EOC Review Identification

Use the EOC Vocabulary List to help you answer these review Questions

1. 1819 Supreme Court Case that established that the federal government had implied powers and states could not tax federal institutions.
   **McCulloch v. Maryland**

2. Invented by Eli Whitney, which greatly increased the need for slaves, thus expanding the institution of slavery.
   **Cotton Gin**

3. Strong loyalty to one region within a nation. This developed in the US over slavery, trade, and the economy
   **Sectionalism**

4. War fought between Britain and America over Freedom of the Seas, Impressment, and Frontier Pressures.
   **War of 1812**

5. 1803 Supreme Court case that established the Principle of Judicial Review
   **Marbury v. Madison**

6. Weak central government with a strong state government, strict interpretation of the constitution and pro-French
   **Jefferson's View of Gov't (Democrat-Republican**

7. In this speech Washington warned the nation to stay out of foreign affairs, to avoid forming political parties and avoid sectionalism.
   **George Washington's Farwell Address**

8. Because of our view of these people we moved them off their land to lands in the west; treaties were signed, but eventually broken.
   **American's view of Indians**

9. Uprising by western farmers in Pennsylvania in 1794 important because President Washington used federal power to put down the rebellion
   **Whiskey Rebellion**

10. Treaty between the United States and Britain in 1794 that resulted in British withdrawal from the Northwest Territory
    **Jay's Treaty**

11. Pay off national debt, assume states debt, issue tariffs and excise taxes, and establish a National Bank
    **Alexander Hamilton's Financial Program (debt plan)**

12. Passed in reaction to the Alien and Sedition Acts. Said states of the right to declare laws null and void if in violation of the constitution
    **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**

13. Thomas Jefferson's 1803 purchase of land from France that doubled the size of the nation's territory *Louisiana Purchase*

14. Meeting of Federalists oppose to the War of 1812, which marks the beginning of the decline of the Federalist Party. Also brought up states' rights issues again.
    **Hartford Convention**

15. 1824 Supreme Court Case that established that the Federal government had control over interstate commerce (trade).
    **Gibbons v. Ogden**

16. Early 1800s legislation to encourage western settlement improving transportation, establishing a National Bank, and placing high tariffs on imports
    **American System**

17. Legislation passed by Thomas Jefferson that ended trade between the United States and European countries, done to try and prevent war. Hurt the US Economy
    **Embargo Act of 1807**

18. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1801-1835. The decisions of his court increased the power of the federal government.
    **John Marshall**

19. Strong Central government and a loose interpretation of the constitution. Also, pro-British and a strong peacetime army and navy.
    **Alexander Hamilton's View of Gov't (Federalists)**

20. Proclaim Neutrality to stay out of European Wars and European affairs.
    **Washington's Foreign Policy**

    **Voting Requirements 1789-1820**

22. Federal protective tariffs passed in 1828 and a cause of the South Carolina Nullification Crisis.
    **Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abominations)**

23. March of the Cherokee Indians to Indian territory in Oklahoma in which 4000 died.
    **Trail of Tears**

24. Led the reform movement for better treatment of the mentally ill.
    **Dorethea Dix**

25. Foreign policy position from 1823 stating that further European intervention in the Western Hemisphere would not be tolerated.
    **Monroe Doctrine**

26. War of territorial expansion between the US and Mexico between 1846-1848.
    **Mexican War**

27. High Protective Tariffs.
    **Main source of US Revenue before 1860**
28. The tariff issues and the underlying states rights issue was the topic of this debate over the Tariff of 1828.  
   **Webster – Hayne Debate**

29. 1857 Supreme Court Case that established Blacks were not citizens and could not sue in court and that the Missouri Compromise of illegal.
   **Dred Scott v. Sanford**

30. Compromise that admitted California as a free state, allowed for popular sovereignty, and established a stronger fugitive slave law.  
   **Compromise of 1850**

31. Lands gained from Mexican after the Mexican war that included California, Arizona, Utah. With this the US stretched from ocean to ocean.  
   **Mexican Cession**

32. American Author who first American novel was *The Last of the Mohicans* and *The Pathfinder*.  
   **James Fenimore Cooper**

