

SOL: VUS.2 New World

1) What were the characteristics of the New England settlement?

New England was settled by Puritans seeking freedom from religious persecution in Europe. They formed a —covenant community|| based on the principles of the Mayflower Compact and Puritan religious beliefs and were often intolerant of those not sharing their religion. They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of direct democracy through town meetings.

2) What were the characteristics of the Middle Atlantic region?

The Middle Atlantic region was settled chiefly by English, Dutch, and German-speaking immigrants seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity.

3) What were the characteristics of the Virginia and the other Southern Colonies?

Virginia and the other Southern colonies were settled by people seeking economic opportunities. Some of the early Virginia settlers were —cavaliers,|| i.e., English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England. Poor English immigrants also came seeking better lives as small farmers or artisans and settled in the Shenandoah Valley or western Virginia, or as indentured servants who agreed to work on tobacco plantations for a period of time to pay for passage to the New World

4) What were the characteristics of the Jamestown Settlement?

Jamestown, established in 1607 by the Virginia Company of London as a business venture, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. The Virginia House of Burgesses, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World. It has operated continuously and is known today as the General Assembly of Virginia.

5) The explorations and settlements of the English in American colonies led to violent conflicts with whom? And why?

The explorations and settlements of the English in the American colonies and Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, often led to violent conflicts with the American Indians. The Indians lost their traditional territories and fell victim to diseases carried from Europe. By contrast, French exploration of Canada did not lead to large-scale immigration from France, and relations with native peoples were generally more cooperative.

6) Why did Europeans settle in the English Colonies?

The settlement of the English colonies varied from region to region: in the northern region it was for religious freedoms; in the central region it was for better economic opportunities which lead to better lives.

7) The explorations and settlements of the Spanish in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America led to violent conflicts with whom? And why?

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8) Why was exploration of the French in Canada different than with the English or Spanish in America?

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9) What led to the introduction to slavery in the New World?

The growth of an agricultural economy based on large landholdings in the Southern colonies and in the Caribbean led to the introduction of slavery in the New World. The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco plantations.

10) When and why were the first Africans brought to Jamestown?

The first Africans were brought against their will to Jamestown in 1619 to work on tobacco plantations.

11) What was the "covenant community"?

They formed a —covenant community- based on the principles of the Mayflower Compact and Puritan religious beliefs and were often intolerant of those not sharing their religion.

12) What is direct democracy?

They also sought economic opportunity and practiced a form of direct democracy through town meetings.

13) Who were the Puritans?

New England's colonial society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans' belief in the connection between religion and government. Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.

14) Who were the “cavaliers”?

Some of the early Virginia settlers were —cavaliers- i.e., English nobility who received large land grants in eastern Virginia from the King of England.

15) Who were indentured servants?

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16) What was the Virginia Company of London?

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17) What was the Virginia House of Burgesses? What is it known as today?

The Virginia House of Burgesses, established by the 1640s, was the first elected assembly in the New World. It has operated continuously and is known today as the *General Assembly of Virginia*.

SOL: VUS.3 Colonial Period

1) What did the New England colonies base their economy on?

The New England colonies developed an economy based on shipbuilding, fishing, lumbering, small-scale subsistence farming, and eventually, manufacturing.

2) Did the New England colonies prosper? Why?

Yes. The colonies prospered, reflecting the Puritans' strong belief in the values of hard work and thrift.

3) What were the middle colonies? What did the middle colonies base their economy on?

The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware developed economies based on shipbuilding, small-scale farming, and trading.

4) What cities began to grow as seaports and commercial centers in the middle colonies?

Cities such as New York and Philadelphia began to grow as seaports and/or commercial centers.

5) What did Virginia and the other Southern colonies base their economy on? What was the difference between the eastern coastal lowlands and the mountain and valleys?

Southern colonies developed economies in the eastern coastal lowlands based on large plantations that grew —cash crops|| such as tobacco, rice, and indigo for export to Europe. Farther inland, however, in the mountains and valleys of the Appalachian foothills, the economy was based on small-scale subsistence farming, hunting, and trading.

6) A strong belief in what characterized the colonial life in Virginia and other Southern colonies?

A strong belief in private ownership of property and free enterprise characterized colonial life everywhere.

7) What was New England's colonial society based on? What did the Puritans believe about dissenters of the religion?

New England's colonial society was based on religious standing. The Puritans grew increasingly intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans' belief in the connection between religion and government.

8) How was Rhode Island founded?

Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.

9) What religion or religions were in the middle colonies?

The middle colonies were home to multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance, including Quakers (PA), Huguenots and Jews (New York), and Presbyterians (New Jersey).

10) Explain the middle colonies social structure.

These colonies had more flexible social structures and began to develop a middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs (business owners), and small farmers.

11) Explain Virginia and the Southern colonies social structure.

Virginia and the Southern colonies had a social structure based on family status and the ownership of land. Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society and maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to Britain than did those in the other colonies. In the mountains and valleys further inland, however, society was characterized by small subsistence farmers, hunters, and traders of Scots-Irish and English descent.

12) What was the social structure of the southern colonies in the eastern lowlands?

Southern colonies developed economies in the eastern coastal lowlands based on large plantations that grew —cash crops|| such as tobacco, rice, and indigo for export to Europe.

13) What were the three main cash crops on the South?

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14) What was the social structure of the southern colonies in the mountains and valleys?

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15) What was the "Great Awakening"? What did it lead to? How did it relate to the American Revolution?

The "Great Awakening" was a religious movement that swept both Europe and the colonies during the mid-1700s. It led to the rapid growth of evangelical religions, such as Methodist and Baptist, and challenged the established religious and governmental orders. It laid one of the social foundations for the American Revolution.

- 16) Why were indentured servants important to the southern colonies especially Virginia? Where did these indentured servants come from?**

The growth of a plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale. Some of the labor needs, especially in Virginia, were met by indentured servants, who were often poor persons from England, Scotland, or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief from debts.

- 17) What was the political life like in the New England Colonies?**

New England colonies used town meetings (an "Athenian" direct democracy model) in the operation of government.

- 18) What was the political life like in the Middle Colonies?**

Middle colonies incorporated a number of democratic principles that reflected the basic rights of Englishmen.

- 19) What was the political life like in the Southern Colonies?**

Southern colonies maintained stronger ties with Britain, with planters playing leading roles in representative colonial legislatures.

- 20) Who filled the need for labor on plantations after the indentured servants?**

Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be satisfied by the forcible importation of Africans. Although some Africans worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens during the Colonial Era, over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (the —Middle Passage||).

- 21) What was the "Middle Passage"? What was it life like on the "Middle Passage"?**

Over time larger and larger numbers of enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies (the "Middle Passage").

- 22) The development of a slavery -based agriculture in the Southern colonies would lead to what conflict and why?**

The development of a slavery-based agricultural economy in the Southern colonies eventually led to conflict between the North and South and the American Civil War.

SOL:VUS.4 Revolutionary Period

1) John Locke said government powers are limited to what? If government becomes a threat, what happens?

Government's powers are limited to those the people have consented to give to it. Whenever government becomes a threat to the people's natural rights, it breaks the social contract, and the people have the right to alter or overthrow it. All original power resides in the people, and they consent to enter into a "social contract" among themselves to form a government to protect their rights. In return, the people promise to obey the laws and rules established by their government, establishing a system of "ordered liberty."

2) Why were John Locke's views radical?

Locke's ideas about the sovereignty and rights of the people were radical and challenged the centuries-old practice throughout the world of dictatorial rule by kings, emperors, and tribal chieftains.

