

***US HISTORY: A CALL TO
RETURN TO THE ORIGINAL
CONSTITUTION AND MODEL***



TEACHER'S MANUAL

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Part of the Puritans Home School Curriculum www.puritans.net

Psalm 22:27

All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the LORD: and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee.

The Continental Colors on the front cover was the first national flag of the USA, and it well captures the original identity of the new nation.

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SECTION ONE: COURSE INSTRUCTIONS

Purpose

This course provides an overview of US history from 1776 to modern times.

Resources Required

The textbook *US History* as well as the textbook *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, both published by the Puritans' Home School Curriculum. In addition, students will need access to an encyclopedia.

General Procedure for Each Chapter

The recommended method to teach this history course will depend upon the academic level of the student. For students at the elementary level we recommend that this book be read by the parent as a 'read aloud'. After each chapter is read and discussed pass out the chapter test and let the student take it as an 'open book' test.

For students at the middle and high school levels we recommend simply assigning the chapter to be read. Then distribute the Chapter Test to the student, which is included in this Manual. It is recommended that it be administered as a "closed book" test. Grade the Chapter Test to confirm the student's understanding of the chapter, using the Answer Key provided for each test.

You may make multiple copies of Chapter Tests if you have more than one student, but we do ask that copies not be distributed beyond the family or classroom.

Check-Off List

Students should record when they have completed the work associated with the course. Grades for the course should also be recorded on the check-off list.

Course Projects

This course consists of 5 projects, presented in this teacher's manual. These projects need to be administered to students.

Recommended Grade Weight for the Course (all of these tests and projects are included in this manual)

40% Chapter Tests

60% Course Projects

SECTION TWO: COURSE CHECK-OFF LISTS

US HISTORY COURSE CHECK-OFF LIST

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Note: Grading in this course should be done on a 100-point scale, with letter grades assigned as follows:

| Letter Grade | Score on 100-Point Scale | Score on 4.0 Scale |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A+ | 97 - 100 | 4.0 |
| A | 94 - 96 | 4.0 |
| A- | 90 - 93 | 4.0 |
| B+ | 87 - 89 | 3.0 |
| B | 84 - 86 | 3.0 |
| B- | 80 - 83 | 3.0 |
| C+ | 77 - 79 | 2.0 |
| C | 74 - 76 | 2.0 |
| C- | 70 - 73 | 2.0 |
| D | 60 - 69 | 1.0 |
| F | 0 - 59 | 0 |

In order to determine how many points each question in a test is worth, divide 100 by the number of questions in the test. For example, if there are 10 questions in a test, then each question is worth 10 points ($= 100 / 10$). So if a student got 9 out of the 10 questions right, then his test score is 90 ($= 9 \times 10$) on a 100-point scale. His letter grade, according to the table above, would then be an A-. We supply in the above table the corresponding grade on a 4.0 scale.

| Project # | Project Score (On 100-Point Scale) | Weight % of Project | Weighted Project Score (Project Score x Weight %) |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| Course Score on Projects (Sum of Weighted Project Scores) | | | |

| Test # | Project Score (On 100-Point Scale) |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | |
| 15 | |
| 16 | |
| Sum | |
| | /16 |
| Course Score on Tests (Average) | |

| Category | Score (On 100-Point Scale) | Weight % | Weighted Score (Score x Weight %) |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Projects | | 60% | |
| Tests | | 40% | |
| Course Score (Sum of Weighted Project Scores) | | | |

Overall Grade in Course (Letter Grade Equivalent of the Course Score on Projects): _____

SECTION THREE: COURSE PROJECTS

Project #1

Read chapters 58 and 62 in *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2* and answer the following questions concerning each of the chapters:

Chapter 58 -

1. Which English philosopher and statesman in the early seventeenth century had sketched a blueprint for America in his book *New Atlantis*, named after Plato's Atlantis?
2. Which propagandist for the American Revolution, wrote such works as *Common Sense*, *Rights of Man*, and *The Age of Reason* ?
3. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence, as well as founder of the University of Virginia?
4. Who was an active partisan of the American Revolution, a prominent Roman Catholic and freemason, a member from Maryland of the old Colonial Congress (1780-1784), a signatory for Maryland of the US Constitution, a head of a commission of three men to select land for the “federal city” called for in the Constitution, that chose land owned by his relations and became Washington, DC?
5. Who was a Jesuit and the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States, as well as the founder of Jesuit Georgetown College (University) near Washington, DC?
6. What event was planned at the Green Dragon Tavern (also known as the Freemasons' Arms, and "the Headquarters of the Revolution") on the evening of December 16, 1773, and consisted of three companies of fifty men each, masquerading as Mohawk Indians?
7. Which transplant from Scotland and president of Princeton College introduced the school of philosophy called “common sense realism”?
8. Which Unitarian minister in 1805 received the chair of professor of divinity at Harvard, the leading Congregationalist school at the time?
9. Who was the only Christian minister to sign the Declaration of Independence?

Chapter 62 –

1. What reaction occurred in American society in the aftermath of the extremes of the American and French Revolution?
2. Which Yale college President and professor of Divinity in the early 19th century challenged the religious heterodoxy that permeated the Yale student body, and thereby helped to re-invigorate flagging American Congregationalism?
3. At Princeton, which Presbyterian minister and theologian, living 1772-1851, oversaw the establishment of Princeton Theological Seminary, the preeminent institution of American “Old School” Presbyterianism?

4. American Presbyterianism in the colonial era consisted of two primary socio-ethnic elements. What were these two elements?
5. American Presbyterianism in the colonial era consisted of two primary socio-ethnic elements. One element tended to seek full subscription to the confession and strong synodical powers, whereas the other element tended to prefer looser subscription and greater local church independency. Which element proved dominant in the controversy between Old Side and the New Side during the Great Awakening?
6. In 1801 the Presbyterian Church in the USA entered into a Plan of Union with the New England Congregationalists. What effect did this union of sorts have upon the Presbyterian church?
7. From which socio-ethnic element did "Old School" Presbyterianism draw most of its ranks?
8. What political philosophy did the "common sense" philosophy, promulgated by Witherspoon and embraced by most American Protestants, tend to promote and engender?
9. What phrase was coined by New York journalist John O'Sullivan in 1845, which embraced the notion that the USA would overspread and possess "the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us"?
10. During the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson the United States doubled in size, due to what acquisition of land?
11. In 1846, the President of the United States, James Polk, sent soldiers to the disputed zone between Mexico and the newly annexed Republic of Texas, in what most historians describe as a provocation for war. American forces quickly defeated those of Mexico. In which treaty was Mexico forced to cede what is now almost the entire Southwest and California to the United States for only \$15 million?
12. President Monroe, in his message to Congress in 1823, proclaimed the Americas should be free from future European colonization and free from European interference in sovereign countries' affairs. What was this policy called?
13. Although there was a significant splintering of denominational affiliation, in the period between the American Revolution and the Civil War, what two churches maintained dominance in the USA?
14. Which Congregational minister of the Federal Street Church in Boston, living 1780-1842, became the leader of the Unitarian movement, having rejected the Calvinist orthodoxy which had characterized early New England Congregationalism?
15. What was the abolitionist movement in American history?
16. Who was Timothy Dwight's most prominent pupil, who carried the New Haven theology at Yale to its maturity?
17. Which American minister and theologian, living 1792-1875, is often called "America's foremost revivalist," earning this title as a major leader of the Second Great Awakening in America, that promoted Arminian revivalism, and as President of Oberlin College?

