Chapter 1

II. A.

1. True
2. False. They walked across a land bridge.
3. False. Their economic foundation was corn (maize).
4. True
5. True
6. False. The Norse (Vikings) had come to North America about A.D. 1000.
7. True
8. False. African slavery had developed before Columbus's voyage.
9. False. He believed that he had encountered the East Indies off the coast of Asia.
10. False. The greatest effect was to decrease the population through disease and warfare.
11. True
12. False. They interacted and intermarried with the native peoples.
13. False. It was settled by Spanish colonists from the South.
14. True
15. True

II. B.

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. b

II. C.

1. Great Ice Age
2. corn (maize)
3. Cahokia
4. Portugal
5. Mali
6. Indies
7. horse
8. smallpox, malaria, yellow fever (any two)
9. syphilis
10. Treaty of Tordesillas
11. Tenochtitlán
12. mestizo
13. Popé's Rebellion
14. Pueblos
15. Franciscans

II. D.

1. D
2. J
3. L
4. E
5. H
6. A
7. I
8. B
9. C
10. F
11. G
12. K

II. E.

3
2
II. F.
1. D
2. G
3. B
4. J
5. F
6. I
7. A
8. H
9. C
10. E

II. G.
1. Appalachian and Rocky Mountains
2. The melting and retreat of the glaciers after the Great Ice Age
3. The melting glaciers raised sea levels, covering the land bridge to Asia.
4. From northwest to south and east

II. H.
1. The founding of Virginia and the end of World War II.
2. c
3. Southwest: Mohave, Yuma, Pima, Papago, Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, Pueblo (any five)
   Great Plains: Cree, Crow, Mandan, Sioux, Arikara, Pawnee, Arapaho, Iowa, Cheyenne, Missouri, Kansa, Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Waco (any five)
   Northeast: Ojibwa, Sauk, Fox, Kickapoo, Illinois, Miami, Potawatomi, Huron, Erie, Iroquois, Massachusetts, Pamunkey, Delaware, Susquehanna, Powhatan, Shawnee, Chickahominy, Tuscarora, Catawba (any five)

Southeast: Wichita, Caddo, Natchez, Tuskegee, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Alabama, Timukua, Calusa (any five)

4. India
5. Columbus, Balboa, Cortes, Pizarro
6. A) Quivira and Mission San Antonio
   B) About 50 years earlier (51)
7. A) Magellan
   B) none

Chapter 2

II. A.
1. True
2. False. The first efforts were total failures.
3. False. It enabled England to control the Atlantic sea lanes.
4. True
5. False. Its original purpose was to make a profit for investors.
6. True
7. False. The primary factor was the introduction of disease.
8. False. It was established for persecuted Roman Catholics.
9. True
10. False. The principal export was rice.
11. False. It sold Indian slaves to the West Indies.
12. True
13. True
14. False. It valued it primarily as a military buffer against the Spanish.
15. True

II. B.
1. c
2. d
3. b
4. c
II. C.
1. Ireland
2. Roanoke colony
3. Spanish Armada (Spanish OK)
4. joint-stock company
5. Anglo-Powhatan Wars
6. Barbados slave code (slave code OK)
7. royal charter
8. indentured servants
9. Iroquois
10. squatters
11. royal colony
12. tobacco
13. South Carolina
14. rice
15. Savannah

II. D.
1. B
2. M
3. I
4. L
5. K
6. A
7. C
8. D

II. E.
1
2
3
4
5

II. F.
1. B
2. F
3. J
4. A
5. D
6. I
7. C
8. G
9. E
10. H

II. G.
1. In both cases, the English regarded the “natives” as an inferior population to be killed or shoved aside.
2. Both countries had achieved national political and religious unity under popular rulers. Both also experienced greater economic and military strength.
3. The sugar economy depended on large-scale plantations with absentee owners; tobacco could be grown by both small farmers and resident planters.
II. H.

Map Discrimination
1. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon (any five)
2. Chesapeake Bay
3. Georgia
4. South Carolina
5. Charlestown: South Carolina
   Savannah: Georgia
   Newbern: North Carolina
   Jamestown: Virginia

Map Challenge
1. York River
2. Potomac River

Chapter 3

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Most Puritans wanted to stay within the Church of England and purify it; only extreme Puritans, the Separatists, wanted to break away.
3. False. Plymouth was smaller and much less influential than Massachusetts Bay.
4. True
5. False. They were banished for teaching religious and political heresy.
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False. The war led to further decline in Indianation and morale.
10. False. New York was the most aristocratic and economically unequal of the middle colonies.
11. True
12. False. Penn welcomed people of diverse religious views from the beginning.

II. B.

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. c
14. b
15. d

II. C.

1. Protestant Reformation
2. Puritans
3. Separatists
4. Mayflower Compact
5. covenant
6. dismissal of Parliament
7. fishing and shipbuilding
8. antinomianism
9. banishment or exile
10. “praying villages”
11. King Phillip’s War
12. Glorious Revolution
13. Hudson
14. test oaths
15. smuggling
Chapter 4

II. A.

1. False. The life expectancy of Chesapeake settlers was under fifty. The statement is true of New Englanders.

2. True

3. True

4. False. The responded by moving westward and planting more acreage.

5. True

6. True

7. False. The rebels were whites only. They attacked and killed Indians as well as wealthy whites.

8. True

9. True

10. False. Between the planters and indentured servants were two other classes: small landowning farmers and landless but free (nonindentured) laborers.

11. True

12. False. New England settlement was carried out in an orderly fashion by town fathers, who obtained charters and
distributed land for settlement and town purposes.

13. True

14. False. New England’s rich shipping trade was based on fishing, lumber, and other nonagricultural commodities. New England soil was poor and produced little agricultural surplus.

15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. a
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. d
15. b

II. C.

1. families
2. disease
3. indentured servants
4. headright
5. hanging
6. Rhode Island
7. Royal African Company
8. Gullah
9. slave revolts
10. first families of Virginia (FFVs)
11. early twenties
12. town meeting
13. Half-Way Covenants
14. Salem witch trials
15. farming

II. D.

1. I
2. D
3. N
4. K
5. M
6. E
7. G
8. A
9. F
10. J
11. O
12. L
13. B
14. H
15. C

II. E.

7
8
2
4
9
10
3
6
5
1

II. F.

1. C
2. B
3. J
4. A
5. H
II. G.

1. NEW [Indentured Servant Contract]
2. NEW [Indentured Servant Contract]
3. NEW [Indentured Servant Contract]
4. The primer presents moral lessons while teaching children to read, e.g., "I will submit to my elders."
5. the primer: "I will fear God and honour the King." "I will forgive my enemies and pray to God for them."

Chapter 5

II. A.

1. False. Most of the increase was natural.
2. True
3. False. The colonies were becoming less equal in the eighteenth century.
4. True
5. True
6. False. The ministry was the most honored profession, while doctors and lawyers were not well regarded.
7. True
9. False. Congregationalism was more influential than Anglicanism.
10. True
11. False. Edwards and Whitefield worked to "revive" traditional Calvinist (Puritan) beliefs in new contexts.
12. True
13. True
14. False. Most colonial achievement was in theology and political theory rather than literature and the arts.
15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. d

II. C.

1. Pennsylvania Dutch
2. Scots-Irish
3. Regulators (Paxton Boys not acceptable)
4. "jayle birds"
5. praying towns
6. lawyers
7. triangular trade
8. taverns
9. established
10. Great Awakening
11. new lights
12. colleges
13. Zenger case
14. council
15. Poor Richard's Almanack
II. D. 
1. D 
2. E 
3. K 
4. H 
5. N 
6. I 
7. O 
8. J 
9. A 
10. G 

9. I 
10. G 

II. G. 
1. very little or not at all 
2. cattle and grain 
3. tobacco, rice, and indigo 
4. Germans 

II. H. 
1. New England 
2. Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina 
3. Pennsylvania 
4. South Carolina 
5. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina 
6. African-Americans 
7. (1) lesser tradesmen (2) indentured servants and jailbirds 
8. all of them 
9. fifty-seven 
10. five 

Chapter 6 

II. A. 
1. True 
2. False. Its economic foundation was the fur trade. 
3. True 
4. False. The colonies became directly involved in every one of Britain’s wars with France. 
5. False. There were only small regular armies in the seventeenth century; most troops were militia. 
6. False. It was a temporary setback that sparked the Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War). 
7. True 
8. True 

II. F. 
1. F 
2. C 
3. E 
4. D 
5. B 
6. J 
7. H 
8. A
9. False. Braddock’s forces were defeated by the French.
11. False. The war increased friction between British officers and American colonials.
12. False. Colonists often gave half-hearted support to Britain, and some even worked with the enemy.
13. True
14. True
15. True

II. B.
1. d
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. d
12. c
13. b
14. c
15. c

II. C.
1. Huguenots
2. Louis XIV
3. beaver
4. Jesuits
5. *coureurs de bois*
6. ear (Jenkins’)
7. Louisbourg
8. Ohio Valley
9. Germany
10. Albany Congress
11. George Washington
12. Quebec
13. militia
14. Indians
15. Seven Years’ War

II. D.
1. H
2. N
3. L
4. D
5. J
6. K
7. A
8. G
9. O
10. I
11. M
12. F
13. B
14. E
15. C

II. E.
6
8
1
2
10
4
9
5
7
3
II. F.
1. F
2. G
3. C
4. H
5. J
6. A
7. E
8. I
9. D
10. B

II. G.
1. Quebec controls the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and thus the whole Great Lakes waterway to the Atlantic; Fort Duquesne was on inland rivers that flowed away from the Atlantic.
2. Because if the French retained Louisbourg, they would still have access to the Atlantic and might block or recapture Quebec.
3. They were completely cut off from France and thus unable to get supplies or reinforcements.

