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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 14: The Politics of Sectionalism, 1846-1861**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 14 discusses the turbulent political environment in the United States during the decade and a half leading to the Civil War. Topics discussed in this chapter include the Compromise of 1850; the impact of the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; the Kansas-Nebraska Act and resultant emergence of "Bleeding Kansas"; the development of the Republican party; nativism; the Dred Scott decision; the Lincoln-Douglas debates; the election of 1860; and the challenges facing Abraham Lincoln during the period of Southern secession and attack on Fort Sumter.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Explain the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.
2. Discuss the emergence of the Free-Soil party and the Republican party.
3. Outline the provisions of the Compromise of 1850 and impact of the Fugitive Slave Act.
4. Explain the impact of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
5. Identify the candidates, issues, and results of the presidential election of 1852.
6. Identify the goals of the Young America movement.
7. Explain Stephen A. Douglas's motivation for wanting to create a Nebraska Territory; outline the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and explain its impact on sectionalism.
8. Define the term "Bleeding Kansas" and identify incidents that occurred in Kansas which earned the territory this nickname.
9. Discuss nativism and the emergence of the Know-Nothing party.
10. Identify the candidates and issues in the presidential election of 1856 and how the results of the election reflected sectionalism's impact on the national political party system.
11. Explain the Supreme Court's ruling in the Dred Scott case and the impact of that decision.
12. Discuss the historical significance of the Lincoln-Douglas debates.
13. Discuss the essential differences that divided the North and South by 1860.
14. Explain the Southern reaction to John Brown's raid.
15. Identify the candidates and issues of the presidential election of 1860.
16. Analyze Lincoln's position on secession especially as reflected in the series of decisions that culminated in the firing on Fort Sumter.

Sections:

1. Slavery in the Territories
2. The Compromise of 1850
3. Political Realignment
4. The Road to Disunion

Conclusion

The debate unleashed by the expansion of slavery into the western territories grew more strident; Americans had previously been able to compromise on issues, but now each side interpreted the other's actions as an attempt to gain a moral or political advantage at the other's expense. Compromise, trust, and the national political parties were undone. Lincoln's victory left Southerners insecure; their option would be to create their own slaveholding nation. The Union went to war to preserve the United States; the Confederacy to defend their new nation.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 15: Battle Cries and Freedom Songs: The Civil War, 1861-1865**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 15 offers an overview of the Civil War. Special emphasis is given to the relative advantages and disadvantages of each side on the eve of war, military strategies, changing feelings and attitudes about the length and nature of the war, and the major campaigns and battles. This chapter also addresses the impact of the war on northern and southern economic, political, and social life; the effect of the war on slavery, including the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution; and concludes with an assessment of the overall impact of the war on the United States.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Describe the initial responses in the North and South to the outbreak of the Civil War and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the North and South.
2. Describe the difficulties the South faced in terms of leadership and the “states’ rights” doctrine.
3. Outline the Union and Confederate strategies and campaigns of the early war in the East and the West.
4. Describe camp life and the role of women as nurses during the Civil War.
5. Explain the European response to the Civil War, including why the Confederacy did not receive diplomatic recognition.
6. Point out the reasons why the Battle of Antietam is considered a major turning point in the war.
7. Outline the provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation and its significance.
8. Explain the importance of the Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg.
9. Summarize the actions of Lincoln and the Republicans in conducting and financing the war.
10. Describe the impact of the Civil War on the northern economy, including its effect on both industrial and agricultural production as well as its impact on the status of the laboring class.
11. Describe the impact of the Civil War on southern politics, economy, and morale.
12. Discuss the major strategies, battles, and outcomes from 1863 to 1865 in the eastern and western theaters of war.
13. Explain the importance of Lincoln's assassination to the future of the nation.

