

American Pageant 15th Edition Objective Questions

Checklist of Learning Objectives

After mastering these chapters, you should be able to:

Chapter 1

1. Describe the geological and geographical conditions that set the stage for North American history.
2. Describe the origin and development of the major Indian cultures of the Americas.
3. Explain the developments in Europe and Africa that led to Columbus's voyage to America.
4. Explain the changes and conflicts that occurred when the diverse worlds and peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas collided after 1492.
5. Describe the Spanish conquest of Mexico and South America, and of the later Spanish colonial expansion into North America.
6. Describe the major features of Spain's New World Empire, including relations with the native Indian populations.

Chapter 2

1. Explain why England was slow to enter the colonization race and what factors finally led it to launch colonies in the early seventeenth century.
2. Describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity.
3. Describe the cultural and social interaction and exchange between English settlers and Indians in Virginia and the effects of the Virginians' policy of warfare and forced removal on Indians and whites.
4. Compare the tobacco-based economic development of Virginia and Maryland with South Carolina's reliance on large-plantation rice-growing and African slavery based on West Indian models.
5. Identify the major similarities and differences among the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Chapter 3

1. Describe the Puritans and their beliefs, and explain why they left England for the New World.
2. Explain how the Puritans' theology shaped the government and society of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. Explain how Massachusetts Bay's conflict with religious dissenters, as well as new economic opportunities, led to the expansion of New England into Rhode Island, Connecticut, and elsewhere.

4. Describe the conflict between colonists and Indians in New England and the effects of King Philip's War.
5. Summarize early New England attempts at intercolonial unity and the consequences of England's Glorious Revolution in America.
6. Describe the founding of New York and Pennsylvania, and explain why these two settlements as well as the other middle colonies became so ethnically, religiously, and politically diverse.
7. Describe the central features of the middle colonies, and explain how they differed from New England and the southern colonies.

Chapter 4

1. Describe the basic economy, demographics, and social structure and life of the seventeenth-century colonies.
2. Compare and contrast the different forms of society and ways of life of the southern colonies and New England.
3. Explain how the practice of indentured servitude failed to solve the colonial labor problem and why colonists then turned to African slavery.
4. Describe the character of slavery in the early English colonies and explain how a distinctive African American identity and culture emerged from the mingling of numerous African ethnic groups.
5. Summarize the unique New England way of life centered on family, town, and church, and describe the problems that afflicted this comfortable social order in the late seventeenth century.
6. Describe family life and the roles of women in both the southern and New England colonies, and indicate how these changed over the course of the seventeenth century.

Chapter 5

1. Describe the demographic, ethnic, and social character of Britain's colonies in the eighteenth century, and indicate how colonial society had changed since the seventeenth century.
2. Explain how the economic development of the colonies altered the patterns of social prestige and wealth, and brought growing class distinctions and class conflict to British North America.
3. Identify the major religious denominations of the eighteenth-century colonies, and indicate their role in early American society.
4. Explain the causes of the Great Awakening, and describe its effects on American religion, education, and politics.
5. Describe the origins and development of education, culture, and journalism in the colonies.
6. Describe the basic features of colonial politics, including the role of various official and informal political institutions.
7. Indicate the key qualities of daily existence in eighteenth-century colonial America, including forms of socialization and recreation.

Chapter 6

1. Explain what caused the great contest for North America between Britain and France, and why Britain won.
2. Describe France's colonial settlements and their expansion, and compare New France with Britain's colonies in North America.
3. Explain how Britain's colonists became embroiled in the home country's wars with France.
4. Describe the colonists' role in the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War), and indicate the consequences of the French defeat for Americans.
5. Indicate how and why the British victory in the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War) became one of the causes of the American Revolution.

Chapter 7

1. Explain the ideas of republicanism and radical Whiggery that Britain's American colonists had adopted by the eighteenth century.
2. Describe the theory and practice of mercantilism, and explain why Americans resented it.
3. Explain why Britain adopted policies of tighter political control and higher taxation of Americans after 1763 and how these policies sparked fierce colonial resentment.
4. Describe the first major new British taxes on the colonies and how colonial resistance forced repeal of all taxes, except the tax on tea, by 1770.
5. Explain how colonial agitators kept resistance alive from 1770–1773.
6. Indicate why the forcible importation of taxable British tea sparked the Boston Tea Party, the Intolerable Acts, and the outbreak of conflict between Britain and the colonists.
7. Assess the balance of forces between the British and the American rebels as the two sides prepared for war.