II. H.
1. St. Lawrence River
2. Detroit
3. Missouri River
4. twenty-seven
5. Louisbourg
6. Allegheny and Monongahela
7. Montreal
8. Spain
9. Florida

Chapter 7

II. A.
1. True
2. True
3. False. European goods could be imported, but they first had to be landed and taxed in Britain.
4. True
5. True
6. False. The colonists accepted the right of Parliament to legislate, but not to tax.
7. False. The colonies did not want representation in Parliament, where they could be outvoted; they wanted to be able to decide their own taxes.
8. True
9. False. The protest was less organized and effective than the Stamp Act protest.
10. False. The Townshend Acts were repealed in 1770, except for the symbolic tea tax.
11. True
12. True
13. False. The Congress only sought an end to Parliamentary taxation and a return to the earlier system, not independence.
14. False. Britain had the better trained regular army; America had only militia.
15. False. The Americans only needed to fight to a draw; the British had to conquer all of America in order to defeat the Revolution.

II. B.
1. c
2. b
3. b
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. b
II. C.
1. mercantilism
2. Navigation Laws
3. enumerated goods
4. admiralty courts
5. virtual representation
6. nonimportation agreements
7. tea
8. committees of correspondence
9. Roman Catholicism
10. Whigs
11. Hessians
12. continentals
13. The Association
14. Minute Men
15. redcoats

II. D.
1. F
2. A
3. B
4. M
5. G
6. K
7. J
8. H
9. O
10. I
11. N
12. C
13. E

II. E.
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

II. F.
1. H
2. G
3. B
4. J
5. D
6. I
7. E
8. A
9. C
10. F

II. G.
1. The Bostonians started the fight by attacking the redcoats, and two British soldiers were beaten and knocked down.
2. It shows a British officer with raised sword behind the firing troops, implying that the shooting took place on orders.
3. Several are shown in death throes, with much red blood flowing from heads and elsewhere.
Chapter 8

II. A.

1. False. He was chosen more for his personal and political abilities than for his military attributes.
2. False. After Bunker Hill the king proclaimed the colonies in rebellion and slammed the door on reconciliation.
3. True
4. False. Paine's *Common Sense* pushed them to declare independence. They were already in rebellion against the king.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. Only a minority were driven out of the country, and almost none were killed.
9. False. The Patriots were strongest in New England and Virginia; Loyalists were stronger elsewhere in the colonies.
10. True
11. True
12. True
13. False. Yorktown was successful because of French naval aid.
14. False. They gained both political independence and the western territorial concessions they wanted.
15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. a

II. C.

1. Continental Congress
2. Canada
3. *Common Sense*
4. Declaration of Independence
5. Whigs
6. Loyalists
7. Anglican
8. Hudson Valley
9. armed neutrality
10. South
11. privateers
12. Whigs
13. Mississippi River
14. militia
15. Holland

II. D.

1. J
2. H
3. B
4. M
5. N
6. D
7. I
8. O
9. A
10. E
11. L
12. C
13. G
II. H.
1. Montreal and Quebec
2. from Pennsylvania to New Jersey
3. General Howe
4. Spain and Holland
5. any three of the following: Charleston, Wilmington, Charlottesville, Jamestown, and Yorktown.
6. Ohio
7. Cahokia, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia

Chapter 9

II. A.
1. True
2. True
3. False. Slavery was also abolished in New England.
4. True
5. False. The new state governments were more democratic and reflected the interests of western farmers.
6. True
7. False. Handling western lands was the greatest success of the national government under the Articles.
8. True
9. False. The ordinance set up an orderly process by which territories could become states, with a status equal to that of the original thirteen.
10. True
11. False. The delegates’ original purpose was to amend the Articles.
12. False. Nearly all were wealthy, but only some were slaveholders.
13. True
14. False. The antifederalists opposed the Constitution because they thought it gave too much power to the whole federal government and not enough to the people.
15. True
II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. Protestant Episcopal church
2. republican motherhood
3. Constitutional Convention
4. Articles of Confederation
5. Old Northwest
6. sections
7. territory
8. Shays's Rebellion
9. large-state plan
10. small-state plan
11. Three-fifths Compromise
12. antifederalists
13. The Federalist
14. president
15. Bill of Rights

II. D.

1. C
2. E
3. O
4. J
5. G
6. F
7. M
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. L
12. N
13. I
14. K
15. H

II. E.

1. E
2. J
3. C
4. I
5. H
6. A
7. G
8. B
9. F
10. D

II. F.

1. E
2. J
3. C
4. I
5. H
6. A
7. G
8. B
9. F
10. D

II. G.

1. The vote was quite close in all five states. The large states thus contained substantial numbers of opponents as well as supporters of ratification.
2. The vote in three of the smallest states was unanimously for ratification; this supports the theory that most opponents were concentrated in the larger states. New Hampshire and Rhode Island, however, did have close votes—so there were some opponents in smaller states.

3. Only one of the Middle States—New York—ratified after January 1788; only one of the southern states—Georgia—ratified before April 1788. Opinion was most evenly divided in New England.

4. 30 (Pennsylvania: 12 + Massachusetts: 10 + Virginia: 6 + New York: 2)

II. H.

1. Virginia and New York
2. Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia
3. 36
4. Spain
5. two
6. Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia
7. Maryland
8. Pennsylvania, Connecticut, South Carolina, and North Carolina
9. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island
10. three
11. Virginia and Pennsylvania

Chapter 10

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It demonstrated the Federalist concession to anti-Federalist fears that a powerful central government would trample individual rights.
3. True
4. True
5. True

7. True
9. False. It was based on American weakness and fear of becoming entangled in war with the great powers.
10. False. They vigorously resisted U.S. encroachment, and were overcome only after difficult warfare.
11. True
12. False. The public favored war, and Adams lost popularity by negotiating peace with France.
13. True
14. False. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that common people could be trusted.
15. False. Jeffersonian Republicans sympathized with France, and Hamiltonian Federalists with Britain.

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. d

II. C.

1. Electoral College
2. vice president
3. secretary of the treasury
4. funding
5. assumption
6. the Bill of Rights
7. political parties
8. French Revolution
9. French-American Alliance
10. Miami Confederacy
11. Jay's Treaty
12. France
13. compact theory
14. nullification
15. Great Britain

II. F.
1. C
2. D
3. E
4. B
5. A
6. G
7. I
8. F
9. H
10. J

II. G.
1. The British held frontier posts on American soil. They sold firearms to the Indians. They seized American merchant ships and impressed seamen. (Any two of the above are acceptable.)

2. Adams sent a diplomatic mission to France in 1798. He tried to stop the fighting in the undeclared war by sending a three-man mission in 1800. He negotiated a peace settlement with the French Convention.

(any two)

3. The Federalists passed (a) the Alien Laws (b) the Sedition Laws. They indicted Jeffersonian editors. They sent Congressman Matthew Lyon to prison.

(any two)


(any two)

Jeffersonians were pro-French.
Federalists advocated strong central government.
Federalists advocated federal aid to promote private enterprise.
Federalists were pro-British.
(any two)

Chapter 11

II. A.

1. False. It was a change in political power but not a class revolution.
2. True
3. True
5. False. It established judicial review, the right of the Supreme Court to declare legislation unconstitutional.
6. True
7. True
8. False. His deepest doubt was that the purchase might be unconstitutional.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The most explosive issue was the impressment of seamen.
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False. The war was largely by southerners and westerners eager to uphold American rights and seize Canada; New Englanders generally opposed the war.