Sections:

1. Mobilization, North and South
2. The Early War, 1861-1862
3. Turning Points, 1862-1863
4. War Transforms the North
5. The Confederacy Disintegrates
6. The Union Prevails, 1864-1865

Conclusion

The Union victory solved the constitutional questions about the right of secession and ended slavery, stimulated economic changes, and caused a reevaluation of racial attitudes. The war devastated the South economically and emotionally and brought the nation a new challenge: how to reconcile South and North and deal with the legacy of slavery. Abraham Lincoln had called for a "new birth of freedom"; with his death, it would be left to others to reunite the nation and articulate the new promises.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 16: Reconstruction, 1865-1877**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 16 presents an overview of the Reconstruction era focusing on the following topics: the disparity of Southern white and African American expectations for the post-war South; federal programs for Reconstruction; the successes and failures of Republican state governments in the South during Reconstruction; and the circumstances and decisions which brought an end to the Reconstruction era.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Describe the South's response to defeat and the myth of the Lost Cause.
2. Explain the role of the Freedmen's Bureau; explain some of the measures which gave Southern freedmen hope that the federal government would support a land redistribution policy.
3. List the major motivations for black migration to urban areas after the Civil War; explain the role of black churches.
4. Outline the major provisions of Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction plan, explain the Reconstruction policy of the Radical Republicans, and outline the provisions of the Military Reconstruction Acts of 1867.
5. Outline the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Fifteenth Amendment.
6. Explain the provisions of the Tenure of Office Act and its connection to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.
7. Describe the activities of Southern paramilitary groups in attempting to counter Reconstruction.
8. Discuss the factors which resulted in a waning of Northern support for Reconstruction policy.
9. Describe the dispute in the presidential election of 1876; outline the components of the Compromise of 1877.
10. Explain the operation of the sharecropping system of labor.
11. Explain what eventually happened to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as protections against racial discrimination.

Sections:

1. White Southerners and the Ghosts of the Confederacy, 1865
2. More than Freedom: African-American Aspirations in 1865
3. Federal Reconstruction, 1865-1870
4. Counter-Reconstruction 1870-1874
5. Redemption, 1874-1877
6. The Failed Promise of Reconstruction

Conclusion

Former slaves entered freedom in 1865 with many hopes for economic, social, and political gains; during Reconstruction, white Southerners robbed black Southerners of many of these gains and sought to reduce them to servitude and dependence. In the process, Southerners missed an opportunity to establish a more equitable society for all. A New South had emerged; the Old South lingered on like a ghost. The chance to redeem the sacrifice of the Civil War and fulfill the promise of the Declaration of Independence had slipped away.

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## **American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**

### **Chapter 17: A New South: Economic Progression and Social Tradition, 1877-1900 Homework Packet**

#### Overview

Chapter 17 examines the post-Reconstruction South with a focus on determining how "new" the New South was. Topics considered in this chapter include the limited industrial and urban growth in the South after the Civil War; the Southern Populist movement; women in the New South; and post-Reconstruction race relations.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Define the term "New South."
2. Identify the major commercial and industrial successes in the New South during the late nineteenth century
3. Point out factors that led to the South's inability to benefit from a booming national economy during the late nineteenth century and explain the negative impact of low wages on the depressed Southern postwar economy.
4. Describe the impact of the late nineteenth century agricultural depression on the cotton economy of the New South.
5. Identify the major farmer's organizations of the nineteenth century.
6. Explain the emergence of the Populist party.
7. Describe the status of women in the post-war South and what opportunities for civic involvement existed.
8. Identify the principle motivations for lynching in the postwar South.
9. Define segregation and explain how this system of racial separation was implemented; explain the significance of the Supreme Court ruling in the case Plessy v. Ferguson; define disfranchisement and give examples of it.
10. Describe the northern response to southern race policies during the late nineteenth century.
11. Discuss the emergence of a black urban middle class in the South during the late nineteenth century; identify Booker T. Washington and W. E. B. Du Bois and compare and contrast their approaches.

