

## HI 112 Exam #1 Study Guide (Chapters 14-18) for Friday, Sept 25<sup>th</sup>

**\*On exam day, you may bring one sheet of 8.5 x 11 paper, with anything written/typed/printed on the front and/or back\***

**\*\*This is otherwise a closed-book, closed-note test\*\***

**Terms** you should be able to recognize, identify and explain. They might show up as matching, short answer, or multiple choice questions. You should also be familiar with at least some of the primary documents' authors and main ideas from these chapters.

Freedmen's Bureau (427)

13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> Amendments (431-438)

Exodusters (441)

Liberal Republicans during Reconstruction (445)

Transcontinental railroad (462)

Treaty of Fort Laramie (465)

Dawes Act (467)

Comstock Lode (469)

Long Drive (471)

Homestead Act (474)

Chinese Exclusion Act (481)

New South (497)

Corporation, horizontal and vertical integration (499)

Sherman Antitrust Act (500)

Laissez-faire (503)

Gilded Age (505)

Jim Crow, *Plessy v. Ferguson* (509)

Knights of Labor (532)

Haymarket Square (534)

American Federation of Labor (534)

Homestead strike (534)

Pullman strike (535)

Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies) (536)

Grangers (539)

Interstate Commerce Commission (539)

Populists (541)

Coxey's Army (544)

Nativism (568)

Eugenics (570)

Triangle Shirtwaist Company (575)

Political machine, boss (577)

Settlement house movement (579)

**Questions** you should be able to answer using SPECIFIC evidence from our readings (for example as short answer, compare/contrast, essay, or For & Against written responses)

### **Ch 14 – Reconstruction and the South**

After emancipation from slavery, were African Americans in the South able to achieve freedom on their own terms? Why or why not?

Was Reconstruction a “second American Revolution” or “freedom postponed”?

What was the “New South”? (Whose phrase is this?) What was “new” in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century South, and what was changing there between the end of Reconstruction and 1900?

### **Ch15 – The West**

What role did the federal government, foreign investment, and market forces play in opening the West and the far West to settlement and economic exploitation? Clearly it was a hard place to make a living; why were American settlers so determined?

How and why did federal Indian policy change during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and how did Indian peoples respond? If you were an American president between 1865 and 1900 and could design Indian policy, what would you do and why given the actual constraints at the time? Be realistic as you consider what challenges might you face as you attempted to implement your policy.

How did the reality of life in the “old West” differ from the myth and stereotypes we (still!) carry?

### **Ch 16 and 17 and 18 – In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century...**

Why was this era the “age of organization”? What new inventions, technologies, and systems of organization transformed work and society?

Why were cities growing so rapidly and what were some of the consequences (positive/negative) of that urban growth?

According to corporate leaders, what was the proper role of government in the economy during times of prosperity? What about during a major depression such as that of the 1890s?

What were mainstream American values about work, gender, and success? Who was outside that mainstream in these years?

What were similarities and differences between farmers’ and industrial workers’ efforts to organize?

Is the “melting pot” the best metaphor for America in this period? Why or why not?