



# **American History Semester 1**

# Content Review for Section 1: Civil War

## Vocabulary Practice

| <u>Vocabulary Words</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
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1. Fort Sumter

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2. Bull Run

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3. *Monitor*

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4. *Merrimack*

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5. Emancipation Proclamation

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6. conscription

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7. habeas corpus

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8. income tax

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9. Appomattox Courthouse

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10. Gettysburg Address

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# American History

## The Civil War

### Overview

The Civil War played a central role in the development of the United States. Although the Revolution (1776-1783) created the United States, the Civil War (1861-1865) determined the kind of nation it would become. The war addressed and resolved two fundamental questions:

- 1) Would the United States become a dissolvable confederation of sovereign states or an indivisible nation with a sovereign national government?
- 2) Would the United States continue to exist as the largest slaveholding country in the world?

### Confederates take control of Fort Sumter

President Lincoln decided to go to war against the Confederacy in March of 1861 after they attacked and seized Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Until that point, Fort Sumter had been controlled by Lincoln's Union. The Confederacy demanded that the Union surrender Fort Sumter, however Lincoln refused.

### The Union Versus The Confederacy

The Northern Union had many advantages over the Southern Confederacy. In addition to a larger population, they had more abundant resources such as factories, food and better railroads. They also had a skilled leader: Abraham Lincoln.

The Union had a three-part plan for victory: 1) to blockade Southern ports in order to keep them from attaining supplies, 2) to divide the Confederacy in two at the Mississippi, and 3) to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. They called this the Anaconda Plan, named after a snake that suffocated its victims by squeezing them.

## American History

Regardless of the Union's advantages, the Confederacy boasted better generals and soldiers who were more than willing to defend their way of life.

New transportation and weapons also changed the way the war was fought. The ironclad ships – the Union's *Monitor* and the Confederacy's *Merrimack* – made all wooden warships from this point obsolete. In addition, new rifles made military trenches necessary in battle.

# American History

## Early Battles of the Civil War

|                    | <b>Head of Union Forces</b> | <b>Head of Confederate Forces</b>           | <b>Outcome of the Battle</b>  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Fort Sumter</b> | Abraham Lincoln             | P.G.T. Beauregard                           | Confederate troops attacked and seized the fort prompting Lincoln to go to war against the South. |
| <b>Bull Run</b>    | Irvin McDowell              | Stonewall Jackson                           | Confederates won the first battle of the Civil War.   |
| <b>Shiloh</b>      | Ulysses S. Grant            | Albert Sidney Johnson and P.G.T. Beauregard | Although the Union claimed victory, both sides suffered terrible losses.                          |
| <b>Antietam</b>    | George McClellan            | Robert E. Lee                               | Lee and his troops were forced to retreat leading to a Union victory.                             |

# American History

## **Politics of the War**

Although many people in the North felt that slavery should be abolished, Lincoln did not feel he had the constitutional right to end slavery where it already existed. Even so, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. The Proclamation freed all slaves behind confederate lines and was the first step toward improving the status of African Americans.

For many, the Proclamation gave the war a high moral purpose by turning the struggle into a fight to free slaves. Even so, neither side in the Civil War was completely unified. This posed two major questions:

- 1) How should the respective governments handle those who opposed them?
- 2) How could they ensure a steady supply of fighting men for their armies?

In order to deal with dissent, Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus – a court order that requires authorities to bring a person held in jail before the court to determine why he or she is being jailed – in Maryland after a crowd attacked a Union regiment.

This allowed the opposition to be jailed without a trial.

Although both armies originally relied on volunteers, before long mass casualties and widespread desertions led to conscription, a draft that forced certain members of the population to serve in the army.

## **The War's Aftermath**

On April 9, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, thus ending the war. The North began the war with several advantages, and by its end, the North continued to dominate economically. The South, on the other hand, struggled to recover both economically and psychologically from the devastation of the war.

# American History

Although the Civil War answered many of the fundamental questions about the nation American was to become – free or slave, one or many, united or divided – it did so at a tremendous cost.