3) Who wrote *Common Sense* and what did it stand for? Why did it affect American colonist?

Thomas Paine was an English immigrant to America who produced a pamphlet known as *Common Sense* that challenged the rule of the American colonies by the King of England. *Common Sense* was read and acclaimed by many American colonists during the mid-1700s and contributed to a growing sentiment for independence from Great Britain.

4) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Whose views were reflected in it?

The eventual draft of the Declaration of Independence, authored by Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, reflected the ideas of Locke and Paine.

5) What document does this come from: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their unalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness".

The Declaration of Independence

6) What document does this come from: "that to secure these rights, government are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the government . . .".

The Declaration of Independence

- 7) What document does this come from: "That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government . . .".**

The Declaration of Independence

- 8) Jefferson also detailed the grievances in the Declaration of Independence that he got from whom?**

Jefferson then went on to detail many of the grievances against the King of England that Paine had earlier described in *Common Sense*.

- 9) What were the key principles of the Declaration of Independence?**

The key principles of the Declaration of Independence were that it increased political participation, social participation, and economic participation in the American experience.

- 10) The Declaration of Independence did what to political participation (equality) in the colonies?**

Political participation (equality)

- Extending the franchise (giving more people the right to vote)
- Upholding due process of law
- Providing free public education

- 11) The Declaration of Independence did what to social participation (liberty) in the colonies?**

Social participation (liberty)

- Abolishing slavery
- Extending civil rights to women and other groups

- 12) The Declaration of Independence did what to economic participation (pursuit of happiness) in the colonies?**

Economic participation (pursuit of happiness)

- Regulating the free enterprise system
- Promoting economic opportunity
- Protecting property rights

- 13) The French and Indian War was between what two countries?**

The rivalry in North America between Britain and France led to the French and Indian War in which the French were driven out of Canada and their territories west of the Appalachian Mountains.

14) As a result of the French and Indian War, England did things to the colonist that led to what war?

As a result of the war, Britain took several actions that angered the American colonies and led to the American Revolution. These included

- the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect.
- new taxes on legal documents (the "Stamp Act"), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.

15) What was the Proclamation of 1763? Why did this upset the colonist?

Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, a region that was costly for the British to protect, new taxes on legal documents (the "Stamp Act"), tea, and sugar, to pay costs incurred during the French and Indian War and for British troops to protect colonists.

16) Describe the types of resistance the colonists took against British rule that ultimately led to war?

The Boston Tea Party, First Continental Congress, The Boston Massacre, Battle of Lexington and Concord

17) What was the First Continental Congress and what did they do?

The First Continental Congress was called, to which all of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives—the first time most of the colonies had acted together

18) What was the Boston Massacre?

The Boston Massacre took place when British troops fired on anti-British demonstrators.

19) What was Lexington and concord? Who were the Minutemen?

War began when the "Minutemen" in Massachusetts fought a brief skirmish with British troops at Lexington and Concord.

20) Who were the Patriots?

- Believed in complete independence from Britain
- Inspired by the ideas of Locke and Paine and the words of Virginian Patrick Henry ("Give me liberty, or give me death!")
- Provided the troops for the American Army, led by Virginian George Washington

21) Who were the Loyalists aka Tories?

- Remained loyal to Britain because of cultural and economic ties
- Believed that taxation of the colonies was justified to pay for British troops to protect American settlers from Indian attack

22) Who were the neutrals?

The many colonists who tried to stay as uninvolved in the war as possible

23) Describe the two factors that led to colonial victory?

Diplomatic - Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France. The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.

Military - George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable. Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.

24) What happened at the Battle of Yorktown?

Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.

25) Who was Benjamin Franklin and who did he get to help in the War?

Benjamin Franklin negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France.

26) Was the War popular in Great Britain?

The war did not have popular support in Great Britain.

27) How did George Washington help the Revolution?

George Washington, general of the American army, avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.

28) What country helped the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown?

Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown

SOL: VUS.5 Ratification of the Constitution

1) What were the Articles of Confederation and why were they written?

American political leaders, fearful of a powerful central government like Britain's, created the Articles of Confederation, adopted at the end of the war.

2) What is the supreme law of the land?

Made federal law the supreme law of the land when constitutional, but otherwise gave the states considerable leeway to govern themselves

3) How did they balance power between the large and small states?

Balanced power between large and small states by creating a Senate, where each state has two senators, and a House of Representatives, where membership is based on population

4) How did they placate the Southern states?

Placated the Southern states by counting slaves as three-fifths of the population when determining representation in the United States House of Representatives

5) How did they avoid a too-powerful central government?

Avoided a too-powerful central government by establishing three co-equal branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with numerous checks and balances among them

6) How did they limit the federal government?

Limited the powers of the federal government to those identified in the Constitution

7) Who was President of the Constitutional Convention? How did he participate?

George Washington, president of the Convention: - Washington presided at the Convention and, although seldom participating in the debates, lent his enormous prestige to the proceedings.

8) Who is considered the "Father of the Constitution" and why?

James Madison, "Father of the Constitution": - Madison, a Virginian and a brilliant political philosopher, often led the debate and kept copious notes of the proceedings—the best record historians have of what transpired at the Constitutional Convention.

9) Who authored the Virginia Plan and what was it?

At the Convention, Madison authored the "Virginia Plan" which proposed a federal government of three separate branches (legislative, executive, judicial) and became the foundation for the structure of the new government.

10) Who authored much of the Bill of Rights?

Madison later authored much of the Bill of Rights.

11) What did the Federalist believe in?

Federalists advocated the importance of a strong central government, especially to promote economic development and public improvements. Today, those who see a primary role for the federal government in solving national problems are heirs to this tradition.

12) Did the Federalist think a Bill of Rights was necessary? Why or why not?

No, because the states guaranteed individual's rights

13) What did the Anti-Federalist believe?

Anti-Federalists feared an overly powerful central government would be destructive of the rights of individuals and the prerogatives of the states

14) Did the Anti-Federalist think a Bill of Rights was necessary? Why or why not?

Yes, because you need to have in writing what the individual and states' rights are

15) Who were the leading opponents (against) the ratification of the Constitution?

The leading Virginia opponents of ratification were Patrick Henry and George Mason

16) Who were the leading proponents (for) the ratification of the Constitution?

Leading Virginia proponents of ratification were George Washington and James Madison

17) Who wrote the Declaration of Rights and what was it?

Virginia Declaration of Rights (George Mason) - Reiterated the notion that basic human rights should not be violated by governments

18) Who wrote the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom and what was it?

Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Thomas Jefferson)
Outlawed the established church—that is, the practice of government support for one favored church

19) When writing the Bill of Rights, what documents did James Madison look to for help?

James Madison consulted the Virginia Declaration of Rights and the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom when drafting the amendments that eventually became the United States Bill of Rights.

20) Which case established the doctrine of judicial review?

The doctrine of judicial review set forth in *Marbury v. Madison*

21) Which case established the implied powers?

The doctrine of implied powers set forth in *McCulloch v. Maryland*

22) Which case established the broadly national view of economic affairs?

a broadly national view of economic affairs set forth in *Gibbons v. Ogden* are the foundation blocks of the Supreme Court's authority to mediate disagreements between branches of governments, levels of government, and competing business interests.

23) All these cases give the Supreme Court what authority?

John Marshall's precedent-setting decisions established the Supreme Court as an independent and equal branch of the national government.

SOL: VUS.6 Manifest Destiny

1) After George Washington's presidency ended in the late 1790's, what political parties emerged?

