

HI 112 Exam #1 Study Guide (Chapters 14-18) for Friday, February 14th

On exam day, you may bring one sheet of 8.5x11 paper, with anything written/typed/printed on the front and 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)	Jim Crow, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (509)
13 th , 14 th , 15 th Amendments (431-438)	Knights of Labor (532)
Exodusters (441)	Haymarket Square (534)
Liberal Republicans during Reconstruction (445)	American Federation of Labor (534)
Transcontinental railroad (462)	Homestead strike (534)
Treaty of Fort Laramie (465)	Pullman strike (535)
Dawes Act (467)	Industrial Workers of the World (Wobblies) (536)
Comstock Lode (469)	Grangers (539)
Long Drive (471)	Interstate Commerce Commission (539)
Homestead Act (474)	Populists (541)
Chinese Exclusion Act (481)	Coxey's Army (544)
New South (497)	Nativism (568)
Corporation, horizontal and vertical integration (499)	Eugenics (570)
Sherman Antitrust Act (500)	Triangle Shirtwaist Company (575)
Laissez-faire (503)	Political machine, boss (577)
Gilded Age (505)	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

Who was responsible for Reconstruction's achievements? (think broadly, multiple people/groups) – i.e. who “made” Reconstruction? Who was responsible for Reconstruction's limitations and challenges? (again, think broadly) – i.e. who “unmade” Reconstruction?

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”?

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 19th 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 19th century...

Why was this era the “age of organization” and accelerated industrialization? 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?