33. Movement to abolish Slavery led by former slave Fredrick Douglass.  
   **Abolitionist Movement (Anti-Slavery)**

34. 1832 Supreme Court case that said the Cherokee Nation in Georgia did not have to follow Georgia state laws that removed them from their land.  
   **Worcester v. Georgia**

35. Created by the American System, came under controversy in 1832 when it applied for recharter. Andrew Jackson killed it by removing all federal funds and placing them in state banks.  
   **2nd National Bank**

36. Allowed Andrew Jackson to send American Indians to lands west of the Mississippi River.  
   **Indian Removal Act**

37. Period prior to the Civil War with lots of reform movements through the nation.  
   **Antebellum Period**

38. Early women’s rights activists who organized the women’s rights conference at Seneca Falls, NY and wrote the Declaration of Sentiments and fought for women's suffrage.  
   **Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott**

39. President James K. Polk’s expansionist slogan to extend the US Oregon boundary further into Canada.  
   **54°40 or Fight**

40. Purchased by the US of almost 30,000 square miles of southwestern territory from Mexico in 1853.  
   **Gadsden Purchase**

41. Legislation passed in 1854 allowing residents to decide for themselves whether or not to permit slavery in Kansas or Nebraska. Led to a Civil War known as Bleeding Kansas.  
   **Kansas-Nebraska Act**

42. Abraham Lincoln achieved victory by carrying every North State. Reason the south began to succeed.  
   **Election of 1860**

43. Issue by Abraham Lincoln on Jan. 1m 1863 that freed the slaves in the rebelling states taking the Civil War to a higher cause to end slavery.  
   **Emancipation Proclamation**

44. Amendment that abolished slavery.  
   **13th Amendment**

45. Act passed after the Civil War that gave full civil rights to blacks. Influenced the 14th Amendment.  
   **Civil Rights Act of 1866**

46. Amendment that gave black men the right to vote.  
   **15th Amendment**

47. Laws that ensure segregation of the races and prevented blacks from voting.  
   **Jim Crow Laws**

48. First Railroad that connected the West and the East.  
   **Transcontinental Railroad**

49. Massacre of Sioux Indians by the US Army in 1890. This marked the end of Indian resistance and the end of the Indian Period.  
   **Wounded Knee**

50. These Agriculture inventors helped make farming easier and larger with the invention of the steel plow points and the mechanical reaper.  
   **John Deere and Cyrus McCormick**

51. The two immigrant groups that helped to build the Transcontinental Railroad. Both groups faced heavy discrimination in the late 1800s.  
   **Irish and Chinese**

52. Federal law granting 160 acres of land to any settler agreeing to cultivate the land for five years.  
   **Homestead Act (1862)**

53. Agreement between Republicans and Democrats to allow Rutherford B. Hayes to become president and to end Reconstruction.  
   **Compromise of 1877**

54. Amendment guarantees that all persons born in the US are US citizens and entitled to due process of law and equal protection of the laws.  
   **14th Amendment**
55. Reconstruction plan that called for voters in each southern state to take a loyalty oath to the Union and ratify the 13th Amendment. Also the President not congress would decide when Reconstruction was over.

President Johnson’s Plan

56. One of two turning points in the Civil War. Gen. Lee invaded the North and was defeated at this battle. Both sides had massive causalities.

Gettysburg

57. Abraham Lincoln’s goal in fighting the Civil War.

To Preserve the Union

58. One of two turning points of the Civil War. Gen. Grant successfully split the south and took control of the Mississippi River.

Vicksburg

59. This Reconstruction plan divided the south into military districts governed by martial law. Elections were held in each state, with freed male slaves being allowed to vote. The Union army occupied the South until 1877.

Reconstruction Act of 1867 (Congressional Plan)

60. 14th Amendment Clause that gave all US citizen equal right and protection through due process of law regardless of race or color.

Equal Protection Clause

61. He became president in 1876 because of a special electoral commission and the Compromise of 1877. He was the president that ended Reconstruction.

Rutherford B. Hayes

62. Railroad scandal during President Grant’s administration involving a large Railroad corporation and members of Congress in corrupt business practices.

