

United States History I

Final Exam Review Packet 2013-14

Exam Overview

The Final Exam serves as a summative assessment to measure your mastery of the Massachusetts Social Studies Standards that all U.S. History I teachers have taught since the Mid Year Exam.

On page 2 of this Review Packet you will see a list of “Items & Concepts To Know.” Take a look at each item and see if you can identify its historical impact on U.S. History. If you can do so, you will be well prepared for the multiple choice section. On page 3 is a list of “Themes To Know.” These themes are the basis for the Open Response Questions. You will need to complete two Open Response Questions on the Exam. Page 4 outlines the geography concepts you will need to know for the Exam. Finally, the complete list of Social Studies Standards are detailed on pages 5 & 6 .

Take some time to review the notes you have taken during the year, review the corresponding chapters in your textbook, and revisit the various lectures your teacher may have made available in class or on his or her class website.

How is the exam set up?

Multiple Choice, DBQ, Geography, & Open Response

Each exam block is scheduled for two hours. Your teachers have been instructed to allot the first 15 minutes to allow you last minute preparation and for your teacher to explain and distribute the exam & answer sheets, and to review instructions. Therefore, each student will have up to 1 hour 45 minutes to complete the Final Exam.

All versions of the Exam are based on multiple state and national exams and all test items are aligned with the Massachusetts History & Social Science Curriculum Frameworks. The exam will include 80 objective questions and two Open Responses. The objective questions will be divided among sections on multiple choice and geography.

Some multiple choice questions will include a historical primary source, such as an excerpt from a historical document or a graph of historical data, which you must identify and/or analyze to answer the question. These are referred to as Document Based Questions (DBQs).

Standard USI.37 states “On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at

the outbreak of the war.” Therefore, you are expected to be able to identify them on a historical map of the United States at the time of the outbreak of war. You will only be asked to identify states’ names, not whether they joined the Confederacy or not.

An important facet of United States History is identifying the major policies and political, social, and economic developments that took place throughout American history. You can expect these themes to appear in the Open Response section.

Students will be given a list of four Open Response questions to choose from, with each student having to complete two. These questions correlate directly with the Massachusetts History & Social Science Frameworks. Remember, Open Responses are formally written and will be graded not only for content but also for the writing standards as outlined in the national Common Core Standards that all Peabody Public Schools teachers have been using to assess writing samples since 2012.

ITEMS & CONCEPTS TO KNOW

For these “Items & Concepts To Know” you should be able to explain the historical impact each had on United States history.

USI.35

economic causes of the Civil War, Southern culture, Southern political power

USI.36

conflict over slavery, states’ rights, Fugitive Slave Act, Missouri Compromise, Nullification, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Bleeding Kansas, Lincoln-Douglas Debates, Election of 1860

USI.37

border states, (remember: there is also a map section on the Exam)

USI.38

Lincoln’s goals, Lincoln’s “House Divided Speech,” Lincoln’s Second Inaugural Address, Gettysburg Address, Emancipation Proclamation

USI.39

Union strategy, Anaconda Plan, Confederate hope for British support, Union and Confederate advantages, political decisions & events of the Civil War, battles of the Civil War (Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Fort Wagner), leaders of the Civil War (Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses Grant)

USI.40

causes of Civil War deaths, economic impact of the Civil War, increased role of the federal government following the Civil War

USI.41

goals of Presidential Reconstruction, goals of Congressional Reconstruction, Freedmen’s Bureau, 13th Amendment, 14th Amendment, 15th Amendment, Black Codes, Jim Crow laws, Johnson vs. Radical Republicans, Compromise of 1877, early civil rights leaders (Booker T. Washington & W.E.B. DuBois)

USII.1

railroad impact on industrialization, laissez-faire policies of the United States, industrial technology, inventors and entrepreneurs such as Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, & J.P. Morgan

USII.2

urbanization, growth of big business, growth of cities, industrial regions of the United States, the railroad’s impact on the standard of living, the social gospel

USII.3

causes of immigration, reasons for unrestricted immigration, immigrants in cities, immigrant labor, immigrants in industrialization, immigrants in construction

USII.4

westward expansion, Homestead Act, homesteads, railroad impact on farming and ranching, barbed wire, cattle ranching, buffalo hunting, impact of westward expansion on Indians

USII.5

tariffs, gold standard, coinage of silver, Cross of Gold speech, grange, populism & Populist Party, labor strife, growth of unions, Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, strikes

USII.6

expansion of business markets, causes and consequences of American imperialism, social Darwinism, Spanish American War & annexation of Hawaii, Open Door Policy

Primary Source Documents to Understand

You should be familiar with the document to either (a) recognize and identify a passage from the document or (b) explain the meaning of a passage from the document.