#### Sections:

1. The Newness of the New South
2. The Southern Agrarian Revolt
3. Women in the New South
4. Settling the Race Issue

#### Conclusion

By 1900 the South was becoming more like the rest of the nation; the Southern economy remained a colonial one characterized more by rural poverty than urban prosperity. Americans idealized the South, not the new, industrialized one, but the mythical South of charm and hospitality. White Southerners remained fiercely committed to white supremacy; for African Americans the New South was not a land of opportunity but of eroding rights, and no one, North or South, stepped forward to support their cause. The legacy of war and slavery would last into the twentieth century.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 18: Industry, Immigrants, and Cities, 1870-1900**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 18 describes the invention of new technology and its impact upon business and society. It includes a discussion of the new corporations; the changing nature of work; the role of children and women in the workforce; societal responses to economic conditions; the attempts of workers to form unions. The chapter also covers the reasons for immigration and the experiences of the new immigrants in America, and describes life in the cities for the upper, middle, and working classes.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Identify the role of technology in transforming factory work and city life; describe the contribution of Thomas Edison.
2. Define the term corporation and explain its advantages as a nineteenth-century form of business organization; explain the distinction between vertical integration and horizontal integration.
3. Describe the changing nature of American labor during the nineteenth century.
4. Describe the problems faced by women in the workplace and explain why women's work remained segregated from men's work.
5. Describe the living conditions of the urban poor and explain the role of settlement houses.
6. Define the terms "The Gospel of Wealth" and "Social Darwinism" and explain how these political ideologies served to discourage efforts to alleviate urban poverty.
7. Identify the major national labor unions that emerged; describe the Great Uprising, the Homestead strike, and the Pullman strike.
8. Describe factors that contributed to European, Asian, and Latin American migration at the turn of the century.
9. Describe the general characteristics of immigrant neighborhoods and the challenges, barriers, and stereotypes faced by immigrants.
10. Describe the characteristics of nativism as it evolved into the late nineteenth century.
11. Define and explain the reasons for the Great Migration.
12. Explain the distinctions between downtown centers and residential suburbs at the turn of the century.
13. Describe the consumer-oriented lifestyle of the new urban middle class and distinguish between the leisure activities of the wealthy, middle, and working classes.

Sections:

1. New Industry
2. New Immigrants
3. New Cities

Conclusion

The new industrial order, the changing nature of work, mass migrations, and the rise of great cities changed the American landscape in the late nineteenth century. The cities bore witness to the diversity of American life, new technologies, and the divisions in American society.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 19: Transforming the West, 1865-1890**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 19 explores the transformation of the American West from a pioneer society to a modern society impacted by technology, industrialization, and urbanization. Topics examined in this chapter include Native American culture and the development of the western economy with emphasis on the mining, cattle, and agriculture sectors.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Discuss the incompatibility of Native American and white cultures during the late nineteenth century, and federal policy toward Native Americans.
2. Describe the effort to "Americanize" Native Americans and the impact of the Dawes Act.
3. Describe the effects of gender imbalance and the impact of racial diversity on the lifestyle and character of western mining camps.
4. Describe the transformation of western mining from an individualistic pursuit into a corporate-controlled industry.
5. Describe the development of the Cattle Kingdom, and the transformation of open-range ranching to a corporate-controlled industry.
6. Explain the life of the cowboy and describe the cow towns.
7. Discuss the limitations of the Homestead Act of 1862 as a means of helping Americans establish their own farms in the West.
8. Explain the role of the railroad in promoting to the West.
9. Describe the adversities faced by western settlers and the unique challenges faced by women settlers.
10. Describe the challenges faced by western farmers and describe how they used invention, technology, and innovation to meet these challenges.
11. Discuss the impact of failed crops and declining crop prices on the livelihoods of western farmers and how these developments created a regional antagonism.

Sections:

1. Subjugating Native Americans
2. Exploiting the Mountains: The Mining Bonanza
3. Exploiting the Grass: The Cattle Kingdom
4. Exploiting the Earth: Homesteaders and Agricultural Expansion

Conclusion

Millions of people migrated westward in search of new opportunities; the achievement of westward expansion is tempered by the treatment of Native Americans and the exploitation of the land. The region became incorporated into the wider American and world economies but the process of this incorporation would leave many westerners discontented, and led by angry farmers, they turned their attention to politics and the government to right the abuses they felt victimized by.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 20: Politics and Government, 1877-1900**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 20 provides a survey of American political development during the late nineteenth century. Topics covered in this chapter include the style of nineteenth century American political campaigns and elections; the quality of leadership in the American federal government; the major political issues of the late nineteenth century; and the rise and fall of the Populist party.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Discuss the style of political campaigning popular in the United States during the late nineteenth century.
2. Compare and contrast the characteristics and issues associated with the Democratic and Republican parties at the turn of the century.
3. Identify how women's suffrage became a reality in the 1890s.
4. Describe the nature of the American presidency and the factors that limited the efficiency and effectiveness of Congress.
5. Define "spoils system" and outline the provisions of the Pendleton Civil Service Act.
6. Explain the protective tariff as a political issue.
7. Explain how the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act signaled the beginning of federal regulation of business.
8. Distinguish between the sound money policy and the inflationary monetary policy.
9. List the issues that sparked a crisis among farmers and discuss efforts made by the Farmers' Alliance to provide remedies.
10. Discuss the political success of the Populist party and the historical significance of the Omaha Platform.
11. Discuss the causes of the 1893 depression; explain the impact of the depression on traditional American ideas regarding laissez faire.
12. Identify Jacob Coxey and the impact of the people's march on Washington.
13. Discuss the importance of the gold and silver standards as issues in the presidential election of 1896, identify the candidates and the outcome of the election.