Credit Mobiler

63. Law the provided for Native Americans to own reservation land privately.

Dawes Act

64. Most successful leader of the Knights of Labor.

Terrance Powderly

65. A type of union that only has skilled workers.

Craft Union

66. A way to form a monopoly through a business combination owning a majority of stock in member companies and therefore able to dictate common policy.

Holding Company

67. A way to form a monopoly by grouping several companies, in the same field, under one board of directors that fixes prices and eliminates competition.

Trust

68. This company abused the farmer by charging unfair prices and was accused of control the United States Congress.

Railroad

69. Leader of the steel industry used vertical integration to achieve a monopoly on the steel industry. Owner of American Steel Corporation.

Andrew Carnegie

70. Williams Jennings Bryan’s speech at the 1896 Democratic convention against the gold standard. You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not mankind upon a cross of gold.

Cross of Gold Speech

71. Late 1800s attempts by farmers to join together to improve their economic hardships.

Farmers Alliances

72. Leader of the Oil Industry. Used horizontal integration to achieve a monopoly on the oil Industry. Owner of Standard Oil Company.

John D. Rockefeller

73. Leader of the Railroad Industry. He bought smaller railroad lines and expanded the US railway system.

Cornelius Vanderbilt

74. Company or corporation so large or powerful that it stifles economic competition.

Monopoly

75. A way to form a monopoly by controlling every industry that is involved in the production of your primary product.

Vertical Integration

76. A type of union that allows unskilled workers.

Trade Union

77. Black List, Yellow Dog contract, use of scabs, injunctions, and violence.

Methods used by owners to stop labor unions

78. Strikes, collective bargaining, arbitration.

Methods used by labor unions

79. Involved in gaining higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions for its members.

Labor Union

80. A way to form a monopoly by controlling all the same industries.

Horizontal Integration

81. Big Businessmen received this label due to their ruthless unfair business practices. They were accused of gaining their money illegally.

Robber Barron

82. Process that made possible the mass production of steel.

Bessemer process
The decline of this party was caused by the Election of 1896 and the Democrat Party stealing its platform.

**Populist Party**

Late 1800 economic and political movement that worked to improve the economic situations of farmers and to stop railroad abuses.

**Grange**

Leader of the American Federation of Labor.

**Samuel Gompers**

Usually a corrupt political organizations that trade political jobs and votes for money and support. City governments were controlled by these. The Tammany Hall Ring in NY is an example.

**Political Machines**

National policy of acquiring foreign territories or exercising control over them. The US practice this policy from 1867 - 1914.

**Imperialism**

Lands US acquired b/c of the Spanish American War

US forced Cuba to add this Amendment to their constitution that gave the US certain interests in Cuba.

**Platt Amendment**

President Taft’s policy of acquiring influence over Latin American countries by lending them money.

**Dollar Diplomacy**

To spread US influence throughout the rest of the world through imperialistic moves.

**President McKinley’s Foreign Policy**

Mexican bandit that raided US cities along the Mexican US border. US army was sent to Mexico to capture him but failed.

**Poncho Villa**

Added to the Monroe Doctrine that the US would be the only country to intervene in Latin American Countries.

**Roosevelt Corollary**

Cause of the Spanish American War where journalists published the most sensational stories possible regardless of the facts.

**Yellow Journalism**

An imperialist war fought in 1898 between the US and Spanish caused by Yellow Journalism, the De Lome Letter, and the explosion of the USS Maine. **Spanish American War**

To acquire new market-trade, A desire for military strength, The need to spread our cultural, To Christianize the world.

**Justification for Imperialism**

Political, Religious, and economic reason brought these to come to America.

**Immigrants**

Leader of the Industrial Union Movement and the American Socialist Party. Run for president five times as a socialists candidate.

**Eugene V. Debs**

Strikes in Chicago lead by the Knights of Labor where a mob outbursts at labor protest and a bomb that killed 8 policemen.

**Haymarket Affair**

Chicago Social Worker who established the first settlement house to help many poor city slum dwellers.

**Jane Adams**

Argued in his book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*, that the US need a strong and powerful Navy and that American industrial growth made it necessary for the US to enlarge its foreign trade markets.

