**APUSH REVIEW: Periods 4, 5, 6**

**ANSWERS**

**GOVERNMENT**

a. \_\_63\_\_\_\_ 13th Amendment m. \_\_57\_\_\_\_ Free Soil

b. \_\_64\_\_\_\_ 14th Amendment n. \_\_\_55\_\_\_ Kansas-Nebraska Act

c. \_\_65\_\_\_\_ 15th Amendment o. \_\_\_78\_\_\_ Laissez Faire

d. \_\_45\_\_\_\_ 1820 Missouri Compromise p. \_\_\_41\_\_\_ Louisiana Purchase

e. \_\_30\_\_\_\_ Abolition q. \_\_\_49\_\_\_ Mexican-American War

f. \_\_37\_\_\_\_ American System r. \_\_\_44\_\_\_ Nullification Crisis

g. \_\_77\_\_\_\_ Assimilation policies s. \_\_\_59\_\_\_ Reconstruction

h. \_\_66\_\_\_\_ Black Codes t. \_\_\_76\_\_\_ Reservations

i. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ Civil War u. \_\_\_58\_\_\_ Secession

j. \_\_\_54\_\_\_ Compromise of 1850 v. \_\_\_52\_\_\_ Sectionalism

k. \_\_\_27\_\_\_ Democracy w. \_\_\_43\_\_\_Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo

l. \_\_\_\_60\_\_ Emancipation Proclamation x. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ Webster-Ashburton Treaty

**PEOPLE/GROUPS**

y. \_53\_\_\_\_\_ Abolitionist oo. \_\_\_10\_\_\_ McCulloch V Maryland

z. \_21\_\_\_\_\_ Abraham Lincoln pp. \_\_\_26\_\_\_ Mormons

aa. 16\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Carnegie qq. \_\_\_8\_\_\_ Peoples Party (Populist)

bb. 2\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anti-Federalist rr. \_\_\_12\_\_\_ Plessy V Ferguson

cc. 18\_\_\_\_\_\_ Booker T Washington ss. \_\_\_9\_\_\_ Preservationist

dd. 62\_\_\_\_\_\_ Confederacy tt. \_\_\_6\_\_\_ Radical Republicans

ee. 7\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conservationist uu. \_\_56\_\_\_\_ Republican Party

ff. 3\_\_\_\_\_\_ Democratic-Republicans vv. \_\_23\_\_\_\_ Robert E. Lee

gg.4 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Democrats ww. \_15\_\_\_\_\_ Samuel Slater

hh. 13\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dredd Scott xx. \_24\_Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson

ii. \_20\_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth Cady Stanton yy. \_\_22\_\_\_\_ Ulysses S. Grant

jj. \_1\_\_\_\_\_ Federalist zz. \_\_61\_\_\_\_ Union

kk. 14\_\_\_\_\_\_ Frederick Douglas aaa. \_\_5\_\_\_\_ Whigs

ll. \_19\_\_\_\_\_ Ida Wells-Barnett bbb. \_\_25\_\_\_\_William Tecumseh Sherman

mm. \_\_16\_\_\_\_John D Rockefeller ccc. \_\_11\_\_\_\_ Worcester V Georgia

nn. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ Labor Union

**OTHER**

ddd. \_\_34\_\_\_\_Canals ooo. \_\_35\_\_\_\_Railroads

eee. \_\_39\_\_\_\_ Cult of Domesticity ppp. \_\_29\_\_\_\_Romantic beliefs

fff. \_\_\_48\_\_\_ Cultural Superiority qqq. \_\_28\_\_\_\_Second Great Awakening

ggg. \_\_68\_\_\_\_Gilded Age rrr. \_\_\_73\_\_\_ Sharecropping

hhh. \_\_70\_\_\_\_Holding Company sss. \_\_\_71\_\_\_ Social Darwinism

iii. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ Industrial Revolution ttt. \_\_\_\_32\_\_ Steam Engines

jjj. \_\_\_33\_\_\_ Interchangeable Parts uuu. \_\_\_35\_\_\_Telegraph

kkk. \_\_46\_\_\_\_Manifest Destiny vvv. \_\_\_74\_\_\_Tenant Farming

lll. \_\_\_51\_\_\_ Nativism www\_\_\_31\_\_\_Textile Machines

mmm. \_72\_\_\_\_\_New South xxx. \_\_\_75\_\_\_Trans-continental Railroad

nnn. \_\_\_47\_\_\_Racial Superiority yyy.\_\_\_\_69\_\_Trust

 zzz. \_\_\_67\_\_\_ Urbanization

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**Questions**

1. Proponents of a strong central government and weaker state governments

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3. Also known as the Jeffersonian Republicans and modern day Republicans

4. Founded around 1828, Andrew Jackson was the first president of this party.

5. Operated from the early 1830s to the mid-1850, formed in opposition to the policies of President Andrew Jackson.

6. Faction of American politicians from about 1854 to 1877, strongly opposed slavery, distrusted ex-Confederates, demanded harsh policies for former rebels, and emphasized civil and voting rights for freedmen

7. View the environment as having instrumental value that can be of help to people and accept notion of sustainable yield.

8. Established in 1891 and it faded away after 1896, Based among poor, white cotton farmers in the South and hard-pressed wheat farmers in the plains states, hostile to banks, cities, railroads, gold, and elites generally.

9. View the environment as having intrinsic value that should be preserved by making as little change to it as possible.

10. Ruled that Congress had implied powers under the Necessary and Proper Clause of Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

11. The court rules that the federal government was the sole authority to deal with Indian nations, built the foundations of the doctrine of tribal sovereignty.