Chapter 8

1. Explain how American colonists could continue to proclaim their loyalty to the British crown even while they engaged in major military hostilities with Britain after April 1775.
2. Explain why Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* finally inspired Americans to declare their independence in the summer of 1776, and outline the principal ideas of republicanism that Paine and other American revolutionary leaders promoted.
3. Explain both the specific political grievances and the universal ideals and principles that Jefferson's Declaration of Independence used to justify America's separation from Britain.
4. Show why the American Revolution should be understood as a civil war between Americans as well as a war with Britain, and describe the motivations and treatment of the Loyalists.
5. Describe how Britain's original strategic plan to crush the Revolution was foiled, especially by the Battle of Saratoga.
6. Describe the fundamental military strategy that Washington and his generals, especially Nathanael Greene, adopted, and why it proved successful.

7. Describe the key role of the French alliance in winning American independence, including the final victory at Yorktown.
8. Describe the terms of the Treaty of Paris, and explain why America was able to achieve a diplomatic victory that far exceeded its military and economic strength.

Chapter 9

1. Explain the broad movement toward social and political equality that flourished after the Revolution and indicate why certain social and racial inequalities remained in place.
2. Describe the government of the Articles of Confederation and summarize its achievements and failures.
3. Explain the crucial role of Shays's Rebellion in sparking the movement for a new Constitution.
4. Describe the basic ideas and goals of the Founding Fathers in the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution.
5. Understand the central concerns that motivated the antifederalists, and indicate their social, economic, and political differences with the federalists.
6. Describe the issues at stake in the political fight over ratification of the Constitution between federalists and antifederalists, and explain why the federalists won.
7. Explain how the new government, set up by the Constitution, represented a conservative reaction to the American Revolution, yet at the same time, institutionalized the Revolution's central radical principles of popular government and individual liberty.

Chapter 10

1. State why George Washington was pivotal to inaugurating the new federal government.
2. Describe the methods and policies Alexander Hamilton used to put the federal government on a sound financial footing.
3. Explain how the conflict between Hamilton and Jefferson led to the emergence of the first political parties.
4. Describe the polarizing effects of the French Revolution on American foreign and domestic policy and politics from 1790 to 1800.
5. Explain the rationale for Washington's neutrality policies, including the conciliatory Jay's Treaty and why the treaty provoked Jeffersonian outrage.
6. Describe the causes of the undeclared war with France, and explain Adams's decision to seek peace rather than declare war.
7. Describe the poisonous political atmosphere that produced the Alien and Sedition Acts and the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions.
8. Describe the contrasting membership and principles of the Hamiltonian Federalists and the Jeffersonian Republicans, and how they laid the foundations of the American political party system.

Chapter 11

1. Explain how Jefferson's idealistic Revolution of 1800 proved to be more moderate and practical once he began exercising presidential power.
2. Describe the conflicts between Federalists and Republicans over the judiciary and how John Marshall turned the Supreme Court into a bastion of conservative, federalist power to balance the rise of Jeffersonian democracy
3. Describe Jefferson's basic foreign-policy goals and how he attempted to achieve them.
4. Analyze the causes and effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
5. Describe how America was gradually drawn into the turbulent international crisis of the Napoleonic Wars.
6. Describe the original goal of Jefferson's embargo, and explain why it failed.
7. Explain why President Madison became convinced that a new war with Britain was necessary to maintain America's experiment in republican government.