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## Self-Test

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1. Lincoln decided to go to war against the Confederacy after which event?
  - a. The Battle at Antietam
  - b. The Battle at Bull Run
  - c. The capture of Fort Sumter
  - d. The issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
  
2. Which was NOT an advantage of the North during the Civil War?
  - a. better railroads
  - b. better generals and soldiers
  - c. more factories
  - d. larger population
  
3. The *Monitor* and the *Merrimack* were
  - a. important Union generals.
  - b. President Lincoln's airplanes.
  - c. Confederate forts.
  - d. ironclad ships introduced during the Civil War.
  
4. The Emancipation Proclamation
  - a. freed all slaves behind Confederate lines.
  - b. ended the Civil War.
  - c. forced men to join the military.
  - d. freed all slaves behind Union lines.
  
5. The Civil War ended at
  - a. Shiloh.
  - b. Fort Sumter.
  - c. Appomattox Court House.
  - d. all of the above.

## Content Review for Section 2: Industrialization

### Vocabulary Practice

| <u>Vocabulary Words</u> | <u>Definition</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
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1. Bessemer Process

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2. Thomas Alva Edison

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3. Alexander Graham Bell

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4. transcontinental railroad

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5. Andrew Carnegie

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6. John D. Rockefeller

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7. vertical integration

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8. horizontal integration

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9. American Federation of Labor (AFL)

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# American History

## 10. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

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# Industrialization

## Expansion of Industry in the United States

In the years after the Civil War, technological advances began to change the nation. These advances had three primary causes: an abundant supply of natural resources, an explosion of inventions, and a growing urban population that demanded new products.

Americans discovered their nation was rich in natural resources such as oil, coal and iron, and they began using these resources to their advantage. Although iron is a strong metal, it has a tendency to rust, so researchers began removing the element carbon from iron producing a lighter, more flexible metal that is not susceptible to rust. This new material became known as steel. The Bessemer Process, named after British manufacturer Henry Bessemer, provided a useful way to turn iron into steel.

Steel became an important resource in the United States. It was used for the development of railroads, to improve farm tools and to make cans for preserving food. Steel was also used in many architectural projects such as the construction of bridges and skyscrapers.

In addition to natural resources, new technology such as electricity, the typewriter, and the telephone began to change the daily life of Americans. Inventors such as Thomas Alva Edison, Christopher Sholes, and Alexander Graham Bell made modern conveniences a reality, changing the way people lived and worked.

## The Age of Railroads

## American History

In 1869, the United States completed its first transcontinental railroad. This railroad crossed the entire continent, making long-distance travel a much more convenient reality. Although these new railroads brought opportunity for expansion, building and running railroads was difficult and dangerous work.

The growth of railroads brought many benefits to the nation, but it also led to corruption that required eventual government regulation. The United States was still primarily an agricultural nation after the Civil War, and many farmers were upset with the inconsistencies and corruption of the railroad companies.

The railroad had its largest impact on the American transportation system during the second half of the 19th century. These railroads were crucial to the development of a national market in the United States.

### **Big Business and Labor**

During this new Industrial Age, Scottish immigrant, Andrew Carnegie, attempted to take control of the entire steel industry. Through vertical integration – a process in which a company buys out its suppliers – he bought companies that supplied the raw materials he needed such as iron, coal and the railroads needed to transport the steel. He also used horizontal integration – a process in which companies producing similar products merge – by buying out or merging with other steel companies.

Carnegie wasn't the only entrepreneur trying to form a monopoly. In fact, this was a common strategy for success. John D. Rockefeller used the Standard Oil Trust to gain almost complete control over the oil industry. Eventually a law was passed to prevent entities from forming these trusts and gaining too much power.

Although the Industrial Revolution was a time of great success for some, many workers were faced with harsh work conditions such as long hours, low wages and dangerous conditions. Workers fought back by forming labor unions to protect themselves.

Two important unions were formed:

## American History

- 1) American Federation of Labor (AFL): The AFL was formed in 1886. The AFL used strikes and collective bargaining to win higher wages and shorter work weeks.
- 2) Industrial Workers of the World (IWW): The IWW, formed by Japanese and Mexican farm workers, used strikes to improve working conditions.

