

## HOTA Junior Summer Work 2019-2020

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.

Next, please watch the following Study Skills episodes of Crash Course: Taking Notes and Planning and Organization. After watching both episodes, apply the knowledge to taking notes on 1 of the 4 chapters I discuss below. Bring the notes to class the first day of school.

Finally, 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.

All of the materials can be accessed on my website:

<http://knelsonhota.com/2019/05/06/junior-summer-reading/>

If you have any questions, please send me an e-mail at [nelsonk2@scsk12.org](mailto:nelsonk2@scsk12.org)

Kristin Nelson  
IB History of the Americas  
Germantown High School

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### 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
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. 14<sup>th</sup> 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?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did the railroad enable migration west (2 reasons)?

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- 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**

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? \_\_\_\_\_

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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?
10. How were immigrants shut out of the political process?

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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?