Chapter 12

1. Explain why the War of 1812 was so politically divisive and poorly fought by the United States.
2. Describe the crucial military developments of the War of 1812, and explain why Americans experienced more success on water than on land.
3. Identify the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, and outline the short-term and long-term results of the War of 1812.
4. Describe and explain the burst of American nationalism that followed the War of 1812.
5. Describe the major political and economic developments of the period, including the death of the Federalist Party, the so-called Era of Good Feelings, and the economic depression that followed the Panic of 1819.
6. Describe the furious conflict over slavery that arose in 1819, and indicate how the Missouri Compromise at least temporarily resolved it.
7. Indicate how John Marshall's Supreme Court promoted the spirit of nationalism through its rulings in favor of federal power.
8. Describe the Monroe Doctrine and explain its real and symbolic significance for American foreign policy and for relations with the new Latin American republics.

Chapter 13

1. Describe and explain the growth of Mass Democracy in the 1820s.
2. Indicate how the alleged corrupt bargain of 1824 and Adams' unpopular presidency set the stage for Jackson's election in 1828.
3. Analyze the celebration of Jackson's victory in 1828 as a triumph of the New Democracy over the more restrictive and elitist politics of the early Republic.
4. Describe the political innovations of the 1830s, especially the rise of mass parties, Jackson's use of the presidency to stir up public opinion, and indicate their significance for American politics and society.
5. Describe Jackson's policies of westward expansion, his relations with the new Republic of Texas, and his harsh removal of the southeastern Indian nations on the Trail of Tears.

6. Explain Jackson's economic and political motives for waging the bitter Bank War, and show how Jacksonian economics crippled his successor Van Buren after the Panic of 1837.
7. Describe the different ways that each of the new mass political parties, Democrats and Whigs, promoted the democratic ideals of liberty and equality among their constituencies.

Chapter 14

1. Describe the growth and movement of America's population in the early nineteenth century.
2. Describe the largely German and Irish wave of immigration beginning in the 1830s and the reactions it provoked among native Americans.
3. Explain why America was relatively slow to embrace the industrial revolution and the factory.
4. Describe the early development of the factory system and Eli Whitney's system of interchangeable parts.
5. Outline early industrialism's effects on workers, including women and children.
6. Describe the impact of new technologies, including transportation and communication systems, on American business and agriculture.
7. Describe the development of a continental market economy and its revolutionary effects on both producers and consumers.
8. Explain why the emerging industrial economy could raise the general level of prosperity, while simultaneously creating greater disparities of wealth between rich and poor.

Chapter 15

1. Describe the widespread revival of religion in the early nineteenth century and its effects on American culture and social reform.
2. Describe the cause of the most important American reform movements of the period, identifying which were most successful and why.
3. Explain the origins of American feminism, describe its essential principles, and summarize its early successes and failures.
4. Describe the utopian and communitarian experiments of the period, and indicate how they reflected the essential spirit of early American culture despite their small size.
5. Identify the most notable early American achievements in science, medicine, the visual arts, and music, and explain why advanced science and culture had difficulty taking hold on American soil.
6. Analyze the American literary flowering of the early nineteenth century, especially the transcendentalist movement, and identify the most important writers who dissented from the optimistic spirit of the time.

Chapter 16

1. Describe the economic strengths and weaknesses of the Cotton Kingdom and its central role in the prosperity of Britain as well as the United States.

2. Outline the hierarchical social structure of the South, from the planter aristocracy to African American slaves.
3. Describe the nonslaveholding white majority of the South, and explain why most poorer whites supported slavery even though they owned no slaves.
4. Describe the workings of the peculiar institution of slavery, including the role of the domestic slave trade after the outlawing of international slave trading.
5. Describe African American life under slavery, including the role of the family and religion.
6. Describe the rise of abolitionism in both the United States and Britain, and explain why it was initially so unpopular in the North.
7. Describe the fierce southern resistance to abolitionism, and explain why southerners increasingly portrayed slavery as a positive good.

Chapter 17

1. Explain the spirit and meaning of the Manifest Destiny that inspired American expansionism in the 1840s.
2. Outline the major conflicts between Britain and the United States over debts, Maine, Canada, Texas, Oregon, and growing British hostility to slavery.
3. Explain why the U.S. government increasingly saw the independent Texas Republic as a threat and sought to pursue annexation.
4. Indicate how the issues of Oregon and Texas became central in the election of 1844 and why Polk's victory was seen as a mandate for Manifest Destiny.
5. Explain how President Polk's goals for his administration, especially the acquisition of California, led to the Texas boundary crisis and war with Mexico.
6. Describe how the dramatic American victory in the Mexican War led to the breathtaking territorial acquisition of the whole Southwest.
7. Describe the consequences of the Mexican War, and especially how the Mexican territorial acquisitions explosively opened the slavery question.