12. Supreme Court decision that upheld the separate but equal doctrine

13. Court held that African Americas, enslaved or free, could not be American citizens and that the federal government had no power to regulate slavery in the federal territories acquired after the creation of the United States.

14. African-American social reformer, orator, writer, and statesman, escaped from slavery, and became a leader of the abolitionist movement.

15. English-American industrialist known as the "Father of the American Industrial Revolution" and the "Father of the American Factory System

16. American business magnate, philanthropist, co-founder of the Standard Oil Company- the first great U.S. business trust.

17. Scottish-American industrialist, led the expansion of the American steel industry, philanthropist, proclaimed “The Gospel of Wealth.”

18. African-American educator, author, orator, and advisor to presidents of the United States.

19. African-American journalist, newspaper editor, suffragist, sociologist, and an early leader in the civil rights movement.

20. American social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early women's rights movement.

21. 16th president of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865

22. 18th President of the United States, commanding general of the Union Armies in the American Civil War

23. American soldier commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia in the American Civil War from 1862 until his surrender in 1865.

24. Confederate general during the American Civil War, and one of the best-known Confederate commanders after General Robert E. Lee.

25. General in the Union Army during the Civil War, recognized for his outstanding command of military strategy, and criticized for "scorched earth" policies.

26. Religious and cultural group which moved from New York to the Utah Territory in the 1820s.

27. A form of government where citizens choose and replace the government through free and fair elections.

28. Protestant revival movement during the early 19th century in the U.S.

29. Artistic, literary, and intellectual movement, peak 1800-1850, partly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, included authors like Irving and Poe.

30. The act of putting an end to something by law: slavery.

31. Major industry based on the conversion of fiber into yarn, fabric, and then materials.

32. Powered early locomotives, steam boats, factories, fueled the Industrial Revolution.

33. Key idea in the late Industrial Revolution, made possible mass production of identical products.

34. Inspired by the English and Dutch systems, Americans began to eye the possibility of man-made waterways early to increase trade.

35. Moved goods and people across the US to spur westward expansion and economic growth.

36. Made instantaneous communication across distances possible.

37. Economic plan that played a prominent role in the early 19th century, rooted in the ideas of Hamilton: a tariff, national bank, and federal subsidies for transportation.

38. Transition to new manufacturing processes from about 1760 to 1840 causing average income and population to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth.

39. Emphasized new ideas of femininity, role within the home, dynamics of work and family: piety, purity, domesticity, and submissiveness.

40. Legally recognized as representatives of workers to gain better wages, benefits, and working conditions.

41. Acquisition of over 2 million square miles in 1803.

42. Solved northeastern border disputes in 1842.

43. Signed in 1848, it brought an official end to the Mexican-American War.

44. Sectional crisis during the presidency of Andrew Jackson created by South Carolina's 1832 Ordinance.

45. Federal statute in the U.S. that regulated slavery, drew an imaginary line dividing the country in two; in the north slavery was not allowed and in the south slavery was allowed.

46. Widely held belief in the United States that American settlers were destined to expand throughout the continent.

47. View that the Caucasians are superior to others and entitled to dominate, control, or rule.

48. Proliferation of Western moral concepts, products, and political beliefs around the globe.

49. Armed conflict under President Polk from 1846 to 1848, gained the southwestern U.S. and confirmed the annexation of Texas.

50. US war from 1861-1865, reunited the nation.

51. The policy of protecting the interests of native inhabitants against those of immigrants.

52. Loyalty to the interests of one's own region or section of the country, rather than to the country as a whole.

53. Someone that calls for the ending of slavery.

54. Admitted California to the Union as a free state, put no federal restrictions on slavery for Utah or New Mexico, and passed Fugitive Slave Law.

55. Allowed people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether or not to allow slavery within their borders.

56. Founded by anti-slavery activists in 1854, dominated politics nationally and in most of the North for most of the period from 1860 to 1932.

57. Opposed the expansion of slavery into the western territories, argued that free men on free land comprised a morally and economically superior system to slavery.

58. Withdrawal of one or more States from the Union that constitutes the United States.

59. Era from 1865-1877.

60. It proclaimed the freedom of slaves in the ten states that were still in rebellion.

61. Term used to refer to the U.S., and specifically to the national government and the 20 other free states and five border slave states which supported it

62. An unrecognized confederation of secessionist states existing from 1861–65.

63. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

64. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

65. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

66. Laws passed by Southern states after the Civil War to restrict African Americans' freedom and compel them to work in a labor economy.

67. Population shift to the cities.

68. Term coined by Mark Twain which satirized an era of serious social problems masked by rapid economic growth.

69. Monopoly of business: Standard Oil, US Steel, etc.

70. A company that does not produce goods or services itself; rather, its purpose is to own shares of other companies to form a corporate group.

71. Belief that the strong should see their wealth and power increase while the weak should see their wealth and power decrease.

72. A term used to describe the southern U.S. after 1877 in contrast to the slavery-based plantation system of the antebellum period.

73. A system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a portion of the crops produced on the land.

74. Agricultural production system in which landowners contribute their land and often operating capital/management; while farmers contribute their labor along with varying amounts of capital and management.

75. Created when the Central Pacific and Union Pacific met.

76. Area of land operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that Native American tribes were relocated too.

77. Aneffort by the U.S. to transform Native American culture to European –American culture.

78. An economic system in which transactions between private parties are free from intrusive government restrictions, tariffs, and subsidies, with only enough regulation to protect property rights.