

Princeton Review

Reading Organization Questions

Instructions:

Use your reading of the *Princeton Review* to answer the questions as *completely as possible*. Keep this in mind, some of these questions are huge and you could write many specific details. While you are asked for specific details at times, I am most interested that your answer is conceptually accurate. In other words, it isn't necessary for you to "copy" the whole *Princeton Review* when answering—but it is necessary for you to prove in your answer that you've conceptually answered it accurately and provided appropriate, supportive evidence to justify your answers. Also, keep in mind some of your responses will require longer and more detailed answers than others.

PLEASE TYPE YOUR ANSWERS. I know this may be inconvenient, but it will be important to prevent plagiarism of this assignment. If this requirement is problematic, please let me know ASAP.

WHEN YOU HAVE FINISHED YOU MUST SUBMIT YOUR RESPONSES TO "TURN IT IN." HERE'S HOW:

- A. Go to www.turnitin.com
- B. Create an account (if you haven't already)
- C. Find my class with this class ID: **21438456**
- D. Enroll with this enrollment key: **APUSH*1a**
- E. Submit your work!

PLEASE REMEMBER TO ALSO BRING A HARDCOPY OF YOUR ANSWERS TO CLASS TOO.

NOTE- The questions are organized by unit. These units are the way the course will be organized throughout the year. They do not necessarily correspond with specific sections in the *Princeton Review* or the class textbook, the *American Pageant*.

Unit 1: The “New World” → Causes of the American Revolution (15,000 BCE → AD 1776)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 150-182

1. Describe some characteristics of North American Indian societies prior to European contact.
2. How did the Spanish, English, and French colonists each affect change for North American Indians?
3. Between the founding of the first successful British colony (Jamestown, VA) in 1607 and the beginning of the French and Indian War in 1754, the British colonists created political, religious, economic and social patterns/ways of life. Gather specific evidence that supports the idea that the British colonists in North America were developing their own ways of life.
 - a. Political Developments –
 - b. Religious Developments-
 - c. Economic Developments-
 - d. Social Developments-
4. Why did the French and Indian War happen? What were the significant outcomes of the war for the French, the Americans (British Colonists), the British government, and North American Indians?
5. In the wake of the French and Indian War, how did the British Government seek to redefine its relationship with the colonies? Why? What specific actions did the British government take that reflected this “new” relationship?
6. What specific actions did disgruntled colonists take to resist British control?

Unit 2: The American Revolution → The Ratification of the Constitution (1775-1789)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 182-189

7. How did the colonists go from “disgruntled” (unhappy, displeased) to officially in rebellion? What important factors contributed to that evolution?
8. How did main features of the Articles of Confederation reflect the Revolutionary Period that it was created during?
9. How was the Constitution a more conservative reaction to the limitations of the Articles of Confederation?

Unit 3: The Young Republic→The “Era of Good Feelings (1789-1823)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 189-206

- 10.** Undoubtedly the Constitution of the United States gave the central “Federal” government more power, but not without strong disagreement about the limits to that power. Describe the major arguments and issues on which “Federalists” (like Hamilton, Washington, and Adams) and Democratic-Republicans (like Jefferson) disagreed. Use evidence from the Washington, Adams and Jefferson administrations.

- 11.** The new Federal government was also tested with domestic and international conflicts. Describe how the; French Revolution, Whiskey Rebellion, Battle of Fallen timbers, Washington’s Farewell Address, the XYZ Affair, and the Monroe Doctrine each helped define American diplomatic and foreign policy initiatives.

- 12.** How did the constant rivalry between England and France affect the United States in the years prior to the War of 1812? What did America do to try to avoid conflict? Why did the United States eventually fight this war against England? What were the significant outcomes of the conflict?

- 13.** Why was the era after the War of 1812 labeled the “Era of Good Feelings?” Why is an appropriate label? Why isn’t it an appropriate label?

Unit 4: “Jacksonian” Democracy (1824-1840)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages : 206-211

- 14.** Between 1824-1840 there were a variety of domestic events that showed the American “public” either demanded more democratic control over their government *and* actually had more democratic control. Pick two significant events that proved this and describe how they support the notion of a more democratic America

- 15.** During the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, he was accused of increasing the power of the President. Pick TWO significant developments that support this idea and explain how they support it.