- LINCOLN’S “HOUSE DIVIDED” SPEECH (1858)
- LINCOLN’S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (1863)
- LINCOLN’S SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS (1865)

THEMES TO KNOW

The critical events between 1820 and 1861 that led to the Civil War.

African Americans' contributions to the Civil War and Reconstruction.

The federal government's role in race relations during the war and in race relations during Reconstruction.

The impact of technology on farmers, factory workers, and middle-class urban residents.

The causes of the population shift from rural to urban in the late 19th-century.

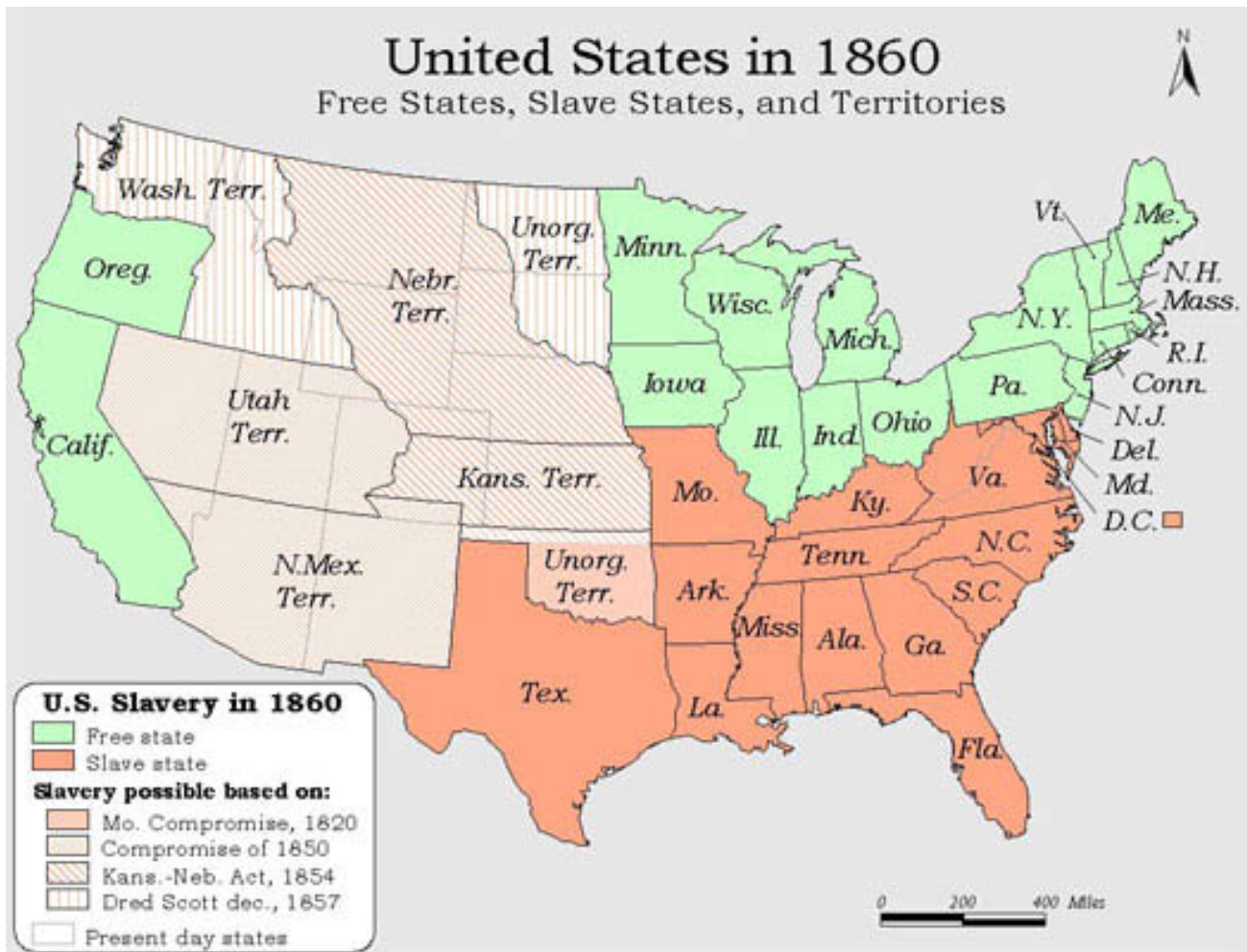
Unions' efforts to advance the interests of workers in the late 19th-century.