The Federalists, led by John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, typically believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.

The Democratic-Republicans believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy. They were supported by farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South.

2) What did the Federalist believe about government and the economy? Who supported them?

Federalist believed in a strong national government and commercial economy. They were supported by bankers and business interests in the Northeast.

3) Why was the Democrat-Republican Party established? Who led this party?

Controversies over the Federalists' support over the Bank of United States, the Jay treaty, and the undeclared war on France led to the establishment of competing political parties. The Democratic-Republicans were led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

4) What was the significance of the election of 1800?

It was the first American presidential election in which power was transferred peacefully from one party to another (Jefferson won).

5) What purchase did Thomas Jefferson make in 1803 and why was it significant?

Thomas Jefferson, as president in 1803, purchased the huge Louisiana Territory from France, which doubled the size of the United States overnight.

6) Who were Lewis and Clark and what did they do? Who was Sacajawea and what did she do?

Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the new territories that lay west of the Mississippi River. Sacajawea, an American Indian woman, served as their guide and translator

7) What were the causes of the War of 1812?

British interference with American shipping and western expansionism fueled the call for a declaration of war.

8) Who fought in the War of 1812? What did the war produce for the Americans?

The American victory over the British in the War of 1812 produced an American claim to the Oregon Territory and increased migration of American settlers into Florida, which was later acquired by treaty from Spain.

9) Who opposed the Madison's War resolution? What did they propose?

Federalists opposed Madison's war resolution and talked of secession and proposed constitutional amendments, which were not acted upon.

10) When was the Monroe Doctrine written and who wrote it? What did it stand for?

The Monroe Doctrine (1823) stated the following:

- The American continents should not be considered for future colonization by any European powers.
- Nations in the Western Hemisphere were inherently different from those of Europe—i.e., they were republics by nature rather than monarchies.
- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.
- The United States would not interfere in European affairs.

11) Why did American settlers go westward from the coastal states? What did the growth of railroads and canals do?

American settlers streamed westward from the coastal states into the Midwest, Southwest, and Texas, seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm. The growth of railroads and canals helped the growth of an industrial economy and supported the westward movement of settlers.

12) Who was Eli Whitney and what did he do? How did this effect the South?

Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the slavery-based "cotton kingdom" in the Deep South.

13) What did the American migration into Texas do? What was the Alamo? How did Texas come into the Union?

American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule and a famous battle at the Alamo, in which a band of Texans fought to the last man against a vastly superior force. The Texans' eventual victory over Mexican forces subsequently brought Texas into the United States.

14) What did the American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840's lead to?

The American victory in the Mexican War during the 1840s led to the acquisition of an enormous territory that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.

15) What does Manifest Destiny mean?

The belief that it was America's —Manifest Destiny|| to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific provided political support for territorial expansion.

16) What happened to the American Indians during the period of westward migration? What was the "Trail of Tears"?

During this period of westward migration, American Indians were repeatedly defeated in violent conflicts with settlers and soldiers and forcibly removed from their ancestral homelands. They were either forced to march far away from their homes (the "Trail of Tears", when several tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma) or confined to reservations.

17) Explain the four characteristics that changed American politics during the "age of the common man"?

The changing character of American politics in "the age of the common man" was characterized by heightened emphasis on equality in the political process for adult white males, the rise of interest group politics, and sectional issues a changing style of campaigning increased voter participation.

18) How did Andrew Jackson personify the "democratic spirit" during the "age of the common man"?

Jackson did this by challenging the economic elites and rewarding campaign supporters with public office (Spoils System).

19) What happened to the Federalist Party and did other parties emerge as a result, explain?

The Federalist Party disappeared, and new political parties such as the Whigs and the Know-Nothings were organized in opposition to the Democratic Party.

20) What are the four sectional tensions that embroiled the North and the South?

The competing economic interests of the North and South, westward expansion, debates on the nature of the Union, and the institution of slavery.

21) Regarding the economic interests, why did the North feel so strongly about protective tariffs vs. the South's opposition to high tariffs?

The industrial North favored high protective tariffs to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition. The agricultural South opposed high tariffs that made the price of imports more expensive.

22) What did South Carolina argue that sovereign states could do about high tariffs?

South Carolinians argued that sovereign states could nullify the Tariff of 1832 and other acts of Congress. A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).

23) What was the nullification crisis?

A union that allowed state governments to invalidate acts of the national legislature could be dissolved by states seceding from the Union in defense of slavery (Nullification Crisis).

24) How did President Jackson respond to South Carolina?

President Jackson threatened to send federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.

24) Regarding the westward expansion as sectional tensions rose, why were there difficulties in maintaining and deciding which new states would become slave or free?

As new states entered the Union, compromises were reached that maintained the balance of power in Congress between "free" and "slave" states. Also due in part to inconsistencies in coming up with solutions by Congress (Missouri Compromise of 1820, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854).

25) What was the Missouri Compromise of 1820? What act repealed the Missouri Compromise?

The Missouri Compromise (1820) drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, except that slavery was allowed in Missouri, north of the line.

26) What was the Compromise of 1850?

In the Compromise of 1850, California entered as a free state, while the new Southwestern territories acquired from Mexico would decide on their own.

- 27) What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854? What did it do to the Missouri Compromise? What is popular sovereignty? What happened to Kansas as a result of this act?**

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise line, giving people in Kansas and Nebraska the choice whether to allow slavery in their states or not ("popular sovereignty"). This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other. It also led to the birth of the Republican Party that same year to oppose the spread of slavery.

- 28) Regarding the sectional tensions, how was the institution of slavery responded to by slaves and abolitionist?**

Northerners, led by William Lloyd Garrison, publisher of *The Liberator*, increasingly viewed the institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles and argued for its abolition. Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists. Slave revolts in Virginia, led by Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser, fed white Southerners' fears about slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves. Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.

- 29) Did Northerners return escaped slaves like they were supposed to under the Fugitive Slave Laws?**

Fugitive slave events pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.

- 30) As the abolitionist movement grew so did another movement. What was that one?**

At the same time the abolitionist movement grew, another reform movement took root—the movement to give equal rights to women.

- 31) Who are Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony?**

Roles of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, who became involved in the women's suffrage movement before the Civil War and continued with the movement after the war

SOL: USV.7 Civil War and Reconstruction

1) What were seven causes of the Civil War?

- Sectional disagreements and debates over tariffs, extension of slavery in the territories, and the nature of the Union (states' rights)
- Northern abolitionists versus Southern defenders of slavery
- United States Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case
- Publication of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Ineffective presidential leadership in the 1850s
- A series of failed compromises over the expansion of slavery in the territories
- *President Lincoln's call for federal troops in 1861

2) Why was the election of Abraham Lincoln a major event that led to the Civil War?

Election of Lincoln (1860), followed by the secession of several Southern states who feared that Lincoln would try to abolish slavery

3) What happened at Fort Sumter?

Fort Sumter: Opening confrontation of the Civil War

4) When was the Emancipation Proclamation issued?

Emancipation Proclamation issued after Battle of Antietam

5) What was the turning point in the Civil War?

Gettysburg: Turning point of the Civil War

6) What happened at Appomattox(VA)?

Appomattox: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant

7) Who was the president during the Civil War and what did he insist was the main goal of the war?

Abraham Lincoln: President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary

8) Who was the president of the Confederacy?

Jefferson Davis: U.S. Senator who became president of the Confederate States of America

9) What role did Robert E. Lee play in the Civil War? What did he believe about succession? What did he urge the southerners to do after the war?

