

HOTA Junior Summer Work 2017-2018

Watch the following Crash Course US History videos on youtube.

Reconstruction and 1876
Industrial Economy
Westward Expansion
Growth, Cities, and Immigration
Gilded Age Politics
The Progressive Era

After watching each episode, answer the questions for that episode on the accompanying hand-out. Please bring the completed hand-out to class the first day of school in August.

You will also need to read the 4 chapters I have posted on my website. This will fill in gaps that we won't cover in class, but are necessary to understand the content we do start with. There will be a reading quiz the first week of school over the material in those 4 chapters. And you need to select 1 of the 4 chapters and take notes on the chapter to turn in the first day of school.

www.knelsonhota.com (This will be active no later than June 1.)

US History Crash Course Episodes 22-27

Reconstruction #22

1. A major hurdle during reconstruction was to unite rebellious southern states back into the Union. Lincoln had a plan but before we could go with that plan, Lincoln is assassinated and is replaced by _____
2. The system of _____ replaced slavery in the South.
3. During Reconstruction the _____ Republicans controlled congress
4. Civil _____ Bill 1866 - , is a law that was mainly intended to protect the civil rights of _____, in the wake of the American Civil War.
5. This legislation was passed by Congress in 1865 but vetoed by President _____
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Johnson.
6. In April 1866 Congress again passed the bill. Although Johnson again vetoed it, a _____ majority in each house overcame the veto and the bill seemingly became law.
7. 14th Amendment gave them _____, Equal _____ and Bill of Rights in _____ states
8. The _____ Act – Divided the South into 5 military districts
9. 1868 election was won by Ulysses S. _____
10. Compromise (bargain) of 1877 - _____ wins the presidency, and _____ Reconstruction. Ended the military districts and Northern power. Allowed Southern states to pass Jim Crow laws

Industrial Economy #23

1. The _____ improved communication
2. _____ (1:50) was the result of our population boom
3. _____ were the key to the late 1800's industrial success
4. What type of zones were created by railroads to help with communication and transportation?

5. _____ were also the first modern corporations.
6. Rockefeller made a fortune by controlling which industry? _____
7. Pools and trust controlled _____ (not good for consumers)
8. Social Darwinism means survival of the _____ - including big business

Westward Expansion #24

1. What does Green state that the United States is literally in the business of?

2. The "WEST" was not unoccupied territory, who already lived in much of this area?

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3. How did the railroad enable migration west (2 reasons)?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. What was the basis of the Plains Tribes' existence? _____
5. Where was the most famous boarding school for the 'civilizing' of Native people?
6. The farming in the west quickly went from small family farms to those owned by what?
7. The exploration of the Oregon Trail and the Wild West are actually split in time by what major event?

Cities Growth and Immigration #25

1. But one of the central reasons that so many people moved out _____ was that the demand for agricultural products was increasing due to the growth of _____
2. So in the 40 years around the turn of the 20th century, American became the world's largest _____, and went from being predominately rural to largely urban.
3. Immigration was not a new phenomenon in the United States. After the first wave of colonization by English people and Spanish people and other Europeans, there was a new wave of Scandinavians, French people, and especially the _____
4. And the second-largest wave of immigrants was made up of _____ speakers
5. Congress and the president were able to agree on one group of immigrants to discriminate against: the _____
6. Chinese immigrants, overwhelmingly male, had been coming to the United States, mostly to the West, since the 1850s to work in _____ and on the _____
7. By the time the _____ Act went into effect in 1882, there were 105,000 people of Chinese descent living in the United States, mainly in cities on the west coast.
8. In the entire period touched off by the industrialization from 1840 until 1914, a total of _____ million people came to the U.S.
9. One of the most notable features of gilded-age cities like _____ was that the rich and the poor lived in such close proximity to each other. And this meant that with America's growing urbanization, the growing distance between _____ and _____ was visible to both rich and poor.

Gilded Age #26

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1. The Gilded Age gets the name from a book written by Charlie Dudley Warner and what other famous author?
2. What political body did Twain hate? _____
3. The most famous political machine was Tammany Hall, located in what city?
4. In exchange for the help these political machines gave to the poor and the immigrant classes, the machine wanted what?
5. When voter fraud was not enough, many of the political machines chose to use what two methods?
6. Which one-term president was assassinated during this time of corrupt politics?
7. Which party was against the tariffs? _____
8. The Sherman Anti-trust Act was designed to break up monopolies but instead was usually used against what types of organizations?

Progressive Era #27

1. If the Gilded Age was a period where people noted that there were societal problems, what did people do in the Progressive Age?
2. Large, monopolistic, industrial combinations were called what?
3. What is a form of journalism, where the dirt of society was shown to the people?
4. What 2 Acts did the Jungle lead to?
 1. _____
 2. _____
5. Since workers did not have twitter, what did they have to organize in order to be heard?
6. The 'Wobblies' or the Industrial Workers of the World, were what kind of political group? _____
7. The dangerous accumulation of wealth was thought to be cured by what?
8. What were some of the 'new-fangled devices' of the mass-consumer society?
9. What is the process of allowing voters to put issues directly on the ballot and voting on them at the time of elections?

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10. How were immigrants shut out of the political process?
11. Other than literacy requirements, some southern states also charged what?
12. What is the Supreme Court decision of 1896 which made segregation legal?
13. What organization did W. E. B. DuBois help found?
14. What tactics of the progressives do we use today to try to change social issues?