

Study Habits Survey

Directions: Here are 25 statements about studying. If a statement describes what you really do—not what you think you should do—mark a *T* for True beside it, in the left-hand column. If the statement is not how you study, mark an *F* for False beside it in the left-hand column.

Study Habits

- _____ 1) I have a regular study time.
- _____ 2) I listen to the radio or watch TV as I study.
- _____ 3) As I study, I try to express in my own words what the book is saying.
- _____ 4) My study time is often interrupted by phone calls or talking to people.
- _____ 5) I set goals for how much reading I will complete by a certain time.
- _____ 6) I usually sit in an easy chair or lie down to study.
- _____ 7) Before reading about a topic, I look over the material to see what it is about.
- _____ 8) If I start to feel sleepy, I take a nap.
- _____ 9) I try to figure out how what I am studying will be useful to me later.

Taking Notes

- _____ 10) I try to get the teacher's exact words down when I take notes.
- _____ 11) I put my notes in outline form as soon after taking them as possible.
- _____ 12) I rewrite all of my notes.
- _____ 13) When I rewrite my notes, I put them in outline form and fill in important details.
- _____ 14) I seldom take notes on my reading assignments.
- _____ 15) As I listen to instructors, I think about what they are saying.
- _____ 16) I write down everything the teacher says.
- _____ 17) During lectures, I look at the instructor when I am not taking notes.

Study Habits Survey, continued**Taking Tests**

- _____ **18)** If I have trouble with a question, I don't move on until I can answer it.
- _____ **19)** I think through the test questions before I begin to answer them.
- _____ **20)** I only review by re-reading or scanning the material I am to be tested on.
- _____ **21)** On essay tests, I outline my answers before beginning to write them.
- _____ **22)** I think many test questions are tricky and are meant to fool me.
- _____ **23)** I review my notes before a test and think about what questions will be asked.
- _____ **24)** I stay up late the night before a test to study.
- _____ **25)** I look over the entire test before I start answering questions.

The odd-numbered questions on this survey reflect good study habits. Give yourself a point for every odd-numbered question you answered with a True. Then give yourself a point for every even-numbered question you answered with a False. Decide on which study habits you would like to work on improving. Take the survey again after you have worked on improving your study skills. Compare your score on the odd-numbered items to see if you are making progress.

Name _____

Date _____

**Student
Study Guide****3**

Weekly Schedule

Directions: Fill in your classes and other activities. Fill in a time when you will study each subject.

Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00 – 9:00					
9:00 – 10:00					
10:00 – 11:00					
11:00 – 12:00					
12:00 – 1:00					
1:00 – 2:00					
2:00 – 3:00					
3:00 – 4:00					
4:00 – 5:00					
5:00 – 6:00					
6:00 – 7:00					
7:00 – 8:00					
8:00 – 9:00					
9:00 – 10:00					

Making a Timeline

Directions: Make a list of the important events in the chapter. Write the years in the center of the timeline. Write the events in the boxes on the timeline in the order in which they happened. Draw a line from each box to the year it happened on the timeline.

Important Events

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Finding Information

Directions: Look for each of these features in your *United States History* book. Write the page number and title of the features you find.

Feature	Page	Title
Unit Opener	_____	_____
Chapter Opener	_____	_____
Biography	_____	_____
History in Your Life	_____	_____
Media in History	_____	_____
Writing About History	_____	_____
Map Study	_____	_____
Then and Now	_____	_____
Source Reading	_____	_____
Chapter Summary	_____	_____
Chapter Review	_____	_____
Skills Lesson	_____	_____
Appendix A	_____	_____
Appendix B	_____	_____
Appendix C	_____	_____
Appendix D	_____	_____
Appendix E	_____	_____
Appendix F	_____	_____
Glossary	_____	_____
Index	_____	_____

Word Study

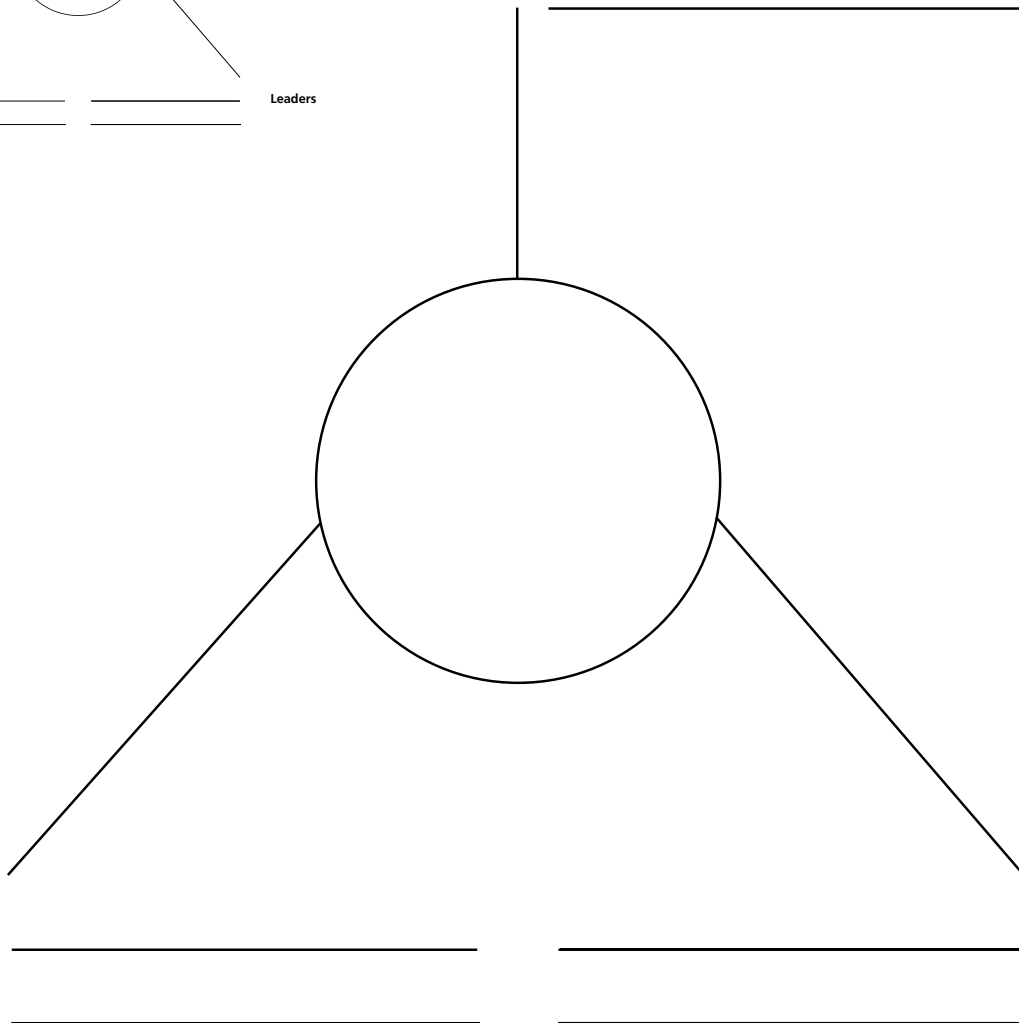
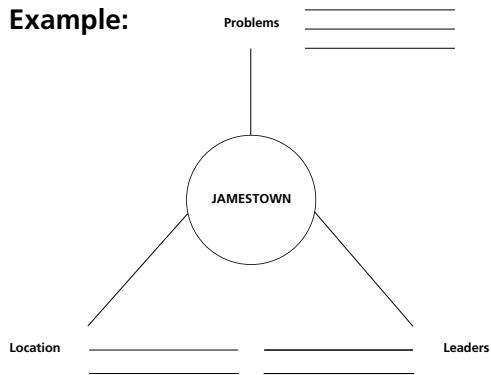
Directions: As you read, write the words you don't know in the left-hand column. Write the page number the word is on in the next column. Find the meaning of the word and write it in the right-hand column.

[illegible]

Organizing Information

Directions: Write the main idea in the large circle below. Then write topics in the blanks. Write examples of the topics on the lines.

Example:



Name	Date	
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Date	
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A graphic of a book cover with the text "Student Study Guide" and the number "8" in a tilted box.

8

A History Journal Entry

Topic _____

[illegible]

The First Americans: Beginnings to 1400

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 1.

I. Section 1 The Earliest Americans (pp. 13-15)

- A. Archaeologists
 - 1. Study _____
 - 2. Dig up remains of _____
- B. Beringia
 - 1. Connected _____ to _____
 - 2. Hunters from _____ crossed the bridge
- C. Meadowcroft Rockshelter
 - 1. Located in what is now _____
 - 2. Contains earliest traces of _____ in what is now United States
- D. Clovis point
 - 1. Clovis points are _____
- E. Land bridge
 - 1. Melting of glaciers caused _____
 - 2. People could no longer travel to _____

II. Section 2 The Peoples of Mesoamerica (pp. 16-19)

- A. Olmecs
 - 1. Established between 1200 B.C. and 100 B.C. in _____
 - 2. Carved in jade and _____
- B. Mayans
 - 1. Established in A.D. 250 near _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____
 - 2. Were masters of _____
- C. Toltecs
 - 1. Established in A.D. _____ in the Mexican highlands
- D. Aztecs
 - 1. Established in A.D. 1200 in _____
 - 2. Built _____ , _____ , _____ , and many buildings
- E. Incas
 - 1. Established in A.D. 1200 in southern _____

III. Section 3 The Southwestern Peoples (pp. 20-23)

A. Hohokam

1. Established in about _____
2. Snaketown was _____

B. Mogollon

1. Established in about _____
2. Built _____

C. Chaco Canyon Anasazi

1. Established in about _____
2. Also called “_____ Dwellers”

D. Mesa Verde Anasazi

1. Lived on sides of high _____

E. Kayenta Anasazi

1. Lived in northeastern _____
2. Descendents are the _____

IV. Section 4 The Adena-Hopewell Mound Builders (pp. 24-25)

A. Adena

1. Built burial mounds in the Ohio _____

B. Hopewell

1. Descendents of the _____
2. _____ is an example of a Hopewell Mound
3. Hopewell traded with settlements near the _____

V. Section 5 The Mississippi, Plains, and Northwest Civilizations (pp. 26-29)

A. Mississippians

1. People in the _____ River Valley used plants for food
2. Cahokia was _____
3. Moundville was _____
4. Descendents of the Mississippians include the _____ ,
_____, _____ , _____ , _____ ,
_____, _____ , _____ , _____ ,
and the _____

B. Plains Indians

1. Plains Indians were _____
2. Some Plains Indian tribes were the _____ , _____ , and
the _____

C. Pacific Northwest Peoples

1. Civilizations began about _____
2. Peoples included the _____ , _____ , _____ ,
_____, _____ , and the _____
3. Depended on the sea for _____ and _____

Exploration: 1400-1607

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 2.