Chapter 18

1. Explain how the issue of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico disrupted American politics from 1848 to 1850.
2. Point out the major terms of the Compromise of 1850 and indicate how this agreement attempted to defuse the sectional crisis over slavery.
3. Explain why the Fugitive Slave Law included in the Compromise of 1850 stirred moral outrage and fueled antislavery agitation in the North.
4. Indicate how the Whig party's disintegration over slavery signaled the end of nonsectional political parties.
5. Describe how the Pierce administration, as well as private American adventurers, pursued numerous overseas and expansionist ventures primarily designed to expand slavery.
6. Describe Americans' first ventures into China and Japan in the 1850s and their diplomatic, economic, cultural, and religious consequences.

7. Describe the nature and purpose of Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska Act, and explain why it fiercely rekindled the slavery controversy that the Compromise of 1850 had been designed to settle.

Chapter 19

1. Enumerate the sequence of major crises, beginning with the Kansas-Nebraska Act, that led up to secession, and explain the significance of each event.
2. Explain how and why the territory of bleeding Kansas became the scene of a dress rehearsal for the Civil War.
3. Trace the growing power of the Republican party in the 1850s and the increasing domination of the Democratic party by its militantly proslavery wing.
4. Explain how the *Dred Scott* decision and John Brown's Harpers Ferry raid deepened sectional antagonism.
5. Trace the rise of Lincoln as a Republican spokesman, and explain why his senatorial campaign debates with Stephen Douglas made him a major national figure despite losing the election.
6. Analyze the election of 1860, including the split in the Democratic party, the four-way campaign, the sharp sectional divisions, and Lincoln's northern-based minority victory.
7. Describe the secession of seven southern states following Lincoln's victory, the formation of the Confederacy, and the failure of the last compromise effort.

Chapter 20

1. Explain how the South's firing on Fort Sumter galvanized the North and how Lincoln's call for troops prompted four more states to join the Confederacy.
2. Explain why the slaveholding Border States were so critical to both sides and how Lincoln maneuvered to keep them in the Union.
3. Indicate the strengths and weaknesses of both sides at the onset of the war, what strategies each pursued, and why the North's strengths could be brought to bear as the war dragged on.
4. Describe the contest for European political support and intervention, and explain why Britain and France finally refused to recognize the Confederacy.
5. Compare Lincoln's and Davis's political leadership during the war.
6. Describe Lincoln's policies on civil liberties and how both sides mobilized the military manpower to fight the war.
7. Analyze the economic and social consequences of the war for both sides.

Chapter 21

1. Describe the consequences for both sides of the North's defeat at the First Battle of Bull Run.
2. Outline Union's original military strategy and how Lincoln was forced to adjust it during the course of the War.

3. Explain the critical importance of the failed Peninsula Campaign and the Battle of Antietam in changing the Civil War from a limited war for the Union into a total war against slavery.
4. Describe the role that African Americans played during the war.
5. Explain why the battles of Gettysburg in the East and Vicksburg in the West decisively turned the tide toward Union victory and Confederate defeat.
6. Describe the politics of the War in both North and South, and the end of the South's hope for winning independence through a defeat of Lincoln in the election of 1864.
7. Describe the end of the war and list its final consequences.

Chapter 22

1. Define the major problems facing the nation and the South after the Civil War.
2. Describe the responses of both whites and African Americans to the end of slavery.
3. Analyze the differences between the presidential and congressional approaches to Reconstruction.
4. Explain how the blunders of President Johnson and the resistance of the white South opened the door to the Republicans' radical Reconstruction.
5. Describe the intentions and the actual effects of radical Reconstruction in the South.
6. Indicate how militant southern white opposition and growing northern weariness with military Reconstruction gradually undermined Republican attempt to empower Southern blacks.
7. Explain why the radical Republicans impeached Johnson but failed to convict him.
8. Explain the legacy of Reconstruction, and assess its successes and failures.