**Alfred Mahan**

The US annexed the Island country in 1898 by helping to overthrow its queen.

**Hawaii**

Cause of Imperialism were the US wanted to expanded its trade throughout the world especially Asia.

**Thirst for New Markets (Trade)**

American insistence that China trade on equal terms with all nations.

**Open Door Policy**

US General who was in charge of catching Poncho Villa. The General was also the US commander during World War I.

**General John J. Pershing**

President who believed the Federal government should be involved in the economy and that the US should be a world power.

**Theodore Roosevelt**

Voting restrictions placed on African Americans in the South to prevent them from voting.

**Poll Tax, Literacy Test, Grandfather Clause**

This movement was launched by WEB Du Bois have its focus to publicize and protest injustice against African Americans.

**Niagara Movement**

Referendum, Recall, Initiative, Commission form of government, 16, 17, 18, 19 Amendments.

**Progressive Era Reforms**

This President during this era did more Trust Busting, and Conservation. **William H. Taft**
111. Muckraking journalist who wrote the *Jungle*, that exposed the filth of the meatpacking industry.

*Upton Sinclair*

112. Investigative journalist of the progressive period who exposed corruption in society.

*Muckrakers*

113. This President during this era began Lowering of Tariffs, Establishing of Federal Reserve, Clayton Anti-trust Act, Income Tax, Federal Trade Commission.

*Woodrow Wilson*

114. This President during this era had Involvement in 1902 Coal Strike, Trust-busting, Business Regulation, Consumer Protection, Conservation.

*Theodore Roosevelt*

115. Founded by WEB Du Bois in 1909. Its aim was to protect the civil rights of African Americans and to protect black suspects unfairly accused of crimes because of race.

*NAACP*


*Segregation*


*Trusting Supreme Court Cases*

118. 1896 Supreme Court case that established the "Separate, but Equal" Doctrine, making segregation legal across the nation.

*Plessy v. Ferguson*

119. Early African American Civil Rights leader who wanted immediate political equality. Founded the NAACP.

*WEB Du Bois*

120. Early African American Civil Rights leader who wanted a gradual approach to Civil Rights through vocational jobs. Founded the Tuskegee Institute.

*Booker T. Washington*

121. 1890 law that prohibited monopolies and trusts that restrained trade.

*Sherman Anti-trust Act*

122. Amendment that gave women the right to vote (suffrage rights).

*19th Amendment*

123. Progressive reform movement to abolish alcohol.

*Prohibition*

124. US position of staying out of World War I at the start of the war.

*Neutrality*

125. 1919 Supreme Court Case that ruled that Freedom of Speech could be limited if it presented a "Clear and Present Danger"

*Schneek v. United States*

126. Treaty that ended World War I. It blamed Germany and made Germany pay reparations for the war. It became one of the Causes of World War II.

*Treaty of Versailles*

127. 1925 Trial of John Scopes for teaching evolution in defiance of the laws of Tennessee.

*Scopes Trial*


*Langston Hughes*

129. Two Italian Immigrants that were tried convicted and executed for armed robbery. They were convicted b/c they were anarchists and anti-foreign prejudice.

*Sacco and Vanzetti*

130. Overproduction of Good, too much available credit, buying on margin, stock market crash.

*Causes of the Great Depression*

131. 1933 quote from President Franklin D. Roosevelt trying to encourage Americans during the Great Depression.

*Only thing we have to fear is fear itself*

132. 1932 March of World War I veteran demanding that the government pay them their pensions due the hardships of the depression.

*Bonus Army March*

133. President who predicted the end of poverty during the election of 1928. President at the start of the Great Depression.

*Herbert Hoover*

134. 19th Century Movement opposed to immigrants and foreigners.

*Nativists*

135. 1920s artistic and literary movement of African Americans.

*Harlem Renaissance*

136. Period following World War I when there was a fear of Communism caused by the Bolshevik Revolution, Labor Strikes, and Nativism.

*Red Scare*

137. Disliked the President Woodrow Wilson and Treaty of Versailles and led a fight in the Senate to reject the treaty.

*Senator Henry Cabot Lodge*
138. 1917 law that outlawed act of treason and punished people who spoke out or printed anything against World War I.