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### Self-Test

*After you have reviewed the content for Section 2 thoroughly, you are ready for this Self-Test. Use this Study Guide to help find the answers. For any missed items, go back into this Study Guide for Section 2 and review the content summaries to determine why you missed the question before you go on to the next section.*

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1. What raw material was used to form steel?
  - a. coal
  - b. granite
  - c. oil
  - d. iron
2. The following new invention changed life for many Americans during the Industrial Revolution:
  - a. computer
  - b. printing press
  - c. typewriter
  - d. none of the above
3. Which is true about the transcontinental railroad:
  - a. It created more opportunity for farmers.
  - b. It ensured a train station in every town.
  - c. It made long-distance travel dangerous.
  - d. It was the first railroad to cross the entire continent.
4. Labor unions were formed to:
  - a. protect workers from dangerous working conditions.
  - b. help entrepreneurs monopolize on big industry.
  - c. ensure workers only had to travel a certain distance to get to work.
  - d. provide housing for workers.
5. The following immigrant attempted to take control of the steel industry:

## American History

- a. Thomas Alva Edison
- b. Andrew Carnegie
- c. Alexander Graham Bell
- d. John D. Rockefeller

## Content Review for Section 3: Immigrants and Urbanization

### Vocabulary Practice

Vocabulary Word   Definition

1. Ellis Island

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2. Angel Island

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3. melting pot

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4. nativism

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5. Chinese Exclusion Act

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6. Gentlemen's Agreement

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7. urbanization

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8. Americanization movement

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## American History

9. tenement

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10. Social Gospel movement

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## Immigrants and Urbanization

### **The New Immigrants**

About 20 million Europeans immigrated to the United States between 1870 and 1920. Many of these immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe and were in search of religious freedom or improvements in their current economic situation.

A smaller number of immigrants came from Asia. These immigrants arrived on the West Coast. Many Mexicans came to the United States as well.

It was common for immigrants to travel to the United States by steamship. On board the ship they shared a cramped, unsanitary space that allowed disease to spread quickly. As a result, many immigrants died before they reached America. In addition, sick immigrants were often denied entry to the United States upon their arrival.

Most European immigrants to the United States arrived in New York where they passed through the immigration station at Ellis Island. Asian immigrants arriving on the West Coast passed through Angel Island in San Francisco.

The United States Government passed laws such as the Chinese Exclusion Act – which banned all but a few Chinese immigrants – and the Gentlemen’s Agreement – a bargain that limited Japanese emigration – in order to control Asian immigration.

## American History

Not all Americans liked that so many people were coming to the United States. In fact, some Americans preferred not to live in a melting pot. They didn't like the idea of so many immigrants living in their country. This sparked a growth of nativism – an obvious preference for native-born Americans.

### **The Challenges of Urbanization**

Many of the nation's new immigrants settled in cities in the early 1900s. They came to find jobs in the cities' growing factories and businesses. Immigrants settled mainly in cities in the Northeast and Midwest. The result was rapid urbanization, or growth of cities, in those regions.

An education program known as the Americanization movement allowed newcomers to the United States to learn about their new country. Under this program, schools taught immigrants English, and American history and government. These subjects helped immigrants become citizens.

Immigrants were not the only people settling in the cities at this time. New machines were beginning to replace workers on the nation's farms. As a result, many workers in the rural areas lost their jobs. Unemployed farm workers soon moved to cities in search of new opportunities.

As city populations grew rapidly, so did problems. One major problem was a shortage in housing. This housing shortage was responsible for the creation of tenements – multifamily urban houses that were often overcrowded and unsanitary. In addition to problems with housing, overpopulation created challenges with transportation. As a result, cities developed mass transit – transportation systems designed to move a large number of people along fixed routes. Sanitation was also a growing problem. Cities had difficulties with sanitation and supplying clean drinking water to their populace.

# American History

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## Self-Test

*After you have reviewed the content for Section 3 thoroughly, you are ready for this Self-Test. Use this Study Guide to help find the answers. For any missed items, go back into this Study Guide for Section 3 and review the content summaries to determine why you missed the question before you go on to the next section.*

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1. Immigrants came to America
  - a. to explore a new continent.
  - b. because the developing country had many more luxuries than they'd had at home.
  - c. because the North had won the Civil War.
  - d. in search of religious freedom or improvements in their current economic situation.
  
2. The majority of immigrants came to the United States from
  - a. Eastern and Southern Europe.
  - b. Western Asia.
  - c. England.
  - d. Mexico.
  