Chapter 23

1. Describe the political corruption of the Grant administration and the mostly unsuccessful efforts to reform politics in the Gilded Age.
2. Describe the economic crisis of the 1870s, and explain the growing conflict between hard-money and soft-money advocates.
3. Explain the intense political partisanship of the Gilded Age, despite the parties' lack of ideological difference and poor quality of political leadership.
4. Indicate how the disputed Hayes-Tilden election of 1876 led to the Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction.
5. Describe how the end of Reconstruction led to the loss of black rights and the imposition of the Jim Crow system of segregation in the South.
6. Explain the rise of class conflict between business and labor in the 1870s and the growing hostility to immigrants, especially the Chinese.
7. Explain the economic crisis and depression of the 1890s, and indicate how the Cleveland administration failed to address it.
8. Show how the farm crisis of the depression of the 1890s stirred growing social protests and class conflict, and fueled the rise of the radical Populist Party.

Chapter 24

1. Explain how the transcontinental railroad network provided the basis for an integrated national market and the great post–Civil War industrial transformation.
2. Identify the abuses in the railroad industry and discuss how these led to the first efforts at industrial regulation by the federal government.
3. Describe how the economy came to be dominated by giant trusts, such as those headed by Carnegie and Rockefeller in the steel and oil industries, and the growing class conflict it precipitated.
4. Describe how new technological inventions fueled new industries and why American manufacturers increasingly turned toward the mass production of standardized goods.
5. Indicate how industrialists and their intellectual and religious supporters attempted to explain and justify great wealth, and increasing class division through natural law and the Gospel of Wealth.
6. Explain why the South was generally excluded from American industrial development and remained in a Third World economic subservience to the North.
7. Analyze the social changes brought by industrialization, particularly the altered position of working men and women.
8. Explain the failures of the Knights of Labor and the modest success of the American Federation of Labor.

Chapter 25

1. Describe the rise of the American industrial city, and place it in the context of worldwide trends of urbanization and mass migration (the European diaspora).
2. Describe the New Immigration, and explain how it differed from the Old Immigration and why it aroused opposition from many native-born Americans.
3. Discuss the efforts of social reformers and churches to aid the New Immigrants and alleviate urban problems, and the immigrants' own efforts to sustain their traditions while assimilating to mainstream America.
4. Analyze the changes in American religious life in the late nineteenth century, including the expansion of Catholicism, Orthodoxy, and Judaism, and the growing Protestant division between liberals and fundamentalists over Darwinism and biblical criticism.
5. Explain the changes in American education and intellectual life, including the debate between DuBois and Washington over the goals of African American education.
6. Describe the literary and cultural life of the period, including the widespread trend towards realism in art and literature, and the city beautiful movement led by urban planners.
7. Explain the growing national debates about morality in the late nineteenth century, particularly in relation to the changing roles of women and the family.

Chapter 26

1. Describe the nature of the cultural conflicts and battles that accompanied the white American migration into the Great Plains and the Far West.
2. Explain the development of federal policy towards Native Americans in the late nineteenth century.

3. Analyze the brief flowering and decline of the cattle and mining frontiers, and the settling of the arid West by small farmers increasingly engaged with a worldwide economy.
4. Summarize Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis regarding the significance of the frontier in American history, describe its strengths and weaknesses, and indicate the ways in which the American West became and remains a distinctive region of the United States.
5. Describe the economic forces that drove farmers into debt, and describe how the Populist Party organized to protest their oppression, attempted to forge an alliance with urban workers, and vigorously attacked the two major parties after the onset of the depression of the 1890s.
6. Describe the Democratic party's revolt against President Cleveland and the rise of the insurgent William Jennings Bryan's free silver campaign.
7. Explain why William McKinley proved able to defeat Bryan's populist campaign and how the Republicans' triumph signaled the rise of urban power and the end of the third party system in American politics.