Robert E. Lee: Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox

10) Who was Fredrick Douglass and what did he urge Lincoln to do?

Frederick Douglass: Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army

11) What four things did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

- Freed those slaves located in the "rebellious" states (Southern states that had seceded)
- Made the abolition of slavery a Northern war aim
- Discouraged any interference of foreign governments
- Allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers in the Union Army

12) What was the Gettysburg Address? Who wrote it? What did Lincoln believe the Civil War was being fought for? What did Southerners believe?

Lincoln described the Civil War as a struggle to preserve a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and that was ruled by a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Lincoln believed America was "one nation", not a collection of sovereign states. Southerners believed that states had freely joined the union and could freely leave.

13) What did President Lincoln believe about secession? What did he believe about Reconstruction?

Lincoln's view that the United States was one indivisible nation had prevailed.

Lincoln believed that since secession was illegal, Confederate governments in the Southern states were illegitimate and the states had never really left the Union

14) How did Lincoln want the South treated after the war? What was the quote regarding this?

He believed that Reconstruction was a matter of quickly restoring legitimate Southern state governments that were loyal to the Union. Lincoln also believed that to reunify the nation, the federal government should not punish the South, but act "with malice towards none, with charity for all... to bind up the nation's wounds...."

15) When did the assassination of President Lincoln take place and what effect did it have on Reconstruction?

The assassination of Lincoln just a few days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox enabled Radical Republicans to influence the process of Reconstruction in a manner much more punitive towards the former Confederate states. The states that seceded were not allowed back into the Union immediately, but were put under military occupation.

16) What did the Radical Republicans believe about civil rights for African Americans? Who did they clash with and what did they try to do to him?

Radical Republicans also believed in aggressively guaranteeing voting and other civil rights to African Americans. They clashed repeatedly with Lincoln's successor as president, Andrew Johnson, over the issue of civil rights for freed slaves, eventually impeaching him, but failing to remove him from office.

17) What were the three Civil War Amendments and what did each do?

The three "Civil War Amendments" to the Constitution were added:

- 13th Amendment: Slavery was abolished permanently in the United States.
- 14th Amendment: States were prohibited from denying equal rights under the law to any American.
- 15th Amendment: Voting rights were guaranteed regardless of —race, color, or previous condition of servitude|| (former slaves)

18) When did the Reconstruction period end and why did it end? What was the Compromise of 1877? What effect did the Compromise have on African Americans?

The Reconstruction period ended following the extremely close presidential election of 1876. In return for support from Southern Democrats in the electoral college vote, the Republicans agreed to end the military occupation of the South. Known as the Compromise of 1877, this enabled former Confederates who controlled the Democratic Party to regain power. It opened the door to the "Jim Crow Era" and began a long period in which African Americans in the South were denied the full rights of American citizenship.

19) What was the economic and social impact of the Civil War on the Southern states? Economic impact

The Southern states were left embittered and devastated by the war. Farms, railroads, and factories had been destroyed throughout the South. Confederate money was worthless. Many towns and cities such as Richmond and Atlanta lay in ruins, and the source of labor was greatly changed due to the loss of life during the war and the end of slavery.

The South would remain an agriculture-based economy and the poorest section of the nation for many decades afterward.

20) What was the economic and social impact of the Civil War on the Northern and Midwest states?

The North and Midwest emerged with strong and growing industrial economies, laying the foundation for the sweeping industrialization of the nation (other than the South) in the next half-century and the emergence of the United States as a global economic power by the beginning of the twentieth century.

21) What did the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad do after the war?

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad soon after the war ended intensified the westward movement of settlers into the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.

22) How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect African Americans?

The Emancipation Proclamation allowed for the enlistment of African American soldiers.

23) How did the Emancipation Proclamation affect common soldier?

Warfare often involved hand-to-hand combat. Wartime diaries and letters home record this harsh reality. After the war, especially in the South, soldiers returned home to find destroyed homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with permanent disabilities.

24) How did women contribute to the Civil War on the Home Front?

They managed homes and families with scarce resources. Often faced poverty and hunger. Assumed new roles in agriculture, nursing, and war industries.

25) What four things did Ulysses Grant do during Reconstruction?

Urged Radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates. Elected president and served during most of Reconstruction. Advocated rights for the freedman. Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South.

26) What three things did Robert E. Lee do during Reconstruction?

Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States. Served as president of Washington College (Washington & Lee University today). Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future.

27) What four things did Fredrick Douglass do during Reconstruction?

Supported full equality for African Americans. Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments. Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of freedmen in the South. Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service.

SOL: VUS.8 (Industrialization, Immigration, Progressivism)

1) What factors led to expansion in the west during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century? (Westward movement)

- Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers intensified in the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.
- The years immediately before and after the Civil War were the era of the American cowboy, marked by long cattle drives for hundreds of miles over unfenced open land in the West, the only way to get cattle to market.
- Southerners, including African Americans in particular, moved west to seek new opportunities after the Civil War.

2) What was the Homestead Act of 1862?

Many Americans had to rebuild their lives after the Civil War. They responded to the incentive of free public land and moved west to take advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862, which gave free public land in the western territories to settlers who would live on and farm the land.

3) What new technologies opened new lands in the West? What happened to the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain areas?

New technologies (for example, railroads and the mechanical reaper), opened new lands in the West for settlement and made farming profitable by increasing the efficiency of production and linking resources and markets. By the turn of the century, the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions of the American West were no longer a mostly unsettled frontier, but were fast becoming regions of farms, ranches, and towns.

4) What happened to the American Indian?

The forcible removal of the American Indians from their lands continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century as settlers continued to move west following the Civil War.

5) Prior to 1871 most immigrants came from where? From 1871-1921 where did most immigrants come from? Why did they come?

Prior to 1871, most immigrants to America came from northern and western Europe (Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden). During the half-century from 1871 until 1921, most immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe (Italy, Greece, Poland, Russia, present-day Hungary, and former Yugoslavia), as well as Asia (China and Japan). Like earlier immigrants, these immigrants came to America seeking freedom and better lives for their families.

6) How did immigrants make valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America?

Immigrants made valuable contributions to the dramatic industrial growth of America during this period. Chinese workers helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Immigrants worked in textile and steel mills in the Northeast and the clothing industry in New York City. Slavs, Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines of the East. They often worked for very low pay and endured dangerous working conditions to help build the nation's industrial strength.

7) How did immigrants from Europe enter America? What was their first view of America?

During this period, immigrants from Europe entered America through Ellis Island in New York harbor. Their first view of America was often the Statue of Liberty, as their ships arrived following the voyage across the Atlantic

8) What was the "melting pot"? What were ethnic neighborhoods? How did they assimilate into American society?

Immigrants began the process of assimilation into what was termed the American "melting pot". While often settling in ethnic neighborhoods in the growing cities, they and their children worked hard to learn English, adopt American customs, and become American citizens. The public schools served an essential role in the process of assimilating immigrants into American society

9) What hardships did the immigrants face? How did Congress respond to this mounting resentment?

Despite the valuable contributions immigrants made to building America during this period, immigrants often faced hardship and hostility. There was fear and resentment that immigrants would take jobs for lower pay than American workers would accept, and there was prejudice based on religious and cultural differences.

Mounting resentment led Congress to limit immigration through the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921. These laws effectively cut off most immigration to America for the next several decades; however, the immigrants of this period and their descendants continued to contribute immeasurably to American society.