I. Section 1 Ideas of Exploration Begin (pp. 35-37)

A. Italian Merchants

1. Bought goods from the _____ traders
2. Sold goods to _____

B. Monarchs

1. People who _____

C. Events Affecting Exploration

1. Compass
 - a. Showed _____ what direction they were going
2. Maps
 - a. Helped people accept that _____
3. Improved Globes
 - a. Early globes showed one ocean separating _____ from _____
 - b. Early globes did not show _____

D. Far East

1. Was explored by _____ in the thirteenth century
2. Europeans dreamed of finding a safer and shorter route to _____
3. The Indies includes _____, _____, and _____

E. Christopher Columbus

1. Wanted to reach the Indies by sailing _____
2. Queen Isabella of _____ paid for his voyage in 1492
3. Called the native people where he landed "Indians" because _____

II. Section 2 Other Explorers Follow (pp. 38-42)

A. John Cabot

1. In _____, England sent him west to explore the Indies
2. Landed in what is now _____

B. Amerigo Vespucci

1. Landed in 1499 off the coast of what is now _____

C. Juan Ponce de León

1. Went in search of _____ and _____ in 1513
2. Landed in the southeastern tip of the _____
3. Named the place where he landed _____

D. Vasco Núñez de Balboa

1. First to see the _____ from its eastern shore

- E. Ferdinand Magellan
1. Found the _____ around the bottom of South America
 2. His expedition proved _____
- F. Hernando Cortés
1. Landed on the coast of what is now _____ in 1519
- G. Giovanni da Verrazano
1. Set out to find the _____
 2. Sailed north from the coast of what is now North Carolina to _____
- H. Jacques Cartier
1. Thought the _____ River in Canada was the way to the East
 2. Claimed many lands for _____
- I. Sir Francis Drake
1. Led the second expedition around the _____

III. Section 3 England and France Start Colonies (pp. 43-45)

- A. Spain
1. Other countries were jealous of Spanish treasures and began _____
 2. King Philip II of Spain sent a fleet of ships to England to _____
 3. The English sailors _____ the Spanish Armada
- B. Queen Elizabeth
1. Granted a _____ to begin a colony
- C. Roanoke
1. _____ wanted to establish a colony in the New World
 2. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's half brother was _____
 3. The third colony settled off the coast of North Carolina on _____
 4. The third colony is referred to as "The Lost Colony" because _____
- D. French Colonies
1. First one was started on the St. Lawrence River in the early _____
 2. _____ led the first colony
- E. England's Other Colonies
1. People of England were looking for _____ and _____ freedom
 2. The Plymouth Company landed in what is now _____
 3. The Virginia Company landed in what is now _____

English Colonies Are Established: 1607-1733

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 3.

I. Section 1 The Jamestown Colony (pp. 55-58)

- A. Jamestown
 - 1. Was established in May of _____
- B. Captain John Smith
 - 1. Ordered a _____ for protection
- C. Conditions Change at Jamestown
 - 1. John Rolfe planted _____
 - 2. John Rolfe married _____
 - 3. Colonists built large farms called _____
 - 4. The _____ and the _____ met to make laws for the colony
 - 5. The Virginia Company brought ninety _____ to the new land
 - 6. The _____ sold twenty African slaves to the colonists

II. Section 2 The Pilgrims and the Puritans (pp. 59-63)

- A. Stock Companies
 - 1. Were owned by people who owned _____
- B. Problems in England
 - 1. _____ were people who did not share King James' religious views
- C. Pilgrims
 - 1. Wanted to set up a new _____
 - 2. Formed a stock company and bought _____
 - 3. Wealthy investors paid for _____
 - 4. Pilgrims agreed to give all profits to investors for _____ years
- D. Mayflower
 - 1. Blew off course and landed in what is now _____ in 1620
 - 2. Passengers decided to set up their own _____
- E. Mayflower Compact
 - 1. Passengers agreed that laws passed by the _____ would be obeyed
 - 2. A government ruled by the people is called a _____
- F. Puritans
 - 1. King _____ did not approve of the Puritans' religious ideas
 - 2. Landed in _____ in 1630
 - 3. Were very strict and had strong _____ ideas

III. Section 3 English Colonies Grow in Number (pp. 64-68)

- A. Maryland
 - 1. Was the first colony with a _____ formed in _____

2. Passed a law called _____ allowing everyone religious freedom
- B. Rhode Island
 1. The first settlement in Rhode Island was _____ formed in _____
 2. People there had complete freedom of _____
- C. Connecticut
 1. Was settled by _____ in _____
- D. Carolina
 1. Was formed in _____
 2. Was divided into _____ and _____ because of political quarrels
- E. New York
 1. Began as a Dutch colony in _____
 2. The English took over New York in _____
- F. New Hampshire
 1. Was sold to _____ in _____
 2. The king made New Hampshire a _____
- G. Pennsylvania
 1. Was founded by _____ in _____
- H. Delaware
 1. The Duke of York granted it to _____ in _____
 2. Was controlled by _____
- I. New Jersey
 1. East Jersey and West Jersey were made into a single colony in _____
- J. Georgia
 1. Became a colony in _____ where _____ could settle

IV. Section 4 The Colonies Grow Larger (pp. 69-71)

- A. America
 1. Other Europeans began to _____ to America
 2. Became known as a place of _____ and _____
- B. Colonial Life
 1. Earlier colonial society had _____ classes
 2. Colonists experienced widespread disease, or _____
- C. The Three Colonial Regions
 1. Northern colonies included _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____
 2. Southern colonies included _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____
 3. Middle colonies included _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____

A Struggle for Power: 1700-1763

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 4.

I. Section 1 Independent Trade in the Colonies (pp. 77-78)

- A. Farming
 - 1. Became the people's _____
 - 2. Helped colonists to show their _____
- B. Legislature
 - 1. Is a group of people elected to make _____
- C. Mercantilism
 - 1. Was the practice of regulating trade for the profit of _____

II. Section 2 Triangular Trade in the Colonies (pp. 79-80)

- A. Triangular Trade
 - 1. Was formed among _____ , _____ ,
and _____
 - 2. Made money for _____
- B. American Indians
 - 1. Lost their tribal lands to _____
 - 2. Were pushed farther and farther _____
- C. Africans
 - 1. Were captured in Africa and sold as _____
- D. Great Britain's Navigation Acts
 - 1. The purpose of the acts was to _____
 - 2. _____ , passed in _____ , added a tax to goods from
the West Indies

III. Section 3 The Move Westward (pp. 81-83)

- A. Settlers
 - 1. Wanted to go beyond the _____ Mountains
 - 2. Faced danger because the region was occupied by _____
and _____
- B. Ohio Valley
 - 1. Was perfect land for _____
 - 2. Both _____ and _____ made claims to the Ohio Valley
 - 3. _____ led a brief battle with the French in _____
but retreated
- C. Albany Plan of Union
 - 1. Delegates met to _____ and _____

D. Threat of War Between British and French

1. Great Britain
 - a. Had more _____
 - b. Colonies were not _____
2. France
 - a. Had one controlling _____
 - b. Learned frontier warfare from _____

IV. Section 4 The French and Indian War Begins (pp. 84-85)

- A. General Braddock
 1. Wanted to capture Fort _____
 2. Was ambushed by 72 _____, 146 _____, and 637 _____
- B. William Pitt
 1. King George II appointed him _____ in _____
 2. He prepared the colonists to _____

V. Section 5 The War Ends (pp. 86-87)

- A. Fort Duquesne
 1. Was _____ by the British in _____
- B. Final Stages of War
 1. British destroyed a fleet of _____
 2. James Wolfe led British troops to victory in Quebec in _____
 3. _____ surrendered in 1760
- C. Treaty of Paris
 1. Was signed in _____
 2. France gave Great Britain _____
 3. _____ and _____ went to Spain
 4. France kept _____
- D. After the War
 1. _____ was the strongest nation in the world
 2. Colonists would not have to depend on Great Britain for _____

A New Nation Begins to Grow: 1763-1775

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 5.

I. Section 1 The Proclamation of 1763 (pp. 97-99)

- A. Colonists
 - 1. Great numbers settled in the _____
- B. Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa Tribe
 - 1. Organized several tribes and attacked _____
- C. Proclamation of 1763
 - 1. King George signed to avoid _____
 - 2. Ordered all settlers to leave the _____
 - 3. Colonists were _____ to the new law
- D. Taxation Without Representation
 - 1. Parliament wanted to tax the colonies in exchange for _____
- E. The Sugar Act
 - 1. Passed in _____
 - 2. Taxed sugar, clothes, and other goods from _____
- F. The Currency Act
 - 1. Passed in _____
 - 2. Made it illegal for _____
- G. The Quartering Act
 - 1. Passed in _____
 - 2. Demanded that colonies _____
- H. The Stamp Act
 - 1. Passed in _____, enabling the British government to tax all _____
 - 2. Colonists tried to force its removal by _____ all British goods
 - 3. Parliament _____ the tax in _____
- I. Declaratory Act
 - 1. Stated that Great Britain _____

II. Section 2 The Townshend Acts (pp. 100-103)

- A. Charles Townshend
 - 1. Was appointed _____ for Great Britain in _____
- B. The Townshend Acts
 - 1. Passed in _____
 - 2. _____ were placed on goods important to settlers
 - 3. Colonists boycotted _____
- C. Samuel Adams
 - 1. Led the Sons of Liberty in protest against _____

D. Boston Massacre

1. Started when a crowd of colonists threw _____ and _____ at soldiers
2. _____ was the first to fall when the soldiers fired
3. All of the Townshend taxes were repealed except _____

E. Strict British Rule

1. Colonists lost much of their earlier _____
2. Committees wrote _____, which were given out to all colonies
3. King George III looked upon the colonies as _____

III. Section 3 The East India Trading Company (pp. 104-106)

A. British Tea Tax

1. _____ had to pay a tax to _____ before shipping tea to other places
2. Frederick North wanted to force the colonies to pay a _____ on tea
3. Colonists refused _____

B. Boston Tea Party

1. On _____, colonists dressed as _____ boarded a ship carrying tea
2. 300 chests containing 90,000 pounds of tea were _____
3. The British responded by passing _____ and _____

IV. Section 4 The First Continental Congress: 1774 (pp. 107-109)

A. Convention in Philadelphia

1. The meeting was called _____ because _____

B. Delegates

1. Were elected for all colonies except _____
2. Debated for seven weeks starting in September of _____
3. Agreed to adopt a _____ and to boycott _____

C. The King and Parliament

1. Became _____ and threatened the colonists

D. Lexington and Concord

1. _____ agreed to gather at a minute's notice and become _____
2. British planned to seize _____ and capture _____
3. _____, _____, and _____ warned colonists on horseback
4. Shots fired on April 18, _____, were later described as _____

The American Revolution: 1775-1783

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 6.

I. Section 1 Americans Respond (pp. 115-116)

- A. After Lexington and Concord
 - 1. Colonists prepared for _____
- B. Americans Seize British Forts
 - 1. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys seized _____ and _____
- C. The Second Continental Congress
 - 1. _____ was chosen as its president
 - 2. Colonists sent a _____ to the king

II. Section 2 Congress Takes Action (pp. 117-119)

- A. Congress
 - 1. Delegates agreed that Congress had the power to declare _____
 - 2. _____ was made commander of the American Army; _____ was named postmaster
- B. Boston's Governor General Gage
 - 1. Put Boston under complete control of _____
- C. Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill
 - 1. The _____ captured both
- D. Washington Recovers Boston
 - 1. Americans seized Dorchester Heights and could control _____
 - 2. The British left _____ to the Americans

III. Section 3 Fighting Spreads (pp. 120-122)

- A. Congress
 - 1. Was concerned that the British could invade _____
- B. General Richard Montgomery
 - 1. Led troops to _____, where Americans lost the battle
- C. British Loyalists
 - 1. Were defeated at _____ in _____ by Americans
- D. Patrick Henry
 - 1. Was a statesman who said, "Separate and fight! The war _____!"
- E. Declaration of Independence
 - 1. Was written by _____
 - 2. Delegates disagreed on the _____ clause, which was removed

IV. Section 4 The Revolutionary War (pp. 123-125)

- A. George Washington
 - 1. Moved several thousand American soldiers to _____
- B. British Preparations
 - 1. William Howe and Richard Howe arrived at _____ in July of 1776
 - 2. Americans were driven off _____ by General Howe's attack
- C. Nathan Hale
 - 1. Offered to go behind enemy lines to _____
- D. George Washington
 - 1. Led a retreat across the _____
 - 2. Defeated the British-hired _____ in New Jersey
 - 3. Defeated three enemy regiments at _____

V. Section 5 The Turning Point of the War (pp. 126-128)

- A. Three-Pronged Attack
 - 1. British planned to attack New York from _____ , _____ , and _____
 - 2. British General Burgoyne's army surrendered to _____
 - 3. The _____ decided to help the colonies
- B. Valley Forge
 - 1. Washington's troops stayed here after defeats at _____ and _____
- C. General Howe
 - 1. Was replaced by _____ , who evacuated troops because _____
- D. American Victories
 - 1. Washington's troops successfully fought the British at _____
 - 2. George Rogers Clark captured _____ British forts

VI. Section 6 The British Are Defeated (pp. 129-131)

- A. The French fleet
 - 1. Brought _____ from Europe
 - 2. Attacked _____ on their way to colonies
- B. American Captain John Paul Jones
 - 1. Captured the British warship *Serapis* in _____
- C. Benedict Arnold
 - 1. Was an American _____
- D. British Defeat
 - 1. Lord Cornwallis surrendered on _____
- E. The Treaty of Paris
 - 1. Signed as recognition of America's independence on _____

A Government Is Formed: 1783-1791

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 7.

