

U.S. History Knowledge Test Study Guide

Fill In the following blanks with the *best* answer. DO NOT LOSE THIS STUDYGUIDE- it will be collected. All U.S. History students must pass the U.S. History Knowledge Test with a 60% or better in order to receive "P" credit. Students who do not pass on the first attempt will have another opportunity to pass but the highest grade possible will be 60%.

Colonial America

- 1.) What was the location of the first successful English colony in what is now the United States? _____
- 2.) What century was the first successful colony founded? _____
- 3.) What was the "lost colony" in New England called? _____
 - a.) Give two theories on the possible whereabouts of these lost folks? _____
- 4.) What does the Great Awakening refer to in US history? _____
- 5.) What is the "Northwest Passage?" _____
- 6.) Name the 13 original colonies. _____

- 7.) Who founded Pennsylvania? _____
 - a.) Why was its founding different than the other colonies? _____
- 8.) Give the teams in the "French and Indian War"
_____ vs. _____
 - a.) Why was the war fought? _____

American Revolution

- 1.) Why was the Second Continental Congress so important? _____
- 2.) What was *Common Sense*? _____
- 3.) Why is John Peter Zenger so important in American history? _____

- 4.) What was the "Boston Massacre" _____
- 5.) List two reasons the United States fought for independence? _____
- 6.) Where was the first battle of the Revolutionary War fought? _____
- 7.) Who entered the war on the side of the Americans during the war? _____
- 8.) What battle finally defeated the British in the war? _____ Why were the Americans able to win the battle? _____
- 9.) What are "minutemen?" _____
- 10.) What are "loyalists?" _____
- 11.) Who was the leader of England during the Revolutionary War? _____
- 12.) Who was the commander of the Continental Army? _____

Nationhood and the Launching of a New Republic

- 1.) In what year was the present Constitution adopted? _____
- 2.) What was our first constitution called? _____
List three weaknesses with it. _____
- 3.) The formal way to change the Constitution is to : _____
- 4.) Why were the framers of the Constitution so insistent on a national "Bill of Rights"?
- 5.) Who were the first four presidents of the United States? a. _____ b. _____
c. _____ d. _____
- 6.) What are the first seven words of our Constitution? _____
- 7.) Who fought in the War of 1812? _____
- 8.) Our national anthem, named " _____ " was created when _____ saw the American flag still flying over _____ in the morning after terrible shelling the night before.
- 9.) Explain the **basic ideals** and **key members** of each of the following political parties:
 - a.) Federalists:

b.) Democratic Republicans:

c.) Whigs:

- 10.) What did America gain by making the "Louisiana Purchase?" _____
a.) Who did we make the purchase from? _____
b.) What president made the purchase? _____
c.) How did America get the \$ to make the purchase _____
- 11.) What was the Monroe Doctrine? _____

Sectionalism and War

- 1.) The expression used by editor John L. O'Sullivan to capture America's desire for new lands was: _____
- 2.) Harriet Beecher Stowe's controversial book about the cruelty of slavery was titled _____.
a.) Her book was important to the movement that wished to end slavery known as: _____
- 3.) What was the significance of the Supreme Court case *Dred Scott v. Sanford* _____
- 4.) Who was president during the Mexican-American War? _____ What was it fought over? _____
- 5.) What is the Alamo? _____
- 6.) What was the Lonestar Republic? _____
- 7.) The Treaty signed on February 2, 1848, that ended the Mexican War was _____.
What were its provision.
- 8.) Briefly Explain each compromise:
a.) Missouri Compromise: _____
b.) Compromise of 1850 (or California Compromise) _____
c.) Kansas-Nebraska Act _____
- 9.) Why was Kansas considered to be bleeding? _____
- 10.) What was the significance John Brown's raid? _____
- 11.) The system which helped slaves escape from the south was called the _____
- 12.) Aspects of the Civil War:
First shot fired at _____ on _____ (date).
b.) President of the U.S. during the war _____
c.) President of the Confederacy _____
d.) General of the army of the Potomac and organized it into an efficient fighting force _____
e.) General of the army of the Potomac who defeated (letter g) at Gettysburg _____
f.) General of the army of the Potomac who accepted the surrender terms from (letter g) _____
g.) Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia _____
h.) Name of the volunteer Black fighting unit _____
i.) The first major battle of the war was won by _____ and fought here _____
j.) The first two iron clads to fight in battle were: _____ and _____

13.) Give at least three advantages the North and the South had in the Civil War

North

South

- 1.) _____
2.) _____
3.) _____

14.) Give three reasons why the North Won and the South lost

North

South

- 1.) _____
2.) _____
3.) _____

Reconstruction & Gilded Age

- 1.) Who were the Radical Republicans and how did they differ from other Republicans and Democrats? _____
- 2.) The purpose of Reconstruction was: _____