Sections:

1. The Structure and Style of Politics
2. The Limits of Government
3. Public Policies and National Elections
4. The Crisis of the 1890s

Conclusion

Late nineteenth century political contests were exciting events, yet the government was, in contrast, limited in size, scope, and responsibility. Many of the tariff, regulatory, and monetary issues that were raised in the political area went unresolved; the depression of the 1890s and rise of the Populists underscored the need for change. By the beginning of the twentieth century, the Republican party had emerged dominant and traditional ideas of the scope and responsibilities of government had been replaced.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 21: The Progressive Era, 1900-1917**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 21 explores early-twentieth century reform through the Progressive movement. Topics examined in this chapter include the historical context for Progressive reform; early strides in urban, rural, social and industrial reform; early twentieth-century political reform; and progressive change under presidents Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Explain the beginnings of the Progressive movement, discuss the Social Gospel movement.
2. Define the term "muckraker" and explain the importance of this form of journalism.
3. Identify the major national labor unions of the Progressive Era.
4. Describe the major changes in the role and status of women during this era.
5. Identify the major sources of opposition to the Progressive movement.
6. Explain the impact of the settlement houses.
7. Identify the challenges to gaining effective child labor legislation.
8. Identify the key improvements in public education and the role of Margaret Sanger in challenging gender restrictions.
9. Discuss the connection between nativism and the Progressive movement and efforts made to restrict foreign immigration.
10. Discuss the reasons Progressives supported prohibition.
11. Identify W. E. B. Du Bois and discuss his contributions to civil rights reform.
12. Explain the passage of Nineteenth Amendment.
13. Explain the impact of electoral reform and the changes in the operation of city government and state government.
14. Identify the ways in which Theodore Roosevelt modernized the role of the president.
15. Explain the role played by Theodore Roosevelt in settling the coal strike of 1902, explain Roosevelt's conservation program and his theory of "trustbusting."
16. List the major pieces of reform legislation coming out of the Wilson administration.

Sections:

1. The Ferment of Reform
2. Transatlantic Influences
3. Reforming Society
4. Reforming Politics and Government
5. Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Presidency
6. Woodrow Wilson and Progressive Reform

Conclusion

Early twentieth century reformers responded to the tensions of industrial and urban development by moving to change society and government. Rejecting an earlier emphasis on individuals, they organized to promote social change and an interventionist state. Progressivism was full of contradictions: it achieved women's suffrage and direct legislation, but helped disenfranchise others; it demanded responsive government but created bureaucracies; it endorsed the regulation of business but forged regulatory measures to aid businesses at the same time.



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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 22: Creating an Empire, 1865-1917**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 22 explores late nineteenth-century American imperialism. Topics covered in this chapter include the ideological, economic, and political justifications for imperialism; the events surrounding the Spanish-American War; American forays into Asia; and the emergence of American dominance in the Western Hemisphere.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Outline the issues that were used to justify late-nineteenth-century American imperialism.
2. Identify Alfred Thayer Mahan and describe Mahanism.
3. List the reasons why Americans had an interest in the annexation of Hawaii, how the annexation occurred, and the Cleveland administration's handling of the annexation issue.
4. Cite examples of U.S. intervention in the political affairs of Chile and Venezuela.
5. Identify the factors that promoted American support for Cuban independence; identify the events that served as catalysts in pushing the United States toward war with Spain.
6. Outline the American arguments for and against ratification of the Treaty of Paris; identify the Anti-Imperialist League and explain its role in the public debate over acquisition of the Philippines.
7. Describe the Filipino-American War and American reactions to the war.
8. Define the term "sphere of influence" and the "Open Door" policy.
9. Describe the circumstances surrounding the Boxer Rebellion.
10. Discuss Japanese-American relations following the Treaty of Portsmouth.
11. Describe the role of the United States in Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War.
12. Explain the provisions of the Platt Amendment.
13. Discuss Theodore Roosevelt's role in the circumstances leading to the construction of the Panama Canal.
14. Explain the impact of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine on the role of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, define the term "dollar diplomacy."
15. Offer the major examples of U.S. intervention in Latin American affairs during the Wilson administration.