I. Section 1 A New Nation Faces Problems (pp. 137-139)

- A. Land Ownership Problems
 - 1. Pioneers ignored the fact that the land _____
- B. Trading Problems
 - 1. Great Britain closed its ports to _____
- C. Problems With the Spanish
 - 1. Spain would not allow Americans to ship goods from _____
- D. Problems With Congress
 - 1. Each state had only _____ vote
 - 2. Congress had no power to tax _____
 - 3. Each state was printing its own _____
 - 4. Congress lacked the power to regulate _____ among the states
 - 5. No _____ courts existed, only state courts

II. Section 2 A Demand for Change (pp. 140-142)

- A. Business Owners, Merchants, Shippers, Manufacturers, and Bankers
 - 1. Wanted a _____
- B. Annapolis Convention of 1786
 - 1. Proposed by _____
 - 2. Only _____ states sent delegates
- C. Shay's Rebellion
 - 1. Proved the need for a _____
 - 2. Farmers were upset by _____ and _____
- D. Constitutional Convention
 - 1. Respected delegates from all states except _____ met in May _____
 - 2. _____ was chosen to lead the convention

III. Section 3 A Need for a New Start (pp. 143-144)

- A. The Purpose of the Convention
 - 1. Delegates needed to develop _____
- B. The Virginia Plan
 - 1. Called for representation based on _____
- C. The New Jersey Plan
 - 1. Each state was to have _____ in the government for more control
- D. Debates
 - 1. The key issue was how much power _____ and _____ should have

IV. Section 4 The Great Compromise (pp. 145-147)

- A. The Compromise Committee
 - 1. Proposed a _____ made up of two houses
 - 2. Delegates accepted the plan on _____
- B. Other Compromises
 - 1. _____ permitted three out of every five slaves to be included in _____
 - 2. Congress could not affect the slave market until _____
 - 3. Congress would regulate trade between _____ and _____
 - 4. The central government would print _____
- C. Executive Branch
 - 1. Would _____ laws
- D. Judicial Branch
 - 1. Would _____ laws
- E. A Federal Government
 - 1. Is one that is divided between _____ and _____ governments
- F. The Northwest Ordinance
 - 1. Stated that land east of the Mississippi and north of Ohio would _____
- G. The Constitution
 - 1. Was signed by the delegates on _____

V. Section 5 State Conventions Are Organized (pp. 148-151)

- A. The Constitution
 - 1. Needed to be accepted by _____ of the thirteen states
 - 2. _____ thought the Constitution did not provide protection of _____
 - 3. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay explained _____
- B. Ratification of the Constitution
 - 1. _____ was the first state to ratify in _____
 - 2. Rhode Island was the _____ state to ratify on _____
- C. A New Government
 - 1. _____ was elected President in _____
 - 2. _____ was elected Vice President
- D. Bill of Rights
 - 1. Was added to the Constitution to provide for _____

Political Parties Develop: 1788-1809

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 8.

I. Section 1 The First Administration (pp. 157-159)

- A. The Constitution
 - 1. Became a law on _____
- B. President Washington's Cabinet
 - 1. Members included _____, _____, _____, and _____
- C. United States Treasury
 - 1. Needed more money to pay off _____ and to run the _____
- D. Alexander Hamilton
 - 1. Helped establish _____, which is now our nation's capital
 - 2. Suggested _____ for people who had lent money to the government
 - 3. Helped organize the _____
 - 4. Helped the government pay off its _____

II. Section 2 The Government's Progress (pp. 160-162)

- A. Political Parties
 - 1. The _____ party felt that states should have more power
 - 2. The _____ wanted a much stronger central government
- B. George Washington
 - 1. Did not let America get involved in the war between _____ and _____
- C. Problems in the Western Lands
 - 1. British sold _____ and _____ to American Indians
- D. Jay's Treaty
 - 1. Was not _____ but helped maintain _____ with Britain
- E. Spain
 - 1. Agreed to permit _____ on the Mississippi; turned over _____
- F. George Washington
 - 1. Is called _____ because of his contributions

III. Section 3 Adams Becomes the Next President (pp. 163-167)

- A. John Adams
 - 1. Was a Federalist who became President in _____

B. France

1. Thought America was still allied with _____

C. XYZ Affair

1. American delegates in France refused to give France _____

D. The Department of the Navy

1. Fought several battles with France until the French _____

E. John Adams

1. Was not a _____ President

F. Alien and Sedition Acts

1. Passed by Congress in _____

G. Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions

1. Were written by _____ and _____ in _____

H. The Election of 1800

1. Was first real contest between _____ and _____
2. _____ was the Democratic-Republican who ran against Adams

I. The Election Results

1. Jefferson and Burr each had _____
2. With Federalist Alexander Hamilton's help, _____ became President
3. Congress passed the _____ in 1804, which stated that electors _____

IV. Section 4 The Country Under New Direction (pp. 168-170)

A. Thomas Jefferson

1. Believed the government could do only _____
2. Was _____ as President in _____

B. The Louisiana Purchase

1. _____ agreed to sell the Louisiana region for \$15 million on _____
2. The Louisiana Territory _____ the size of America
3. Gave America the use of the _____ port

V. Section 5 Valuable Explorations (pp. 171-173)

A. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark

1. Were sent by President Jefferson to explore _____ in _____

B. Zebulon Pike

1. Attempted to find the source of the _____ River in _____ and _____

C. Great Britain and France

1. Were at _____

D. The Embargo Act

1. Stated that no American ships could _____

The Young Nation Goes to War: 1809-1815

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 9.

I. Section 1 President Madison Takes Office (pp. 179-180)

- A. James Madison
 - 1. Became the _____ President in _____
 - 2. Proposed a new policy that called for France or Great Britain to _____
 - 3. _____ accepted Madison's proposal in _____
- B. The Twelfth Congress
 - 1. Included young, aggressive members who became known as _____
- C. Henry Clay
 - 1. Was chosen to lead the _____
- D. The War Hawks
 - 1. Wanted to put an end to _____
 - 2. Wanted to make sure there was _____ on the seas
- E. President Madison
 - 1. Looked upon France as _____
 - 2. Did not know that Napoleon only wanted to _____

II. Section 2 The War Draws Closer (pp. 181-183)

- A. A Changing America
 - 1. The new breed of Americans was very _____ from colonial America
- B. Great Britain
 - 1. Agreed to Madison's earlier offer to _____
- C. President Madison
 - 1. Was _____ of Britain's decision
- D. The War Hawks
 - 1. Wanted British-owned _____
 - 2. Stirred up public opinion so President Madison would _____
- E. Great Britain
 - 1. Had seized _____ , interfered with _____ , and closed their _____
- F. Tecumseh
 - 1. Was chief of the _____
 - 2. Tried to organize an American Indian _____ against western settlers
- G. The United States Was Not Prepared for War
 - 1. The army was poorly _____ and very _____

2. The navy had only _____ warships
3. America had no _____ since _____ had
come to a standstill

III. Section 3 The War of 1812 (pp. 184-187)

- A. Congress
 1. Declared war against _____ on _____
- B. The Election of 1812
 1. The War Hawks supported _____
 2. Those for peace supported _____
 3. Madison's victory was a victory for _____
- C. Attempts to Invade Canada
 1. Each of three attempts in _____ resulted in _____
- D. The British Navy
 1. Created a _____, which stopped all _____
- E. Lake Erie
 1. In _____, Captain Oliver Perry defeated a British naval fleet
on _____
- F. Battle of the Thames
 1. Resulted in the death of _____, the Shawnee leader
 2. Put an end to cooperation between _____ and _____
 3. Made _____ famous
- G. Horseshoe Bend
 1. Andrew Jackson defeated the _____ in _____
 2. This victory forced the American Indians to _____
- H. The Battle of Lake Champlain
 1. The American fleet _____ the British ships and defeated them
- I. The British Fleet
 1. Burned _____ and _____ in Washington, D.C.
 2. Sailed northward in an attempt to capture _____

IV. Section 4 The War Ends (pp. 188-189)

- A. Great Britain and United States
 1. Both sides wanted _____
- B. The Treaty of Ghent
 1. Was signed in _____
 2. The war was declared a _____
- C. The Battle of New Orleans
 1. Andrew Jackson led troops to victory in _____
at _____
- D. The Results of the War of 1812
 1. British began to _____
 2. War gave more Americans a sense of _____
 3. Possibilities for safe westward _____ were changed

A New Spirit of Expansion: 1816-1824

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 10.

I. Section 1 Westward Expansion (pp. 199-202)

- A. James Monroe
 - 1. Elected President in _____
- B. The United States
 - 1. Was rapidly _____ in the late 1700s and early 1800s
 - 2. Many settlers were moving _____ in covered wagons
- C. The Western States
 - 1. _____ and _____ were most important to the settlers
 - 2. Needed more _____ to improve transportation
- D. The Southern States
 - 1. Conditions were ideal for _____
 - 2. Most products needed were bought from _____
- E. Cotton
 - 1. _____ invented the cotton gin in _____
 - 2. The number of _____ increased with cotton production
- F. The Northern States
 - 1. _____, _____, _____, and _____ were all important industries
 - 2. Factories in the north turned raw cotton into _____

II. Section 2 The Era of Good Feelings (pp. 203-207)

- A. President Monroe
 - 1. Selected a well-balanced cabinet that represented _____
 - 2. Monroe's two terms in office were called the _____
- B. Problems With Spanish Florida
 - 1. The _____ crossed the border, attacked families, and stole slaves
 - 2. In _____, Andrew Jackson led an invasion into Spanish Florida
 - 3. In _____, the _____ Treaty was signed
- C. Slavery
 - 1. _____ wanted to be admitted as a slave state
 - 2. Northerners feared Congress would be unable to stop _____
 - 3. The _____ was of great concern to owners of cotton plantations
- D. Henry Clay
 - 1. Became known as _____
- E. Maine and Missouri
 - 1. Requests for statehood were _____
- F. The Missouri Compromise

1. Was approved by Congress on _____

G. Denmark Vesey

1. Was a freed slave who planned to _____
in _____

2. Was _____ with thirty-five people

III. Section 3 More Problems With Europe (pp. 208-211)

A. European Colonies

1. _____, _____, _____, and
_____ all had land claims in America

2. Began to _____ against their governments

B. European Monarchies

1. Agreed to send armies and fleets to take back control of _____

C. George Canning

1. Was the British _____

2. Suggest the United States and Great Britain make a _____

D. John Quincy Adams

1. Did not agree with the _____

E. The Monroe Doctrine

1. Stated that European attempts to extend its influence would
be _____

2. Was adopted in _____

F. The 1824 Election

1. Each region had a different _____

2. New England nominated _____ of _____

3. The West nominated _____ of _____ and
_____ of _____

4. The South supported _____ of _____

5. None of the four candidates _____

G. John Quincy Adams

1. Was chosen to be _____

2. Announced that _____ would serve as his _____

Political Changes Take Place: 1825-1838

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 11.

