

Name: _____

Semester 2 Review

1. In the early 1900s, _____ were hired because they could be paid less money.
2. Industrial workers organized strikes to demand more _____, shorter _____ and _____ workplaces.
3. In the late 1800s, many people invented _____ that made life easier. One of the biggest to impact factory work was the _____. This made work easier because now parts of machines could be _____ by another part that was exactly the _____.
4. New inventions also meant new forms of _____. One of the fastest ways to travel was through the use of _____. Travel by wagon took _____ months across the country. The railroad cut that time to only _____ days, which allowed easy expansion into the West.
5. Americans _____ that they were meant to expand the U.S. from sea to shining sea. This concept was known _____.
6. In 1849 _____ was discovered at the homestead of Johanne Sutter in Northern California. This single event led to the statehood of California in 1850, thousands of people moving west to search for riches and even today the San Francisco _____ football team pay tribute to this event with their name and their _____ colored pants!
7. Thanks to changes in _____ in the 1800s, boys and girls can go to school together. All public schools in the U.S. are _____. Imagine how boring school would be without the opposite gender!
8. _____ returned to the South to help other slaves escape along the Underground _____ using safe houses to return to the North.
9. During the Texan Revolution, the _____ was a turning point in the war. Even though it was a _____ for the Texans and Americans, it made them fight _____ for independence from Santa Anna and the Mexicans.
10. Nativists opposed _____.
11. The Underground Railroad was a network of safe houses that helped _____ slaves. It had nothing to do with trains! It was similar to a railroad in that the stops along the way were called _____ and those who helped the slaves escape were called _____.
12. _____ opened the eyes of the public to the poor living conditions of the mentally ill and prisoners. She also happened to be a schoolteacher.
13. Abolitionists wanted to end _____.
14. The Deep South relied heavily on _____. You could call the South the “_____”.

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15. Most fighting took place in the _____ region of the country during the Civil War. They had to _____ most of the major cities after the war.

16. The _____ States of America had only one president. This man was _____.

17. Two famous unsung heroes of the Civil War were Clara _____ (a nurse) and Matthew Brady (_____).

18. President Lincoln used his _____ to declare slaves in the rebellious states would be set free on January 1, _____. Later that year he gave the Gettysburg Address referencing back to Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence written _____ years before.

19. _____ were painted logs that looked like cannons and tricked the Union for 3 months at Munson's Hill, the Minie Ball caused the _____ of the deaths in the Civil War.

20. The Battle of _____ lasted for three days (July 1-3, 1863). Northern General George _____ let his famous charge on the third day ensuring a _____ win.

21. Wilmer _____ lived near Manassas, VA at the beginning of the Civil War. A cannon ball broke through his roof in the 1st major battle. He moved his family to _____ and allowed Generals Grant and Lee into his home for the official surrender of the Civil War on April 9, 1865.

22. The time period after the Civil War is known as the _____ period. Not only because of the physical rebuilding happening in the South but also because of the North and the South coming back together again under one government.

23. Black Codes were Southern laws designed to limit the freedoms of _____ in the South.

24. _____ were created to prevent poor people and African Americans from voting. In 1964 the _____ Amendment prohibited any states from using a poll tax.

25. With increased populations in the _____, boom towns were created. When people left in large numbers these towns went bust. Many would eventually become _____.

26. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific met in _____. In 1868 a golden spike was driven into the ground to signify the end of the building of the _____.

27. Thank you, _____, for the lightbulb; it gave me safe light at 11pm to write this review.

28. The _____ gave way for steel, lumber and coal industries to grow.

29. Andrew Carnegie was a tycoon in the _____ industry. John D. Rockefeller was just as successful in the _____ industry. Both men had a _____ (almost total control) on their respective industries.

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30. 867-5309... 867-5309... Alexander Graham _____, you let Tommy Tutone get a hold of Jenny conveniently by _____.

31. New York City in 1911 had very few regulations and laws to ensure the safety of factory employees. With basic changes, unlocked _____, proper fire escapes, working _____ or sprinkler systems, 145 people might not have died at the _____ Shirtwaist Factory fire

32. Production of goods is reliant on three factors: _____ to build your factory, _____ to work in the factory, and money (_____) to keep it going.

33. Cities grew and changed with more _____ moving to the US during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

34. Immigrants had _____ stops on their entrance to the US at Ellis Island. If they were found to have a _____ disease, they could be sent back to their home country.

35. New immigrants from Europe were greeted by the _____ of _____, which was a symbol of hope.

36. Plessy vs Ferguson was a landmark (BIG) Supreme Court case which stated that separate but equal (_____) was legal and _____. Kinda ridiculous nowadays.