3. A common method of transportation to America for immigrants at this time was
  - a. by airplane.
  - b. by train.
  - c. by oil tanker.
  - d. by steamship.
  
4. The word *nativism* is defined as
  - a. a strong preference toward protecting Native Americans.
  - b. the idea that immigrants are just as American as native-born Americans.
  - c. an obvious preference for native-born Americans.
  - d. None of the above.
  
5. As immigrants flocked to the nation's cities, one of the biggest problems they faced was:
  - a. not enough people to fill necessary jobs.



## American History

- b. a shortage of food.
- c. difficulty communicating since there were so many different cultures.
- d. a shortage of housing.

## Content Review for Section 4: Progressivism

### Vocabulary Practice

**Vocabulary Word   Definition**

1. progressive movement

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2. prohibition

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3. muckraker

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4. initiative

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5. referendum

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6. suffrage

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7. Square Deal

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8. Meat Inspection Act

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9. Pure Food and Drug Act

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10. conservation

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# Progressivism

### **The Origins of Progressivism**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the United States underwent dramatic social reform known as the progressive movement. The progressive movement had four major goals: 1) to protect social welfare, 2) to promote moral improvement, 3) to create economic reform, and 4) to foster efficiency. The progressive movement created social, political, and economic changes in the United States.

First, reformers tried to promote social welfare by lessening the problems of city life. For example, the YMCA built libraries and exercise rooms, the Salvation Army fed the poor and cared for children, and settlement houses helped families in need. Next, reformers promoted moral reform by working for prohibition – the banning of alcoholic drinks.

Many of these reformers were members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which became one of the largest woman's groups the nation had ever seen. Lastly, reformers worked towards greater equality between rich and poor and better treatment of workers. Journalists called muckrakers wrote stories about corruption and unfair practices in business in an attempt to expose the problems of society.

### **Women in Public Life**

Before the Civil War, most married women worked at home. They cared for their families and did not have paid jobs. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, many women had to work outside the home in order to earn money. Although more women were joining the workforce, they typically held the least skilled positions and were paid only half as much as men. Eventually, dangerous conditions, long hours, and low wages caused women who went to work each day to demand equality. In addition, women crusaded for suffrage, or the right to vote.

# American History

## President Roosevelt's Square Deal

President Theodore Roosevelt tried to use the power of the government to help solve some of the nation's problems. He wanted to see that common people received what he called a Square Deal. This term referred to a program of progressive reforms sponsored by his administration. Also, President Roosevelt worked to stop monopolies, which he believed were harmful to the people. In addition, Roosevelt pushed for passage of the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug act, both of which monitored the regulation and safety of consumer products.

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## Self-Test

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1. Reformers tried to promote social welfare by
  - a. creating tenement housing for city dwellers.
  - b. convincing people to leave the cities and move to rural towns.
  - c. lessening the problems of city life.
  - d. All of the above.
  
2. Women in the workforce were outraged because
  - a. they typically held the least skilled positions and were paid only half as much as men.
  - b. they were given lower wages than immigrants.
  - c. they wanted to stay at home with their families.
  - d. All of the above.
  
3. Muckrakers were journalists who
  - a. were jailed for exposing business secrets.
  - b. fought to help corrupt companies succeed.
  - c. spread rumors about successful companies.
  - d. wrote stories about corruption and unfair practices in business.

## American History

4. President Roosevelt's *Square Deal* referred to
  - a. a program that kept immigrants and women from enjoying social reform.
  - b. a program of progressive reforms sponsored by his administration.
  - c. a program that provided food and housing for city dwellers.
  - d. a program that provided work at equal pay to women.
  
5. Roosevelt pushed for the passage of what legislation?
  - a. The New Deal and The Food and Drug Deal
  - b. The Meat Inspection Act and the Food and Drug Act
  - c. The Anti-Monopoly Act and the Union Act
  - d. Food and Drug Administration and the Stamp Act

## Content Review for Section 5: Expansionism

### Vocabulary Practice

**Vocabulary Word   Definition**

1. imperialism

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2. Pearl Harbor

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3. yellow journalism

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4. Treaty of Paris

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5. Foraker Act

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6. Platt Amendment

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7. protectorate

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8. Spanish-American War

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9. Panama Canal

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10. dollar diplomacy

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## American History

# Expansionism

### **Imperialism in America**

American imperialism was fueled by three factors: desire for military strength, thirst for new markets, and a belief in the superiority of American culture.