I. Section 1 An Unpopular President (pp. 217-218)

- A. John Quincy Adams
 - 1. Was not a _____ President
 - 2. Did not consider the three parts of the country _____
- B. The Tariff of 1828
 - 1. A bill imposed tariffs on _____ to protect American industries
 - 2. The South _____ the tariff system
 - 3. Northerners wanted _____
- C. The Democratic-Republican Party
 - 1. Became two separate parties, the _____ and the _____
- D. The 1828 Election
 - 1. The National Republicans nominated _____
 - 2. The Democratic party nominated _____
 - 3. _____ won the election
- E. Andrew Jackson
 - 1. Fired some government workers and gave jobs to _____
 - 2. Was informally advised by his friends, known as his _____

II. Section 2 Growing Tension in the South (pp. 219-220)

- A. Nat Turner
 - 1. Set out to free all slaves and killed sixty _____
 - 2. Represented the courage to fight _____ for the enslaved Africans
- B. Problems With Tariffs
 - 1. Neither the North or South was pleased with _____ passed in _____
- C. The Ordinance of Nullification
 - 1. Was passed by the _____ legislature
 - 2. Was not supported by _____, who usually supported states' rights

III. Section 3 Jackson's New Style of Government (pp. 221-223)

- A. Andrew Jackson
 - 1. Wanted a country with _____
- B. The Bank of the United States
 - 1. Congress passed a bill granting a new _____ in 1832
 - 2. Jackson _____ the bill

C. The Election of 1832

1. _____ was the National Republican candidate
2. _____ won the election by a large number of votes
3. Jackson was successful in reducing the power of _____

D. Indian Removal Act of 1830

1. Provided for moving American Indian people to the land _____
2. So many died during the journey that it became known as _____

IV. Section 4 Texas Gains Independence From Mexico (pp. 224-225)

A. Mexico

1. Had refused to sell Texas to both _____ and _____
2. Encouraged Americans to _____ and obey their laws

B. Texas

1. Declared its territory _____
2. Appointed _____ as commander-in-chief of the Texan army

C. The Alamo and Goliad Defeats

1. _____ led Mexican troops to victories at the Alamo and Goliad

D. Texas Wins Its Independence

1. Texans defeated the Mexican army near the _____ River
2. Texas became the Republic of Texas with _____ as its President

V. Section 5 The Election of 1836 (pp. 226-227)

A. The Democratic party

1. Nominated _____

B. The Whig Party

1. Favored _____, _____, and _____

C. Martin Van Buren

1. _____ the election

D. The Panic of 1837

1. The United States entered a _____
2. Many _____ failed
3. _____ spread, especially in the Northeast

America Becomes More Democratic: 1825-1858

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 12.

I. Section 1 Industries Develop Slowly (pp. 233-234)

- A. Industry
 - 1. Growth was _____
- B. Samuel Slater
 - 1. Built a _____ from memory
- C. Eli Whitney
 - 1. Helped develop the idea of _____ parts
- D. Iron
 - 1. Industries grew quickly as American industry began to _____
- E. Cyrus McCormick
 - 1. Invented the _____ to harvest grain

II. Section 2 Improving Transportation and Communication (pp. 235-239)

- A. The First Turnpike
 - 1. Was built in Pennsylvania in the 1790s to _____
- B. Robert Fulton's Steamboat
 - 1. Made _____ faster
- C. Canals
 - 1. _____ was the first major canal finished in _____
 - 2. New York became the strongest _____ in the country
- D. Railroads
 - 1. Enabled _____ and _____ to travel by land in all directions
- E. Telegraph
 - 1. Developed by _____ in _____
- F. Transatlantic Cable
 - 1. Connected _____ with _____
- G. Pony Express
 - 1. Came to an end when the _____ was introduced

III. Section 3 The Population Grows (pp. 240-241)

- A. Population Growth
 - 1. Resulted from _____ and _____
- B. Immigrants
 - 1. Most came from _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____

C. Irish

1. People left Ireland because of the _____ failure in _____

D. Germans

1. Left their country to escape _____

E. Melting Pot

1. Is a nation where different _____ and _____ live together

IV. Section 4 The Early System of Education (pp. 242-243)

A. Tutors

1. Were hired by _____

B. Public Education

1. The quality of education was _____

C. Educational Changes

1. People in New England became aware of the _____

D. Horace Mann

1. Reorganized the _____ in 1837

E. Noah Webster

1. Wrote _____ , _____ , and _____ for American schoolchildren

V. Section 5 American Literature Develops (pp. 244-247)

A. American Culture

1. _____ and _____ recorded life in America

B. Classics

1. Tales of _____ and _____ in America became classics

C. Washington Irving

1. Wrote _____ and _____

D. Emily Dickinson

1. Wrote poetry about _____ and _____

E. Anti-Slavery Authors

1. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote about what it meant to be a _____

2. _____ was the secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society

3. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote _____ in _____

4. Hinton R. Helper wrote _____ in _____

5. William Lloyd Garrison published a paper called _____

F. Frederick Douglass

1. Was an ex-slave who _____ his freedom

2. He and William Garrison were _____

G. United States

1. Was becoming a _____ to the world

The Country Grows Larger: 1841-1850

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 13.

I. Section 1 The Election of 1840 (pp. 253-257)

A. The Candidates

1. The Whig party chose _____ as the candidate
2. _____ was running for re-election in the Democratic party

B. Democrats

1. Made fun of Harrison, saying he lived in a _____

C. Harrison's Campaign

1. Held _____, passed out _____, organized _____, and painted _____

D. President Harrison

1. Took office in _____ and died after _____
2. _____ replaced him as President

E. Canadian Boundaries

1. Remained a dispute in _____ between the United States and _____
2. A compromise was reached by _____ and _____

F. The Election of 1844

1. Democratic party candidate _____ believed in _____ expansion
2. Whig candidate _____ believed in _____ expansion
3. _____ won the election

G. Oregon Country

1. Where many Americans moved after a temporary treaty with _____

H. The Treaty of 1846

1. Gave the United States the _____ of Oregon Country
2. Gave Great Britain the _____ of Oregon Country

II. Section 2 Ongoing Trouble with Mexico (pp. 258-260)

A. Santa Anna

1. Changed the boundary to the _____ River, giving Texas less _____

B. The Republic of Texas

1. Became part of the United States in _____

C. President Polk

1. Sent John Slidell to Mexico to offer \$25 million for _____
2. Was insulted when Mexican officials _____

D. The Mexican War

1. Polk ordered troops to advance toward the Rio Grande in _____
2. On April 25, 1846, _____ troops crossed the river and attacked _____
3. The United States _____ on May 13, 1846
4. Polk ordered troops to invade _____

E. American Victories

1. _____ led troops to victory at Buena Vista
2. General Winfield Scott led troops to capture _____

F. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

1. Mexico turned over California and all the land _____
2. Mexico agreed that the Rio Grande was the _____
3. Congress signed the treaty in _____

III. Section 3 New Challenges in 1848 (pp. 261-263)

A. President Polk

1. Did not run for a _____

B. The Election of 1848

1. _____ was the most important issue
2. The Whigs nominated _____
3. The Democrats nominated _____

C. The Free Soil Party

1. Broke away from the _____ and nominated _____
2. Believed in free _____, _____, and _____

D. Zachary Taylor

1. Won the election and took office in _____

E. John A. Sutter

1. Was one of the first to gain success in _____
2. A worker showed Sutter what he thought was _____ in _____

F. The Forty-Niners

1. Got their name from the year of the _____

G. California Gold Rush

1. Prices for supplies and services _____
2. _____ became a major problem
3. The population _____
4. California became the thirty-first state in _____

The Slavery Problem Grows: 1850-1854

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 14.

I. Section 1 The Debate Over Slavery (pp. 273-275)

A. Slavery

1. _____ campaigned against slavery
2. Southerners felt the abolitionists were _____ the issue of slavery
3. Some northerners felt the abolitionists were _____
4. Southerners feared what would happen if _____ became a free state

B. A Compromise to Help the Slavery Issue

1. _____, _____, and _____ helped temporarily settle the slave issue
2. _____ rejected Henry Clay's proposed compromise
3. Vice President _____ replaced Taylor, who died in _____

C. President Fillmore

1. Favored a compromise, which resulted in the _____

D. The Compromise of 1850

1. Was better for the _____

E. The Fugitive Slave Law

1. Helped slave owners capture _____

II. Section 2 Slavery Issues Continue (pp. 276-278)

A. The Fugitive Slave Law

1. Challenged any enslaved African's right to _____
2. Northerners chose to _____ the law

B. The Underground Railroad

1. _____ were people who helped hide enslaved Africans
2. Former slaves _____, _____, and _____ spoke out against slavery

C. Cotton

1. Was the big _____ of the country

D. Southerners

1. Closed themselves off to _____
2. Thought slavery was good for _____ and _____

E. Franklin Pierce

1. Was a _____ from New Hampshire who became President in _____
2. Was not against _____

F. The Gadsden Purchase

1. Made it possible for the construction of a railroad to _____

III. Section 3 The Kansas-Nebraska Act (pp. 279-281)

A. Railroads

1. Many towns and cities in the _____ were connected by railroad
2. Were necessary from coast to coast if the country _____
3. _____ could not agree on a route

B. Stephen Douglas

1. Wanted to build a railroad from St. Louis or Chicago to _____
2. Wanted to repeal the _____

C. Popular Sovereignty

1. Allowed voters to decide whether their states would _____

D. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

1. Was passed in _____

E. The Republican Party

1. Was formed by a group of _____ , _____ , and _____ in _____
2. Wanted to repeal the _____ and the _____

The Country Separates: 1854-1861

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 15.

I. Section 1 A Land Rush in Kansas (pp. 287-288)

A. Kansas

1. Was the target of settlers who favored _____
2. Both _____ and _____ supporters wanted to claim land
3. Kansas had _____ governments claiming to be the legal government
4. Several attacks in _____ caused deaths and damage

II. Section 2 Fighting in Congress (pp. 289-291)

A. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts

1. Made an insulting speech against _____ , _____ , and _____

B. Preston Brooks

1. Was Andrew Butler's _____
2. Assaulted Charles Sumner with a _____

C. The Election of 1856

1. _____ was the major issue of the election
2. Democrats nominated _____ of _____
3. Republicans nominated _____ of _____

D. The American Party

1. Was formed to stop _____
2. Nominated _____

E. James Buchanan

1. _____ the election

F. The Supreme Court

1. Made a ruling in _____ about an enslaved African named _____

G. Dred Scott

1. Sued for his freedom on the grounds that he had _____
2. Scott's freedom was denied because _____

H. The Supreme Court's Decision

1. Declared that slaves were _____ and could be taken _____

III. Section 3 The Lincoln-Douglas Debates (pp. 292-293)**A. Abraham Lincoln**

1. Ran for U.S. Senate in _____
against _____
2. Challenged Douglas to a series of _____
3. Lost the election but earned the name _____

B. John Brown

1. Wanted to arm the enslaved Africans and lead them _____

2. Captured the U.S. arsenal at _____ in _____
3. Was tried for _____ and was _____ in December
of 1859

C. The Raid at Harper's Ferry

1. Increased the _____ between the North and the South

IV. Section 4 The Election of 1860 (pp. 294-295)**A. The Election of 1860**

1. Offered four new _____

B. Stephen Douglas

1. Was the northern Democratic candidate who supported _____

C. John Breckinridge

1. Was the southern Democratic candidate who supported _____

D. Abraham Lincoln

1. Was the _____ party candidate

E. The Constitutional Party

1. Was made up of former _____ and _____
party members
2. Nominated _____ of _____ as their candidate

F. The Election Results

1. _____ won the election
2. _____, _____, _____, _____,
_____ had all voted to
secede since Lincoln became President

The Civil War: 1861-1865

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 16.