10) As the nation's industrial growth continued what happened to the cities? What cities grew? What were the living conditions like for the factory workers in the cities?

As the nation's industrial growth continued, cities such as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and New York grew rapidly as manufacturing and transportation centers.

Factories in the large cities provided jobs, but workers' families often lived in harsh conditions, crowded into tenements and slums.

11) What did the rapid growth of cities cause? What transportation system did the cities like New York use?

The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the need for new public services, such as sewage and water systems and public transportation. New York City was the first city to begin construction of a subway system around the turn of the twentieth century, and many cities built trolley or streetcar lines.

12) As the population moved westward, were new states admitted into the Union? How many?

As the population moved westward, many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains regions were added to the United States. By the early twentieth century, all the states that make up the continental United States today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been admitted

13) Name some of the new inventions of the early twentieth century and what they did? Inventions/Innovations

Corporation (limited liability), Bessemer steel process, Light bulb (Thomas Edison) and electricity as a source of power and light, Telephone (Alexander Graham Bell), Airplane (Wright brothers), Assembly-line manufacturing (Henry Ford)

14) Who were the big industrial leaders of the early twentieth century and what industry were they involved in? Industrial leaders

Andrew Carnegie (steel), J. P. Morgan (finance), John D. Rockefeller (oil), Cornelius Vanderbilt (railroads)

15) Why was there an economic transformation in the early twentieth century?

Laissez-faire capitalism and special considerations (e.g., land grants to railroad builders), increasing labor supply (from immigration and migration from farms), America's possession of a wealth of natural resources and navigable rivers

16) How were African Americans treated in the early twentieth century? What were "Jim Crow laws"?

After reconstruction, many Southern state governments passed —Jim Crow|| laws forcing separation of the races in public places. Intimidation and crimes were directed against African Americans (lynchings). African Americans looked to the courts to safeguard their rights.

17) Explain the Supreme Court case *Plessey v. Ferguson*?

In *Plessey v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court ruled that —separate but equal did not violate the 14th Amendment, upholding the —Jim Crow laws of the era.

18) What was the “Great Migration” and why did it occur?

During the early twentieth century, African Americans began the —Great Migration to Northern cities in search of jobs and to escape poverty and discrimination in the South.

19) Who was Ida B. Wells? What was lynching?

Ida B. Wells led an anti-lynching (the hanging of someone) crusade and called on the federal government to take action.

20) Who were Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois and how did their views differ regarding equality?

Booker T. Washington believed the way to equality was through vocational education and economic success; he accepted social separation. W.E.B. Du Bois believed that education was meaningless without equality. He supported political equality for African Americans by helping to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

21) What was the Progressive Movement? What was Theodore Roosevelt's “Square Deal”?

The Progressive Movement used government to institute reforms for problems created by industrialization. Examples of reform include Theodore Roosevelt's “Square Deal”.

22) What was Woodrow Wilson's progressive policy called?

“New Freedom”

23) What were the two main causes of the “Progressive Movement”

Excesses of the Gilded Age and working conditions for labor

24) Describe the excesses of the Gilded Age and how they contributed to the development of the Progressive era?

Income disparity (major gaps between rich and poor), lavish lifestyles - Practices of robber barons

25) Describe the working conditions for the laborers during the early twentieth century?

- Company towns, Dangerous working conditions , Employment of women, Child labor
- Long hours, low wages, no job security, no benefits

26) What were the goals of the Progressive Movement?

- Government controlled by the people
- Guaranteed economic opportunities through government regulation
- Elimination of social injustices

27) Describe how the Progressive Movement's many accomplishments changed the local and state governments.

In local governments - New forms of government (commissioner-style and city-manager-style) to meet needs of increasing urbanization

In state governments - Referendum, Initiative, Recall

28) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, explain how antitrust laws were changed. What is a monopoly?

Sherman Anti-Trust Act: Prevents any business structure that "restrains trade" (monopolies), Clayton Anti-Trust Act: Expands Sherman Anti-Trust Act; outlaws price-fixing; exempts unions from Sherman Act

29) Explain helped the women's suffrage movement.

It was a forerunner of modern protest movement, Benefited from strong leadership (e.g., Susan B. Anthony), Encouraged women to enter the labor force during World War I, Resulted in the 19th Amendment to the Constitution

30) Explain how the Progressive Movement helped the election process.

Primary elections, Direct election of U.S. Senators (17th Amendment), Secret ballot

31) Explain how the Progressive Movement helped child labor and the impact on labor unions.

Muckraking literature describing abuses of child labor, Child labor laws

32) The Progressive Movement had many accomplishments, what were some of the strikes and gains of the laborers.

Strikes - Haymarket Square Riot, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike,

Gains - Limited work hours, Regulated work conditions

SOL: VUS.9 Imperialism and World War I

1) Why did the United States abandoned its' isolationist foreign policy and expand its influence in the world?

The demand for trade (goods and raw materials needed for trade) and the intervention into Latin America to secure our interests in foreign markets.

2) What was the Open Door policy and who was John Hay?

Open Door Policy: Secretary of State John Hay proposed a policy that would give all nations equal trading rights in China.

3) What was Dollar diplomacy? What was "global economy"?

Dollar diplomacy: President Taft urged American banks and businesses to invest in Latin America. He promised that the United States would step in if unrest threatened their investments.

4) After the Spanish American War, what happened to Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines?

- Puerto Rico was annexed by the United States.
- The United States asserted its right to intervene in Cuban affairs.

Philippines: Annexed after Spanish American War

Open Door Policy: Urged all foreigners in China to obey Chinese law, observe fair competition

5) What was the Panama Canal and what role did Theodore Roosevelt play in it?

- The United States encouraged Panama's independence from Colombia.
- The parties negotiated a treaty to build the canal.

6) What did the United States do to Hawaii?

Hawaii: U.S. efforts to depose Hawaii's monarchy; U.S. annexation of Hawaii

7) When did World War I begin? Who was involved in the war at the beginning?

The war began in Europe in 1914 when Germany and Austria-Hungary went to war with Britain, France, and Russia

8) What was the view of the United States throughout the first three years of WWI?

For three years, America remained neutral, and there was strong sentiment not to get involved in a European war.

9) Why did the United States finally enter the war? Who said Americans wanted to "make the world safe for democracy"?

The decision to enter the war was the result of continuing German submarine warfare (violating freedom of the seas) and American ties to Great Britain. Americans wanted to "make the world safe for democracy." (Woodrow Wilson)

10) Who was defeated in WWI and why?

America's military resources of soldiers and war materials tipped the balance of the war and led to Germany's defeat

11) What was Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points? What were the key ideas?

Wilson's plan to eliminate the causes of war

- Self-determination
- Freedom of the seas
- League of Nations
- Mandate system

12) What treaty ended WWI and what did it do?

The Treaty of Versailles ended WWI. The French and English insisted on punishment of Germany. A League of Nations was created. National boundaries were redrawn, creating many new nations.

13) When the issue of whether the U. S. would join the League of Nations was debated, what occurred? Did the United States approve the Treaty of Versailles?

Objections to United States foreign policy decisions being made by an international organization, versus the U.S. leaders; and the Senate's failure to approve Treaty of Versailles

SOL: VUS.10 Boom, Bust and Recovery

1) In the 1920s and 1930s, how did mass media and communications create popular culture?

Radio: Broadcast jazz and Fireside Chats; Movies: Provided escape from Depression-era realities; Newspapers and magazines: Shaped cultural norms and sparked fads

2) How did the use of mass media and communication challenge traditional values?