- 3.) The two most ardent Republican and advocate of Radical Reconstruction was _____.
- 4.) Lincoln's approach to solving the problem of Reconstruction was known as the _____ plan.
- 5.) People from the North accused of using black votes to gain power and also to achieve personal advancement and opportunity were the: _____
- 6.) People from the South accused of using black votes to gain power and also to achieve personal advancement and opportunity were the: _____
- 8.) What was the political reason that President Andrew Johnson was impeached? _____
- 9.) The Radical Republican "sell-out" election was held in _____ (date) which allowed this person to be elected president: _____. What was significance of this "sell-out"? _____
- 10.) What was graft? _____
- 11.) The name given to the financial moguls who made their fortunes through bribery and graft: _____
- 12.) This "boss" was in charge of Tammany Hall in New York and was accused by many of buying votes through patronage: _____
- 13.) Name the industry each financial wizard is associated with:
 - a.) J..P. Morgan: _____
 - b.) John D. Rockefeller: _____
 - c.) Andrew Carnegie: _____
 - d.) "Commadore" Cornelius Vanderbilt: _____

DOMESTIC AMERICA POST-RECONSTRUCTION-WWI

- 1.) Who were the Populists? _____
- 2.) Why was the cry for "free silver" so important to the Populists? _____
- 3.) William Jennings Bryan made this famous speech during the 1896 Democratic Convention declaring " Burn down your cities and leave our farms and your cities will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in the country!" The title of the speech: _____
- 4.) List two important political reforms of the Populists which eventually passed during the Progressive era: _____
- 5.) Who were the muckrakers? _____
 - a.) What were 4 of their goals? _____
 - b.) Who was the author of the *Jungle*? _____
- 6.) The first successful union (and still exists) which initially excluded blacks, women, and unskilled laborers was _____
- 7.) What were the Haymarket Riots? _____
- 8.) What was the Gentleman's agreement? _____
- 9.) What was the port of entry for most American after 1880? _____ For most Asian Americans? _____
- 10.) Who were the "old" immigrants and when did they come? _____ Who were the "new" immigrants and when did they come? _____
- 11.) What was the Bull Moose Party? _____
- 12.) What was Custer's last stand? _____
- 13.) What happened to Wounded Knee? _____
- 14.) Who was Sitting Bull? _____

Foreign Policy Before WWI

- 1.) Why was the Spanish-American War fought? _____
- 2.) Who were the Rough Riders? San Juan Hill? _____
- 3.) What was Yellow Journalism? Who were two main publishers responsible for it? _____
- 4.) What were the main points of the Platt Amendment. _____
- 5.) What did America gain from the Spanish-American war? _____
- 6.) How did the U.S. gain control of the Panama Canal? _____
- 7.) What was the "big stick" claimed by Theodore Roosevelt? _____
- 8.) What was the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine? _____
- 9.) Who was Poncho Villa? _____
- 10.) Who was the American military commander who led forces into Mexico and the AEF into France during WWI? _____

WWI

- 1.) The countries and leaders belonging to the Triple Entente: _____
 - 2.) The countries and leaders belonging to the Central Powers: _____
 - 3.) The immediate spark that caused WWI was the assassination of _____ in Sarajevo.
 - 4.) What were the underlying reason for WWI start? (name at least 4) _____
-

- 5.) List three reasons that pushed the U.S. into WWI:
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
- 6.) The first major battle on the Western Front which stalled Germany's take-over of Paris. This battle was called: _____
- 7.) What are "doughboys"? _____
- 8.) List three technologies that were first introduced in WWI:
 - i.) _____
 - ii.) _____
 - iii.) _____
- 9.) The date the war ended: _____
- 10.) What were Wilson's goals for the end of the war called? _____ His most treasured of these was the creation of _____.

1920s-

- 1.) The 19th Amendment did this: _____
- 2.) Sacco and Vanzetti were tried and executed because: _____
- 3.) What did the National Origins Act of 1924 do? _____
- 4.) The Scopes trial is important because it pitted these two opposing viewpoints against each other: _____
- 5.) Why was Prohibition one of the greatest social and political disasters in American history?
- 6.) Define the following terms:
 - a.) Nativism-
 - b.) Fundamentalism-
- 7.) Who did the KKK dislike? Name three groups. _____
- 8.) What happened at Elk Hill and Teapot Dome? Who was to blame? _____
- 9.) What is speculation? _____
- 10.) Whose policy was it to get the nation back to normalcy? _____
- 11.) Who were the suffragettes? _____

