

Exam #1 Review Sheet (Chapters 15-17)

Exam #1 will be an in-class exam, on Tuesday, March 2. You'll have the whole class time. Remember that we have 3 exams, but your lowest exam grade will be dropped, and each of the remaining 2 exams will count for 10% of your final grade. There are NO makeup exams.

Be able to define these terms, events or people. On the exam, there might be short answer, or matching, or multiple choice questions taken from the terms on this list.

Sherman's Field Order 15	Chief Joseph
Presidential Reconstruction	Sitting Bull
Congressional Reconstruction	Grange
Freedmen's Bureau	Knights of Labor
Civil Rights Bill	William Jennings Bryan
Tenure of Office Act	Social Darwinism
14 th Amendment	Liberty of Contract
15 th Amendment	Civil service reform
Mugwumps	Women's Christian Temperance Union
<i>Slaughterhouse Cases</i> (1873)	Exodusters
Laissez-faire	Populism
Gilded Age	Chinese Exclusion Act
Great Railroad Strike	Jim Crow
Battle of Little Bighorn	Coxey's Army
Haymarket Affair	Pullman Strike
Dawes Act	Immigration Restriction League
Standard Oil	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)
Andrew Carnegie	American Federation of Labor
Jacob Riis	Suffragists
Sherman Antitrust Act	Booker T. Washington
<i>Lochner v. New York</i> (1905)	Spanish-American War
Homestead Act	William Randolph Hearst
	Yellow Journalism

It will help you to take the practice quizzes (multiple choice or true-false) on the Norton StudySpace, to make sure you are comprehending and remembering what you have read in all three chapters.

(See reverse →)

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Focus questions to think about. The essay question(s) on the exam will come from this list. Your best strategy to study for the exam would be to make an outline for each of these questions as if you were going to write an essay on it. On the exam you'll be given a statement and will be asked to give evidence "For AND Against" it – the idea is not to take a side, but to present solid historical evidence on both sides.

Did the Civil War free the slaves? Why or why not?

What did freedom mean to former slaves in the post-Civil War period? What did freedom mean to Southern whites? What about to Native Americans?

What happened during Reconstruction? How did Reconstruction end? What were some of Reconstruction's lasting legacies?

Was the Civil War a turning point in women's history? Why or why not?

How does the US Constitution change? What changes were made between 1865 and 1900?

Describe the "second industrial revolution" in the United States. Who benefited, and what were some of the growth industries?

What were some of the problems of this new industrial society? What did reformers propose to do about those problems?

What were some of the major events and changes in the American West during the period 1865-1890?

What was the "labor question" and what were some of the post-Civil War organizations and proposed solutions to it?

Theodore Roosevelt's history of the West was titled "Winning the West." What does this mean? What might be some problems with that phrase? Can you argue for a better description? Use evidence in your answer.

Who was in the Populist coalition? Did Populism increase American democracy? If so, how?

Was the United States more free in 1900 than in 1865? Use specific evidence in your answer.

Who were the "new immigrants," where did they go, and what were some of their contributions to America in the late 19th century?