Sections:

1. The Roots of Imperialism
2. First Steps
3. The Spanish-American War
4. Imperial Ambitions: The United States and East Asia, 1899-1917
5. Imperial Power: The United States and Latin America, 1899-1917

Conclusion

America's expanding involvement in world affairs brought war, increasing domination of the Caribbean, expansion in East Asia, the creation of an overseas empire and the evolution of the United States into a major world power. Humanitarian and commercial impulses vied with racial prejudices and contributed to increased tensions and hostility. By the early twentieth century, the United States was entangled with national rivalries that would result in World War I.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 23: America and the Great War, 1914-1920**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 23 introduces the student to the American role in World War I. Among the topics covered in this chapter are the causes of the Great War; the complexities of the American policy of neutrality during the early years of the war; how America became involved in the war; the challenges of mobilization and controlling the home front during the war; and the impact of American forces on the outcome of the war. The chapter also provides an overview of President Wilson's Fourteen Points; the controversies associated with the drafting of the Treaty of Versailles; Wilson's failed contest for ratification at home; and the complexities of post-war America's return to "normalcy."

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Explain the events that led to World War I and the structure of the alliance system.
2. Describe the nature of World War I prior to American entry.
3. Define the term "neutrality" and identify the factors that impacted American neutrality between 1914 and 1917.
4. Identify the ways in which World War I bolstered the American economy.
5. Describe the diplomatic problems that confronted the United States as a result of the German use of submarine warfare.
6. Explain the intent of the preparedness program and distinguish between the beliefs of those who supported preparedness and those who did not.
7. Identify the issues and events that finally brought America into World War I as one of the Allies.
8. Describe the Wilson administration's organization of the wartime economy.
9. Explain the impact of World War I on the lives of women and African-Americans.
10. Identify the principle methods used by the U.S. government to finance the war.
11. Explain the role of the Committee on Public Information, and identify laws that were passed and actions taken to suppress dissent.
12. Describe the impact of the American entry into the war on the Allied military effort.
13. Outline the provisions of the Fourteen Points, describe the diplomatic philosophy Wilson brought to the Paris Peace Conference, and identify the major players at that conference.
14. Discuss the political divisions within Congress regarding the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and explain why the United States failed to ratify the treaty.
15. Discuss the economic and social readjustments that took place in America after World War I.
16. Explain what led to the "Red Scare."
17. Identify the candidates and issues of the election of 1920.

Sections:

1. Waging Neutrality
2. Waging War in America
3. Waging War and Peace Abroad
4. Waging Peace at Home

Conclusion

America's initial's policy of neutrality in World War I yielded to America joining the war on the Allied side. President Wilson hoped to secure a more stable world after the Allied victory with an expanded role for the United States, but the Senate voted down this new role and American involvement in the League of Nations. Participation in the war changed the American government, economy, and society; the impact of the failure of the peace would create future conflicts.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 24: Toward a Modern America, The 1920s**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 24 explores the complexities of the decade of the 1920s. Included in this chapter are examinations of the post-World War I economy, the Republican domination of national politics, the continued expansion of urbanization, the emergence of a mass culture, the opposition to modernism, and America's new foreign policy challenges after World War I.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Identify the industries and factors that contributed to the booming American economy of the 1920s.
2. Define "welfare capitalism" and explain its relevance to corporate treatment of labor, explain the deteriorating status of labor unions during the 1920s.
3. Identify and describe the conditions of the "sick industries" of the 1920s.
4. Identify ways in which the Harding administration aided business and the political scandals that occurred during the Harding administration.
5. Explain how the Coolidge administration established "Coolidge prosperity."
6. List the factors that contributed to a general decline of interest in women's issues.
7. Explain the factors that led to urban growth, and identify the major factors leading to the Great Black Migration of the 1920s.
8. Identify Marcus Garvey; explain the term "Harlem Renaissance."
9. Describe the living conditions among Hispanic immigrants during the 1920s.
10. Describe the impact of the automobile and suburbanization on the lives of middle-class Americans.
11. Describe some of the methods used by advertisers to promote consumerism and explain the significance of consumer credit to the American economy.
12. Identify the industries impacted by the increased interest in leisure and entertainment.
13. Explain the term "Jazz Age."
14. Discuss "The New Morality" and identify the factors that contributed to its emergence.
15. Identify the "Lost Generation" and connect the term to the major American literary figures of the time.
16. Distinguish the modern Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s from its Reconstruction predecessor.
17. Identify why increasing numbers of Americans began to question prohibition during the 1920s.
18. Define the term "fundamentalism" and explain its significance to the Scopes trial.
19. Identify how the United States was changed into a creditor nation and the impact of war debt on international relations.
20. Give examples of international agreements signed during the 1920s.
21. Describe the issues in the 1928 presidential election and the results of that election.