Depression and the New Deal

- 1.) President Hoover's plan to help the people hit by the Depression was based on _____
- 2.) The group that protested for early retirement benefits in Washington, D.C. was labeled the _____.
What eventually happened to this group? _____
- 3.) What were the "fireside chats"?
- 4.) What is social security? _____
- 4.) What was the philosophy of the New Deal? _____
- 5.) This phenomenon shifted millions of tons of soil to the east and devastated the farms in the areas surrounding Oklahoma, Texas, and Arizona. _____
- 6.) List three causes for the Great Depression: _____

- 7.) The peak unemployment rate during the Great Depression: _____%
- 8.) What got the U.S. out of the Depression? Give at least two: _____
- 9.) What were Roosevelt's three 'Rs' during the Great Depression? _____
- 10.) Who was "Eleanor"? _____
- 11.) Who was the first person to fly across the Atlantic and what was his plane called? _____

Foreign Policy Between the Wars

- 1.) This treaty outlawed war: _____
- 2.) This meeting limited the tonnage of ships for the world's major powers: _____
- 3.) The League of Nation's goal: _____
- 4.) Why didn't the League of Nations pass Congress? _____
- 5.) Why did the League of Nations ultimately fail to stop World War II? _____
- 6.) What was the Good Neighbor Policy? Who is credited for it? _____
- 7.) Explain the following terms:
 - a.) neutrality
 - b.) belligerent

WWII

- 1.) When Neville Chamberlain said that there was "peace in our time" allowing Hitler to take Czechoslovakia, this concept became called _____.
- 2.) On what date did the Japanese strike Pearl Harbor? _____
- 3.) The U.S.'s strategy during the war to concentrate on this area of the world first: _____
- 4.) Name the two Commander and Chief's of American forces during WW2. _____
- 5.) The Supreme Commander of Allied forces was..._____
- 6.) Who were the three "enemies" the USA faced in WW2? _____
- 7.) Who were the four principle allies of the USA during WW2? _____
- 8.) The turning point of the Pacific War forcing the Japanese to retreat for the first time was this battle: _____.
- 9.) What two cities did the United States strike in Japan with atomic bombs? _____
- 10.) What was the name of the "poster girl" symbol that encouraged women to work in the USA during WW2? _____
- 11.) What international body was created in San Francisco near the end of the war? _____ Where is this organization headquartered today? _____
- 12.) At what international conference while the war was continuing did Roosevelt "give up Poland"? _____
- 13.) What was Lend-Lease? _____
- 14.) What would we remember as the day "that would live in infamy"? _____
- 15.) The last effort by Hitler in the war tried to split allied forces. This was called the Battle of the _____.
- 16.) The operation that stormed French beaches and eventually led to Germany's defeat was called _____ and was led by _____.
- 17.) The leaders at the Yalta Conference held in 1945 agreed to : _____.
- 18.) The strategy of slowly advancing towards Japan was called: _____
- 19.) The leaders at Potsdam agreed to: _____

Cold War/Foreign Policy - present

- 1.) The father of containment: _____
- 2.) The plan to give economic assistance to any country in Europe in need after WWII: _____
- 3.) What is NATO? _____
- 4.) What is Warsaw? _____
- 5.) The senator from Wisconsin and one of the main instigators of the Red Scare of the 1950s: _____.
- 6.) The _____ Perimeter was where South Korean forces retreated before U.S. forces advanced.
- 7.) The Korean War started when _____.
- 8.) The outcome of the Korean War: _____.
- 9.) What happened to Gary Powers? _____
- 10.) What is massive retaliation? _____
- 11.) The first satellite launched into outer space was called _____
- 12.) Who is Fidel Castro? _____ And what happened to him at the Bay of Pigs? _____
- 13.) What event brought the U.S. and U.S.S.R to the brink of nuclear war in 1962? _____
- 14.) What was the America response to this event? _____
- 15.) Explain the following terms: a.) détente
b.) SALT
c.) START
d.) INF
- 16.) Why was the American embassy over-run by Iranian students for 444 days? _____
- 17.) What was the Iran-Contra affair? _____
- 18.) Who is Saddam Hussein? _____
- 19.) What were the Camp David Accords? _____
- 20.) Why did U.S. forces bomb Serb forces in Kosovo and Serbia. _____

1950s/Civil Rights

- 1.) The case which lead to school desegregation in the 1950s was: _____.
- 2.) Eisenhower federalized troops to help escort 9 African-American students to enter here: _____
- 3.) What are the following organizations:
 - a.) NAACP
 - b.) SCLC
 - c.) CORE
 - d.) SNCC
- 4.) The leader of the Montgomery Bus Boycott was a young minister named: _____
- 5.) What woman instigated it (referring to #4)? _____