Chapter 27

1. Explain why the United States suddenly abandoned its isolationism and turned outward at the end of the nineteenth century.
2. Describe the forces pushing for American overseas expansion and the causes of the Spanish-American War.
3. Describe and explain the unintended results of the Spanish-American War, especially the conquest of Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
4. Explain McKinley's decision to keep the Philippines, and list the opposing arguments in the debate about imperialism.
5. Analyze the consequences of the Spanish-American War, including the Filipino rebellion against U.S. rule and the war to suppress it.
6. Explain the growing U.S. involvement in East Asia, and summarize America's Open Door policy toward China.
7. Discuss the significance of the pro-imperialist Republican victory in 1900 and the rise of Theodore Roosevelt as a strong advocate of American power in international affairs.
8. Describe Roosevelt's assertive policies in Panama and elsewhere in Latin America, and explain why his corollary to the Monroe Doctrine aroused such controversy.
9. Discuss Roosevelt's foreign policies and diplomatic achievements, especially regarding Japan.

Chapter 28

1. Discuss the origin, leadership, and goals of progressivism.
2. Describe how the early progressive movement developed at the local and state level and spread to become a national movement.
3. Describe the major role that women played in progressive social reform, and explain why progressivism meshed with many goals of the women's movement.
4. Tell how President Roosevelt began applying progressive principles to the national economy, including his attention to conservation and consumer protection.
5. Explain why Taft's policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt.

6. Describe how Roosevelt led a progressive revolt against Taft that openly divided the Republican party.

Chapter 29

1. Discuss the key issues of the pivotal 1912 election and the basic principles of Wilsonian progressivism.
2. Describe how Wilson successfully reformed the “triple wall of privilege.”
3. State the basic features of Wilson’s moralistic foreign policy, and explain how, despite his intentions, it drew him into intervention in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America.
4. Describe America’s initial neutral response to World War I, Wilson’s increasingly tough policies on Germany’s submarine warfare, and the sharp political divisions over the prospect of American entry into the war.
5. Explain how Wilson’s progressive domestic agenda and provisionally successful maintenance of American neutrality enabled him to win a narrow victory in 1916 over still-divided Republicans.

Chapter 30

1. Explain what caused America to enter World War I.
2. Describe how Wilsonian idealism turned the war into an ideological crusade for democracy that inspired public fervor and suppressed dissent.
3. Discuss America’s mobilization for war and its reliance primarily on voluntary methods rather than government force.
4. Explain the consequences of World War I for labor, women, and African Americans.
5. Describe America’s participation in the War, and explain why its economic and political importance exceeded its military contribution to the Allied victory and German defeat.
6. Analyze Wilson’s attempt to forge a peace based on his idealistic Fourteen Points, the political mistakes that weakened his hand, and the compromises he was forced to make by the other Allied statesmen at Versailles.
7. Discuss how Lodge and others resisted Wilson’s League of Nations, how Wilson’s total refusal to compromise doomed the Treaty of Versailles, and why Harding’s victory in the election of 1920 became the final death sentence for the League.

Chapter 31

1. Explain and analyze America’s turn toward social conservatism and normalcy following World War I.
2. Describe the cultural conflicts of the 1920s over such issues as immigration, cultural pluralism, and prohibition; and describe the rise of organized crime during the decade.
3. Describe the rise of Protestant Fundamentalism and its apparent defeat in the landmark Scopes Trial.
4. Discuss the rise of the mass-consumption economy, led by the automobile industry.
5. Describe the cultural revolution brought about by radio, films, and changing sexual standards, and the resulting anxiety it produced.

6. Explain how new ideas and values were reflected and promoted in the innovative American literature and music of the 1920s, including the African American Harlem Renaissance.
7. Explain how the era's cultural changes affected women and African Americans.

Chapter 32

1. Analyze the domestic political conservatism and economic prosperity of the 1920s.
2. Explain the Republican administrations' policies of isolationism, disarmament, and high-tariff protectionism.
3. Compare the easygoing corruption of the Harding administration with the straight-laced uprightness of his successor Coolidge.
4. Describe the international economic tangle of loans, war debts, and reparations, and indicate how the United States tried to address it.
5. Discuss how Hoover went from being a symbol of twenties business success to a symbol of depression failure.
6. Describe the stock market crash of 1929, and explain the deeper causes of the Great Depression.
7. Indicate how Hoover's response to the depression reflected a combination of old-time rugged individualism and the new view that the federal government had some responsibility for the economy.