Traditional religion: Darwin's Theory, the Scopes Trial; Traditional role of women: Flappers, 19th Amendment

Open immigration: Rise of new Ku Klux Klan (KKK); Prohibition: Smuggling alcohol and speakeasies

3) What were five causes of the stock market crash?

1-Business was booming, but investments were made with borrowed money (over speculation). 2-There was excessive expansion of credit. 3-Business failures led to bankruptcies. 4-Bank deposits were invested in the market. 5-When the market collapsed, the banks ran out of money.

4) What were the consequences of the stock market crash in 1929?

Clients panicked, attempting to withdraw their money from the banks, but there was nothing to give them. There were no new investments.

5) What were three causes of the Great Depression?

1-The stock market crash of 1929 and collapse of stock prices 2-Federal Reserve's failure to prevent widespread collapse of the nation's banking system in the late 1920s and early 1930s, leading to severe contraction in the nation's supply of money in circulation 3- High protective tariffs that produced retaliatory tariffs in other countries, strangling world trade (Tariff Act of 1930, popularly called the Hawley-Smoot Act)

6) What were the impacts of the Great Depression?

Unemployment and homelessness, Collapse of financial system (bank closings), Decline in demand for goods, Political unrest (growing militancy of labor unions), Farm foreclosures and migration

7) What was the new Deal and who proposed it? (the three "R's")

-This program changed the role of the government to a more active participant in solving problems.

-Roosevelt rallied a frightened nation in which one in four workers was unemployed. ("We have nothing to fear, but fear itself.")

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- Relief measures provided direct payment to people for immediate help (Works Progress Administration—WPA).
- Recovery programs were designed to bring the nation out of the depression over time (Agricultural Adjustment Administration—AAA).
- Reform measures corrected unsound banking and investment practices (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—FDIC).
- Social Security Act offered safeguards for workers.

8) What was the legacy of the New Deal?

The legacy of the New Deal influenced the public's belief in the responsibility of government to deliver public services, to intervene in the economy, and to act in ways that promote the general welfare.

SOL: VUS.11 World War II

1) How did WWII begin? During the first two years of WWII what was the United States position?

- World War II began with Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939, followed shortly after by the Soviet Union's invasion of Poland and the Baltic countries from the east
- During the first two years of the war, the United States stayed officially neutral while Germany overran France and most of Europe and pounded Britain from the air (the Battle of Britain). In mid-1941, Hitler turned on his former partner and invaded the Soviet Union.

Despite strong isolationist sentiment at home, the United States increasingly helped Britain. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the Lend-Lease Act gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. Franklin Roosevelt compared it to "lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire."

2) What was the Battle of Britain? The Soviet Union and Germany had made a pact at the beginning of the war but what happened to end this pact?

During the first two years of the war, the United States stayed officially neutral while Germany overran France and most of Europe and pounded Britain from the air (the Battle of Britain). In mid-1941, Hitler turned on his former partner and invaded the Soviet Union.

3) Despite strong isolationism in the U. S., how did they help Britain? What was the Lend-Lease Act and what did Franklin Roosevelt compare the act to?

Despite strong isolationist sentiment at home, the United States increasingly helped Britain. It gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. Soon after, the Lend-Lease Act gave the president authority to sell or lend equipment to countries to defend themselves against the Axis powers. Franklin Roosevelt compared it to —lending a garden hose to a next-door neighbor whose house is on fire.

4) What did Japan do to Manchuria in the 1930s? What did the United States do in response?

During the 1930s, a militaristic Japan invaded and brutalized Manchuria and China as it sought military and economic domination over Asia. The United States refused to recognize Japanese conquests in Asia and imposed an embargo on exports of oil and steel to Japan. Tensions rose, but both countries negotiated to avoid war.

- 5) As tensions rose between the United States and Japan in 1941, what did Japan do to the U. S. on what day? President Roosevelt called this day what and asked congress to do what?**

While negotiating with the United States and without any warning, Japan carried out an air attack on the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. Roosevelt called it "a date that will live in infamy" as he asked Congress to declare war on Japan.

- 6) What did the attack on Pearl Harbor do to the American fleet? After the attack on Pearl Harbor, what did Hitler do?**

The attack destroyed much of the American Pacific fleet and killed several thousand Americans. After Pearl Harbor, Hitler honored a pact with Japan and declared war on the United States.

- 7) Who were the allies in WWII? What was their strategy?**

America and its allies (Britain, and the Soviet Union after being invaded by Germany) followed a "Defeat Hitler First" strategy. Most American military resources were targeted for Europe.

- 8) What was the strategy used in the Pacific during WWII?**

In the Pacific, American military strategy called for an "island hopping" campaign, seizing islands closer and closer to Japan and using them as bases for air attacks on Japan, and for cutting off Japanese supplies through submarine warfare against Japanese shipping

- 9) Who were the Axis powers? What were their strategies? Axis strategy**

Germany hoped to defeat the Soviet Union quickly, gain control of Soviet oil fields, and force Britain out of the war through a bombing campaign and submarine warfare before America's industrial and military strength could turn the tide. Following Pearl Harbor, Japan invaded the Philippines and Indonesia and planned to invade both Australia and Hawaii. Its leaders hoped that America would then accept Japanese predominance in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, rather than conduct a bloody and costly war to reverse Japanese gains.

- 10) What happened at Stalingrad during WWII? Why was it significant?**

North Africa - El Alamein: German forces threatening to seize Egypt and the Suez Canal were defeated by the British. This defeat prevented Hitler from gaining access to Middle Eastern oil supplies and attacking the Soviet Union from the south.

- 11) What happened at the Normandy landings known as D-Day during WWII? Who was the commander in charge of D-Day and on what day did it occur? Why was this significant?**

Normandy landings (D-Day): American and Allied troops under Eisenhower landed in German-occupied France on June 6, 1944. Despite intense German opposition and heavy American casualties, the landings succeeded, and the liberation of Western Europe from Hitler began.

- 12) What happened at Midway during WWII? Why was it significant?**

- Midway: In the Battle of Midway (termed the "Miracle at Midway"), American naval forces defeated a much larger Japanese force as it prepared to seize Midway Island. Coming only a few months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese victory at Midway would have enabled Japan to invade Hawaii. The American victory ended the Japanese threat to Hawaii and began a series of American victories in the "island hopping" campaign, carrying the war closer and closer to Japan.

- 13) What happened at Iwo Jima and Okinawa during WWII? Why were these significant?**

Iwo Jima and Okinawa: The American invasions of the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa brought American forces closer than ever to Japan, but both invasions cost thousands of American lives and even more Japanese lives, as Japanese soldiers fought fiercely over every square inch of the islands and Japanese soldiers and civilians committed suicide rather than surrender.

- 14) Describe how the minority participation in WWII reflected the social conditions in the United States?**

African Americans generally served in segregated military units and were assigned to noncombat roles but demanded the right to serve in combat rather than support roles.

- 15) How did the minorities contribute to the Allied victory? Specifically, who were the Tuskegee Airmen, who were the Nisei Regiments, and what did they do in WWII?**

-Tuskegee Airmen (African American) served in Europe with distinction.
-Nisei regiments (Asian American) earned a high number of decorations.

- 16) How did the Navajo and the Mexican Americans contribute to the victory WWII? What happened to minorities in the war?**

Additional contributions of minorities

-Communication codes of the Navajo were used (oral, not written language; impossible for the Japanese to break).

-Mexican Americans also fought, but in non-segregated units.
Minority units suffered high casualties and won numerous unit citations and individual medals for bravery in action.