- 6.) What are sit-ins? _____
- 7.) What were the Freedom Rides? _____
- 8.) What was the message expressed in the "Letter from a Birmingham Jail"?
- 9.) Why were Birmingham and Selma so important in the civil rights movement?
- 10.) The measure passed during the Johnson administration that prohibited discrimination in public accommodations and in hiring was the _____.
- 11.) Which came first: the Voting Rights Act of 1965 or the measure mentioned in question #10?
- 12.) This former governor of Alabama was a 1968 presidential candidate who said "segregation now, segregation forever." _____
- 13.) Who were the beatniks? _____
- 14.) What was the silent generation? _____
- 15.) What was the significance of Betty Friedan's prose? _____
- 16.) Who was Elvis Presley? _____
- 17.) Why is this decade known as the Age of Affluence? Consumerism? _____

1960s/Vietnam War

- 1.) Who was elected president in 1960? _____ Party? _____
- 2.) What was Camelot referring to American history? _____
- 3.) What is the Peace Corps? _____
- 4.) What was Johnson's Great Society? _____ What was the greatest achievement of his Great Society? _____
- 5.) What were Johnson's guns and butter? _____
- 6.) The Congressional action that allowed President Johnson to take all necessary actions was called the _____ Resolution.
- 7.) The step the U.S. took to allow the South Vietnamese army to take up more of the fighting as the U.S forces pulled out was called _____.
- 8.) One reason for U.S. involvement in Vietnam was make sure that communism would not spread. This theory is called _____ or _____.
- 9.) The leader of North Vietnam during the war: _____
- 10.) What offensive in 1968 was a turning point in the Vietnam War? _____
- 11.) In 1971 the New York Times published _____ which detailed American involvement in Vietnam.
- 12.) This was the site of the killing of nearly 350 Vietnamese villagers by US military forces _____.
- 13.) What took America to the moon? _____ Who was the first person on the moon?
- 14.) This was the site of a peaceful protest against the US invasion of Cambodia, where 4 people were killed by members of the National Guard _____.
- 15.) The capital of South Vietnam was _____.
- 16.) The US President who first sent combat troops to Vietnam was _____
- 17.) Nixon's policy of _____ increased South Vietnamese responsibility for the war effort.
- 18.) The _____ bombings made the North Vietnamese ready to return to the bargaining table.
- 19.) Approximate number of U.S. soldiers killed in action during Vietnam War was _____.
- 20.) Average age of American troops in Vietnam? _____ A typical tour of duty lasted _____ days.

1970s/Watergate

- 1.) What charge forced Nixon to resign? _____
- 2.) What happened during the botched break-in at Watergate? _____
- 3.) Who were the plumbers? _____
- 4.) Who were Nixon's chief domestic advisors? _____
- 5.) "As G.M goes so does _____"
- 6.) Inflation plus unemployment= _____.
- 7.) What was the "Saturday Night Massacre"? _____
- 8.) What is OPEC? _____
- 9.) What happened to American steel in the late 1970s and early 1980s? _____
- 10.) Who signed the treaty which returned the Panama Canal (in 1999)? _____

United States in Modern Times

- 1.) What was "Voodoo economics"? _____
- 2.) Which country was the "Evil Empire"? _____ List its leaders during the Reagan era. _____
- 3.) What was SDI? _____
- 4.) What spiraled out of control when Ronald Reagan was president? _____

- 5.) What is liberalism? conservatism? _____
- 6.) What does NAFTA stand for and do ? _____
- 7.) Who was the second president to be impeached? _____
- 8.) What is U.N Resolution #1284? _____
#1441? _____

Geography & Misc.

- 1.) What is the farthest state "east" in the United States? _____
- 2.) How many states are in the United States? _____
- 3.) What territory is considering statehood? _____
- 4.) How many stripes are on the American flag? _____ Why? _____
- 5.) What mountain range runs along the east coast? _____
- 6.) Name the lakes that make up the Great Lakes: _____
- 7.) Who is your congressperson in Washington D.C.? _____ Party? _____ District #? _____
- 8.) What were presidential slogans for each of the following men?

e.g.	Theodore Roosevelt	_____ <u>Square Deal</u> _____	Dwight Eisenhower	_____
	Woodrow Wilson	_____	John Kennedy	_____
	Warren Harding	_____	Lyndon Johnson	_____
	Herbert Hoover	_____	Richard Nixon	_____
	Franklin Roosevelt	_____	Ronald Reagan	_____
	Harry Truman	_____	George Bush	_____
			Bill Clinton	_____
			George W. Bush	_____