Chapter 33

1. Describe the rise of Franklin Roosevelt to the presidency in 1932 and the important role that Eleanor Roosevelt played in the Roosevelt administration.
2. Describe each of the early New Deal three R goals—relief, recovery, and reform—and indicate what major efforts were made to achieve each goal.
3. Describe the New Deal's effect on labor and labor organizations.
4. Discuss the early New Deal's efforts to organize business and agriculture in the NRA and the AAA, and indicate what directions Roosevelt took after those two agencies were declared unconstitutional.
5. Explain why Roosevelt became so frustrated with the conservative Supreme Court, and how his Court-packing plan backfired and weakened the political momentum of the New Deal.
6. Explain how Roosevelt mobilized a New Deal political coalition that included the South, Catholics, Jews, African Americans, and women.
7. Describe and analyze the arguments presented by both critics and defenders of the New Deal.

Chapter 34

1. Describe Franklin Roosevelt's early isolationist policies, and explain their political and economic effects.
2. Explain how American isolationism dominated U.S. policy in the mid-1930s.

3. Explain how America gradually began to respond to the threat from totalitarian aggression, while still trying to stay neutral.
4. Describe Roosevelt's increasingly bold moves toward aiding Britain in the fight against Hitler and the sharp disagreements these efforts caused at home.
5. Indicate how the United States responded to Nazi anti-Semitism in the 1930s, and why it was slow to open its arms to refugees from Hitler's Germany.
6. Discuss the events and diplomatic issues in the growing Japanese-American confrontation that led up to Pearl Harbor.

Chapter 35

1. Indicate how America reacted to Pearl Harbor and prepared to wage war against both Germany and Japan.
2. Describe the mobilization of the American economy for war and the mobilization of manpower and womanpower for both the military and wartime production.
3. Describe the war's effects on American society, including regional migration, race relations, and women's roles.
4. Explain the early Japanese successes in East Asia and the Pacific, and the American strategy for countering them.
5. Describe the early Allied invasion of North Africa and Italy, the strategic tensions with the Soviet Union over the Second Front, and the invasion of Normandy in 1944.
6. Discuss FDR's successful 1944 campaign against Thomas Dewey for a fourth term and his controversial choice of a new vice president.
7. Explain the final military efforts that brought Allied victory in Europe and Asia and the significance of the atomic bomb.

Chapter 36

1. Explain the causes and consequences of the post-World War II economic boom.
2. Describe the large postwar migrations to the Sunbelt and the suburbs.
3. Explain changes in American society and culture brought about by the baby boom.
4. Explain the origin and causes of the emerging conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union after Germany's defeat and Truman's accession to the presidency.
5. Describe the early U.S.-Soviet Cold War conflicts over Germany and Eastern Europe, and explain why the United Nations proved largely ineffectual in addressing them.
6. Discuss the American theory and practice of containment, as reflected in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO.
7. Describe the concern about Soviet spying and communist subversion within the United States and the increasing climate of fear it engendered.
8. Describe the expansion of the Cold War to East Asia, including the Chinese communist revolution and the Korean War.

Chapter 37

1. Describe the changes in the American consumer economy in the 1950s and their relationship to the rise of popular mass culture.

2. Describe the Republicans' return to power under Eisenhower and the rise and decline of McCarthyism.
3. Trace the emergence of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and its initial impact on American race relations and the nation's image abroad.
3. Describe the practice of Eisenhower Republicanism in the 1950s, including domestic consequences of the Cold War.
4. Outline the Eisenhower-Dulles approach to the Cold War and the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union.
5. Indicate how Eisenhower's foreign policy was implemented in Vietnam, the Middle East, and Cuba.
6. Describe the issues and outcome of the tight Kennedy-Nixon presidential campaign of 1960.
7. Summarize the major changes in American culture in the 1950s, including the rise of Jewish, southern, and African American writers and playwrights.