17) What was the purpose of the Geneva Convention? Did the Japanese and Europeans follow it? Explain.

The Geneva Convention attempted to ensure the humane treatment of prisoners of war by establishing rules to be followed by all nations. The treatment of prisoners of war in the Pacific Theater often reflected the savagery of the fighting there. However, the Japanese soldiers often committed suicide rather than surrender or be captured. The treatment of prisoners of war in Europe more closely followed the ideas of the Geneva Convention.

18) What happened in the Philippines during WWII? What was the Bataan Death March?

In the Bataan Death March, American POWs suffered brutal treatment by the Japanese after surrender of the Philippines.

19) Describe what Genocide means, Hitler's "final solution", and what people were targeted.

Genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group. Final solution: Germany's (Hitler's) decision to exterminate all Jews, Poles, Slavs, Gypsies, and any other "undesirables" (homosexuals, mentally ill, and political dissidents).

20) What were the Nuremberg Trials and why were they significant? What did the trials make the Jewish people want?

In the Nuremberg trials, Nazi leaders and others were convicted of war crimes. The Nuremberg trials emphasized individual responsibility for actions during a war, regardless of orders received. The trials led to increased demand for a Jewish homeland.

21) What president had to decide to use the atomic bombs on Japan? Why did he decide to use the bombs? What two cities were the bombs used on? What happened as a result of using the bombs?

-Use of the atomic bomb: Facing the prospect of horrendous American and Japanese casualties if American forces were to invade Japan itself, President Harry Truman ordered the use of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to force the Japanese to surrender. Tens of thousands of people were killed in both cities. Shortly after the bombs were used, the Japanese leaders surrendered, avoiding the need for American forces to invade Japan.

SOL: VUS.12 (Effects of World War II on the Home Front)

1) Describe how the United States organized its economic, human and military resources on the Home Front, to achieve victory during WWII?

Economic - United States government and industry forged a close working relationship to allocate resources effectively. Rationing was used to maintain supply of essential products to the war effort. War bonds and income tax were used for financing the war. Businesses retooled from peacetime to wartime production (e.g., car manufacturing to tank manufacturing)

Human - More women and minorities entered the labor force as men entered the armed forces. Citizens volunteered in support of the war effort.

Military - The draft (selective service) was used to provide personnel for the military.

2) How did women help out with the war effort on the home front in WWII? Who is Rosie the Riveter?

Increasingly participated in the workforce to replace men serving in the military (e.g., Rosie the Riveter), typically participated in noncombat military roles

3) During WWII, where did African Americans migrate to and why?

Migrated to cities in search of jobs in war plants, campaigned for victory in war and equality at home

4) Describe what internment camps were and why they were set up?

Strong anti-Japanese prejudice on the West Coast, false belief that Japanese Americans were aiding the enemy

5) How did internment camps affect the Japanese Americans? Why did the Supreme Court uphold the constitutionality of internment camps?

Japanese Americans were relocated to internment camps. Internment affected Japanese American populations along the West Coast. The Supreme Court upheld the government's right to act against Japanese Americans living on the West Coast of the United States due to the fear of Japanese sympathizers aiding the "enemy" (Japanese).

6) In an effort to make amends with the Japanese Americans who were placed in internment camps during WWII, what did the U.S. do to mend relations with those held in internment camps?

A public apology was eventually issued by the United States government, and financial payment was made to survivors.

7) During WWII, how did the U.S. utilize the media to boost public support?

The United States government maintained strict censorship of reporting of the war. Public morale and ad campaigns kept Americans focused on the war effort. The entertainment industry produced movies, plays, and shows that boosted morale and patriotic support for the war effort as well as portrayed the enemy in stereotypical ways.

SOL: VUS.13 Cold War

1) After WWII, who occupied most of Eastern and Central Europe and the Eastern portion of Germany? How was Germany partitioned after WWII? What happened to Berlin?

The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany.

Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany. West Germany became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation. East Germany remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.

2) What happened to Japan after WWII?

Following its defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.

3) What was the Marshall Plan and how was it successful?

Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the Marshall Plan, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism.

4) What is the United Nations and when was it formed?

The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.

5) Describe the Cold War and how long did it last?

The United States and the Soviet Union represented starkly different fundamental values. The United States represented democratic political institutions and a generally free market economic system. The Soviet Union was a totalitarian government with a communist (socialist) economic system. The Cold War lasted from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union (1946-1989).

6) What was the Truman Doctrine?

The Truman Doctrine of "containment of communism" was a guiding principle of American foreign policy throughout the Cold War, not to roll it back, but to keep it from spreading and to resist communist aggression into other countries.

7) What was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and why was it formed?

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was formed as a defensive alliance among the United States and western European countries to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe.

8) What was the Warsaw Pact and why was it formed?

Soviet allies in Eastern Europe formed the Warsaw Pact, and for nearly 50 years, both sides maintained large military forces facing each other in Europe.

9) What happened in China after WWII that increased American fears of communist domination?

The communist takeover in China shortly after World War II increased American fears of communist domination of most of the world

10) Describe the relationship between China and the Soviet Union in the 1970's and which President took advantage of this?

Rather than becoming strong allies, however, the communist nations of China and the Soviet Union eventually became rivals for territory and diplomatic influence, a split that American foreign policy under President Nixon in the 1970s exploited.

11) Describe what happened when the Soviet Union got nuclear weapons capabilities (WMD) in the 1950s? What policy did President Eisenhower adopt as a result?

After the Soviet Union matched the United States in nuclear weaponry in the 1950s, the threat of a nuclear war that would destroy both countries was ever-present throughout the Cold War. America, under President Eisenhower, adopted a policy of "massive retaliation" to deter any nuclear strike by the Soviets.

12) Describe the Korean War and why the United States got involved?

After communist North Korea invaded South Korea, American military forces led a United Nations counterattack that drove deep into North Korea itself. Communist Chinese forces came into the war on the side of North Korea, and although the war threatened to widen, it eventually ended in a stalemate with South Korea free of communist occupation. American involvement in the Korean War in the early 1950s reflected the American policy of containment of communism.

13) Describe the Vietnam War and why the United States got involved?

Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the early 1960s, the communist government of North Vietnam attempted to install through force a communist government in South Vietnam. The United States helped South Vietnam resist.

The American military buildup in Vietnam began under President John Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the buildup was intensified under President Lyndon Johnson.

The scale of combat in Vietnam grew larger during the 1960s. American military forces repeatedly defeated the North Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a limited war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms. American involvement in Vietnam also reflected the Cold War policy of containment of communism.

14) Under what president did the Vietnam War begin? Under what president did the war intensify? Under what president did the war end?

The American military buildup in Vietnam began under President John Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the buildup was intensified under President Lyndon Johnson. President Nixon was elected on a pledge to bring the war to an honorable end

15) How was the Vietnam War significant in dividing the country and its impact on ultimately changing US foreign policy?

America became bitterly divided over the issue of containment and foreign intervention. While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others opposed the war, and opposition to the war mounted, especially on college campuses

16) President Nixon was elected on what pledge? What was "Vietnamization"?

He instituted a policy of "Vietnamization" withdrawing American troops and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the South Vietnamese.

17) Why did "Vietnamization" fail?

Ultimately "Vietnamization" failed when South Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the Soviet-supplied North Vietnamese Army.

18) Why as President Nixon forced to resign?

President Nixon was forced out of office by the Watergate scandal.

19) Who was Fidel Castro? What was the "Bay of Pigs"?

