Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

U.S. History Review – Pre Civil War – World War I

1. What did the Missouri Compromise & the Kansas Nebraska Act have in common?

   _____

   _____

2. The Kansas–Nebraska Act led to violence between anti & pro slavery settlers earning it this

   nickname? _____

3. What was the "abolitionist" movement? _____

4. Define "secessionist" _____

5. This U.S. Supreme Court case said that the plaintiff could not sue because he was "property" & not

   a citizen? _____

6. This book changed a lot of Northerners minds about the evils of slavery?

   _____

7. Define the Emancipation Proclamation: _____

   _____

8. What was the Anaconda Plan? _____

   _____

9. Define the "Black Codes" _____

   _____

10. Define the 13th Amendment: _____

11. Define the 14th Amendment: _____

12. Define the 15th Amendment: _____

13. What was the Freedman's Bureau? _____

    _____

14. What was the greatest success of this agency? _____

15. Freed slaves were often stuck in this system in which a tenant uses the land in return for a share

    of the crops produced? _____

16. What was the derogatory name for Southern Republicans? _____

17. What was the derogatory name for Northerners who travelled to the South looking for economic

    or political opportunities? _____

18. This deal was struck during the 1876 presidential campaign to give the election to the Republicans? _____

19. What advantages did the South have during the Civil War? _____ _____

20. What advantages did the North have during the Civil War? _____ _____

21. These two battles were seen as turning points in the War? _____

22. What did the Republicans promise in response for "winning" the presidential election? _____

23. This law gave settlers 160 acres of land for free if they agreed to settle it for five years? _____

24. By 1890 all Native Americans had been forced on these? _____

25. These wars were fought with a tribe that refused to settle on the reservations? _____

26. This battle is known as "Custer's Last Stand?" _____

27. What did the Dawes Act of 1887 do? _____ _____

28. What was the goals of the Dawes Act as far as the Native's role in U.S. society? _____

29. This "movement" was one of the Native's last hope to rid themselves of the white settlers? _____

30. This movement led to the last armed conflict with the whites known as? _____

31. List the working conditions in the factories during the Industrial Revolution?

32. Define Labor Unions-

32. Define Boycotts-

33. Define Lockouts-

33. Who were two important inventors of the Second?

_____

34. These are corporations that control all of their competition? _____

35. What did the Grangers fight against? _____

36. The era in which farmers fought against industrialists is known as? _____

37. During the Industrial Revolution many people moved from the rural setting to?

_____

38. William Jennings Bryan gave this famous speech speaking of the need for silver added to our

currency system? _____

39. This was one of the first powerful unions? _____

40. What did Progressives fight for? _____

_____

41. What was the Bessemer process? _____

42. This law was the first time a race / nationality was forbidden from immigrating to the United States

_____

43. This riot in Chicago involving anarchists helped turn people against unions?

_____

44. This riot against Carnegie Steel also hurt the reputation of the unions?

_____

45. This industrialist helped turn Florida into a tourist destination by building a train system there?

_____

46. What were Progressive writers who attacked industrialists called? _____

47. Who did Ida Tarbell attack and help break up his trust? _____

48. In the 1890s, where did the "new" "undesirable" immigrants come from? _____

_____

49. This strike at a "company town" helped bring the railroad system to a halt?

_____

50. This law was used to break up monopolies? _____

51. FDR had this policy of offering monopolies a chance to fix themselves or he would known as?

_____

52. This philosophy / movement was based on "survival of fittest" and the notion that helping the less

fortunate was not in the countries best interest? _____

53. Jane Addams' *Hull House* was an example of this movement? _____

54. Define "suffrage" _____

55. The Spanish American War began this period of American history? _____

56. After the war America gained this Pacific nation and got bogged down in a guerilla war?

_____

57. America wanted this policy for China with other European nations? _____

58. The press war of sensational articles between Pulitzer and Hearst was known as this type of

journalism? _____

59. What was the Roosevelt Corollary? _____

60. Define the Platt Amendment: _____

61. Define the Teller Amendment: _____

62. What happened at the Treaty of Portsmouth? _____

_____

63. Define "Big Stick Diplomacy" _____

64. What role did African American soldiers play in World War I? _____

_____

65. The sinking of this passenger ship by German U-Boats outraged Americans? _____

66. What four ideologies / concepts led to WWI? _____

_____

67. What was the "Great Migration"? _____

_____

68. This type of warfare made WWI a long drawn out war? _____

69. What is the Selective Service Act? _____

70. What role did women & African Americans play in WWI? _____

71. This was the name of Woodrow Wilson's plan for peace after WWI? _____

72. The Senate showed their displeasure when they refused to join this organization?

_____

73. This "telegram" caused America to join the war against Germany? _____

74. The Treaty of _____ forced Germany to pay _____ to the

winners

75. What technologies made WWI one of the most deadly wars to that time? _____

_____

76. Define "propaganda" _____