Chapter 38

1. Describe the high expectations stirred by Kennedy's New Frontier and his limited success in achieving his domestic objectives.
2. Analyze the theory of Kennedy's doctrine of flexible response to communist challenges around the world and its dangerous application in Vietnam.
3. Describe Johnson's succession to the presidency in 1963, his electoral landslide over Goldwater in 1964, and his Great Society successes of 1965.
4. Discuss the course of the black movement of the 1960s, from civil rights to Black Power.
5. Outline the steps by which Johnson led the United States deeper into the Vietnam quagmire.
6. Explain how the Vietnam War brought turmoil to American society and eventually drove Johnson and the divided Democrats from power in 1968.
7. Describe the youthful cultural rebellions of the 1960s in the United States and around the world, and indicate which of their features quickly faded and which endured.

Chapter 39

1. Describe Nixon's foreign policy in relation to Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Communist China.
2. Analyze Nixon's domestic policies, his opposition to the "Warren Court," his southern strategy, and his landslide victory against George McGovern in 1972.
3. Examine the political and economic tensions created by the secret bombing of Cambodia, the American withdrawal from Vietnam, and the first Arab oil embargo.
4. Discuss the Watergate scandals, Nixon's resignation, and Ford's unelected presidency.
5. Explain the closely intertwined economic, energy, and Middle East crises of the 1970s and why both Republican and Democratic administrations were unable to address them successfully.
6. Describe the racial tensions of the 1970s, especially over school busing and affirmative action.
7. Discuss the rise of second-wave feminism in the United States and elsewhere, and the conservative resistance to it that blocked the Equal Rights Amendment.

8. Indicate how Jimmy Carter's outsider presidency fell into political disarray, culminating in the Iranian hostage crisis humiliation.

Chapter 40

1. Describe the rise of Reagan and the New Right in the 1980s, including their effective use of social issues like abortion, affirmative action, and homosexuality.
2. Explain the Reagan revolution in economic policy, and indicate its immediate and long-term consequences.
3. Describe the revival of the Cold War in Reagan's first term and the consequences of Reagan's tough stands toward the Soviet Union.
4. Discuss the growing American entanglement in Central American and Middle Eastern troubles in the 1980s, including the Iran-Contra Affair.
5. Describe the change in Soviet policies initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev and Reagan's second-term turn to negotiation with the Soviets.
6. Analyze the growing power of the religious right in American politics and the battles over abortion and other issues before the Supreme Court.
7. Describe the end of the Cold War and its complex consequences for America's foreign relations and domestic economy.
8. Explain America's growing involvement in the Middle East, including the First Persian Gulf War and its aftermath.

Chapter 41

1. Describe the major domestic developments of the Clinton administration, including Clinton's attempts to govern as a New Democrat and the fierce partisan warfare against him conducted by Gingrich Republicans.
2. Discuss the causes and consequences of the violence that plagued American society in the 1990s.
3. Discuss America's challenges in developing a foreign policy in the post-Cold War environment, including the U.S. intervention in the Balkans and the continuing failure to achieve peace in the Middle East.
4. Describe the disputed 2000 election between Albert Gore, Jr. and George W. Bush, and indicate how and why American politics remained sharply polarized the first decade of the twenty-first century.
5. Discuss the impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks on American society and global involvements, including the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.
6. Describe President George Bush's domestic and foreign policies, and explain why they met increasing opposition after Bush's victory in the 2004 election.
7. Indicate how both Democrats and Republicans attempted to respond to the concerns about the economy and the Iraq War, and identify each nominated presidential candidate strongly advocating change from the Bush administration.

Chapter 42

1. Describe the changing shape of the American economy and work force and the new social and ethical challenges facing the United States in a global economy dominated by high technology and scientific innovation.
2. Explain the impact of the feminist revolution on women's roles and on American society as a whole.
3. Analyze the changing structure and character of American families, and explain the social consequences of the aging of America.
4. Describe the impact of the great wave of immigration from Asia and Latin America since the 1970s and the challenge it posed to the traditional ideals of the melting pot.
5. Describe the difficulties and challenges facing American cities, including the increasing split between central cities and outer suburbs.
6. Describe the changing condition of African Americans in American politics and society, including the impact of economic differences within the African American community.
7. Describe the impact of the information technology revolution on American economics, communications, and culture.
8. Discuss the major developments in American thought, culture, and the arts since the 1970s.