**Espionage and Sedition Act**

139. During this time period the US government became more involved in the economy by giving people jobs and developing programs to help the US economy improve.

**Great Depression Era**

140. Many of these programs are still being funded by the US government today and are vital parts of our economy. Such programs are the FDIC, SEC, Social Security, and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

**New Deal Programs**

141. A rise in these political dictatorships tried to control every aspect of their citizens' lives. Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan in the 1930s are examples. Because of the actions of these counties WWII started.

**Totalitarian Governments**

142. Meeting held in 1938 between Hitler and Neville Chamberlain. Hitler was allowed to take the Sudetan Lands on the promise he would not take any more lands. Chamberlain appeased Hitler by giving him what he wanted to avoid war.

**Munich Peace Conference**

143. Trials of German war criminals held in 1945 for war crimes committed during World War II

**Nuremberg Trials**

144. An Affluent Society, people spending money they saved during depression and World War II, booming economy.

**Post World War II Economy**

145. Tension and hostility that existed between Soviet and US spheres of influence from 1945-1991; the US and Soviet Union never actually fought during this time.

**Cold War**

146. New Deal program that insured banking deposits. It provided recovery and reform for the American banking system.

**Federal Depositors Insurance Corporation (FDIC)**

147. Many of these programs gave preference to white men during the present, leaving out help for African Americans who were affected the most.

**New Deals affect on African Americans**

148. Founded the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO) in 1938, which became a rival union to the AFL.

John Lewis

149. Policy in which one nation accedes to the demands of another to avoid conflict; famous as the policy pursued by Allied nations toward Hitler during the late 1930s.

**Appeasement**

150. US strategy to defeat Japan during World War II. Taking one after the other of the Japanese Island until they reached Japan.

**Island Hopping**

151. Founded in 1945 at the Yalta Conference. International organization for the maintenance of peace.

**United Nations**

152. To obtain civil and equal rights because they had just fought a war against discrimination in Europe.

**Goals of African Americans following WWII**

153. Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to provide relief, recovery, and reform for the US economy and help the US get out of the Depression.

**New Deal**

154. This type of movement reappeared in the 1920s in opposition to immigrants and foreigners.

**Nativists**

155. There were a large increase of these during the later years of the Great Depression due to the Wagner Act that allowed these to organize and workers help obtain better wages and working conditions.

**Labor Unions**

156. US returned to this type of foreign policy between the two world wars.

**Isolationism**

157. World War I, could start or make the depression worse, follow the advice of George Washington and stay out of European Affairs.

**Reasons to stay out of WWII**

158. Conference held near the end of 1945 to discuss what to do with Germany and its possessions after the war. UN was established and tension began to develop between US and Russia.

**Yalta Conference**

159. US foreign policy after World War II to stop the spread of Communism.

**Containment**

160. Phrase coined by Winston Churchill to describe the border that existed between Soviet satellite nations and the free nations of Western Europe.

**Iron Curtain**
President Kennedy’s foreign policy to use conventional military forces instead of nuclear war to contain communism.

**Flexible Response**

Tactics that consisted of slander accusations made without evidence and assuming guilt by association to find suspected communists; named for Joseph McCarthy who was famous for practicing these tactics.

**McCarthyism**

The vaccine for this crippling disease was developed by Jonas Salk in the 1950s.

**Polio**


**Cuban Missile Crisis**

Name of President Johnson’s domestic policy to help fight the War on Poverty, obtain Civil Rights, give aid to education, and create a national health insurance. Criticized for creating the welfare state.

**Great Society**

The Great Migration, NAACP, Militia League.

**Early attempts of to gain civil rights**

Passed by President Eisenhower to create a network of highways to connect major cities for defense purpose, helped to create a car culture.

**Interstate Highway Act**

First nuclear weapon; developed in 1942-1943 and used in 1945 to force Japan to surrender.

**Atomic Bomb**

Soviet Satellite; first to orbit the Earth in October of 1957.