37. Even though slavery was declared illegal through the _____ Amendment, many white landowners created a new form of farming that was very similar to slavery. _____ had people work on farms and rent was a portion of their crops, usually a large percentage. It was unfair and caused a lot of _____ for the farmers to the landowners.

38. During the _____ there were many programs that were created to make life better and easier for most Americans. The Interstate Commerce Act forced railroad companies to charge “_____ and _____” rates to their customers.

39. The _____ movement began before the Civil War. In 1918 their fight to ban _____ (making, transporting or selling it) was finally successful in the US with the passage of the _____ Amendment.

40. The Federal Reserve Act regulates all the _____ in the US.

41. After allowing Chinese to immigrate into the US to help build the _____ and _____ for precious metals. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act in _____ which did not allow the Chinese in anymore.

42. The assassination of Archduke _____ sparked World War One. At the beginning of the war, both President Wilson and the American people wanted the US to stay _____.

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43. Many countries during this time were more nationalistic. _____ means to have an intense loyalty to a country or group. This caused many problems and helped build up tensions that led to _____.

44.	Term	Definition	Example
		The policy of territorial or economic expansionism	America expands into the west from the original 13 states
		Taking control of others land	Europe gained economic and political control over weak nations (Asia and Africa)
		Stay out of foreign countries	GW said the US should focus on our affairs in his Farewell Address

45. The Triple Alliance, also known as the _____, was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

46. The Allies, also known as the _____, was made up of the French, Russians and the British.

47. _____ is a method of informing people that allows those in charge to gain public support.

48. The _____ Telegram was intercepted by the British. _____ officials sent this telegram to _____ hoping to get their support in the war. This upset the Americans and was a catalyst to the US entering WWI.

49. _____ was forced to accept the full responsibility of WWI under the Treaty of _____. This didn't make the Germans happy and before too long, they would act out.

50. After WWI, the _____ was created to hopefully stop future conflicts. The United States did not join, even though it was Woodrow Wilson's idea. The League ended up failing but after WWI became what we now know today as the _____, a much more successful group.

51. Companies spend millions of dollars on _____ their products. This was a change that began in the early 1900s.

52. October _____ was the ultimate _____ in stock market prices. One month before, in September, as more and more stocks were sold, prices began to _____.

53. To rebuild trust in banks, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____) guaranteed up to \$_____ would be insured if the bank closed.

54. Unemployed _____, _____ and _____ were helped by the Works Progress Administration. The WPA found jobs for these struggling during the Great Depression.

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55. FDR hosted radio broadcasts known as “_____” during his presidency. These chats were to reassure the American people he was working hard to _____ the country.

56. The _____ was an event that spread across the Great Plains during the 1930s. Day time turned dark as dust and dirt was pushed across the land.

57. _____ were an inexpensive activity for people trying to get through the Great Depression. _____ offered comic relief to the struggles of daily life.

58. With men fighting in _____ and the _____, women began to take on _____ men’s roles. _____ the Riveter was a piece of propaganda encouraging women into the workforce. Some women entered the _____, serving in the Women’s Army Corps (WAC) and the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Services (WAVES).

59. The _____ Project was the top secret operation that created and tested the atomic bomb. These bombs were the ones that the US dropped on _____, Japan (Aug. 6th 1945) and _____, Japan (Aug. 9th, 1945). These bombs were first tested in the _____ desert.

60. The attack on _____ was the catalyst that ended the neutrality of the United States. This day of infamy resulted in Congress declaring war the next day (Dec. 8th, 1941) against _____. The US then joined the _____, on Jan. 1st, 1942.

61. It wasn’t just bombs that Japan used to destroy Allied ships. Because they were running low on supplies they decided to use special pilots who would sacrifice themselves as ‘_____’ and dive their planes into ships. They were known as _____ pilots.

62. Because of _____, many Americans were motivated to create their own victory _____. They grew vegetables and fruits that they couldn’t buy at the store. This allowed for more food to be sent to the troops on the front lines.

63. _____ were used during WWII to help support the war effort. _____ are certificates with a promise of a future payment.

64. _____ Americans on the West Coast of the US were forced to move to internment camps. _____ was one of the larger camps for the Japanese Americans located in California.

65. Future President Dwight D. _____ landed his Allied troops on Normandy, a province in _____, on June 6th, 1944. This day will become known as _____.

66. With so many islands in the Pacific, the Battle of _____ allowed for the strategy of _____. This allowed for the refueling of planes, rest for pilots and maintenance on the planes.

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Know Your Amendments (look up on your own)

- 13th: _____
- 14th: _____
- 15th: _____
- 16th: _____
- 17th: _____
- 18th: _____
- 19th: _____
- 20th: _____
- 21st: _____