Unit 5: Culture and Economy in Young America (1790-1860)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 211-224

- 16.** What was the “National Market Economy” and what MAJOR factors contributed to its development? Your answer should include; technological developments, historical factors, infrastructure (physical and communication networks) developments, and westward expansion.
- 17.** Describe the regional differences that the development of the National Market Economy created for the North, South, and West. Your answer should include the major economic functions of each “hub” and how the people living in each hub/region were affected.
- 18.** In young America there was a spirit of optimism and sense that Americans could make “more perfect” individuals and a “more perfect” country. Describe how/why a series of reform movements grew out of the “Second Great Awakening.”
- 19.** Excluding the Abolition Movement, describe TWO other prominent reform movement of the period.
- 20.** How did the Abolitionist Movement evolve during the period?

Unit 6: The Deep Rooted Causes of the Civil War (1840-1861)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 230-237

- 21.** How did American expansion into the Southwest cause the question of which states would have slavery and which would not to come into sharper focus? Your answer must use the Mexican War
- 22.** How did the debate about slavery affect the Whig Party?
- 23.** There were FOUR MAJOR political compromises (or lack of compromise) with the issue of slavery’s expansion. One was in 1820, the Missouri Compromise the next was in 1850, the Compromise of 1850, then there was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and finally the Dred Scott Supreme Court decision of 1857. Briefly describe each and explain the outcome of each of these compromises
- 24.** How did the debate about slavery eventually affect the Democratic Party?
- 25.** Why did the South secede?

Unit 7: The Civil War and Reconstruction (1861-1877)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 237-247

26. Describe how slavery was officially abolished in the United States. Your answer must include the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment.
27. Describe the MAJOR differences between the Presidents' vision (Lincoln and Johnson) and Congresses vision of Reconstruction. Furthermore, describe how congressional Republicans themselves were divided on Reconstruction.
28. Describe the MAJOR successes and failures of the Reconstruction period. In post-Reconstruction America, what was the fate of black Americans (JUMP TO PAGES 259-260 FOR HELP HERE!!!)?

Unit 8: The Gilded Age, Industry, and Urbanization: (1865-1898)

Helpful Princeton Pages: 254-259

29. What MAJOR factors contributed to the "Second Industrial Revolution" (Industrialization)? Though not mentioned specifically, briefly describe what you think the difference between this new industrial era and the last one (National Market Economy) was? What new financial "organizations"/forms of consolidation were created during this era?
30. How did the government respond to this era of industrialization? Was it effective?
31. How did this era of industrialization affect people? Describe ONE group affected negatively by industrialization.
32. How did people themselves respond to this era of industrialization? Describe ONE response from ONE group.

Unit 9: The West and American Indians (1865-1898) AND American Imperialism (1898-1918)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 260-267

- 33.** How did Western expansion via railroads effect each of the following:
- North American Indians (use the Dawes Act in your answer)
 - American Identity
 - Ranching and mining
- 34.** How and why did the Federal government intervene to regulate railroads?
- 35.** Who were the “Populists?” How did they develop into a political party? What big financial idea did they champion? Why? Was William Jennings Bryan a Populist? Explain.
- 36.** How did each of the following play a role in America becoming an imperialist nation:
- Tariff policy
 - Industrialism
 - Belief about sea/navy power
 - “Whiteman’s burden” (look up the term if you don’t know what it is)
- 37.** What were the main arguments for those who were for and against American becoming an imperialist nation?

Unit 10: Progressivism → WWI (1870s-1918)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 274-280

- 38.** Who were the “Progressives” and in the BIGGEST, MOST GENERAL WAY, what did they want?
- 39.** Who were the “Progressives,” and now, in very specific ways, make a BULLET POINT list of at least FIVE specific progressive groups. Briefly note the purpose of each group.
- 40.** Describe the differences between the three “progressive” Presidents: Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.
- 41.** Why is it somewhat ironic that Woodrow Wilson led the US into World War 1?