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. c

II. C.

1. excise tax
2. pardon
3. midnight judges
4. Marbury v. Madison
5. judicial review
6. impeachment
7. navy
8. Santo Domingo (Haiti OK)
9. Oregon
10. $15 million
11. Chesapeake
12. embargo
13. war hawks
14. Tippecanoe
15. "Mr. Madison's War"

II. D

1. E
2. C
3. O
4. K
5. G
6. L
7. N
8. D
9. M
10. I
11. A

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12. H
13. J
14. F
15. B

II. E.

4
1
2
3
5

II. F.

1. E
2. B
3. G
4. J
5. H
6. I
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. F

II. G.

1. 39
2. New York
3. 37
4. Adams: 77; Jefferson: 61. Adams would have been reelected president.

Chapter 12

II. A.

1. False. Madison was manipulated by Napoleon.
2. False. They were very concerned about foreign policy.
3. True
4. False. They did not want to acquire Canada at all.
5. False. It was the Navy.
6. False. The strategy was poorly conceived.
7. True
8. False. The victory at New Orleans came after the treaty was signed, and had no effect.
9. False. They were blocked by Republican presidents who had constitutional objections.
10. False. Prosperity was ended by the Panic of 1819.
11. True
12. False. It admitted Missouri as a slave state in exchange for admitting Maine as a free state.
13. True
15. False. It was hardly noticed in Latin America.

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b
II. C.
1. Lake Erie
2. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
3. The Constitution
4. Hartford Convention
5. White House and Capitol
6. The North American Review
7. American Plan
8. Era of Good Feelings
9. Federalists
10. Erie Canal
11. 36° 30' (Southern boundary of Missouri OK)
12. McCulloch v. Maryland
13. Dartmouth College v. Woodward
14. Oregon
15. Monroe Doctrine

II. D.
1. H
2. M
3. N
4. K
5. E
6. L
7. I
8. A
9. D
10. F
11. J
12. B
13. C
14. G
15. F

II. E.
2
5

II. F.
1. C
2. O
3. N
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. M
8. I
9. E
10. G
11. J
12. L
13. H
14. K
15. F

II. G.

a. Economic nationalism
   The Tariff of 1816
   Clay's American System

b. Political nationalism and unity
   President Monroe's tour of New England
   Daniel Webster's speeches
   The election of 1820

c. Judicial nationalism
   Dartmouth College v. Woodward

d. Foreign-policy nationalism
   Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida
   John Quincy Adams's rejection of
   Canning's proposed British-American statement
II. H.

1. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario
2. Vermont (north) and Maryland (south)
3. Florida and Arkansas
4. Two: Louisiana and Missouri
5. Only one: Michigan
6. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri
7. The United States
8. Mississippi

Chapter 13

II. A.

1. True
2. False. He accepted appointment as secretary of state, fueling charges of a corrupt bargain.
3. True
4. False. Jackson was a wealthy frontier aristocrat, richer than Adams.
5. False. The campaign was marked by mudslinging and personal attacks.
6. True
7. True
8. True
10. True
11. True
12. True
13. False. The Whig Party was a loose coalition, and it did not hold those two beliefs.
14. True
15. False. Harrison was an aristocrat, born in luxury in Virginia.

II. B.

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. d
11. d
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. c

II. C.

1. conventions
2. Anti-Masonic Party
3. “corrupt bargain”
4. secretary of state
5. rotation in office (or spoils system)
6. Tariff of Abominations
7. nullification
8. Bank of the United States
9. masons
10. evangelicals
11. Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles (any two)
12. Trail of Tears
13. Mexico
14. Whigs
15. Log cabin and hard cider

II. D.

1. F
2. K
3. M
4. A
5. N
even while offering advice. Jackson looks on in scorn.

3. Clay is in effect physically assaulting the innocent Jackson, trying to “shut him up.” Jackson is resisting, and it clear that Clay will not succeed.

4. The hickory leaf, Jackson’s top hat, the Democratic donkey, Jackson’s face on the coin. (any three)

5. “Humbug Glory” Bank; “Six cents in mint drops or glory”; “In seven months this bank shall be abolished”; The signatures on the currency: “Cunning Reuben” and “Honest Amos.” (other answers possible)

II. H.

1. 32 (131 votes needed for majority)
2. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland
3. Pennsylvania
4. New York and Maine
5. Seminoles and Creeks; Cherokees
6. Rio Grande and Nueces; straight east

Chapter 14

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It contributed to the rise of nativism and anti-Catholicism.
3. False. Most manufacturing was concentrated in New England.
4. True.
5. False. Most early factory jobs involved long hours and low wages.
6. True
7. True
8. False. Canals were cheaper and more effective than highways.
9. True
10. False. The early railroads were dangerous and met much opposition, especially from canal interests.
11. True
12. False. Most women remained outside the market economy, in the home.
13. False. The transcontinental and transatlantic telegraphs were not permanently laid until after the Civil War.
14. False. There was an increase in the gap between rich and poor as a result of advances in manufacturing and transportation.
15. True

II. B.
1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. d
11. d
12. c
13. a
14. d
15. d

II. C.
1. Ireland
2. Ancient Order of Hibernians
3. Forty-Eighters
4. Know-Nothings (nativists OK)
5. industrial revolution
6. cotton gin
7. limited liability
8. telegraph
9. women and children
10. labor unions
11. mechanical reaper
12. National Road (Cumberland Road)
13. steamboat
14. Erie Canal
15. clipper ships

II. D.
1. F
2. J
3. C
4. G
5. D
6. K
7. A
8. H
9. E
10. I
11. B

II. E.
4
1
5
3
2

II. F.
1. D
2. A
3. E
4. I
5. H
6. G
7. C
8. B
9. F
10. J
II. G.

1. 1850–1860
2. 1810–1820
3. 1850
4. over three times larger

II. H.

1. five
2. iron works
3. Virginia or North Carolina
4. Erie Canal, Wabash and Erie Canal, and Lake Erie
5. Pennsylvania Canal, Ohio River, Ohio and Erie Canal
6. none
7. Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana
8. Santa Fe Trail and Spanish Trail

Chapter 15

II. A.

1. True
2. False. They tended to increase sectional, denominational, and class division.
3. True
4. True
5. False. Despite women’s gains, most of higher education remained in exclusively male hands.
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. False. It came in the aftermath of the War of 1812.
12. True
13. False. The reverse is true. Emerson emphasized self-improvement and scholarship; Thoreau emphasized simple living and nonviolence.
14. True

II. B.

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a

II. C.

1. Deism
2. Second Great Awakening
3. Methodists, Baptists
4. Mormons
5. Seneca Falls Convention
6. New Harmony
7. Brook Farm
8. Monticello
9. Knickerbocker group
10. Transcendentalism
11. civil disobedience
12. *Leaves of Grass*
13. *The Scarlet Letter*
14. *Moby Dick*
15. *Little Women*
2. That he was expressing his own feelings and not aiming for public popularity.

3. Whitman emphasizes his own individual voice, and looks for approval in the future rather than in past tradition or convention.

4. His view that the new world is superior to the old world of the past, which must be left behind.

Chapter 16

II. A.

1. True
2. True
3. False. It was economically inefficient and agriculturally destructive of the soil.
4. False. Most slaveowners owned fewer than ten slaves.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. Free blacks had an extremely vulnerable status and were generally poor.
9. True
10. False. The black family under slavery was generally strong, and most slave children were raised in two-parent homes.
11. True
12. False. Abolitionists were very unpopular in the North.
13. True
14. True
15. True

II. B.

1. d
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. c

II. G.

1. That it was absurd, obscene, and indecent.
II. C.
1. Cotton Kingdom
2. lords of the loom
3. Sir Walter Scott
4. free blacks
5. American Slavery As It Is
6. black belt
7. American Colonization Society
8. Lane Rebels
9. The Liberator
10. American Anti-Slavery Society
11. gag resolution
12. free-soilers

II. D.
1. H
2. F
3. B
4. L
5. O
6. A
7. C
8. E
9. N
10. D
11. I
12. M
13. G

II. E.
1. G
2. I
3. B
4. A
5. E
6. F
7. H
8. C
9. J
10. D

II. F.
1. J
2. K

II. G.
1. A) Cotton Kingdom on his shoulders
   B) The Cruelty of Slavery: the net and slave collar
   C) A Slave Auction: the whips and harsh faces of the traders; the seated positions of the slaves
   D) “Am I Not a Man and a Brother?”: the chains and kneeling posture of the slaves (other answers possible)
2. (a) Harvesting Cotton
   (b) Plantation Kitchen
   (c) A Two-Way Proslavery Cartoon
   (a) the prosperity and fine dress of the slaves (b) the pleasantness of the kitchen workplace (c) the slave’s leisured enjoyment of fishing (other answers possible)
3. Proslavery advocates might note the
closeness of a black nurse and a white
child, and the willingness to trust slaves
with white children. Antislavery advocates
might note the dependence of whites on
blacks even for such tasks as child rearing
and nursing.

