

us history final exam study guide answers

US History Final Exam Study Guide Answers

Preparing for a US History final exam can be a daunting task, especially considering the vast amount of information that needs to be retained. This study guide aims to provide a comprehensive overview of key concepts, events, and figures in US history that are likely to appear on such exams. The guide is organized into sections for easier navigation and focused study, covering everything from early American history to contemporary issues.

Early American History

Colonial America

- Key Events:
 - Establishment of Jamestown (1607)
 - The Pilgrims' arrival on the Mayflower (1620)
 - The Salem Witch Trials (1692)
- Important Concepts:
 - Mercantilism: Economic policy that aimed to increase a nation's wealth through trade.
 - Indentured Servitude: Labor system where individuals worked for a certain number of years in exchange for passage to America.

The American Revolution

- Key Figures:
 - George Washington: Commander of the Continental Army.
 - Thomas Jefferson: Author of the Declaration of Independence.
 - Benjamin Franklin: Diplomat and key figure in securing French support.
- Key Documents:
 - Declaration of Independence (1776): Declared the thirteen colonies independent from Britain.
 - Treaty of Paris (1783): Ended the American Revolutionary War.

Formation of the United States

The Constitution and Early Republic

- Key Concepts:
 - The Constitution (1787): Framework for the federal government, establishing checks and balances.
 - Bill of Rights (1791): The first ten amendments that guarantee individual rights.

- Important Events:
- The Federalist Papers: Essays promoting ratification of the Constitution.
- The Whiskey Rebellion (1794): A protest against federal tax, demonstrating the government's ability to enforce laws.

Westward Expansion

- Key Events:
- Louisiana Purchase (1803): Doubled the size of the US.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806): Explored the new territory.
- The Trail of Tears (1838): Forced relocation of Native Americans, highlighting the darker aspects of expansion.
- Important Concepts:
- Manifest Destiny: The belief that Americans were destined to expand across the continent.
- Homestead Act (1862): Encouraged western migration by providing settlers land at little or no cost.

Civil War and Reconstruction

The Civil War (1861-1865)

- Key Causes:
- Slavery: Central issue leading to sectional conflict.
- States' Rights: Southern states believed they had the right to govern themselves.
- Key Figures:
- Abraham Lincoln: President during the Civil War, issued the Emancipation Proclamation.
- Ulysses S. Grant: Union general who led the North to victory.
- Key Battles:
- Battle of Gettysburg (1863): Turning point of the war.
- Battle of Antietam (1862): Bloodiest single-day battle in American history.

Reconstruction Era

- Key Amendments:
- 13th Amendment: Abolished slavery.
- 14th Amendment: Granted citizenship to all born in the US.
- 15th Amendment: Prohibited denying the right to vote based on race.
- Important Concepts:
- Jim Crow Laws: State laws enforcing racial segregation in the South.
- Sharecropping: Economic system that perpetuated poverty among African Americans.

Industrialization and the Gilded Age

Industrialization

- Key Concepts:
 - Rise of Factories: Transition from agrarian to industrial economy.
 - Labor Movements: Workers organized for better wages and working conditions.
- Significant Figures:
 - Andrew Carnegie: Steel magnate and philanthropist.
 - John D. Rockefeller: Oil industry leader, known for monopolistic practices.

The Gilded Age (1870s-1900)

- Key Events:
 - The Haymarket Riot (1886): Labor protest that turned violent.
 - The Pullman Strike (1894): Nationwide railroad strike that highlighted labor issues.
- Important Concepts:
 - Social Darwinism: Idea that the fittest individuals and businesses would succeed in society.
 - Immigration: Significant influx of immigrants contributed to the labor force.

20th Century America

World War I and the Roaring Twenties

- Key Events:
 - US Entry into WWI (1917): Shifted the balance of power in the war.
 - Treaty of Versailles (1919): Ended WWI and imposed harsh penalties on Germany.
- Cultural Changes:
 - The Harlem Renaissance: A cultural movement celebrating African American culture.
 - Prohibition: The 18th Amendment banned alcohol, leading to speakeasies and organized crime.

The Great Depression and New Deal

- Key Events:
 - Stock Market Crash (1929): Triggered the Great Depression.
 - FDR's New Deal: Series of programs aimed at economic recovery and social reform.
- Important Concepts:
 - Social Security Act (1935): Established a safety net for the elderly and unemployed.
 - Keynesian Economics: Economic theory advocating for increased government expenditures to stimulate demand.

Modern America

Post-World War II Era

- Key Events:
 - Cold War (1947-1991): Tension between the US and Soviet Union.
 - Civil Rights Movement: Struggle against racial discrimination and for equal rights.
- Key Figures:
 - Martin Luther King Jr.: Leader in the civil rights movement, known for nonviolent protests.
 - Rosa Parks: Her refusal to give up her bus seat sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Contemporary Issues

- Key Events:
 - September 11 Attacks (2001): Led to significant changes in US foreign and domestic policy.
 - The Great Recession (2007-2009): Economic downturn that affected millions.
- Important Concepts:
 - Globalization: Increasing interconnectedness of economies and cultures.
 - Social Movements: Rise of movements advocating for issues like climate change and social justice.

Conclusion

This study guide covers a wide array of topics essential for understanding US history. By reviewing these key events, figures, and concepts, students will be better prepared to tackle their final exam. It's important to not only memorize facts but to understand the context and significance of these events in shaping the nation. As you study, consider how different periods of US history connect and influence one another, and reflect on the ongoing impact of historical decisions on contemporary society. Good luck with your studies!

Frequently Asked Questions

What year did the Declaration of Independence get adopted?

1776

Who was the principal author of the Constitution?

James Madison

What was the main cause of the Civil War?

The primary cause was the issue of slavery and states' rights.

Which event marked the beginning of the Great Depression?

The stock market crash of 1929.

What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

It declared the freedom of all enslaved people in Confederate states.

Who was the first president of the United States?

George Washington

What was the main outcome of the Treaty of Paris 1783?

It ended the Revolutionary War and recognized American independence.

What year did women gain the right to vote in the United States?

1920, with the ratification of the 19th Amendment.

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