42. How did the Federal government take greater control over both the economy and individual Americans during World War I? Why?
43. Explain how the Treaty of Versailles, with its “League of Nations” became a subject of division between Wilson and the Democrats and the Republicans led by Henry Cabot Lodge.

Unit 11: The 1920s, The Great Depression, and The “New Deal” (1918-1941)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 281-290

44. How did World War I affect the perception of Progressivism? What were the financial policies of the Republican Presidents of the 1920s?
45. The 1920s was an era of paradox. There were two cultural movements operating simultaneously- one was “modernism;” the other was “fundamentalism.” List and describe THREE developments that were considered “modern” and three developments that could be considered “fundamentalist” and even backlash against modernism.
46. What were the BIG, MAIN reasons for the Great Depression (this is more than just the stock market crash!)?
47. How was Hoover’s approach to the Great Depression different from Franklin Roosevelt’s?
48. New Deal legislation is often organized by historians into two big categories. There were laws that sought to provide immediate “RELIEF” and laws that sought to make more permanent “REFORM.” Describe three laws that provided relief and three laws that make more permanent reforms.
49. Historically (and at the time) what are the arguments for and against FDR’s New Deal?

Unit 12: World War II, The Cold War, and Civil Rights Movements (1941-1974)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 290-320

50. Describe popular American foreign policy beliefs during the 1920s and early 1930s. Provide TWO specific examples that support American foreign policy beliefs.
51. How did FDR prepare America for war (even if the public didn’t want to go)? Provide two specific examples.

52. How did World War II affect:

- a. Women
- b. Japanese immigrants and Japanese Americans
- c. Black Americans

53. How was America's post World War II involvement in shaping foreign events DIFFERENT from America's post World War I involvement?

54. President Truman is often credited for beginning the Cold War. Pick TWO specific events that shaped American Cold War policy. Describe what each did.

55. What were the two BIG moments when the Cold War turned hot? BRIEFLY describe the outcome of each of these shooting war conflicts.

56. Summarize the Cold War contributions of each of the following Presidents:

- a. Dwight Eisenhower
- b. John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- c. Lyndon Baines Johnson
- d. Richard Nixon
 - i. "détente"

57. Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, African-American civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political success in ending segregation. Describe the contributions of each of the following to the Civil Rights Movement:

- a. Black Americans themselves
 - i. Specific leaders
 - ii. Grassroots groups formed
 - iii. Collective actions taken
- b. The Supreme Court
 - i. Earl Warren
- c. President Johnson
 - i. The Great Society
- d. Congress

58. How was the "Black Power" movement different from the Civil Rights Movement that preceded it?

59. The late 60s and 1970s was a period of social unrest and tumult. During this time, partially inspired by the Black Civil Rights Movement; many groups sought greater equality. Briefly describe the nature/goals of each of the following civil rights groups:

- a. Students/the New Left
- b. Feminists
- c. LGBT activists
- d. Environmentalists

60. Why was the year 1968 symbolic of America at the end of the 1960s?

Unit 13: The Birth of Modern Conservatism, American Foreign Policy in the Post-Cold War World, and Recent Domestic Developments (1968-yesterday)

Helpful Princeton Review Pages: 320-end

61. What were the roots of the modern conservative movement (“counter-counter culture)? Describe two specific conservative backlashes against the liberalism that preceded this renewed conservatism.

62. Though the election of Richard Nixon symbolized (in some ways) the rise of this conservatism (though he was more progressive than one might think), the Watergate scandal caused all Americans to lose faith in their elected officials. Why?

63. Briefly describe ONE Jimmy Carter foreign policy success and ONE failure.

64. Ronald Reagan was the true symbol of conservatism in American—not just its rise, but it’s pervasiveness. Describe Reagan’s main conservative economic policy AND main foreign policy (at the beginning of his Presidency).

65. In the years since 1980, how has America changed demographically? Your answer should discuss immigrant groups and issues facing urban America.

66. What’s the biggest strength that you bring to this class?

67. What’s the funniest thing that happened to you this summer? Answer in 5 words.