II. H.

1. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,
Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana

2. 7,900 families

3. Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia,
Mississippi, Louisiana

4. Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia,
North Carolina, Tennessee

Chapter 17

II. A.

1. False. Tyler turned away from the Whig
policies of Clay and Webster.

2. False. Anglo-American hostility remained
strong.

3. True

4. True

5. True

6. True

7. True

8. True

9. False. Polk tried to purchase California
and failed.

10. False. It was a dispute over the southern
boundary of Texas.

11. True

12. True

13. False. It gave the United States very large
territorial gains.

14. True

15. False. It forced the slavery controversy to
the center of national politics.

II. B.

1. b

2. a

3. b

4. d

5. a

6. c

7. d

8. a

9. a

10. c

11. b

12. c

13. d

14. c

15. b

II. C.

1. Canada

2. Maine

3. Britain

4. “Conscience Whigs”

5. joint resolution

6. 54° 40'

7. Oregon Trail

8. Manifest Destiny

9. Liberty party

10. 49° (49th parallel)

11. California

12. Nueces River

13. “spot resolutions”

14. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

15. Wilmot Proviso

II. D.

1. O

2. C
3. H
4. E
5. J
6. N
7. M
8. G
9. A
10. F
11. K
12. B
13. I
14. D
15. L

II. E.

3
1
5
4
2

II. F.

1. E
2. G
3. D
4. J
5. I
6. H
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. F

II. G.

1. Matamoros
2. Santa Fe
3. From New Orleans. They went to the east and west coasts of Mexico, up to California. They were involved in battles at Matamoros, Vera Cruz, San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco.
4. Across unorganized Louisiana territory, Texas, and northern Mexico. Kearny fought in the battles of Santa Fe and San Diego; Frémont at Sonoma.

II. H.

1. Quebec and New Brunswick
2. Columbia River and the forty-ninth parallel
3. 12º40'
4. Rio Grande, Gila, and the Colorado
5. three of the following: Matamoros, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Mexico City

Chapter 18

II. A.

1. True
2. False. The Free Soil party consisted of diverse interests that were united only by their opposition to slavery expansion.
3. False. The gold rush forced new attention to the question of slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico.
4. True
5. False. Clay and Webster defended sectional compromise; Calhoun defended sectional (southern) interests.
6. False. California was admitted as a free state. New Mexico and Utah were territories left open to popular sovereignty concerning slavery.
7. True
8. False. The North was the greatest winner.
9. True
10. True
11. False. It sharpened the debate over whether to build the railroad across the northern or southern route.
12. True
13. False. The southerners voted in favor of the plan and pushed it through Congress.
14. True
15. True

II. B.
1. c
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b
15. c

II. C.
1. fire-eaters
2. popular sovereignty
3. Mason-Dixon line
4. Underground Railroad
5. higher law
6. Fugitive Slave Law
7. Free Soil party
8. Compromise of 1850
9. Whigs
10. Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
11. Ostend Manifesto
12. Gadsden Purchase
13. Missouri Compromise
14. Democratic party
15. Republican party

II. D.
1. B
2. H
3. O
4. J
5. D
6. N
7. L
8. M
9. C
10. G
11. F
12. A
13. I
14. K
15. E

II. E.
3
1
2
5
4

II. F.
1. G
2. D
3. J
4. A
5. E
6. H
7. B
8. F
9. I
10. C
II. G.

1. cause: Mexican War; effect: Acquisition of California
2. cause: California's gold rush; effect: California's admission to the union
3. cause: death of Taylor; effect: passage of Compromise of 1850
4. cause: northern aid to fugitive slaves; effect: Fugitive Slave Law
5. cause: election of 1852; effect: disappearance of Whig party
6. cause: Compromise of 1850; effect: southern "filibuster" ventures
7. cause: plans for southern railroad; effect: Gadsden Purchase
8. cause: Douglas's railroad plans; effect: Kansas-Nebraska Act
9. cause: Ostend Manifesto; effect: end of Pierce administration's Cuba schemes
10. cause: Kansas-Nebraska Act; effect: rise of Republican party

II. H.

1. Wyoming, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas
2. California
3. Utah
4. two: Oregon and Minnesota
5. Honduras and Nicaragua
6. Colombia (New Granada)
7. El Paso and Houston
8. Nebraska
9. slavery existed in Missouri
10. yes

Chapter 19

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Few proslavery people brought slaves with them to Kansas.
3. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. The Dred Scott decision held that slavery could not be prohibited in a territory because slaves were property protected by the Constitution.
8. True
10. True
11. False. It was southern delegates who walked out when northern Democrats nominated Douglas.
12. True
13. False. Lincoln obtained a minority of the popular vote but a majority of the Electoral College.
14. True
15. False. Lincoln rejected the Crittenden Compromise.

II. B.

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. b
II. C.

1. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
2. *The Impending Crisis of the South*
3. Beecher's Bibles
4. "Bleeding Kansas"
5. Lecompton Constitution
6. Know-Nothing party (American Party OK)
7. Dred Scott case
8. Panic of 1857
9. Lincoln-Douglas debates
10. Constitutional Union party
11. South Carolina
12. Confederate States of America
13. Crittenden Compromise
14. election of 1860
15. "lame-duck" period

II. D.

1. E
2. G
3. O
4. F
5. N
6. K
7. A
8. J
9. C
10. L
11. B
12. H
13. M
14. I
15. D

II. E.

3
2

II. F.

1. I
2. J
3. H
4. G
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. F
10. E

II. G.

1. a. Lincoln says that blacks are equal in natural rights of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, and in the right to earn their living; he says that whites are superior in moral and intellectual endowment.
   
   b. He is refuting a charge by Douglas that he is in favor of complete racial equality.

2. a. Brown means that his cause of abolishing slavery will be advanced by his death.
   
   b. Brown knows that the abolitionists will make him a martyr after his execution.

3. a. Greeley admits that a right to secession exists, and he does not think that the republic can be held together only by bayonets.
   
   b. Fear of the war that will likely come if the South is not allowed to secede peacefully.

4. a. Hammond suggests that the North is too weak to survive without the South.
b. The confidence in southern independence expressed by Hammond leaves no reason to compromise with the North.

5. a. The South is like a colony held by the "empire" of the U.S. government.
   b. That it recognize southern independence in order to weaken the United States.
   c. In the first excerpt, Tom has a New Testament Bible open on his knee; in the second, he declares that his "soul" has been "bought and paid for" — a statement of religious doctrine.

II. H.

1. fifty-two
2. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and California
3. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and California
4. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina
5. Missouri
6. California
7. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
8. Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia
9. Arkansas, North Carolina, and South Carolina
10. Georgia and Florida

Chapter 20

II. A.

1. False. Four more states seceded after his inauguration.

II. B.

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. b
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. a
14. b
15. b

2. True
3. True
4. False. The South had superior military leadership, while the North struggled to find commanders.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. The British permitted the Alabama to leave their ports.
9. True
10. True
11. False. The Civil War draft was unfair to poor citizens, who could not afford substitutes.
13. True
14. True
15. False. The Northern civilian economy prospered during the war.
II. C.
1. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri (West Virginia also possible)
2. (naval) blockade
3. Trent
4. Alabama
5. Laird rams
6. draft
7. "bounty jumpers"
8. nursing
9. National Banking System
10. "shoddy millionaires"
11. writ of habeus corpus
12. United States Sanitary Commission

II. D.
1. F
2. A
3. G
4. B
5. I
6. E
7. C
8. D
9. J
10. H

II. E.
4
5
1
2
3

II. F.
1. C
2. F

3. G
4. B
5. D
6. H
7. E
8. A
9. I
10. J

II. G.
1. a. The South and New England had about the same number of manufacturers; but New England's businesses were much larger in terms of capital, number of laborers, and product value.
   b. South: about five laborers per business; New England: about twenty laborers per business; Middle States: about ten laborers per business.
2. a. Ireland
   b. Germany
   c. Germany
   d. It remained steady in the first year of the war (1861–1862), rose considerably in the second year (1862–1863), increased slightly in the third year (1863–1864). Britain: 1863; Ireland: 1863; Germany: 1864.
3. a. From March 1862 to January 1863
   b. July 1861: 3:2 (Union to Confederate); March 1862: 3:2; January 1863: 2:1; January 1865: 2:1
   c. It remained steady (about 2:1) from January 1863 to January 1865.

Chapter 21

II. A.
1. False. The Battle of Bull Run made the North expect a longer war.
2. True
3. False. The Union first succeeded in the West.
4. True
5. False. The turn to a war against slavery cost Lincoln popularity.
6. False. Black soldiers were militarily effective.
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False. Lincoln was opposed by some Republicans and many others in the North
13. True
14. True
15. False. The war settled all those issues.

II. B.
1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. d
14. c
15. b

II. C.
1. First Battle of Bull Run
2. Peninsula campaign
3. Battle of Antietam

II. D.
1. O
2. N
3. F
4. H
5. A
6. B
7. K
8. E
9. D
10. C
11. M
12. I
13. G
14. L
15. J

II. E.

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II. F.