The ways in which technology, government policy, & economic conditions impacted farmers.

For whom and to what extent the American West was a land of opportunity.

Know your geography:

On the Final Exam, you'll need to identify all of the states that existed at the outbreak of the Civil War. For reference, see the map below. (USI.37)



Standard	Description
USI - 35	Describe how the different economies and cultures of the North and South contributed to the growing importance of sectional politics in the early 19th century.
USI - 36	Summarize the critical developments leading to the Civil War.
USI - 36a	the Missouri Compromise (1820)
USI - 36b	the South Carolina Nullification Crisis (1832–1833)
USI - 36c	the Wilmot Proviso (1846)
USI - 36d	the Compromise of 1850
USI - 36e	the publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe’s <i>Uncle Tom’s Cabin</i> (1851–1852)
USI - 36f	the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
USI - 36g	the Dred Scott Supreme Court case (1857)
USI - 36h	the Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858)
USI - 36i	John Brown’s raid on Harper’s Ferry (1859)
USI - 36j	the election of Abraham Lincoln (1860)
USI - 37	On a map of North America, identify Union and Confederate States at the outbreak of the war.
USI - 38	Analyze Abraham Lincoln’s presidency, the Emancipation Proclamation (1863), his views on slavery, and the political obstacles he encountered.
USI - 39	Analyze the roles and policies of various Civil War leaders and describe the important Civil War battles and events.
USI - 39.	Jefferson Davis, Ulysses Grant, Robert E. Lee
USI - 39.	MA 54th Regiment & Battle Fort Wagner; Antietam, Vicksburg, Gettysburg
USI - 40	Provide examples of the various effects of the Civil War.
USI - 40a	physical and economic destruction
USI - 40b	the increased role of the federal government
USI - 40c	the greatest loss of life on a per capita basis of any U.S. war before or since
USI - 41	Explain the policies and consequences of Reconstruction.
USI - 41a	Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction
USI - 41b	the impeachment of President Johnson
USI - 41c	the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments
USI - 41d	the opposition of Southern whites to Reconstruction
USI - 41e	the accomplishments and failures of Radical Reconstruction
USI - 41f	the presidential election of 1876 and the end of Reconstruction
USI - 41g	the rise of Jim Crow laws
USI - 41h	the Supreme Court case, <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)

Standard	Description
USII - 1	Explain the various causes of the Industrial Revolution.
USII - 1a	the economic impetus provided by the Civil War
USII - 1b	important technological and scientific advances
USII - 1c	the role of business leaders, entrepreneurs, and inventors such as Alexander Graham Bell, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt
USII - 2	Explain the important consequences of the Industrial Revolution.
USII - 2a	the growth of big business
USII - 2b	environmental impact
USII - 2c	the expansion of cities
USII - 3	Describe the causes of the immigration of Southern and Eastern Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese to America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and describe the major roles of these immigrants in the industrialization of America.
USII - 4	Analyze the causes of the continuing westward expansion of the American people after the Civil War and the impact of this migration on the Indians.
USII - 5	Explain the formation and goals of unions as well as the rise of radical political parties during the Industrial era.
USII - 5a	the Knights of Labor
USII - 5b	the American Federation of Labor headed by Samuel Gompers
USII - 5c	the Populist Party
USII - 5d	the Socialist Party headed by Eugene Debs
USII - 6	Analyze the causes and course of America's growing role in world affairs from the Civil War to World War I.
USII - 6a	the influence of the ideas associated with Social Darwinism
USII - 6b	the purchase of Alaska from Russia
USII - 6c	America's growing influence in Hawaii leading to annexation
USII - 6d	the Spanish-American War
USII - 6e	U.S. expansion into Asia under the Open Door policy