**Sputnik**

Policy of President Harry Truman that expended the New Deal. Civil Rights, Aid to Education and a National Health Insurance were all rejected by congress.

**Fair Deal**

Name of President Kennedy’s domestic policy that called for a tax cut, civil rights, aid to education, and a national health insurance.

**New Frontier**

1954 Supreme Court case that overturned Plessy v. Ferguson. Ended school segregation.

**Brown v. Board of Education**

District of San Francisco that was the center of the counter culture movement.

President Eisenhower’s foreign policy to contain communism through the threat of nuclear war.

**Brinkmanship**

Special committee of the House of Representatives that investigated charges of communism. Went after Hollywood and a group 10 screen writers in 1948.

**House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)**

These grew following World War II in areas outside of cities. Levittown in New York was the first.

**Suburbs**

Started the Rock-n-Roll craze in the 1950s and helped created pop culture in America.

**Elvis Presley**

President Kennedy’s program of aid to Latin American nations that developed stable democratic governments and capitalists economies.

**Alliance for Progress**

The Civil Rights most controversial leader. Reject Martin Luther King's non-violent response.

**Martin Luther King**

His Supreme Court made major landmark decision that protected individual rights.

**Chief Justice Earl Warren**

Turing point of the Vietnam War. Even though it was a US military victory it was a political defeat because due to media converge it revealed that the war was far from over and Americans began to oppose the Vietnam War.

**Tet Offensive**

President Nixon’s policy to end the Vietnam War peacefully with the US not admitting defeat.

**Peace with Honor**

1978 Supreme Court case on affirmative action.

**University of California v. Bakke**

1974 Supreme Court case that ruled the President Nixon could not cite executive privilege and must turn over tapes to the Senate during the Watergate Scandal.

**United States v. Nixon**

Standoff between Iranian militants holding several American hostages in the US embassy in Teheran and the American government. Hostages were released after being held from November 1979 until January

**Iranian Hostage Crisis**
186. This 1994 agreement between the US, Canada, and Mexico eliminated tariffs between the three countries allowing for free trade. **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**

187. 1989 US Supreme Court Case that said flag burning was a form of Freedom of Speech. **Texas v. Johnson**

188. This country had fought a war and lost in Vietnam before the US and lost. **France**

189. President Nixon expanded the Vietnam War to this country which resulted in renewed antiwar protest in America over the expansion of the war. **Cambodia**

190. 1973 Supreme Court case that made abortion legal giving women the right to choose. **Roe v. Wade**

191. Scandal involving President Nixon and his alleged cover up of a break-in to the democratic headquarters. Resulted in his resignation as President. **Watergate**

192. Created by President Carter to regulate US nuclear power plants after the Three Mile Island Nuclear incident. **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**

193. President from 1992-2000 who was impeached for perjury and obstruction of justice. He was acquitted of the charges. **Bill Clinton**

194. The US helped the United Nations keep peace and helped with military action in these two countries in the 1990s. **Bosnia and Somalia**

195. US Supreme Court Case that established the principle of "One man, One vote" in the drawing of election district lines. **Baker v. Carr**

196. US fought a war here between 1965 - 1973 to try and contain communism. It was a failure and caused numerous protests in America. **Vietnam**

197. The US faced this in the 1970s due to wars in the Middle East and an oil embargo all causing prices to increase in America. **Energy Crisis**

198. President Nixon's Cold War foreign policy of easing cold war tensions. We developed better relations with the Soviet Union and China. **Détente**

199. Unemployment and economic recession coupled with inflation. Major economic problem of the 1970s. **Stagflation**

200. War Fought in 1991 when Iraq under Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait US and UN forces helped to liberate Kuwait in Operation Desert Storm. **Persian Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm/Shield)**

201. First US gun control law passed during the Clinton Presidency that required a 5 day waiting period and a background check before purchasing a hand gun. **Brady Bill**

202. Mainly Hispanic immigration that is leading to a revival of nativism in America and a push for new immigration laws. **Recent US Immigration**

203. Passed in 2001 in response to the terrorists' attacks that gave the federal government the power to engage in electronic surveillance, profile visitors to the US, and use a variety of methods to gain intelligence. **PATRIOT Act**

204.