



U.S. HISTORY

CHAPTER 15-17 REVIEW FILL-IN

Name _____

Reconstruction Highlights - also see Chap 15 Fill-In

The **Reconstruction Era** took place from _____ to _____. The end is marked by the _____ of _____, which determined the Presidential election that year.

Lincoln proposed his _____, allowing the Rebel states to rejoin rather easily.

He was opposed by the _____ Republicans, who wanted to _____ th South and keep out _____.

Lincoln was shot by _____ in _____. His Vice President, _____ proved a less effective President. Since he was a _____ from the _____, Radicals especially disliked him.

Briefly describe how Johnson wanted to readmit the South: _____

Republicans, looking for an excuse, accused Johnson of violating the _____ Act and the House _____ him. He was brought to trial in the Senate, where he was _____ by only ONE vote.

Military Reconstruction Act - The South was divided into _____ military districts and governed by a military governor. To be readmitted to the Union, a state had to

- write a _____
- provide _____
- adopt the _____, and later the _____ as well.

Purposes of the Freedmen's Bureau:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Black Codes were attempts by Southern states to _____ the freedom of _____.

Examples of Black Codes (p. 377)

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Northern Radicals who moved South, usually for selfish political gain, were called _____

Southern Radicals - who helped them - were known as _____.

Scalwags were: _____

Captains of Industry/Robber Barons (review Chap 16 Fill-In)

Populism and the Grange:

The Grange (a.k.a. _____) was founded by _____ in _____. It was founded for _____ & _____ activities, NOT for _____ reasons. Often, Grangers would "officially" close the meeting, but hang around to talk about _____. In Illinois and other places, they influenced state legislatures to pass _____ to regulate "unfair" railroad rates. The Supreme Court declared these laws _____ (can you explain why?), so Congress helped the Grangers by passing the _____ in 1887, which did the same thing on a national level. Grangers also wanted not only to keep _____ in circulation, but increase the number of them. (These "dollars" came from the _____ .) They were hoping to cause _____. Why? _____ Why would this idea not have worked? _____

Later, when silver mines were found (remember the largest one, the _____), farmers called for the government to return to the bimetallic system; i.e., to have both _____ and _____ used for money. Later, they called for _____ coinage of silver. Why? _____

(This is only logical, it would have accomplished the same thing as printing more Greenbacks.)

By the 1880's, farmers joined in a truly political party known as the _____; gaining some victories, they joined forces with labor groups to form the _____ Party. The party platform (*a platform is* _____) called for free silver and for printing more money (above) as well as: (*in-class notes*)

- initiative (*define:* _____)
- referendum (*define:* _____)
- secret ballot (*define:* _____)
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

In general, Populists looked to _____ to solve their problems. They called for government to be closer to the people (i.e., people should have a more direct say), but also _____ the size of government. They also moved away from our traditional _____ economic system toward a more socialistic one.

In 1896, the Democratic candidate _____ also called for unlimited coinage of silver. His most famous oration was his "_____ " speech, in which he said,

"You shall not _____!" He _____ the election to McKinley; but since the Dems had taken up so many Populist ideas, there was no longer a need for the Populist party.

Civil Service Reform:

President _____, who won the very weird election of 1876, advocated civil service reform. Prior to this time, most Presidents gave their friends and party workers nice jobs in government. This is known as the _____, and it goes back to President _____ and earlier. But it took the assassination of President _____ -- after only _____ months in office – to generate enough support to pass the _____ in 1883. Garfield was shot by _____, who was angered when he could not get a government position. Nowadays, government jobs are given on the basis of a person's _____.

Indian Wars

List reasons for the disappearance of the Plains Indians:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What drew settlers to the Great Plains?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Name places the gold, silver, etc., were discovered:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Becoming a world player:

President Monroe issued the _____ in 1823, declaring that the Americas were not to be considered _____ by any _____ power. This largely was considered an audacious statement, but since _____ usually took our side, we were able to stand by it. However, during the _____, we stood against British claims in the New World, threatening to put teeth in the Monroe Doctrine *against England*--!!! This marks a new era, for the United States now saw itself as strong enough to hold its own against any other country; also, since the

issue was settled by *arbitration* (*define*: _____), it also helped to make the US and England firm allies.

Because the U.S. gained so many overseas possessions, this time is known as the _____ Era in American history. Not everyone agrees on this (of course!) but we did gain control over many scattered areas, such as the _____ Islands (which became our ____th state in _____), as well as _____ and _____ (as a result of the Spanish-American War). Also as result of the war, the _____ Islands were put under U.S. control until their promised independence (which was granted only after WWII).

Spanish-American War

Cuba: a _____ colony, rebelled in _____. The Cubans' tactic was _____ warfare, like the _____ colonies over a hundred years earlier.

- Spain responded by putting farmers and families in concentration camps where thousands died from _____ and _____. Missionaries were also mistreated, and since many American firms had invested in _____, most Americans sided with the Cubans.
- Many American newspapers, largely siding with the Cubans, employed " _____," a reporting style designed to arouse the readers' emotions. The most notable paper was the _____, published by the famous _____ who reportedly said to his illustrator (Frederick Remington) "*You furnish the _____ and _____*" -- !!!!
- The _____ was intercepted by a Cuban revolutionary and released to the Journal; Americans were incensed at the insulting remarks about McKinley by its author, a Spanish ambassador to the U.S.
- The _____ blew up in the harbor of _____ in Cuba. No one knows why, but guess who got blamed: _____. Yup.
- McKinley asked Congress for permission to use military force and received it; the U.S. disavowed any intention of control of Cuba; in other words, it stated that the U.S. _____ . (in-class)
- First battle: sink the old (*wooden!*) _____ in _____.
- Interestingly, future President _____ resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to lead the " _____," famous for their charge up _____ (*sans horses*), overlooking the city.
- _____ invaded, to the cheers of its citizens.

• Terms of the Treaty of Paris:

- _____ independence
- _____ ceded to U.S.
- _____ ceded to U.S.
- _____ ceded to U.S. For \$ _____

Cuban independence in 1900 , U.S. Retains right to _____ should trouble arise;
also kept _____ as a military base to this day. Guam is now a
_____ of the U.S., Puerto Rico a self-governing _____ .