Sections:

1. The Economy That Roared
2. The Business of Government
3. Cities and Suburbs
4. Mass Culture in the Jazz Age
5. Culture Wars
6. A New Era in the World?
7. Herbert Hoover and the Final Triumph of the New Era

Conclusion

The New Era of the 1920's changed America. Technological and managerial innovations produced giant leaps in productivity, new patterns of labor, a growing concentration of corporate power, and high profits. These economic developments stimulated social change drawing millions from the countryside into cities and creating an urban nation. Some were unsettled by the erosion of traditional practices and values and uneven prosperity undergirded the New Era as living standards rose for many Americans but the gap between rich and poor widened.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 25: The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1939**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 25 provides an overview of the Great Depression and Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program. Topics covered include the conditions creating the 1929 stock market crash; the impact of the depression on the lives of Americans; Hoover's problems in confronting the economic crisis; the policies and programs of the New Deal; the impact of the New Deal on the lives of Americans; the political stalemate reached by the end of the second Roosevelt administration; and the developing problems in foreign affairs by the end of the 1930s.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Give the causes of the Great Depression.
2. Describe the immediate economic impact of the Great Depression on the lives of average Americans.
3. Discuss the impact of the Hoover administration's approach to easing the nation's suffering during the Depression; identify the Bonus Army and describe its treatment.
4. Describe Franklin D. Roosevelt's political background and why voters found him such an appealing candidate in the election of 1932.
5. List the major pieces of legislation passed during the First Hundred Days, explain the shortcomings of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act.
6. Identify the sources of criticism of the New Deal.
7. List the major pieces of legislation associated with the Second New Deal and explain how relief programs established during the Second New Deal differed from those created during the First Hundred Days.
8. Describe the realignment of the Democratic party during the 1930s.
9. Describe the impact of the New Deal on labor organizations, women, African Americans, Native Americans, and Hispanics.
10. Explain Roosevelt's "court packing scheme."
11. List the positive and negative outcomes of the New Deal in terms of its impact on American politics.
12. Identify the arguments of the isolationists regarding American involvement in world affairs; identify the Munich Conference and the growing threats to peace in Europe and Asia.

Sections:

1. Hard Times in Hooverville
2. Herbert Hoover and the Depression
3. Launching the New Deal
4. Consolidating the New Deal
5. The New Deal and American Life
6. Ebbing of the New Deal
7. Good Neighbors and Hostile Forces

Conclusion

The Great Depression and the New Deal mark a major divide in American history. The depression cast doubt on the traditional practices, policies, and attitudes that underlay the nation's economy and its social and political institutions and relationships as well. The New Deal failed to restore prosperity, but it did bring partial economic recovery. Roosevelt expanded the role of the presidency and made the federal government the focus of public interest and expectations. By the end of the 1930s, as international relations deteriorated, Roosevelt led the nation cautiously toward war; ironically it would be this war that would end the depression that had lasted nearly a decade.

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 26: World War II, 1939-1945**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 26 offers a survey of World War II. Topics covered in this chapter include the complexities of the American struggle with neutrality; the American military role in World War II; the economic, political, and social consequences of war on the home front; victory in Europe and Japan, and the struggle for peace.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Explain Japanese ambitions in Asia; explain Adolf Hitler's agenda on the European continent.
2. Comment on the historical significance of the Battle of Britain.
3. List the factors that defined American neutrality between 1939 and 1941 and the issues that motivated American intervention in the war.
4. Identify and explain the historical significance of the Lend-Lease program.
5. Outline the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and its relevance to future decisions regarding involvement in the war.
6. Describe relations between Japan and the United States in 1941.
7. Explain the historical significance of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
8. Explain the importance of the Eastern Front and the Battle of Stalingrad.
9. Explain the strategy used in the Battle of the Atlantic.
10. Explain the significance of the Battle of the Coral Sea and Battle of Midway.
11. Describe the impact of World War II on the American family.
12. Explain the impact of the war on the American economy.
13. Identify the specific task of the Manhattan Project.
14. Identify the new opportunities created for women by the wartime economy.
15. Explain the justification for and the circumstances surrounding the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.
16. List the strategic, military, and political advances made by the Allies between 1943 and 1944, identify and explain the significance of D-Day.
17. Explain the historical significance of the Holocaust.
18. Define the term "island hopping" and explain its significance to Allied military tactics. Outline the major provisions of the decisions made by Allies at the Yalta Conference and Potsdam Conference.
19. Outline the factors that influenced the American decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan.