1. D
2. J
3. C
4. B
5. I
6. A
7. F
8. H
9. G
10. E

II. G.

1. The Union officer is in a new uniform; the two Confederates are in worn uniforms; the Southern civilians are not in uniform. The North thus seems prosperous and unharmed by the war; the South is suffering from its defeat. Northern civilians are not present, and thus not much affected. The crushed Southern civilians are also under Northern military rule.

2. The Northern officer is upright—confident and in control. The Southerners are beaten (hands folded or in pockets) but still defiant.

3. Most of the Southerners are unarmed, with weapons on the ground. The Northerner has sheathed his sword; but one Southerner retains his rifle, suggesting possible future violence. Homer seems to suggest that the two sides are connected, but still hostile and wary of one another.

II. H.

1. Alabama and Florida
2. Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland
3. Kentucky, Delaware
4. Tennessee, Cumberland, Mississippi
5. Charleston

6. Cold Harbor

Chapter 22

II. A.

1. True
2. False. White Southerners strongly rejected Northern political domination.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False. Johnson had been a poor white who opposed the planter elite.
7. True
8. False. It weakened the moderates and strengthened the radicals.
9. True
10. False. Redistribution of land was opposed by moderates and never became part of reconstruction policy.
11. False. Blacks controlled only one house of one state legislature—South Carolina.
12. True
13. False. The Klan did succeed in intimidating black voters.
14. True
15. False. The moderate plan failed to deal with the deeper economic and social aftermath of slavery.

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. c
10. b
II. C.  
1. freedmen  
2. Freedmen’s Bureau  
3. Baptist  
4. 10 percent plan  
5. Thirteenth Amendment  
6. Black Codes  
7. Fourteenth Amendment  
8. moderates  
9. radicals  
10. Union League  
11. *Ex parte Milligan*  
12. scalawags  
13. carpetbaggers  
14. Fifteenth Amendment  
15. Alaska

II. D.  
1. H  
2. K  
3. C  
4. M  
5. B  
6. J  
7. O  
8. I  
9. F  
10. G  
11. E  
12. A  
13. L  
14. N  
15. D

II. E.  
4  
1  
5  
3  
2

II. F.  
1. D  
2. E  
3. J  
4. C  
5. I  
6. F  
7. H  
8. B  
9. A  
10. G

II. G.  
1. Eight whites, three blacks; the white woman seated in the center; they are in the rear and partly hidden, suggesting that they might hold subordinate positions on the staff.

2. The shabby clothes of the boy and young woman; the crude log cabin dwelling. The people seem weary but hopeful: at least three of them have partial smiles.

3. The men in the line appear to be working people—perhaps farmers in their best clothes. The voting officials, black and white, appear more affluent and well-dressed. The drawing shows the new voters as somewhat hesitant and uncertain, perhaps being manipulated by the more politically knowledgeable officials.
Chapter 23

II. A.

1. False. Grant’s lack of political experience hurt, and he did engage in Republican party politics.
2. True
3. False. The political mistakes of the Liberal Republicans caused them to fail.
4. True
5. False. The parties agreed on national issues; their disagreements were at the local level.
6. True
7. False. The Republicans got the presidency and the Democrats other political and economic concessions.
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False. The campaign was based on personal mudslinging rather than issues.
13. True
14. True
15. False. Cleveland remained attached to the gold standard and failed to address the depression.

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. d

II. C.

1. (waving the) bloody shirt
2. Credit Mobilier
3. Liberal Republican party
4. silver
5. Greenback Labor party
6. Gilded Age
7. Grand Army of the Republic
8. Stalwarts
9. Half-Breeds
10. Compromise of 1877
11. Chinese
12. civil service
13. McKinley Tariff
14. Populists (People’s Party)
15. grandfather clause

II. D.

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. N
5. J
6. H
7. I
8. K
9. O
10. C
11. G
12. E
13. L
14. F
15. M
II. E.

4. Texas
5. none

Chapter 24

II. A.

1. False. The railroads received subsidies and land grants to build the rail lines.
2. True
3. True
4. False. Railroads were often unfair and corrupt in their dealings with shippers, the government, and the public.
5. True
6. False. The description applies to Carnegie’s technique of “vertical integration.” Rockefeller’s “horizontal integration” meant consolidating with competitors in the same market.
7. True
8. True
9. False. The South remained poor and dependent, despite the “new South.”
10. True
11. False. Industrialization gave the wage earner less control and status.
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False. The AFL did not even attempt to organize these categories of workers.

II. B.

1. b
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. d

II. F.

1. G
2. E
3. C
4. I
5. A
6. J
7. B
8. F
9. D
10. H

II. G.

1. The fundamental difference was in their ethnic and religious composition. The Republicans were based on morally-oriented groups with Puritan backgrounds; the Democrats on immigrant ethnic groups of Catholic or Lutheran background.

2. Most of the controversial issues existed at the state or local level.

3. The two parties each had well-mobilized machines that got out the vote no matter who the candidates were.

4. Winning elections was crucial for patronage—passing out jobs to party supporters.

II. H.

1. none
2. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Indiana
3. four

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9. d
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b

II. C.
1. land grants
2. Union Pacific Railroad
3. Central Pacific Railroad
4. Great Northern Railroad
5. stock watering
6. Wabash case
7. Interstate Commerce Commission
8. telephone
9. Standard Oil Company
10. United States Steel Corporation
11. New South
12. Colored National Labor Union
13. Knights of Labor
14. craft unions
15. American Federation of Labor (or AF of L)

II. D.
1. J
2. H
3. M
4. G
5. F
6. O
7. A
8. I
9. E
10. B
11. D

II. E.
1. I
2. D
3. E
4. H
5. A
6. B
7. J
8. F
9. G
10. C

II. F.
1. The family of “pieceworkers” are in their own home; each concentrates on their own single tasks, but they are able to relate to one another and perhaps offer advice and assistance around the table. The black textile workers are at separate posts, but the women and children can also probably converse and assist one another. In both these two cases the children and adult workers are mingled and performing the same tasks. By contrast, the adult male Westinghouse workers are dwarfed by their industrial machinery and serve its demands. In the final photo, the child textile workers are by themselves and almost encased by the machines. They are
evidently without adult assistance or supervision, and plainly in danger of industrial accident.

2. The scene takes place in front of the owner's house. The men have evidently come directly from the factory. There appears to have been some conflict over wages or working conditions.

3. The owner and the woman—evidently his wife—are very well dressed. The workers, and worker's family on the left, are shabbily dressed. The painting illustrates the considerable class difference between the owner and his immigrant work force.

4. The workers are conversing with the owner and his wife, and also with one another. The first conversation is probably about the grievance. The second may be about what the workers should do next—whether to strike or resort to violence (as the one worker seems about to do).

5. The presence of women and children points out that factory conditions affected families as well as employees. The woman at the center is probably the owner's wife. Her fine dress and vigorous manner is contrasted with the poverty and passive condition of the worker's wife.

Chapter 25

II. A.

1. True
2. False. They came from southern and eastern Europe.
3. False. Most were originally peasants driven from the countryside.
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. Darwinian science weakened the churches and religious belief.
8. False. Secondary education was increasingly carried out in public schools.

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. c
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. d

II. C.

1. dumbbell tenement
2. New Immigration
3. birds of passage
4. social gospel
5. Hull House
6. social work
7. American Protective Association
8. Roman Catholicism
9. Tuskegee Institute
10. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (or NAACP) (Niagara Movement less preferable but OK)
11. Progress and Poverty
12. Comstock Law
13. Women and Economics
14. National American Women’s Suffrage Association (or NAWSA)
15. Women’s Christian Temperance Union (or WCTU)

II. D.

1. M
2. E
3. J
4. N
5. D
6. F
7. L
8. G
9. A
10. O
11. B
12. H
13. K
14. I
15. C

II. E.

4
2
3
5
1

II. F.

1. G
2. B
3. E
4. I
5. H
6. C
7. F
8. A
9. J
10. D

II. G.

1. five peaks: end of Civil War, anti-Jewish pogroms, early twentieth-century prosperity, the end of World War I, and the end of World War II and the quota system
four valleys: Panic of 1873, Panic of 1893, World War I, and the introduction of quotas
2. Each major period lasted 15–20 years. The most recent growth period has lasted for 40 years.
3. sharpest rise: 1900–1905; sharpest decline: 1915–1920
4. 800,000: approximately 1882, 1910, 1923
200,000: about 1867, 1875, 1880, 1898–99, 1917, 1932, 1948–49
5. about a million fewer (1.2 million to 200,000)
about 350,000 to 400,000 more (about 225,000 to 600,000)

Chapter 26

II. A.

1. True
2. False. The Indians were defeated only slowly and with difficulty.
3. True
4. False. Humanitarian reformers did not respect the Indians’ culture and tried to destroy their tribal way of life.
5. True
6. True
7. False. More families acquired land from the states and private owners than from the federal government under the Homestead Act.
8. True

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9. True
10. False. The greatest problem was declining prices for their crops.
11. True
12. True
13. False. Hanna had no difficulty raising large sums of money for McKinley's campaign.
14. True
15. True

II. B.
1. d
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. b

II. C.
1. Sioux
2. Apaches
3. reservations
4. Ghost Dance
5. Dawes Severalty Act
6. Comstock Lode
7. long drive
8. Homestead Act
9. barbed wire
10. Oklahoma

II. D.
1. H
2. J
3. E
4. B
5. G
6. I
7. F
8. C
9. K
10. D
11. L
12. A

II. E.
1. 3
2. 5
3. 2
4. 1
5. 4

II. F.
1. J
2. E
3. I
4. D
5. H
6. C
7. G
8. B
9. A
10. F
II. **G.**

1. All six (Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho) were carried by Bryan.

2. Any six of the following: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, California. Most were in the Midwest or Middle Atlantic region.

