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APUSH Unit 4 Study Guide

Unit 3 consists of chapters 23 through 27. Questions are sorted by chapter, answer them on your own paper. Recommended readings/documents to know are also sorted by chapter.

Chapter 23:

1. How did political machines add to the corruption of politicians/government during the Grant years?
2. How did political machines increase their voter numbers (list multiple ways)?
3. What is graft?
4. Explain the Credit Mobilier scandal. Include how the federal government became involved.
5. Voters called for a “non-politician” for president and got candidates who were just that in the election of 1872. While this is what the public asked for, what’s the ultimate problem with it?
6. Why did people want to pay for things in silver?
7. How did the government itself worsen the Panic of 1873?
8. Compare and contrast the primary political parties of the late 1870s.
9. How did this (your answer to the above question) impact presidential elections of the time?
10. Who got what in the Compromise of 1877?
11. What was life like for African-Americans in the South after the Compromise of 1877?
12. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, go.
13. How had government started to back the interests of big business? Provide a specific example, even if it’s not from this chapter.
14. Why was the Chinese Exclusion Act enacted? Give multiple reasons.
15. How did civil service reform get started? Consider: why it was necessary, catalytic events, legislation, and the new direction of appointments.
16. How did the above contradict laissez-faire policies?
17. How did the Populists ultimately hurt African-American suffrage?

Readings: The Populist Party’s Omaha Platform

Chapter 24:

1. What was the biggest problem with building railroads? How was this a problem?
2. Who often worked on the railroads—their construction, and maintenance?
3. Why was the Transcontinental Railroad a big deal?
4. How did railroad owners shun public interest (list multiple ways)?
5. How and why did the government ultimately become involved with the railroads?
6. Compare vertical and horizontal integration, providing examples of how each was used by a robber baron.
7. What is the “gospel of wealth” (lower case, so it’s message; I already know it’s a book)? How does it compare with Social Darwinism?
8. Explain the contents and impact of both the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890.
9. How did industrialization change employment in the South? How were African-Americans included/excluded?
10. How did corporations act like political machines?
11. Why was the American Federation of Labor able to become successful where others were not?

Readings: *Wabash v. Illinois* (1886), Samuel Gompers “What Does Labor Want?”

Chapter 25:

1. List some of the new innovations in cities.
2. How did cities become “monuments of contradiction”?
3. Describe the structure of a tenement house. How was this style of housing dangerous for city living (think big picture)?
4. How were “New Immigrants” different from “Old Immigrants”? How did this impact their new lives in the US?
5. Describe the work of Jane Addams and other social reformers. What were they doing and why?
6. What caused a revival of nativism? How was it different from its antebellum counterpart?
7. How did education change with urbanization and industrialization?
8. What is the relationship between sensationalism and yellow journalism? How did these things change news reporting?
9. How did urbanization and industrialization create question over the status of women?
10. How was the Women’s Christian Temperance Union involved in the country’s “New Morality”?
11. Describe each of these new literary genres: realism, naturalism, regionalism.

Chapter 26:

1. What was overlooked in the creation of the reservation system?
2. Explain events and/or beliefs that led to each battle, and its subsequent outcome
	1. Battle of Little Bighorn
	2. Battle of Wounded Knee
3. How the “New Morality” of the US view Native Americans?
4. Describe the Dawes (Severalty) Act and its impact on Native American lands and cultures.
5. How did the mining industry shape the West?
6. What was the Long Drive? How did this change business in the West?
7. How did crop-based agriculture affect the West?
8. What was the safety valve theory? How did this theory play out in reality?
9. How did the mechanization of agriculture create a cycle of debt?
10. What were the main grievances of farmers? How was the Grange meant to help?
11. Who were the Populists? What did they want and why?
12. How did the Pullman Strike shine a light on the country’s discontent?
13. What was the main issue of the Election of 1896? Why?
14. “But the frontier was more than a place; it was also a state of mind and a symbol of opportunity. Its passing ended a romantic phase of the nation’s internal development and created new economic and psychological problems” (pg 588). Based on this quote, what was this significance of the frontier?

Readings: Frederick Jackson Turner’s “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” William Jennings Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” Speech, Gilder Lehrman Institute “Born Modern: An Overview of the West.”

Chapter 27:

1. What is imperialism?
2. Explain each cause of American imperialism. (How did that thing cause American imperialism?)
3. What was the “scramble for Africa”?
4. How and where did European countries create spheres of influence?
5. Explain the US policy toward Latin America.
6. How did America “acquire” Hawaii?
7. What led to the Spanish-American War and how?
8. What was the outcome of the Spanish-American War?
9. What made the Spanish-American War different from others the US had participated in thus far?
10. Describe domestic sentiments towards American imperial power.
11. Compare the Open Door Policy and the “Big Stick” Policy.
12. How is the Roosevelt Corollary related to the Monroe Doctrine?

Readings: Background on the Petition Against the Annexation of Hawaii (1897), Rudyard Kipling “The White Man’s Burden”