I. Section 1 The North Tries to Compromise (pp. 301-303)

- A. The Confederate States of America
 - 1. Was formed in _____ and led by _____
- B. The Seceded States
 - 1. Took over most of the _____ properties inside their borders
- C. President Buchanan
 - 1. Did very little to help federal properties in the _____
- D. President Lincoln
 - 1. Wanted the Union to be preserved without any _____
 - 2. Warned that any warlike action from the South would lead to _____

II. Section 2 Confederates Attack Fort Sumter (pp. 304-306)

- A. The Attack on Fort Sumter
 - 1. Occurred on _____
 - 2. Thousands joined the _____ when Lincoln called for volunteers
 - 3. Was the beginning of _____
- B. Advantages of Each Side
 - 1. _____ had a larger population and more money
 - 2. Southerners were fighting to defend their _____ and _____
 - 3. _____ had excellent military leaders, including Robert E. Lee
- C. The Anaconda Plan
 - 1. Was the plan thought up by _____
- D. President Lincoln
 - 1. Ordered a blockade that decreased _____
- E. The South
 - 1. Thought the North would lose _____

III. Section 3 The Civil War Begins (pp. 307-311)

- A. Manassas (Bull Run)
 - 1. Was where the _____ was defeated
 - 2. _____ led the Confederate army
- B. George B. McClellan
 - 1. Was chosen by President Lincoln as _____
- C. Ulysses S. Grant
 - 1. Captured Fort _____ and Fort _____
- D. David G. Farragut

1. Gained control of most of the _____
- E. The *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*
 1. Were the first _____ ships to be used in battle in _____
- F. The Seven Days Battles
 1. _____ retreated after seven days of heavy fighting
- G. The Battles at Manassas, Antietam, and Fredericksburg
 1. The _____ won the second battle at Manassas (Bull Run)
 2. The Battle of Antietam was one of the _____ of the war
 3. General McClellan was replaced because he did not _____
 4. General Ambrose Burnside resigned after a failed attack at _____

IV. Section 4 The War Continues (pp. 312-315)

- A. The Emancipation Proclamation
 1. Declared that all enslaved people in the seceded states were _____
- B. Former Enslaved People
 1. Nearly 180,000 former slaves _____ in the Union army
- C. Stonewall Jackson
 1. Was accidentally shot and wounded by _____ at Chancellorsville
- D. General Lee
 1. Attacked at Gettysburg on _____ and _____ the battle
- E. The Battle at Gettysburg
 1. Was the _____ of the war

V. Section 5 The Final Chapters of the War (pp. 316-319)

- A. The Confederate Loss at Vicksburg
 1. Meant that the entire _____ was controlled by the Union army
- B. Ulysses S. Grant
 1. Wanted to destroy the Southern cotton industry, railroads, and _____
- C. The Election of 1864
 1. _____ won the election against Democratic candidate _____
- D. William Sherman
 1. Cut a _____ -mile-wide path through Georgia, destroying _____
- E. General Lee
 1. Asked for the _____ to avoid more losses on both sides
- F. The War Ends
 1. Confederate soldiers were allowed to keep _____ , _____ , and _____
 2. The _____ was finally settled
 3. Sherman's march was estimated to have caused _____ in damages
 4. The South needed a _____ program

Reconstruction: 1865-1877

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 17.

I. Section 1 The Beginning of Reconstruction (pp. 325-327)

- A. Abraham Lincoln
 - 1. Offered _____ to southerners
 - 2. Was assassinated by _____ on _____
- B. The South
 - 1. The _____ from the war had been great
- C. President Andrew Johnson
 - 1. Tried to follow _____
- D. The Thirteenth Amendment
 - 1. Abolished _____
- E. Radical Republicans
 - 1. Wanted to _____ the former Confederate states
- F. Black Codes
 - 1. Were laws restricting former slaves from _____ , _____ , and _____

II. Section 2 Johnson's Conflict With Congress Continues (pp. 328-331)

- A. President Andrew Johnson
 - 1. Made no efforts to give voting rights to _____
- B. The Civil Rights Act of 1866
 - 1. African Americans were allowed to _____ , _____ , and _____
- C. The Fourteenth Amendment
 - 1. Made the Bill of Rights include _____ and _____ but not _____
- D. The Freedmen's Bureau
 - 1. Was started in _____ to protect the _____ of African Americans
- E. Congress
 - 1. Required that each state had to _____ before rejoining the Union
 - 2. Was able to _____ Johnson's attempts to veto a number of bills
- F. The Tenure of Office Act of 1867
 - 1. Required approval from the Senate before _____
 - 2. Johnson fired cabinet member _____
- G. The Radical Republicans
 - 1. Tried to _____ Johnson but failed by _____ vote
- H. Ulysses S. Grant
 - 1. Won the presidential election of _____

III. Section 3 Reshaping the South (pp. 332-335)

- A. African-American Politicians
 - 1. Had little knowledge of _____
 - 2. Were controlled by white southerners called _____
- B. Carpetbaggers
 - 1. Were _____ looking for opportunity in the South
- C. Southern Plantations
 - 1. Paid low wages to _____
 - 2. Were divided into small pieces of land for _____
- D. Sharecropping
 - 1. Was a new form of _____
- E. Changes in the South
 - 1. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ were planted
 - 2. The discovery of iron ore, coal, and limestone led to _____
 - 3. Schools were _____

IV. Section 4 Reconstruction Ends (pp. 336-339)

- A. The Fifteenth Amendment
 - 1. Was passed in _____, giving _____ the right to vote
 - 2. Excluded _____ and _____
- B. Problems for African Americans
 - 1. _____ prevented all freedmen from voting in ex-Confederate states
- C. The Ku Klux Klan
 - 1. Wanted to keep African Americans from _____
 - 2. Used _____ to scared their victims
- D. President Grant
 - 1. Gave government jobs to _____, who hurt the administration
 - 2. The country went into a _____ shortly after his second term started
- E. The Election of 1876
 - 1. Republicans chose _____ of _____ as their candidate
 - 2. Democrats chose _____ of _____ as their candidate
- F. Rutherford B. Hayes
 - 1. Was elected because he promised he would end _____
- G. The Centennial
 - 1. Was celebrated in _____ after _____ years of independence
- H. African Americans
 - 1. Had two _____ and fifteen _____ between 1865 and 1877
 - 2. Were denied social equality and the right to vote by _____

Settling the Western Frontier: 1862-1890

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 18.

I. Section 1 The Great Plains (pp. 349-351)

- A. The Great Plains
 - 1. Was a vast stretch of land between _____ and _____
- B. Communication
 - 1. Improved in _____ with the completion of _____
- C. The Transcontinental Railroad
 - 1. Congress provided money for its construction in _____
 - 2. The two railroads met at _____ in _____

II. Section 2 Frontier Life (pp. 352-355)

- A. Gold and Silver
 - 1. Attracted many _____ and _____ to the West
- B. Miners
 - 1. Most never became _____
 - 2. Grouped together to form _____
- C. Texas
 - 1. Became an important _____
 - 2. Ranchers could sell their cattle in eastern cities because of the _____
- D. The Chisholm Trail
 - 1. Was a widely used _____ for moving _____
- E. Cowhands
 - 1. Their main jobs were to prevent _____ and protect _____
- F. The Homestead Act of 1862
 - 1. Congress gave settlers _____ acres of land if they would _____
 - 2. Pioneers who owned land under this act were called _____
- G. The Plains Farmers
 - 1. Found that the ground was _____ and there was little _____
 - 2. Built _____ houses
 - 3. Pumped water from underground to the surface by using _____

III. Section 3 The Plains Indians (pp. 356-359)

- A. The Plains Indians
 - 1. Included the _____, _____, _____, and seven tribes of _____

2. Depended on the _____ for their way of life
- B. Buffalo
 1. Between 1865 and 1875, millions of buffalo were _____
 2. _____ got the name _____ after killing more than 4,000 buffalo
 3. The loss of buffalo forced American Indians to _____
- C. Treaties
 1. Required the _____ to stay within certain boundaries
 2. The U.S. government would teach the American Indians to _____
 3. The U.S. government said the American Indians' way of life _____
- D. The Black Hills
 1. Gold was discovered there in _____
 2. Was holy land to the _____
 3. Chiefs _____ and _____ decided to defend their land
- E. Colonel George Armstrong Custer
 1. Custer and his troops were killed at _____ on _____ by warriors
- F. Custer's Last Stand
 1. Would be the last _____ for the Plains Indians
 2. Forced the government to move all American Indians _____
- G. The Nez Percé Indians
 1. Tried to escape to _____
 2. Many _____ along the way
 3. Chief Joseph urged his people to _____
- H. Chief Red Cloud
 1. Went to Washington, D.C. to tell the President that he wanted _____

IV. Section 4 Congress Aids American Indians (pp. 360-361)

- A. *A Century of Dishonor*
 1. Was published in _____ by _____
- B. The Dawes Act of 1887
 1. Attempted to turn American Indians into _____
- C. 1924
 1. Was the year all American Indians were made _____
- D. Wounded Knee
 1. Some American Indians believed _____ would bring back _____
 2. On _____, the _____ arrived to stop and disarm hundreds of dancers
 3. After a shot was fired, soldiers killed about _____
 4. The massacre _____ the fighting
- E. The Frontier Line
 1. By _____, the frontier had been conquered

Becoming an Industrial Giant: 1870-1900

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 19.

I. Section 1 The Nation Enters the Industrial Age (pp. 367-370)

- A. The Nation's Natural Resources
 - 1. Included _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____
- B. Entrepreneurs
 - 1. Started and organized _____
- C. Andrew Carnegie
 - 1. Organized the Keystone Bridge Company to build _____
 - 2. Realized that _____ was a better choice than iron
- D. Steel
 - 1. _____ and _____ both discovered that iron impurities could be _____
 - 2. Carnegie built the first steel plant in _____
 - 3. Inexpensive steel rapidly _____ America
- E. Carnegie
 - 1. Retired in _____ a very rich man
 - 2. Funded _____ , _____ , _____ , and many other projects

II. Section 2 Rockefeller and the Oil Industry (pp. 371-374)

- A. Oil
 - 1. Flowed through the village of _____ , near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 - 2. Was not valued until _____
- B. Edwin Drake
 - 1. Built the first _____ in _____
- C. Refineries
 - 1. Was where oil was made into _____
- D. John D. Rockefeller
 - 1. Believed he could make money by _____ oil
 - 2. Organized and became president of _____ in _____
- E. Gasoline
 - 1. Was refined from oil due to the popularity of _____ in the _____
- F. Business Was Changing in the United States
 - 1. Many businesses organized into _____
 - 2. _____ , _____ , and others were criticized for _____

G. Corporations

1. Another name for risk is _____
2. Carnegie Steel and Standard Oil raised millions of dollars by _____

H. Vertical Combination

1. Was the type of organization that controls each _____

I. Horizontal Combination

1. Was the type of organization that involved buying _____

J. Trust Companies

1. Changed America into an _____

III. Section 3 Other Major U.S. Industries (pp. 375-379)

A. The Meat-Packing Industry

1. Began to do well in the _____

B. The Railroad Industry

1. _____ and _____ were leaders in the construction of new lines

C. Inventions Changed American Society

1. Many inventions were made by _____ after the Civil War

D. Thomas Edison

1. Was known as _____
2. Started a research lab in Menlo Park, New Jersey, in _____
3. The indoor _____ was one of his finest inventions
4. _____ were the first words reproduced by his phonograph in 1877

E. Other Important Inventions

1. _____ invented the telephone in _____
2. _____ invented the Kodak camera in _____
3. _____ perfected the fountain pen in _____
4. _____ invented a machine to make typesetting easier in _____
5. _____ invented the elevator, which was first installed in _____
6. _____ developed an assembly line method for building cars cheaply

A Nation of Cities: 1882-1900

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 20.