Fidel Castro led a communist revolution that took over Cuba in the late 1950s. Many Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. This "Bay of Pigs" invasion failed.

20) Describe the Cuban Missiles Crisis and the result of the crisis?

In 1962, the Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba, instigating the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy ordered the Soviets to remove their missiles, and for several days the world was on the brink of nuclear war. Eventually, the Soviet leadership "blinked" and removed their missiles. This illustrated our need to enforce the policy of containment in the Western Hemisphere.

21) Describe the effect the Cold War had on Americans at home?

The fear of communism and the threat of nuclear war affected American life throughout the Cold War. During the 1950s and 1960s, American schools regularly held drills to train children what to do in case of a nuclear attack, and American citizens were urged by the government to build bomb shelters in their own basements.

22) Who was Alger Hiss? Who were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

The convictions of Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for spying for the Soviet Union and the construction of nuclear weapons by the Soviets, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased domestic fears of communism.

23) Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy and what was "McCarthyism"?

Senator Joseph McCarthy played on American fears of communism by recklessly accusing many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence. This led to the coining of the term *McCarthyism*—the making of false accusations based on rumor or guilt by association. The Cold War made foreign policy a major issue in every presidential election during the period.

24) How did the Cold War effect presidential elections? How did it affect Virginia's economy?

The Cold War made foreign policy a major issue in every presidential election during the period. The heavy military expenditures throughout the Cold War benefited Virginia's economy proportionately more than any other state, especially in Hampton Roads, home to several large naval and air bases, and in Northern Virginia, home to the Pentagon and numerous private companies that contract with the military.

- 25) Who said, "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country"?**

President Kennedy

- 26) How did the American ideals of democracy and freedom ultimately prevail in the Cold War?**

Through the millions of Americans who served in the military defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular.

- 27) What happened to President Kennedy during his administration? What did his death result in?**

President Kennedy, a World War II veteran, was assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas, in an event that shook the nation's confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness, especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in Vietnam.

- 28) How were the veterans of Vietnam treated when they returned from the war?**

Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war.

- 29) When were the veteran of Vietnam finally honored?**

It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam War that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices

- 30) What were some of the internal problems of the Soviet Union?**

Increasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States, Rising nationalism in Soviet republics, Fast-paced reforms—market economy, Economic inefficiency

- 31) What are "glasnost" and "perestroika"?**

Gorbachev's *glasnost* and *perestroika* (openness and economic restructuring)

- 32) What did President Reagan do with the Soviet Union? What was his famous speech?**

Challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union, for example, in speech at Berlin Wall ("Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!"). Increased United States military and economic pressure on the Soviet Union.

33) How did the United States redirect its goals and policies in the post-Cold War era?

Foreign aid, Humanitarian aid, Support for human rights

34) What were the major events and issues under George H. Bush presidency (1989-1993)?

- Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
- Reunification of Germany
- Collapse of Yugoslavia
- Breakup of the Soviet state
- Persian Gulf War 1990-1991
- First war in which American women served in a combat role
- Operation Desert Storm

35) What were the major events and issues under William J. Clinton (1993-2001)?

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam
Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when its government ended the policy of apartheid
NATO action in former Yugoslavia

36) What were the major events and issues under George W. Bush (2001-2009)?

Terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11/2001, War in Afghanistan, War in Iraq

SOL VUS.14 Civil Rights

1) What did the Supreme Court rule in the case *Brown v. Board of Education*?

The Supreme Court's decision in Plessy v. Ferguson that separate but equal was inherently unequal and therefore schools must desegregate "with all deliberate speed". Included Virginia case**

2) Who was Thurgood Marshall?

NAACP Legal Defense Team and the first black Supreme Court Justice

3) Who was Oliver Hill?

NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia

4) What was the response in Virginia to desegregation?

Massive Resistance: Closing some schools, Establishment of private academies, White flight from urban school systems

5) Who marched on Washington D.C. in 1963 and why? What famous speech was given?

Participants were inspired by the "I Have a Dream" speech given by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation. The march demonstrated the power of nonviolent, mass protest.

6) What did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 accomplish? Who played an important role in its passage?

The act prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin. The act desegregated public accommodations. President Lyndon B. Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

7) What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 accomplish? Who played an important role in its passage?

The act outlawed literacy tests. Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters. The act resulted in an increase in African American voters. President Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

8) What does the NAACP stand for and what did they accomplish?

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Challenged segregation in the courts.

SOL: VUS.15 Contemporary United States

1) How has the membership of the Supreme Court changed over time?

Provide examples.

It has included women and minorities such as Sandra Day O'Connor, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsberg

2) How have the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court promoted equality and extended civil rights?

Provided a model that other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice.

3) What are three jobs of the U. S. Supreme Court?

1-The United States Supreme Court protects the individual rights enumerated in the Constitution of the United States. 2-The United States Supreme Court identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy that is protected from government interference. 3-The United States Supreme Court invalidates legislative acts and executive actions that the justices agree exceed the authority granted to government officials by the Constitution of the United States.

4) Who is Sally Ride?

Sally Ride was the first female American astronaut.

5) What are some of the issues facing working women?

Unequal pay, Child care

6) What is the "pink collar" ghetto?

Jobs for women

7) What is the "glass ceiling"?

Women max out income before men

8) Where and why are most immigrants coming to the United States today and what are some of the effects?

Immigration to the United States has increased from many diverse countries, especially Asian and Latin American countries. They are here for political freedom, economic opportunity

9) What are some of the contributions of immigrants today?

Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature, Roles in labor force, Achievements in science, engineering, and other fields

10) How did the American space program start?

In the early 1960s, President Kennedy pledged increased support for the American space program

11) Who is John Glenn?

U.S. astronaut John Glenn was the first American to orbit the Earth

12) Who is Neil Armstrong and what is his famous quote?

In 1969, American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person to step onto the moon's surface. He proclaimed, "That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind."

13) Over the past three decades what has improved technology done and provide examples?

Over the past three decades, improved technology and media have brought about better access to communication and information for businesses and individuals in both urban and rural areas. As a result, many more Americans have access to global information and viewpoints. **Examples of technological advances:** Space exploration - Space shuttle, Mars rover, Voyager missions, Hubble telescope. Communications - Satellite, Global positioning system (GPS). Personal communications devices - Robotics.

14) Describe some examples of changes in work, healthcare and school.

Telecommuting, On-line course work, Growth of service industries, Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies, Outsourcing and off-shoring

15) What five things did Ronald Reagan and the Conservative Revolution advocate for?

President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for tax cuts, transfer of responsibilities to state governments, and appointment of judges/justices who exercised "judicial restraint" reduction in the number and scope of government programs and regulations strengthening of the American military.

16) The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his tenure in office with what four things?

The "Reagan Revolution" extended beyond his tenure in office with 1-the election of his vice president, George H. W. Bush. 2-the election of a centrist Democrat, William Clinton. 3-the Republican sweep of congressional elections and statehouses in the 1990s. 4-the election of George W. Bush as president.

17) How does government promote a healthy economy?

Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through the actions of the Federal Reserve: Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth. The president and Congress: Fiscal policy decisions determine levels of government taxation and spending; government regulates the economy

18) What is the Federal Reserve?

The Federal Reserve: Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money and credit to expand or contract economic growth

19) What do the President and congress do to promote a healthy economy?

The president and Congress: Fiscal policy decisions determine levels of government taxation and spending; government regulates the economy.

20) What is the United States policy response to terrorism?

Heightened security at home (Patriot Act), Diplomatic and military initiatives