Sections:

1. The Dilemmas of Neutrality
2. Holding the Line
3. Mobilizing for Victory
4. War and Peace

Conclusion

World War II changed the lives of tens of millions of Americans. It made and unmade families, it gave millions of women new responsibilities before it sent them back to the kitchen. It put money into pockets that had been emptied by the depression; it introduced millions of men and women in the armed forces to people and places outside the United States. The war unified the nation in new ways, but did not break down some of the barriers that divided America. The U.S ended the war as the world's overwhelming economic power; however, the insecurities of the war years influenced the United States for decades and with the defeat of Germany, the alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union gave way to the Cold War.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 27: The Cold War at Home and Abroad, 1946-1952**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 27 examines the post-World War II history of America. Topics covered in the chapter include post-war domestic developments with an emphasis on the conversion to a peacetime economy and the impact of the baby boom; early Cold War policy including the Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine; Truman's domestic policy focusing on the Fair Deal; and the fruition of Cold War politics with the Korean War and McCarthyism.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Describe the economic conditions in America at the end of the war.
2. Identify the provisions of the GI Bill of Rights and discuss its impact on American higher education, comment on how the war's end impacted women.
3. Explain the power of organized labor in the post-war period; outline the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946 and the Taft-Hartley Act and their impacts.
4. Identify the steps taken by the Truman administration to address civil rights issues; identify the role of Jackie Robinson in desegregating professional sports.
5. Comment on the increase in marriage and birth rates in post-war America and how the increases impacted national consumerism.
6. Describe the tensions that emerged between the Soviet Union and the United States; identify the "iron curtain," Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, and NSC-68.
7. List the federal agencies and international mutual defense pacts organized by the United States as a means of increasing national security.
8. Identify the candidates, issues, and outcome of the presidential election of 1948.
9. List the major components of Truman's Fair Deal.
10. Describe the impact of the federal government and the media in intensifying public fear of nuclear war.
11. Explain the causes of the Korean War; identify the role of General Douglas MacArthur; discuss the significance of the Korean War in terms of American military effectiveness and its impact on future Cold War military encounters in Asia.
12. Identify the causes of the Red Scare, identify the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the McCarren Committee, and the role of Senator Joseph McCarthy.
13. Identify the major trials of the 1950s that targeted Americans accused of being Soviet spies.

Sections:

1. Launching the Great Boom
2. Truman, Republicans, and the Fair Deal
3. Confronting the Soviet Union
4. Cold War and Hot War
5. The Second Red Scare

Conclusion

In the face of confrontation over Berlin, fighting in Korea, and growing numbers of nuclear weapons, the Cold War stayed cool because each side achieved its essential goals. The Soviet Union controlled Eastern Europe while the U.S. built increasingly strong ties with the NATO nations and Japan. The result was a stalemate that would last through the 1980s; it absorbed huge amounts of Soviet and American resources and conditioned the thinking of an entire generation. Despite the turmoil and injustice of the Red Scare and deep worries about nuclear war, the U.S. emerged from the Truman years remarkably prosperous; Americans were ready for a decade of confidence.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 28: The Confident Years, 1953-1964**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 28 examines the American transition from conservatism to liberalism during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Topics considered in this chapter include the social history of the affluent fifties; the continuation of Cold War policy; the mystique and mistakes of the John F. Kennedy administration; the birth of the modern American civil rights movement; and Lyndon B. Johnson's rise to the presidency.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Identify the candidates and outcome of the presidential election of 1952.
2. Discuss the growth of the American economy during the 1950s and explain its impact on way in which the nation identified and characterized itself.
3. Describe the impact of television programming on the American family and especially on the image of American women; explain the importance of the emerging youth culture in America.
4. Discuss the connection between government and God during the 1950s.
5. Describe the political style of Dwight Eisenhower; explain Eisenhower's doctrine of massive retaliation in terms of its impact on American foreign relations.
6. Identify the significance of the Soviet launch of the Sputnik.
7. Explain how the United States became involved in Vietnam.
8. List the factors that contributed to John F. Kennedy's victory in the 1960 presidential election.
9. Describe the events surrounding the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.
10. Explain why the Limited Test Ban Treaty is considered one of Kennedy's greatest achievements.
11. Explain the historical significance of the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.
12. Identify the crises relating to school desegregation, explain the historical significance of the Montgomery bus boycott, and discuss the role of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the American civil rights movement.
13. Explain the historical significance of the 1963 March on Washington.
14. Discuss the controversies surrounding John F. Kennedy's assassination in 1963.
15. Identify the major components of Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty" and the Great Society.
16. Outline the major provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act.
17. Explain how Gulf of Tonkin Resolution escalated American involvement in Vietnam.