I. Section 1 American Cities Grow Rapidly (pp. 385-387)

A. American Cities

1. The main reason people moved to cities was _____
2. Usually specialized in one or two _____
3. Were no longer isolated from one another because of the _____

B. New Industries

1. Created more _____

C. Employers

1. Did not have to pay high salaries because _____

D. Poor Working Conditions

1. Workers who were hurt on the job _____
2. Many _____ also worked in the factories

II. Section 2 Immigrant Problems and Discrimination (pp. 388-391)

A. The Statue of Liberty

1. Was a gift from _____ to America in _____

B. Immigrants

1. Most bought tickets in _____
2. The “old immigrants” prior to the 1880s were from _____ , _____ , _____ , and _____
3. The “new immigrants” during the 1880s came from _____ , _____ , and _____

C. Railroad Companies

1. Advertised in Europe to attract immigrants to _____

D. Problems for Immigrants

1. Few could speak _____
2. In 1882, Congress passed a law saying that _____

E. Italian Immigrants

1. Were the _____ group of new immigrants

F. Jewish Immigrants

1. Many left Europe to escape _____

G. American Attitudes

1. Some Americans did not like the new _____

H. Jim Crow Laws

1. Were passed in the _____
2. Separated _____ from _____ in public places

- I. The Civil Rights Act of 1875
 - 1. Made segregation in public places _____
 - 2. The Supreme Court said in _____ that the Civil Rights Act was _____
- J. Plessy v. Ferguson
 - 1. _____ refused to _____
 - 2. The ruling was overturned in _____ when _____

III. Section 3 City Living (pp. 392-394)

- A. Cities
 - 1. Provided leisure and _____
- B. City Transportation
 - 1. Early buses were called _____
 - 2. Transportation improved in the early 1800s when _____
 - 3. Streetcars allowed people to _____
- C. Department Stores
 - 1. Many small stores in one building was called _____
- D. F. W. Woolworth
 - 1. Created _____ stores, which were popular with people who _____
- E. Other Leisure Activities in the City
 - 1. Cities became centers for the _____
 - 2. _____ became the nation's first _____

IV. Section 4 Problems of the Cities (pp. 395-397)

- A. City Problems
 - 1. Housing and _____ were not very good
- B. Tenements
 - 1. Were created to house _____ families
 - 2. _____ held as many as thirty-two families
- C. Slums
 - 1. Was the name given to _____
 - 2. _____ wrote a book telling the story of _____
- D. City Governments
 - 1. Were not prepared to deal with _____
 - 2. Thought that those living in slums were poor because _____
- E. The Salvation Army, YMCA, and YWCA
 - 1. Were religious groups set up to help _____

A New Spirit of Reform: 1872-1897

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 21.

I. Section 1 The Gilded Age (pp. 403-404)

- A. The Gilded Age
 - 1. Was the name given to the 1870s by _____
- B. Reform
 - 1. Began when American workers realized that _____ was hurting them
- C. The Crédit Mobilier Scandal
 - 1. Union Pacific Railroad officials were accused of _____
- D. Congressman Oakes Ames
 - 1. Gave members of Congress _____ to try to prevent an investigation
- E. President Grant
 - 1. Without knowing it allowed people to _____

II. Section 2 Reformers Challenge Political Practices (pp. 405-408)

- A. Political Bosses
 - 1. Pretended to befriend immigrants, expecting them to _____
- B. William Marcy Tweed
 - 1. Was a powerful _____ in New York for a _____ political organization
 - 2. Was arrested and convicted of _____
- C. Mugwumps
 - 1. Were reformers who wanted to replace the _____ with _____
- D. President Rutherford B. Hayes
 - 1. Took office in _____ and investigated _____
- E. President James Garfield
 - 1. Took office in _____ and was _____ by Charles Guiteau
- F. President Chester A. Arthur
 - 1. Convinced Congress to pass _____
- G. The Election of 1884
 - 1. Republicans nominated _____ instead of _____
 - 2. Democrats nominated _____
- H. Grover Cleveland
 - 1. Would not make deals with _____
 - 2. Won the election and took office in _____
- I. The Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
 - 1. Forced the railroads crossing state lines to _____
- J. President Cleveland
 - 1. Lost the 1888 election to _____ but was elected again in _____

III. Section 3 Labor Unions Are Formed (pp. 409-411)

- A. Labor Unions
 - 1. Were formed in attempt to make _____ as powerful as _____
- B. Noble Order of the Knights of Labor
 - 1. Formed in _____ by _____
- C. American Federation of Labor
 - 1. Started in _____ and led by _____
- D. The Differences Between the Two Organizations
 - 1. _____ wanted to improve wages and working conditions
 - 2. _____ wanted eight-hour days, safer conditions, and higher pay
- E. Strikes
 - 1. Occur when workers refuse to work until _____
 - 2. Nonunion workers hired by the company were called _____
- F. Knights of Labor
 - 1. Membership decreased after a violent _____ in _____

IV. Section 4 Reformers Start a Political Party (pp. 412-415)

- A. Trust Companies
 - 1. Became a popular way for businesses to _____
- B. Large Industries
 - 1. Were controlled by _____
- C. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890
 - 1. Made it illegal for large companies to _____
 - 2. Was often used to prosecute _____
- D. The Populist Party
 - 1. Was organized in _____
 - 2. _____ was the Populist presidential candidate in 1892
- E. The Gold Standard
 - 1. Is a system that backs the nation's supply of money with _____
- F. The 1896 Presidential Election
 - 1. _____ campaigned for President as the candidate of _____ parties
 - 2. William McKinley _____ the election
- G. The Populist Movement
 - 1. Ended with _____
- H. The Progressives
 - 1. Were a new group of _____ who wanted to make changes in society

America Becomes a World Power: 1898-1913

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 22.

I. Section 1 The Problem With Spain (pp. 425-426)

- A. The Growth of Industry and Business
 - 1. Put America in a better position to _____
- B. Cuba and Puerto Rico
 - 1. Were the only pieces of the _____
 - 2. People in Cuba had been victims of _____
- C. U.S.S. *Maine*
 - 1. Was the battleship President McKinley sent to Cuba to protect _____
 - 2. _____ and _____ in the Havana harbor on February 15, 1898
- D. President McKinley
 - 1. Ignored Spain's promise to _____

II. Section 2 The "Splendid Little War" (pp. 427-429)

- A. The Spanish-American War
 - 1. Lasted _____ months
 - 2. The biggest battle took place in _____
 - 3. Spain and the U.S. had an _____ on August 12, 1898
- B. The Results of the War
 - 1. _____ got its independence
 - 2. The U.S. got _____, _____, and _____
- C. The Philippines
 - 1. Declared its _____
 - 2. Was defeated by the U.S. after _____ years of fighting
 - 3. Provided the U.S. with a _____
- D. Cuba
 - 1. The Cuban republic agreed to let America _____ and _____

III. Section 3 The Nation Increases Its Power (pp. 430-432)

- A. The Hawaiian Islands
 - 1. Were made an American territory in _____
- B. China
 - 1. Was under the control of _____ countries
 - 2. _____ convinced foreign nations there to allow _____
 - 3. _____ were political clubs that discussed how to remove foreigners

C. The Boxers

1. Rebelled in the spring of _____
2. The U. S. returned Chinese money which helped bring _____

IV. Section 4 New Leadership for a New Country (pp. 433-436)

A. President McKinley

1. Was re-elected in _____ but was _____ less than one year later

B. Theodore Roosevelt

1. Became the youngest President when he replaced McKinley in _____

C. Progressives

1. Were a group of reformers that wanted people to have more _____

D. President Roosevelt

1. Became known as the _____ for his control of big business

V. Section 5 Roosevelt's Other Achievements (pp. 437-440)

A. Congress

1. Passed many laws that protected Americans from _____
2. Passed a law in 1902 that gave the government power to _____

B. The Navy

1. Built by Roosevelt to protect American interests in _____ and _____

C. The Roosevelt Corollary

1. Was an addition to the _____, stating the U.S. would _____

D. The Panama Canal

1. Connected the _____ to the _____

E. The Big Stick Policy

1. Allowed the U.S. to use the military to bring back order to _____

VI. Section 6 "As Strong as a Bull Moose" (pp. 441-443)

A. William Howard Taft

1. Was elected President in _____ and tried to fulfill _____

B. Taft's Achievements

1. The _____ gave the government power to collect income taxes
2. Set up the Department of _____

C. The Election of 1912

1. Republicans nominated _____
2. Roosevelt was nominated by his new _____ party
3. Democrats nominated _____, who won the election

World War I: 1913-1920

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 23.

I. Section 1 The War Begins in Europe (pp. 449-452)

- A. President Woodrow Wilson
 - 1. Had been governor of _____, where he fought _____
 - 2. Started the banking system called _____
 - 3. Helped ratify the _____ in 1913
- B. Bosnia
 - 1. Was part of the _____ but wanted to be included in _____
- C. Archduke Francis Ferdinand
 - 1. Was _____ by a rebel
- D. Austria-Hungary
 - 1. Blamed Serbia and declared _____
- E. A Chain Reaction to War
 - 1. By August 14, 1914, _____ European nations were at war
 - 2. The Central Powers included _____, _____, _____, and _____
 - 3. The Allied Powers included _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____
 - 4. By 1917, the Central Powers had gained _____

II. Section 2 The United States Stays Neutral (pp. 453-455)

- A. The United States
 - 1. Allowed American companies to sell war supplies to _____
- B. War Zones
 - 1. Were set up by both _____ and _____
- C. The *Lusitania*
 - 1. Carried Americans and was sunk by the _____
 - 2. The sinking of the *Lusitania* turned the American people _____
- D. President Wilson
 - 1. Was the first _____ elected to second term since _____

III. Section 3 America Enters the Great War (pp. 456-459)

- A. Germany
 - 1. Announced in 1917 that its U-boats would _____
 - 2. Asked _____ to help Germany if the United States went to war
- B. American Neutrality Ends
 - 1. On April 6, 1917, Congress declared _____
 - 2. American factories stopped production of _____ to make war supplies
 - 3. The U.S. Selective Service started to _____ young men into the army
- C. Doughboys
 - 1. Were the first American soldiers to arrive in Europe by _____
- D. American Ships
 - 1. Positioned _____ to destroy enemy ships and _____ German U-boats
- E. The War Ends
 - 1. Under _____, the American soldiers upset the German stronghold
 - 2. The Great War ended on _____

IV. Section 4 Wilson's Plan for Permanent Peace (pp. 460-463)

- A. Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - 1. Was President Wilson's plan for _____ peace
- B. The Paris Peace Conference
 - 1. Was held near Paris in _____ to write a peace treaty that was _____
 - 2. Was attended by Wilson, making him the first President to _____
- C. The "Big Four"
 - 1. Included Wilson and leaders from _____, _____, and _____
- D. The Treaty of Versailles
 - 1. Wilson agreed to the treaty in exchange for support of his _____
 - 2. The _____ were not pleased with the treaty but signed it on _____
- E. Congress Did Not Ratify the Treaty
 - 1. Some senators were against the entire treaty, while others _____
 - 2. Wilson had a stroke which left him able to speak but unable to _____
 - 3. Twice the treaty did not pass a vote in the _____
 - 4. The United States did not join _____

The Roaring Twenties: 1920-1929

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 24.

