sheet)

**Expansion**

* What key events from 1800-1850 led to greater expansion of the nation? (These could be political, economic or conceptual.)
* Describe the “American system”. How did it contribute to a growing sense of Sectionalism in America?
* How did the idea of Nullification impact Sectionalism in America?
* How did Andrew Jackson’s presidency change America? Why does he have such a controversial legacy?
* What is Manifest Destiny? How did this philosophy contribute to the Mexican American War? What was gained from this conflict?

**Unit 2: Civil War and Reconstruction**

* What were the long term causes of the Civil War?
* What were the immediate causes of the Civil War?
* Describe Abraham Lincoln. (What did he do before becoming president? What were his politics toward slavery? How did he become famous? How did he handle being president during a time of war?)
* What were the different solutions attempted to solve the slavery question in America? (Compromises, Theories) What new political organizations were created in the 1850’s?
* Who were the major abolitionists featured during this unit? What were the differences in their methods?
* Describe the advantages and disadvantages for the Union going into the war.
* Describe the advantages and disadvantages for the Confederacy going into the war.
* Describe the major battles of the war. How were the battles in the war different? What battle was considered a turning point in the war?
* What was the outlook of the war for each side at the beginning of the war? How did this change over time? Was there dissent on each side?
* What was the organization of the two armies like? Who were the famous leaders?
* How did the nature of the warfare change during the Civil War? What was the result of this change?
* What was Reconstruction? What was Lincoln’s plan for Reconstruction?
* What was successful about Reconstruction? What was not?
* How did Reconstruction end? What was the lasting legacy of Reconstruction in America?

**Civil War Vocab:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Anaconda Plan-  Border State-  Crittenden Compromise-  Roger B. Taney-  Harriet Beecher Stowe-  Henry Clay-  Contraband-  Emancipation Proclamation-  Income Tax-  Habeas Corpus  Inflation | Land Grant College Act-  Sharecropping-  Freedman’s Bureau-  Radical Republicans-  Segregation-  Scalawags-  Carpetbagger-  Stonewall Jackson  William Sherman-  Clara Barton-  Mathew Brady- |

**Unit 3 Immigration, Industrialization and Progressivism**

This section of the study guide is new materials. The chapter 13 and 14 vocabulary has already been reviewed as part of your Immigration and Industrialization quiz but Chapter 17 terms should be reviewed before the Midterm.

* **You Will receive a grade for this portion of the Study Guide – please complete and turn in the day of your Exam.**

Vocabulary-Know the terms. They could pop up on the Quest or the upcoming Mid-Term Exam

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Chapter 13( industry and business)***  Capitalism  Andrew Carnegie  Thomas Edison  Entrepreneurs  Laissez Faire  Socialism  Corporations  Monopoly  Tenements  Horizontal Integration  Collective bargaining  Vertical integration  Social Darwinism  John Rockefeller  Robber Barons | ***Chapter 17(Progressive Era)***  Muckraker  Direct Primary  Referendum  Square Deal  NAWSA  NAACP  Ida B Wells  Woodrow Wilson  Theodore Roosevelt  William Howard Taft  Settlement House |
| ***Chapter 14( Immigration)***  “Old” immigrants  “New “ Immigrants  Chain Immigration  Urbanization | ***Chapter 17 (Progressive Era)***  Clayton Antitrust Act  Federal Reserve Act  Bull Moose Party  16th Amendment  17th Amendment  18th Amendment  19th Amendment |

*Directions: Answer each of these multi-faceted questions. They each are connected to questions that appear on the Unit 3 Quest.*

1. What were the major causes of Industrialization? What made industrialization possible in the 1870’s and 1880’s? What were the positive and negative outcomes of Industrialization in America?

Causes & Things that make Industrialization Possible: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Positive and Negative Outcomes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is Organized Labor? What is the purpose of organized labor? What were the major work stoppages from 1870-1900? What were their causes? Why did the government not support organized labor prior to the turn of the 20th century?

Define Organized Labor & it’s Purpose: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Major Strikes from 1870 – 1900 & their causes: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why did the government not support organized labor prior to the 1900s? (what was the government’s economic philosophy prior to 1900s?)

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3. What were the major push and pull factors for immigrants between 1870-1920? What did they find when they got to America? Why were many people moving to the cities during the time period? What did city life offer them that rural life did not? Why were many progressives for “Americanization” programs for Immigrants?

Major push and pull factors: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What did they find when they got to America? (what were conditions like for immigrants?) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What did city life offer people that rural life did not? (what were conditions is cities like?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why were many progressives for “Americanization” programs for Immigrants?

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4. What was the reason for the Progressive Era? What issues were most progressives fighting for? Why was the government willing to be more proactive in the early 20th century? What were the major reforms passed during the Progressive Era? What ruling made segregation legal in the south? Why was the Progressive movement slow to recognize the divisive social ill’s created by the SCOTUS ruling?

Causes of the Progressive Era/ Issues that progressives were fighting for: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why was the government more willing to create reforms/ become involved in the 1900s?

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Major reforms of the progressive era? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Major court ruling that made segregation legal? (Explain it) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why didn’t the Progressive movement recognize the social ill’s created by the SCOTUS ruling? (what were the contradictions of Progressive movement?)

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5. What were Roosevelt’s major programs/initiatives? Why was the election of 1912 so unique? How did Women’s suffrage advocates make their case heard? In what ways did the Progressive Era see an extension of federal power between 1901-1920?

Roosevelt’s major programs: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Why was the election of 1912 so unique? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How tactics did the Women’s suffrage movement use? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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In what ways did the Progressive Era see an extension of federal power between 1901-1920?

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