First, the U.S. built modern battleships, making it the world's largest naval power. In addition, technology had changed American farms and factories, which now produced more than Americans could consume. The U.S. needed foreign trade. American businesses needed markets for their products and raw materials for their factories. Lastly, many Americans held the belief that the people of the United States were better than the people of other countries. Some Americans felt they had a duty to spread their culture and Christian religion among other people.

By the 1880s, many American leaders thought the United States should establish colonies overseas. This idea was called imperialism – the policy in which stronger nations extend economic, political or military control over weaker territories. European countries had competed for territory all over the world therefore most American gradually accepted the idea of overseas expansion.

### **The Spanish-American War**

The Spanish-American War was a short-lived war that the United States waged against Spain in 1898. Most of the fighting occurred in or near the Spanish territories of Cuba and the Philippines, regardless of their distance from each other. The U.S. military defeated a Spanish naval squadron with their far superior fleet. These victories isolated the Spanish land forces, keeping them from their homeland. Eventually the Spanish surrendered to U.S. military forces, marking the end of Spain's colonial empire and the rise of the United States as a global military power.

# American History

## **Acquiring New Lands**

It wasn't long before the United States began to acquire new land. In 1867, The United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million. In addition, Hawaii became a U.S. territory in 1898.

Puerto Rico became an American territory as a result of the Spanish-American War. Cuba, on the other hand, was officially independent after the war. Even so, the U.S. army remained present in Cuba for four years. Though Cuba maintained its independence, it became a U.S. protectorate – a country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger power. The United States insisted on these rights because of its economic interests in Cuba.

## **America as a World Power**

Construction of the Panama Canal, which took 10 years to complete, was one of the world's greatest engineering accomplishments. The idea of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans had been discussed for some time. Such a canal would cut travel time for military and commercial ships since they would no longer have to go all the way around South America to get from one ocean to the other.

In addition to the construction of the canal, Roosevelt felt that the United States had the right to intervene in Latin American countries in order to protect U.S. business interests. In 1911, President Taft used this policy against Nicaragua. After a rebellion had left the country in debt, Taft arranged for U.S. bankers to loan Nicaragua money. In exchange, American business took control of the railroads and banks in the country. They also collected Nicaragua's custom duties. Many Nicaraguans did not like this arrangement and rebelled accordingly. Those who did not like this kind of intervention called it dollar diplomacy.



# American History

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the U.S. expanded its access to foreign markets, built a modern navy to protect its interest abroad, and used its international police power to get its way in Latin America.

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## Self-Test

*After you have reviewed the content for Section 5 thoroughly, you are ready for this Self-Test. Use this Study Guide to help find the answers. For any missed items, go back into this Study Guide for Section 5 and review the content summaries to determine why you missed the question before you go on to the next section.*

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1. Which was not a factor that fueled American Imperialism?
  - a. desire for military strength
  - b. thirst for new markets
  - c. desire to build more factories so the U.S. did not need to trade with other nations
  - d. the belief in the superiority of American culture
  
2. Which of the following became a U.S. territory as a result of the Spanish-American War?
  - a. Cuba
  - b. Hawaii
  - c. Alaska
  - d. Puerto Rico
  
3. Why was the Panama Canal important?
  - a. It cut travel time for military and commercial ships.
  - b. It improved U.S. relations with South America.
  - c. It was the first man-made canal ever constructed.
  - d. It claimed Panama as a U.S. territory.
  
4. The term *dollar diplomacy* refers to:
  - a. the treaty that ended the Spanish-American War.
  - b. a country that is partly controlled by another, stronger country.
  - c. U.S. dollars saved as a result of the Panama Canal.
  - d. the policy of intervening in other countries to protect U.S. business interests.

## American History

5. The United States insisted Cuba become a U.S. protectorate because:
  - a. Cuba's new constitution allowed it to gain too much power.
  - b. it had many economic interests in Cuba.
  - c. it admired the strength of the Cuban military.
  - d. it wanted to get back at Spain for the Spanish-American War.