I. Section 1 Americans Want to Return to Normal Times (pp. 469-472)

- A. The National Woman Suffrage Association
 - 1. Was formed in _____ and led by _____ and _____
- B. The Nineteenth Amendment
 - 1. Gave all American women _____
- C. Warren G. Harding
 - 1. Won the _____ election
 - 2. The _____ passed during his administration limited immigration
- D. The Teapot Dome Scandal
 - 1. Secretary of the Interior _____ took money for low rent _____
- E. President Harding
 - 1. Died suddenly on _____
- F. President Calvin Coolidge
 - 1. Was a friend and supporter of the _____ community
 - 2. Was re-elected in _____

II. Section 2 Society Changes: Fords, Flappers, and Radios (pp. 473-476)

- A. The 1920s
 - 1. Was a period of many social _____
- B. The Ford Model T
 - 1. Became the most popular way to travel in the _____
 - 2. Was the first _____ made by an _____
- C. Women in the 1920s
 - 1. Many were called _____
 - 2. Wanted to gain more _____ freedom
- D. Radios in the 1920s
 - 1. Brought an unlimited source of _____ and _____ into the home

III. Section 3 The Spirit of the Jazz Age (pp. 477-479)

- A. Jazz
 - 1. Songs and sounds were not only written on paper but were _____
 - 2. Was a mixture of _____ and _____ musical styles
 - 3. The earliest type of jazz was _____
- B. The Charleston
 - 1. Was a popular _____ in the 1920s

- C. Writers in the 1920s
 - 1. Tried to tell the story of _____
- D. The Harlem Renaissance
 - 1. Was the period from _____ to _____
when Harlem became _____

IV. Section 4 Social Problems in the 1920s (pp. 480-481)

- A. Discrimination in America
 - 1. Americans who were fearful of others used the slogan _____
- B. The New Ku Klux Klan
 - 1. Wanted to define an American as _____ , _____ ,
and _____
- C. The Immigration Act of 1924
 - 1. Limited the number of immigrants from _____
 - 2. Did not allow any immigrants from _____
 - 3. Was passed out of fear of _____
- D. The Eighteenth Amendment
 - 1. Was ratified in _____
 - 2. Made it illegal to sell _____ in the United States
 - 3. _____ continued to make and sell liquor
 - 4. Speakeasies were popular meeting places where _____
 - 5. Prohibition resulted in a very high rise in _____
- E. The Twenty-First Amendment
 - 1. Repealed the _____ in _____

V. Section 5 American Confidence Rises and Falls (pp. 482-483)

- A. Charles Lindbergh
 - 1. Made the first nonstop, solo flight across the _____
in _____
- B. The Election of 1928
 - 1. Republicans nominated _____
 - 2. Democrats nominated _____
 - 3. _____ won the election
- C. The Stock Market
 - 1. Rose through most of _____
 - 2. The price of many stocks was _____ than their true value
 - 3. On _____ , the stock market crashed, sending the country into
a _____

Depression and the New Deal: 1930-1939

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 25.

I. Section 1 The Great Depression (pp. 493-495)

A. American Businesses

1. Were forced into _____ as sales decreased

B. President Hoover

1. Did not feel the _____ should help the unemployed
2. Many people blamed Hoover for _____
3. Slums for the homeless were known as _____

C. Causes of the Depression

1. Companies produced products more quickly than _____
2. Many people were buying things on _____
3. Foreign countries could not afford to _____
4. Farmers could barely buy _____

D. American People During the Depression

1. Had lost confidence in _____ and _____
2. Families stood in _____ for free food

II. Section 2 A New Deal for the Nation (pp. 496-499)

A. President Hoover

1. Made plans to _____
2. Was defeated in the _____ election by Democrat _____

B. President Roosevelt

1. Said "the only thing we have to fear is _____"
2. Proposed a plan that covered the areas of _____ , _____ , and _____

C. Congress

1. Passed more laws in 100 days than _____

D. Actions Taken During the Hundred Days

1. _____ prohibited people from rushing to take all money out of banks
2. _____ made federal loans available to banks
3. _____ loaned money to state agencies for families in need
4. _____ hired people for tree planting, road building, and flood control
5. _____ paid farmers for crops they destroyed
6. _____ was established to help businesses recover
7. _____ controlled selling stocks and bonds

8. _____ employed thousands to work in the Tennessee River basin
- E. Americans
1. Were _____ that the new cooperation would end the depression

III. Section 3 The New Deal Changes Government (pp. 500-503)

- A. The Second New Deal
1. Changed the role of _____ in the lives of Americans
- B. The Works Progress Administration
1. Passed in _____ to employ every unemployed person
2. _____ Americans found work with the WPA
- C. The New National Labor Relations Act
1. Gave workers the right to form _____
- D. The Social Security Act of 1935
1. The government took responsibility for _____ , _____ , or _____
- E. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins
1. Was the first woman to _____
- F. American Homes
1. _____ gave loans to people in danger of losing their homes
2. _____ encouraged low-cost home building and repair
- G. The Election of 1936
1. _____ defeated Republican candidate _____
- H. The Supreme Court's Reaction to Reforms
1. Most members believed some of the New Deal was _____
2. Roosevelt appointed _____ justices as _____ justices retired
- I. Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
1. Was established by _____ in 1935
2. Joined with the _____ in 1955

IV. Section 4 Leisure and Literature of the Depression (pp. 504-507)

- A. The American Public
1. Saw a new world through Hollywood _____
- B. Movies in the 1930s
1. _____ was the most popular book and movie
2. _____ was a favorite film among children
- C. Sports
1. _____ won four Olympic gold medals in _____
2. _____ , heavyweight champion, defeated a German opponent

World War II: 1939-1945

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 26.

I. Section 1 Preparation for War (pp. 513-516)

- A. Benito Mussolini
 - 1. Was an Italian dictator who created the _____ party
- B. Adolph Hitler
 - 1. Led the _____ party in taking over the German government
- C. The Spanish Civil War
 - 1. Lasted _____ years and was won by _____ in 1939
- D. Japan
 - 1. Invaded _____ in 1937

II. Section 2 Steps Toward a Second World War (pp. 517-520)

- A. Germany
 - 1. Wanted to create _____
 - 2. Took over _____ and Germans living in _____
- B. Leaders of Great Britain and France
 - 1. _____ and _____ thought a policy of appeasement was best
- C. Kristallnacht
 - 1. Was the night of _____, when Nazis terrorized the Jewish people
- D. The Holocaust
 - 1. Germany set up _____ in 1939, planning to murder _____
 - 2. The Nazi government killed nearly _____
- E. The Polish Corridor
 - 1. Poland refused to give Hitler _____

III. Section 3 World War II Begins (pp. 521-524)

- A. The Beginning of World War II
 - 1. Germany and the Soviet Union attacked _____
 - 2. Poland _____ after a few weeks
- B. German Attacks
 - 1. Germany attacked _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____
- C. Italy
 - 1. Sided with _____, forcing France to surrender
- D. Great Britain
 - 1. Was led by _____ and was attacked in _____ by German bombers

E. The Soviet Union

1. Decided to join the Allies after being attacked by Hitler in _____

F. The United States

1. Provided weapons to Great Britain under the _____, passed in _____
2. Passed the _____ in _____ to strengthen the armed forces

IV. Section 4 War in Asia (pp. 525-527)

A. Japan

1. Wanted to rule all of _____ and joined _____ and _____
2. Invaded _____ in June of 1941
3. Attacked Pearl Harbor on _____, killing more than _____ Americans
4. Four days after the attack, _____ and _____ declared war on the U.S.
5. Won control of the _____ Islands

V. Section 5 The Home Front (pp. 528-529)

A. The United States

1. Was able to produce _____
2. Women joined the armed forces, serving in every role except _____

B. Japanese Americans

1. Were ordered to live in _____ camps

VI. Section 6 The War Ends (pp. 530-533)

A. The Allies

1. Invaded _____ in _____

B. The Battle of the Bulge

1. Was the last offensive by the _____

C. President Roosevelt

1. Was re-elected in _____ but suffered from _____

D. The Yalta Agreement

1. Was the plan for Germany's surrender by _____, _____, and _____

E. Two Leaders Die

1. President Roosevelt _____ and Adolph Hitler _____ in April of 1945

F. Japan

1. Thousands were killed when the United States dropped _____ on it

A Time of Challenge and Change: 1945-1957

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 27.

I. Section 1 The Search for Peace (pp. 543-546)

- A. Damage from World War II
 - 1. More than _____ people died
 - 2. Direct costs of fighting by all countries was _____
- B. America
 - 1. Became one of the most _____ nations in the world
- C. The United Nations
 - 1. Was a new world organization set up to peacefully settle _____
 - 2. Declared _____ unlawful
 - 3. Stopped fighting and restored peace in _____ in 1949
- D. President Harry Truman
 - 1. Presented Congress with _____, which was based on the New Deal
 - 2. Vetoed the _____ in 1947, which prevented employers from _____
 - 3. Defeated _____ in 1948

II. Section 2 The Cold War Begins (pp. 547-551)

- A. The Cold War
 - 1. Was the name of conflict between _____ and _____ over communism
- B. The Iron Curtain
 - 1. Stood for the military weapons the Soviets used to _____
- C. The Truman Doctrine
 - 1. Was the U.S. containment policy to fight the spread of _____
- D. The Marshall Plan
 - 1. Was a four-year, multibillion-dollar plan to help rebuild _____
- E. West Berlin
 - 1. Was formed when _____, _____, and _____ combined their sections
 - 2. Received supplies by plane for one year when the Soviets _____
- F. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - 1. Stated that an attack on one member would be considered _____

III. Section 3 War in Korea (pp. 552-554)**A. Events in Korea**

1. Soviet-controlled North Korea invaded _____ on June 25, 1950
2. South Korea received help from _____
3. _____ attacked the American army for moving too close to Manchuria

B. General MacArthur

1. Was fired by President Truman in 1951 for asking Congress for _____

C. A Peace Agreement

1. Was reached in _____

IV. Section 4 Challenge and Change in the 1950s (pp. 555-559)**A. Dwight D. Eisenhower**

1. Won the _____ election over Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson

B. Senator Joseph McCarthy

1. Used America's fear of _____ for his own political gains
2. The campaign he used to make accusations became known as _____

C. African Americans

1. Were denied basic rights even after many of them had _____

D. School Segregation

1. Was declared _____ by the Supreme Court in _____

E. Rosa Parks

1. Her decision to not move from her bus seat in _____ started _____

F. Martin Luther King Jr.

1. Led a boycott of the _____ and organized _____ in Montgomery, Alabama

G. A New Civil Rights Law

1. Was passed in _____, making it illegal to _____

H. Life in the 1950s

1. _____ employed thousands of people to produce new products
2. A program to build interstate highways was started in _____
3. Boys wore crewcuts while girls wore _____

I. The Election of 1956

1. Eisenhower was _____
2. The Democrats took control of _____

J. *Sputnik* and *Sputnik 2*

1. Were _____ satellites launched into space
2. Caused concern that a foreign country knew how to _____

Support for Freedom: 1958-1968

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 28.