Democratic: any five of the southern states, plus Missouri.

4. Three went Republican (North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oregon); six went Democratic (Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada).

II. **H.**

1. Montana, Washington, and California

2. Texas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Georgia

3. Thirty-seven

4. none

**Chapter 27**

II. **A.**

1. False. America was unconcerned and isolated from international affairs.

2. False. He argued that control of the sea was the key to history.

3. False. It nearly resulted in war with Britain.

4. False. It was resolved when Britain backed down because of its conflict with Germany.

5. True

6. True


8. False. Business and Wall Street opposed war; the pressure came from the public and the press.

9. True

10. True

11. False. It was inefficient but cost few battlefield casualties.

12. True

13. False. It was approved by a narrow margin—one vote.

14. False. It ruled that these constitutional rights did not apply.

15. True

II. **B.**

1. b

2. c

3. d

4. a

5. c

6. c

7. b

8. b

9. b

10. d

11. a

12. b

13. c

14. a

15. d

II. **C.**

1. *Our Country*

2. Samoan Islands

3. Chile

4. Monroe Doctrine

5. Pearl Harbor

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6. yellow press or yellow journalism
7. Maine
8. Teller Amendment
9. Manila Bay
10. Rough Riders
11. Puerto Rico
12. Anti-Imperialist League
13. insular cases
14. Platt Amendment
15. yellow fever

II. D.
1. J
2. F
3. K
4. D
5. N
6. C
7. H
8. L
9. G
10. A
11. O
12. E
13. B
14. M
15. I

II. E.
1
3
2
5
4

II. F.
1. F
2. C

II. G.
1. Great Britain
2. (a) Pago Pago Harbor; (b) Pearl Harbor
3. Luzon
4. San Juan Hill
5. Puerto Rico

Chapter 28

II. A.
1. True
2. False. Foreign intervention in China continued, and the notes were not the reason partition was prevented.
3. True
4. False. Roosevelt believed in active international involvements for the United States and the presidency.
5. True
6. False. A canal could have been built through Nicaragua.
7. True
8. False. It earned the hostility of both Russia and Japan.
9. True
10. True

II. B.
1. c
2. c
3. b
II. E.

4 1
2 5
3

II. F.

1. E
2. A
3. H
4. C
5. F
6. I
7. G
8. J
9. D
10. B

II. G.

Any three of the details in each section acceptable:

1. *Little Brown Brothers*: The Filipinos revolted against American rule; the war turned into a brutal guerrilla conflict; water torture and concentration camps were used; the Filipinos continued to resent American control. (other answers possible)

2. *TR*: Roosevelt published books by age twenty-four; he was athletic and could shake thousands of hands and ride horseback many miles; he loved people and mingled with all ranks; he was a showman who was always front-page copy; he condemned the courts and law as too slow. (other answers possible)

3. *Uncle Sam*: American naval forces prevented Colombia from putting down the uprising; Roosevelt recognized Panama three days after the revolt; Washington immediately signed a Canal
treaty with Panama; the conspirators knew of Roosevelt’s sympathies and counted on his support. (other answers possible)

4. *Monroe Doctrine*: The U.S. intervened in the Dominican customs collection in 1905; the Corollary led to repeated landing of American marines; Latin Americans came to curse the Monroe Doctrine; the U.S. intervened in Cuba in 1906. (other answers possible)

5. *Roosevelt on World Stage*: Japanese officials asked Roosevelt to end the war; both sides presented outrageous demands; Roosevelt blustered them both into a compromise; Roosevelt received the Nobel Prize; Russia accused Roosevelt of robbing them of military victory; Japan felt robbed of its indemnity. (other answers possible)

**Chapter 29**

**II. A.**

1. False. Progressives favored the growth of government power over the economy and society.

2. True

3. False. The progressives arose mostly from the middle class.

4. True

5. False. He threatened the owners with federal intervention, saying he would seize their mines.

6. True

7. False. He believed that there were “good trusts” and “bad trusts,” and that only the bad trusts should be broken up.

8. False. It was intended to focus attention on the plight of the meat-packing workers.

9. True

10. True

11. True


13. False. Progressives grew angry over his tariff and conservation policies

14. True

15. True

**II. B.**

1. c

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. d

6. b

7. a

8. c

9. b

10. a

11. d

12. a

13. a

14. c

15. c

**II. C.**

1. progressivism

2. muckrakers

3. initiative

4. recall

5. Square Deal

6. Hepburn Act

7. Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

8. *The Jungle*

9. Women’s Christian Temperance Union

10. Roosevelt panic (Panic of 1907)

11. dollar diplomacy

12. Standard Oil Company

**II. D.**

1. E
Chapter 30

II. A.

1. True
2. False. Wilson's "New Freedom" favored small enterprise and antitrust activities; Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" favored federal regulation and social activism.
3. True
4. True
5. False. Wilson's policies were unfavorable to blacks.
6. True
8. True
9. True
10. False. It was sent in response to Villa's raids into New Mexico and the killing of United States citizens.
11. False. Most Americans sympathized with Britain from the beginning.
12. True
13. False. The East was ready to go to war; the Midwest and West favored attempts at negotiation.
14. True
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. b
II. C.

1. bull moose
2. Socialist Party
3. New Freedom
4. Federal Reserve Board
5. Federal Trade Commission
6. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
7. Railway Labor Act
8. Haiti
9. ABC Powers
10. Central Powers
11. Allies
12. submarine
13. Lusitania
14. Sussex pledge
15. California

II. D.

1. H
2. K
3. L
4. I
5. D
6. O
7. M
8. C

II. E.

1. D
2. B
3. I
4. E
5. J
6. G
7. H
8. A
9. F
10. C

II. F.

1. D
2. B
3. I
4. E
5. J
6. G
7. H
8. A
9. F
10. C

II. G.

1. German policy was that they would not try to sink neutral shipping, but they warned that mistakes might occur.
2. America was an important neutral, and Germany had no reason to want American civilians to be killed. The warning could be used to take the burden of responsibility off Germany and put it on those passengers who chose to travel anyway.
3. Germany knew that the Lusitania was in fact carrying 4200 cases of ammunition.
4. America claimed a complete right of neutral and unarmed civilian travel on the high seas. Issuing a warning did nothing to affect that.

**Chapter 31**

**II. A.**

1. False. Germany responded by resuming unrestricted submarine warfare.

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. False. The primary targets were antiwar Socialists and members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWWs).

6. True

7. True

8. True

9. False. It signaled political suffrage but not economic advance.

10. True

11. True


13. True

14. True

15. False. Cox supported the League, while Harding tried to evade the issue.

**II. B.**

1. b

2. c

3. c

4. b

5. d

6. a

7. a

8. b

9. a

10. b

11. c

12. a

13. b

14. d

15. b

**II. C.**

1. “peace without victory”

2. Zimmerman note

3. Fourteen Points

4. Committee on Public Information (CPI)

5. Industrial Workers of the World (IWWs)

6. War Industries Board

7. Nineteenth Amendment (Women’s Suffrage Amendment OK)

8. Liberty Loans

9. Big Four

10. League of Nations

11. Treaty of Versailles

12. Foreign Relations Committee

13. irreconcilables

14. Lodge reservations

15. “solemn referendum”

**II. D.**

1. E

2. O

3. N

4. H

5. K

6. I

7. C

8. G

9. A

10. M

11. D

12. B
3. It portrays the garden vegetables going “over the top,” just as soldiers did; the caption suggests that food will produce not only an Allied victory but peace as well.

4. The point is that all American young men must back the war either by working in military industries or by being drafted into the army. Both are necessary, but Uncle Sam is plainly demanding that young men do one or the other. The draft is a tough necessity, something the nation (Uncle Sam) has to thrust on its youth.