Sections:

1. A Decade of Affluence
2. Facing Off With the Soviet Union
3. John F. Kennedy and the Cold War
4. Righteousness Like a Mighty Stream: The Struggle for Civil Rights
5. "Let Us Continue"

Conclusion

During "the Fifties" the consistent goals that guided American foreign policy included vigilant anticommunism and the confidence to intervene in trouble spots around the world. In America, the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision introduced a decade-long civil rights revolution that reached its emotional peak with the March on Washington and its political climax with the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Acts. The Cold War deeply shaped American society including fundamental social instructions like the family and marriage. However, the consistency and stability of the 1950s was fragile and in the next decades these contradictions would burst through.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_

**American History 11 – Mr. Ruppert**  
**Chapter 29: Shaken to the Roots, 1965-1980**  
**Homework Packet**

Overview

Chapter 29 addresses America's entry into the turbulent decade of the 1960s. Topics focused on include the continuation of the American involvement in Vietnam, the emergence of the counterculture, the problems in America's cities, and the transformation of the civil rights movement. This chapter then proceeds to explore the Nixon presidency with an emphasis on foreign policy and the Watergate scandal, and concludes with an examination of the Jimmy Carter presidency and the Iran hostage crises.

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

1. Explain how America became more deeply involved in Vietnam after 1965; identify the "search and destroy" military strategy.
2. Identify the factors that contributed to American protest against the Vietnam War.
3. Explain the historical significance of the Students for a Democratic Society and give other examples of grass roots political organizations that emerged during the 1960s.
4. Distinguish between the terms "youth culture" and "counterculture."
5. Discuss the roots of the urban crises and causes of racial riots.
6. Identify the "Black Power," "Brown Power," and "Red Power" movements.
7. Identify and explain the impact of the Tet Offensive, and the impact of television on the Vietnam War.
8. Identify the factors that led to Lyndon Johnson's withdrawal from the 1968 presidential election.
9. Identify the major events that have defined 1968 as "the year of the gun."
10. Identify the significance of the Nixon Doctrine
11. Describe the impact of the secret war in Cambodia on domestic protest.
12. List the major accomplishments of the Nixon administration in foreign affairs outside the realm of the Vietnam War.
13. Identify the problems in the American economy in the 1970s.
14. List the major initiatives of the Nixon administration's environmental program.
15. Outline the events that culminated in the Watergate scandal.
16. Discuss some of the factors that handicapped Jimmy Carter in his efforts to become an effective president, identify the ways in which Carter attempted to handle the nation's economic and energy crisis.
17. Explain the significance of the Camp David Agreement.
18. Describe the causes and results of the Iranian hostage crises.

Sections:

1. The End of Consensus
2. Cities Under Stress
3. The Year of the Gun, 1968
4. Nixon and Watergate
5. Jimmy Carter: Idealism and Frustration in the White House

Conclusion

From 1945 to 1973, Americans enjoyed remarkable prosperity, in 1974 long lines at the gas stations showed the prosperity was fragile. Cities and regions felt the costs of obsolete industries; environmental damage caused many Americans to reconsider the goal of economic expansion. The nation also recognized it could not run the world, the withdrawal from Vietnam and collapse of the South Vietnamese government were defeats; a large nuclear arsenal could not prevent the seizure of hostages in Iran. The nation finished the 1970s more egalitarian than it had been but also more divided with deepening fissures and old versus new views.