I. Section 1 New Challenges (pp. 565-567)

- A. The United States in Space
 - 1. The first satellite, _____, was launched on _____
 - 2. NASA was created in October of _____
 - 3. _____ was the first American to orbit the earth on _____
- B. The Election of 1960
 - 1. Republicans chose _____ while Democrats chose _____
 - 2. _____ won the election
- C. John F. Kennedy
 - 1. Was the _____ President ever elected and the first _____

II. Section 2 Supporting Freedom Abroad (pp. 568-570)

- A. Cuba
 - 1. Was led by communist _____
- B. The Berlin Wall
 - 1. Was built in response to President Kennedy's refusal to _____
- C. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - 1. Kennedy ordered the navy to stop Soviet ships from _____
 - 2. Khrushchev said he would remove missiles from Cuba if _____

III. Section 3 Struggles at Home (pp. 571-574)

- A. Freedom Riders
 - 1. Boarded buses and headed south to draw attention to _____
- B. James Meredith
 - 1. Became the first African American to attend _____ after riots broke out
- C. The Civil Rights Act
 - 1. Was approved in _____
- D. President Kennedy's Assassination
 - 1. Kennedy was shot by _____ in Texas on _____
- E. Kennedy's Achievements
 - 1. Established the _____ in 1961 to improve Third World countries
 - 2. Allocated \$20 billion to _____

IV. Section 4 The Johnson Administration (pp. 575-578)**A. Lyndon Johnson**

1. Won the 1964 election over Republican Senator _____ of _____
2. Helped pass the _____, which provided health insurance to _____

B. Vietnam

1. Johnson sent _____ to Vietnam
2. In _____, two American ships were attacked by North Vietnam
3. _____ gave Johnson the right to protect troops but not to declare war

V. Section 5 New Movements Try to Change America (pp. 579-582)**A. The 1960s**

1. Was a time when many Americans were committed to _____

B. African-American Leaders

1. Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded _____ in 1964
2. Malcolm X encouraged African Americans to control their _____
3. _____ led the Black Power movement

C. The Women's Movement

1. Leaders wanted women to have the same _____ as men
2. The ERA was not added to the Constitution because _____

D. Hispanic Americans

1. Cesar Chavez was an Hispanic American who organized the _____

E. Baby Boomers

1. Were children born after _____ and raised during the _____

F. Hippies

1. Were the most extreme members of the youth _____

G. Woodstock

1. Was a peaceful, weekend rock concert in _____

VI. Section 6 The Politics of Protest (pp. 583-585)**A. Vietnam**

1. President Johnson told the nation that _____ and that _____

B. Martin Luther King Jr.

1. Was shot in Memphis on _____

C. Robert Kennedy

1. Was doing well in his campaign for _____
2. Was shot and killed by a young Jordanian Arab who _____

D. The Election of 1968

1. _____ won a very close election

America in a Changing World: 1968-1980

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 29.

I. Section 1 A New Course for the Nation (pp. 595-597)

- A. President Nixon and the Vietnam War
 - 1. Nixon allowed troops to destroy the enemy supplies in _____
 - 2. Sent Cambodia large amounts of _____
- B. Kent State
 - 1. _____ were killed by the National Guard while protesting _____
 - 2. The Senate ended _____ and _____ support for Cambodia
- C. American Astronauts
 - 1. Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr. landed on the moon on _____
- D. Nixon
 - 1. Was re-elected when he ran against _____ in the election of 1972
- E. The Vietnam War Ends
 - 1. A cease-fire agreement was signed in _____
 - 2. North Vietnam later took over South Vietnam in _____

II. Section 2 Nixon's Foreign Relations (pp. 598-600)

- A. President Nixon
 - 1. Met with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in _____
- B. The Soviet Union
 - 1. Hosted the first _____ from a U.S. President
- C. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)
 - 1. Limited the number of _____

III. Section 3 The Watergate Scandal (pp. 601-604)

- A. Watergate
 - 1. John Mitchell accepted a proposal from _____ in March of 1972
 - 2. On _____, five burglars were arrested for breaking into the _____
 - 3. One burglar later admitted he had lied under oath because _____
 - 4. John Dean, former Nixon aid, told the Senate committee that _____
 - 5. Nixon refused to hand over tapes that could prove _____
- B. Vice President Spiro Agnew
 - 1. Resigned on _____ because he was under investigation for _____

C. The Subpoenaed Tapes

1. Written transcripts of the tapes revealed that the President _____

D. Nixon's Resignation

1. Nixon resigned on _____ without admitting _____
2. Vice President _____ replaced Nixon

IV. Section 4 The Ford Administration (pp. 605-607)

A. President Ford

1. Pardoned Nixon in _____ and was criticized for doing so

B. Israel and Arab Conflicts

1. Resulted in a _____ shortage in America

C. The Bicentennial

1. Was held on _____ to celebrate 200 years of independence

V. Section 5 A New Voice, a New Leader (pp. 608-612)

A. The Election of 1976

1. Democrat _____ won a narrow victory over Republican _____

B. President Jimmy Carter

1. Added the Departments of _____ and _____
2. Helped pass an energy bill that lowered taxes for _____

C. Problems in Central America

1. Carter signed two _____ with the government of Panama in 1977
2. Civil war broke out in _____

D. The Middle East

1. Leaders of _____ and _____ met with Carter
2. Egypt recognized _____ as an independent state in March of 1979

VI. Section 6 International Problems Continue (pp. 613-615)

A. Problems in Iran

1. _____ established an Islamic republic to replace the Shah in _____
2. The Shah came to the U.S. for _____ in _____, angering Iranians
3. Iranians took Americans hostage, demanding the return of _____

B. The Soviet Union

1. Troops landed in _____, where two days later _____ were executed
2. The U.S. boycotted the _____ to show disapproval of Soviet actions

C. SALT II

1. Was a treaty between Carter and _____ in 1979

The 1980s: 1980-1989

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 30.

I. Section 1 The Reagan Presidency (pp. 621-624)

A. Ronald Reagan

1. Defeated _____ in the 1980 election
2. Was the _____ to become President
3. Was shot but not killed by _____ on _____
4. In 1981, Reagan made budget cuts in every department except _____
5. His economic plan became known as _____
6. Appointed _____, the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court

B. Walter Mondale

1. Lost to Reagan in the _____ election
2. Chose Congresswoman _____ to run as his Vice President

C. The Space Shuttle *Challenger*

1. Exploded seventy-three seconds into flight on _____

II. Section 2 Reagan Faces International Issues (pp. 625-631)

A. Problems in the Middle East

1. Israeli troops moved into _____ in 1982 to destroy PLO bases
2. A terrorist explosion in _____ killed 200 U.S. soldiers in Lebanon
3. Iran and Iraq began a war in _____
4. Reagan _____ after terrorist attacks occurred in Rome and Vienna
5. Reagan ordered bombings of _____ after more Libyan attacks

B. The Contras

1. Was a Nicaraguan group that wanted to overthrow the _____
2. _____ voted to cut off the funds to the contras
3. Received funds from the sale of weapons to _____
4. Reagan denied knowing anything, but several offices were _____

C. The Soviet Union

1. _____ became the new leader of the Soviet Union in _____
2. Gorbachev and Reagan signed the _____ on December 8, 1987

D. Apartheid

1. Was the South African policy of _____
2. Congress passed a law in 1986 that imposed _____ on South Africa

E. NASA

1. Did not send anyone into space for _____ after the *Challenger* disaster
2. Successfully launched the space shuttle _____ on _____

III. Section 3 A New President Takes Office (pp. 632-635)

A. The Election of 1988

1. Republicans chose _____
2. _____ was the first African American to run for President
3. _____ eventually won the Democratic nomination
4. _____ became the forty-first President

B. Problems Facing the Bush Administration

1. The federal government had a large budget debt, or _____
2. Bush had said “Read my lips. No new _____” in his campaign
3. Congress and the President designed a _____ that increased taxes
4. _____ and _____ abuse were widespread problems
5. American cities experienced a growing problem of _____

C. Firsts for African Americans

1. _____ was appointed the nation’s top military officer
2. Many cities elected their first African-American _____

D. Communism Begins to Fall

1. The Soviet communist system failed to provide people with _____
2. _____, _____, _____, and _____ protested communist rule

E. The East German Government

1. Announced in November of 1989 that its citizens could _____
2. Thousands of East German citizens passed through _____
3. The Berlin Wall was eventually _____

The 1990s: 1990–2000

Directions: Fill in the outline below. Filling in the blanks will help you as you read and study Chapter 31.

I. Section 1 Communism Falls (pp. 641–644)

A. Treaties to Reduce Arms

1. The _____ set limits on military vehicles and arms in Europe.
2. The _____ called for 30 percent fewer missile systems.

B. Communism Ends in the Soviet Union

1. Gorbachev began change with policies of glasnost and _____.
2. Vladimir Putin became the new _____ of Russia in 2000.

II. Section 2 The Persian Gulf War (pp. 645–647)

A. Iraq and Kuwait

1. On August 2, 1990, soldiers from _____ invaded Kuwait.

B. The United States and the United Nations Respond

1. On August 7, 1990, President Bush sent troops to protect _____.

C. Operation Desert Storm

1. On January 17, 1991, the U.S. and several nations launched an _____ attack against Iraq.
2. On February 27, 1991, President Bush announced the liberation of _____.

III. Section 3 The Clinton Administration (pp. 648–650)

A. The Election of 1992

1. Republicans backed _____.
2. Democrats nominated _____, who won the election.

B. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

1. In 1993, Mexico, the United States, and _____ signed the agreement.

C. Clinton's Reform Attempts

1. In 1993, the Brady Bill set up a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a _____.
2. In 1994, the _____ gave local governments the power to hire 100,000 new police officers.

IV. Section 4 Foreign Issues (pp. 651–654)**A. American Involvement in Other Countries**

1. In _____, America and the UN sent troops to Somalia.
2. In 1993, Clinton hosted a summit between _____ and the PLO.
3. In 1994, Clinton and Russian President _____ agreed to curb nuclear war.
4. In 1995, Vietnam gave information about missing _____.
5. In 1994, the U.S. helped restore President _____ of Haiti to power.

V. Section 5 Problems and Changes at Home (pp. 655–659)**A. The Contract With America**

1. Was the Republican plan to balance the _____ by 2002.

B. Terrorism on American Soil

1. In 1993, a bomb exploded at the World Trade Center in _____.
2. In 1995, a bomb exploded at the Federal Building in _____.
3. In 1996, President Clinton signed _____ legislation.

C. Reform Legislation

1. In 1996, a welfare reform bill reduced _____ aid to the poor.
2. In 1996, the minimum wage was raised _____ cents to \$5.15 per hour.

D. The 1996 Election

1. Clinton was re-elected, defeating _____.

E. Impeachment

1. In 1998, the U.S. House of Representatives approved _____ articles of impeachment against President Clinton, but the Senate acquitted him.

VI. Section 6 The United States Since 2000 (pp. 660–666)**A. The 2000 Election**

1. The Republicans nominated _____, the governor of Texas, and the Democrats nominated Al Gore, the vice president.
2. _____ won the election.

B. Control of Congress

1. After the election, _____ kept control of the House of Representatives.
2. The _____ seats were evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans.

C. Future Challenges for the United States

1. Among the challenges the country faces are racism, the lowering of the national deficit, global _____, and nuclear proliferation.