Chapter 32

II. A.

1. False. It resulted in attacks on alleged communists and radicals inside the United States.

2. True

3. False. It was strongest in the Midwest and South.

4. True

5. True

6. False. Scopes was found guilty, and the law was upheld.

7. True

8. True

9. True

10. False. They emphasized entertainment and commercial advertising from the beginning.

11. False. The decade saw a further loosening of sexual behavior, especially by women.

12. True

13. False. It was Harlem, New York.

14. False. They attacked small-town values and reflected the most critical values of the cities.

15. True

13. J
14. L
15. F

II. E.

2
5
1
3
4

II. F.

1. E
2. H
3. G
4. J
5. A
6. C
7. F
8. I
9. D
10. B

II. G.

1. The message to “Remember Belgium” is reinforced by the cruel, mustached German soldier dragging away a young girl, who is a kind of personification of Belgium and Belgians; he may even be intending to assault her. In general, the image of Germany as a militaristic violator of the innocent reinforces that America is fighting a righteous war to restore virtue, justice, and liberty (hence “liberty loans”) where they have been violated.

2. The German brute is charging directly at the viewer and trampling on America. The way to “destroy this mad brute” is to “Enlist” in the Army. The fight is for civilization against violence and barbarism.
II. B.
1. c
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. d
13. b
14. a
15. d

II. D.
1. E
2. C
3. G
4. L
5. H
6. D
7. J
8. A
9. M
10. O
11. K
12. F
13. N
14. B
15. I

II. C.
1. red scare
2. Ku Klux Klan
3. Immigration Act of 1924
4. Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition or Prohibition Amendment OK)
5. Bible Belt
6. Scopes trial ("monkey trial")
7. advertising (credit or installment buying OK)
8. Model T
9. airplane
10. radio
11. birth control
12. jazz
13. Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
14. American Mercury
15. stock market

II. E.

II. F.
1. C
2. A
3. J
4. E
5. F
6. I
7. B
8. H
9. D
10. G
II. G.

1. Hollywood’s movies, like Henry Ford’s cars, were mass-produced consumer products created by industry.
2. New products helped free women from the home and from their traditional roles.
3. Fitzgerald’s novel idealized the moral and sexual liberation of youth from the past, and suggested that personal freedom and pleasure were goals of the new affluent American society.
4. These writers all endorsed new moral and social values at odds with those of the American past. Before the 1920s most Americans lived on farms or in small towns, and such values were widely shared. Now there was an audience ready to hear what such writers were saying.

Chapter 33

II. A.

1. False. The corrupt cabinet officers were the secretary of the interior and the attorney general (Fall and Doherty).
2. False. The antitrust laws were generally not enforced.
3. False. They pursued disarmament policies and reduced military spending.
4. True
5. True
6. True
7. False. The main source of La Follette’s support was farmers.
8. True
9. True
10. True
11. False. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff represented a policy of economic isolationism and helped undercut international trade.
12. True
13. True
14. False. He modified his policies somewhat and provided some federal funds for relief and recovery.
15. True

II. B.

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. a
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. c

II. C.

1. Ohio Gang
2. *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital*
3. American Legion
4. Five-Power Naval Treaty
5. Kellogg-Briand Pact
6. Teapot Dome
7. McNary-Haugen Bill
8. Dawes plan
9. Hoovercrats
10. Hawley-Smoot Tariff
11. Black Tuesday
12. Hoovervilles
13. Reconstruction Finance Corporation
14. Bonus Army (Bonus Expeditionary Force)
15. Manchuria
II. G.

1. Americans were private investors in Germany. America also collected allied war debts from France and Britain.

2. France and Britain collected war reparations from Germany.

3. Britain and France both owed war debts to the U.S.

4. Credit from U.S. bankers was the only thing that enabled the whole international financial system to function. When Wall Street collapsed in 1929, Europe and the whole financial system collapsed with it.

Chapter 34

II. A.

1. True

2. False. The economy was turning downward.

3. True

4. False. FDR took the United States off the gold standard and devalued the dollar.

5. False. They were designed for relief.

6. True

7. False. It was excessive farm production, causing falling prices.

8. True

9. False. It was also designed to provide jobs, electricity, and low-income housing to residents of the area.

10. True

11. True

12. False. The Supreme Court “switched” and began approving New Deal measures.

13. True

14. True

15. False. Unemployment remained high despite the New Deal.

II. B.

1. c
II. C.
1. New Deal
2. brain(s) trust
3. Hundred Days
4. Civilian Conservation Corps
5. Works Progress Administration (WPA)
6. blue eagle
7. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
8. Dust Bowl
9. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
10. Social Security
11. Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) (Congress of Industrial Organizations OK)
13. American Liberty League
14. court packing plan
15. Hatch Act

II. D.
1. G
2. E

II. E.
2
1
4
5
3

II. F.
1. E
2. I
3. G
4. A
5. F
6. B
7. J
8. H
9. C
10. D

II. G.
1. National Recovery Administration (NRA)
2. FDR closes banks, Emergency Banking Relief Act. FDR orders gold surrender and abandons
gold standard.
Gold-payment clause repealed. (any three)


4. National Housing Act creating the FHA.

5. Second Agricultural Adjustment Act

6. The Hundred Days was aimed primarily at recovery, the later New Deal at relief and reform. The most continuity was seen in measures aimed at relief.

II. H.

1. Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia

2. (a) five (b) three

3. 1920

4. 8 million

Chapter 35

II. A.

1. False. It showed that he put domestic recovery ahead of establishing a stable international economic order.

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. False. The United States adhered to its neutrality laws and refused to help the Loyalist government.

6. False. The United States reacted mildly to the Japanese attack.

7. False. The United States did not object to the appeasement policy, and in effect endorsed it.

8. True

9. False. It strengthened the movement to give aid to Britain.

10. True

11. False. Willkie agreed with Roosevelt’s pro-British stance and did not attack him on foreign policy.

12. True

13. False. It was an agreement between Britain and the United States only.

14. True

15. False. The point of conflict was Japan’s refusal to withdraw from China.

II. B.

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. d

5. b

6. d

7. c

8. d

9. a

10. b

11. d

12. b

13. a

14. c.

15. c

II. C.

1. London Conference

2. Philippines

3. Good Neighbor policy

4. Neutrality Acts

5. Spanish Civil War

6. Quarantine Speech

7. Munich

8. appeasement

9. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

10. America First

11. lend-lease

12. Soviet Union

13. Atlantic Charter
14. Reuben James
15. Pearl Harbor

II. D.
1. L
2. E
3. K
4. F
5. O
6. C
7. J
8. N
9. G
10. B
11. D
12. A
13. M
14. I
15. H

II. E.
1
2
5
4
3

II. F.
1. G
2. C
3. I
4. H
5. B
6. F
7. D
8. J
9. E
10. A

II. G.

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II. H
1. 41
2. 41
3. Europe
4. Soviet Union

Chapter 36

II. A.
1. False. The decision was to fight Hitler first and then Japan.
2. False. Americans nearly all supported World War II.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False. Most women left the labor force after the war.
7. False. Americans enjoyed economic prosperity during World War II.
9. False. The plan was to “island-hop” directly toward Japan.
10. False. The Soviet Union bore the heaviest burden of the ground fighting.
11. True
12. True
13. False. It was conservative Democrats who dumped Wallace for Truman.

14. False. He died a few weeks before Germany surrendered, but four months before Japan’s surrender.

15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. d
15. a

II. C.

1. Japanese-Americans
2. War Production Board
3. WAACS and WAVES
4. braceros
5. “Rosie the Riveter”
6. Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)
7. Philippines
8. Battle of Midway
9. Unconditional Surrender
10. Casablanca
11. Teheran
12. D-Day
13. Battle of the Bulge

II. D.

1. F
2. I
3. N
4. E
5. O
6. G
7. J
8. A
9. K
10. D
11. M
12. C
13. H
14. L
15. B

II. E.

3
4
1
2

II. F.

1. I
2. H
3. C
4. E
5. G
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. F
10. J
II. G.
1. (a) Russians: Leningrad and Stalingrad  
   (b) Americans and British: Tunisia, North Africa
2. driving the Germans out of Russia  
3. in Poland  
4. about ten months (July 1944 to May 1945)  
5. southern Germany (Austria). The British and Americans were coming from Italy and France, the Russians from Hungary.

II. H.
1. 116,000  
2. 7
3. Detroit and New York  
4. India and Australia  
5. Tunisia  
6. Poland, Hungary, and Romania  
7. France, Netherlands, and Belgium  
8. Elbe

Chapter 37
II. A.
1. False. The economy struggled from 1945 to 1950, and only began to grow dramatically after 1950.
2. True
3. False. Unions declined by the 1950s.
4. False. The Sunbelt relied more than the North on federal spending.
5. True
6. True
7. False. Truman had little experience or confidence.
8. False. The Soviets and Americans had a common enemy, but little mutual trust.
9. False. The reverse is true; the Western Allies wanted a united Germany, while the Soviets endorsed a separate East Germany.
10. False. The threat was to Greece and Turkey.
11. False. It was developed in response to the economic weakness and threat of domestic communism in Western Europe.
12. False. The fundamental purpose of NATO was to defend Europe against the Soviets.
13. True
15. True

II. B.
1. a  
2. d
3. b  
4. d
5. d
6. a
7. c  
8. b
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. c
13. a
14. d
15. d

II. C.
1. GI Bill of Rights  
2. Sunbelt  
3. Levittown
4. baby boom  
5. Yalta  
6. Cold War  
7. Bretton Woods
8. United Nations
9. iron curtain
Answer Key to the Guidebook

10. Marshall Plan
11. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
12. Nationalists
13. NSC-68
14. House Un-American Activities Committee
15. 38th parallel

II. D.

1. B
2. A
3. K
4. M
5. D
6. O
7. L
8. E
9. J
10. H
11. C
12. I
13. G
14. N
15. F

II. E.

2
4
1
3
5

II. F.

1. A
2. E
3. B
4. H
5. J

II. G.

1. 1970
2. 1980
   1980–1990
3. 1950–1960: +20%
   1970–1980: −20%
   1980–1990: +5%
   1990–1999: −10%

II. H.

1. France
2. British
3. Austria and Czechoslovakia
4. below
5. U.S.S.R.
6. South Korea

Chapter 38

II. A.

1. False. He presented himself as a nonpartisan president above narrow political battles.
2. True
3. True
4. False. It held that segregation was inherently unequal, overturning the old “separate but equal” doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson.
5. False. Eisenhower refrained from using his personal or presidential influence on behalf of the civil rights movement.
6. False. Eisenhower controlled military spending by reliance on nuclear forces.
7. False. Eisenhower did not try to repeal the New Deal laws, even though he disliked many of them.

8. True


10. True

11. True

12. True

13. True

14. False. It was aimed primarily at suburban middle class women not working outside the home.

15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. b
11. c
12. b
13. c
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. McCarthyism
2. *Brown v. Board of Education*
3. massive retaliation
4. SEATO or Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
5. Suez Canal

II. D.

1. G
2. K
3. O
4. F
5. L
6. B
7. M
8. A
9. H
10. N
11. D
12. J
13. C
14. E
15. I

II. E.

3
5
1
4
2

II. F.

1. F
2. A
3. G
4. E
5. C
6. J
7. B
II. G.

1. Missouri
2. Virginia, Florida, Tennessee
3. Texas and Louisiana
4. Nevada: 3, Hawaii: 3, New Mexico: 4
5. 60

Chapter 39

II. A.

1. True
2. False. It was applied mostly to struggles with communism in the underdeveloped world—Asia and Latin America.
3. False. The coup brought military dictatorships and political instability.
4. True
5. True
6. False. It was the civil rights movement that encouraged Kennedy to become more outspoken.
7. False. Johnson won in every part of the country except the traditionally Democratic Deep South.
8. False. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution gave the president a blank check for the whole war in Vietnam.
9. False. The Great Society authorized deficit spending and gave more power to the federal government.
10. True
11. False. Most of the riots were in the North, which showed that race was a national and not just a southern problem.
12. True
13. True
14. False. The Catholic Church also underwent major change and upheaval.
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. a
11. c
12. d
13. b
14. b
15. d

II. C.

1. Peace Corps
2. Berlin Wall
3. Special Forces or Green Berets
4. Alliance for Progress
5. Bay of Pigs
6. Cuban missile crisis
7. sit-in
8. Great Society
9. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
10. Voting Rights Act of 1965
11. Black Power
12. Tet
13. Free Speech Movement
14. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
15. Stonewall Inn raid

II. D.

1. J
2. B
3. L
4. H
5. O
6. N
7. A
8. E
9. G
10. F
11. C
12. D
13. K
14. I
15. M

II. E.

3
1
2
4
5

II. F.

1. C
2. H
3. E
4. G
5. D
6. I
7. B
8. J
9. A
10. F

II. G.

1. 1974 (1973 or 1975 are acceptable answers)
2. 1973, 1978
3. From about 1974 to 1976. The difference would be explained by a rise in the total U.S. population.
4. 1980

II. H.

1. Laos and Cambodia
2. five
3. Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Delaware
4. Michigan, Minnesota, Washington, Texas, and Hawaii

Chapter 40

II. A.

1. False. It sought to transfer the burden of the war to the South Vietnamese while Americans withdrew.
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False. He supported new social security and environmental laws.
6. False. The basic issue was Vietnam.
7. True
8. True
9. False. It led to the War Powers Act, which put congressional restraints on presidential authority to take military action.
10. True
12. False. The attack on the Mayaguez came after the Communist victory in Vietnam, which the United States did not attempt to stop.
13. True
14. False. The Camp David agreement brought peace between Egypt and Israel but did nothing to alleviate American energy and economic difficulties.
15. True

II. B.

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. c
10. b
11. b
12. d
13. d
14. c
15. d

II. D.

1. L
2. D
3. H
4. K
5. E
6. C
7. I
8. N
9. B
10. M
11. J
12. F
13. G
14. O
15. A

II. C.

1. Vietnamization
2. Kent State
3. Pentagon Papers
4. ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty
5. southern strategy
6. Philadelphia Plan
7. Watergate
8. War Powers Act
9. oil embargo
10. detente
11. Helsinki accords
12. Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
13. Roe v. Wade
14. Alcatraz (Island) and Wounded Knee (South Dakota)
15. Title IX

II. E.

6
4

II. F.

1. C
2. G
3. H
4. D
5. F
6. A
7. J
8. I
9. B
10. E
II. G.

1. Nixon’s diplomacy involved a delicate and dangerous effort to deal with both the communist powers. His balance bar is a head of wheat—showing his use of American grain sales as a key to his diplomatic effort.

2. Nixon’s career as a tough “law and order” anti-crime politician is satirized. The attempt to “cover up” the Watergate crimes is not very successful, since the burglar’s tools and tapes are plainly visible.

3. The cartoon suggests that Nixon was really behind the “Ford mask.” Both cartoons portray Nixon as deceptive.

4. Nixon is portrayed as only one of the long line of presidents involved in Vietnam.

Chapter 41

II. A.

1. True

2. False. Bakke outlawed quotas, but permitted race to be considered as one factor in admissions.


4. False. Reagan’s supply-side economic policies did not bog down, and actually broke the stalemate in Congress.

5. False. The reverse is true: Reaganomics lowered inflation and created economic growth but raised interest rates and caused budget deficits.

6. True

7. True

8. True

9. True

10. True

11. False. Clinton sought to reverse past Democratic positions on economic policy, not civil rights.

12. True

13. True

14. False. Clinton largely offered more moderate versions of those same policies.

15. True

II. B.

1. a

2. b

3. a

4. a

5. b

6. b

7. d

8. a

9. a

10. b

11. b

12. c

13. a

14. c

15. c

II. C.

1. new right

2. Moral Majority

3. supply-side economics

4. Sagebrush Rebellion

5. boll weevils

6. Solidarity

7. Sandinistas

8. Star Wars

9. Berlin Wall

10. Kuwait

11. Contract with America

12. World Trade Organization (WTO)

13. Whitewater (Land Corporation)

14. Columbine High School

15. Green Party
Chapter 42

II. A.

1. True
2. False. The U.S. fell behind several other nations in per capita income.
3. True
4. False. A majority of mothers worked outside the home.
5. False. The elderly improved their relative economic condition through programs like Social Security and Medicare.
6. True

7. False. The fastest-growing minority was Asian-Americans.

8. True

9. False. They were in reaction to an earlier police beating of a suspect.

10. True

11. True

12. False. Both popular culture and "high culture" enjoyed expanded audiences

13. False. Regionalism enjoyed a strong revival in the period.

14. False. Drama often treated sensitive subjects like AIDS.

15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. b
13. d
14. c
15. b

II. C.

1. Microsoft Corporation
2. Medicare
3. Immigration Reform and Control Act
4. Hispanics (Latin Americans or Mexican Americans OK)
5. United Farm Workers
6. Los Angeles
7. the West (Northwest or Pacific Northwest OK)
8. Their Eyes Were Watching God
9. Abstract expressionism
10. Exxon Valdez

II. D.

1. G
2. C
3. J
4. I
5. L
6. K
7. H
8. A
9. F
10. E
11. B
12. D

II. E.

1. D
2. J
3. B
4. E
5. A
6. F
7. H
8. I
9. C
10. G