18. What was the area from Lake Ontario to the Adirondack mountains in western New York, which had been the scene of so many religious “revivals”, often called in reference to this history?
19. What became the term for religious service of several days' length, for a group in the frontier that was obliged to take shelter on the spot because of the distance from home"?
20. Which denomination had a very efficient organization that depended on ministers -- known as circuit riders -- who sought out people in remote frontier locations?
21. Which denomination tended to have no formal church organization, but on the frontier relied on farmer-preachers who falsely imagined they had received "the call" from God, studied the Bible and founded a church, which then ordained them?
22. Which church was founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have discovered golden plates (using peep stones) that contained the Book of Mormon near Palmyra, New York?
23. What church, emphasizing the imminent Second Coming of Christ, was founded by the false prophetess Ellen G. White?
24. Which new denomination, founded in 1810 in the log cabin home of Rev. Samuel McAdow in Tennessee, turned from the Biblical doctrine of predestination in favor of Arminianism, but retained Presbyterian organizational structure?
25. Which social radical and early feminist conducted the Seneca Falls Convention in New York, devoted to women's suffrage?
26. Which group within Presbyterianism, led by such men as Archibald Alexander and Charles Hodge in the North and Robert Dabney and James Henley Thornwell in the South, denounced the Arminian tendencies of the Second Great Awakening and opposed union with Congregationalist churches?
27. The Presbyterian Church in the United States (New School) continued to work in close cooperation with the Congregationalists, in enterprises such as missions, abolition (of slavery), and temperance. Though it had a few churches in the South, it was primarily in the North. What was their leading seminary and center?
28. Whose election in 1860, as President of the USA, led most of the Southern states to secede from the Union, forming the Confederate States of America?
29. What was the period after the American Civil War, when the southern states of the defeated Confederacy, which had seceded from the United States, were reintegrated into the Union?
30. Which Congregationalist minister and theologian, living 1802-1876, wrote books like *The Vicarious Sacrifice* (1866) and *God in Christ*, which sought to refute Biblical views concerning the atonement and the Trinity? Horace Bushnell
31. What important merger in Presbyterian circles occurred in 1869?
32. What effect did the publication of the Revised Version of the Bible (the New Testament in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885) have upon the view of scriptural infallibility and authority?
33. What effect did President James McCosh (1811–1894) of Princeton College have on the acceptance of Darwinian evolution on evangelical Presbyterians and other evangelical Christians in America?

34. Which Presbyterian theologian, living 1823-1886, held to an old earth view consisting of vast geologic ages, held the chair of systematic theology at Princeton Seminary formerly held by his father, was a trustee of the College of New Jersey (Princeton College) and a leading man in the Presbyterian Church, and wrote *Outlines of Theology*?
35. Which movement of the later 19th century, occurring primarily among people of Methodist persuasion, held spiritual perfection in this life was a real possibility, and a spiritual attainment to which every Christian should aspire?
36. During the first half of the 19th century the influence of freemasonry waned. Which event led to the Anti-Masonic Party? In 1826 a bricklayer from Batavia, New York, William Morgan, disappeared. He had formerly been a Mason and was on the verge of publishing an exposé of Masonic secrets. Anti-Masonic fervor was especially strong in New York State, where the political machine, the Albany Regency, was run by Martin Van Buren, a Mason. Opposition was led by William Seward and Thurlow Weed. A state Anti-Masonic party was formed in 1828 and was successful with electing local and statewide candidates; the party also spread into neighboring states.
37. What church was founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879?
38. Which people was the largest Roman Catholic immigrant group into the USA in the first half of the 19th century?
39. By 1906, what constituted the single largest religious denomination in the USA?
40. What event in the 1890s led to deflation, rural decline, and unemployment (indicative of under-consumption), which aggravated the bitter social protests of the Gilded Age, the Populist movement, the free-silver crusade, and violent labor disputes such as the Pullman Strike?
41. Which denomination's missionaries played a major role in the Hawaiian Islands during the early period of contact with America?
42. Which war that took place in 1898 greatly increased America's international power, as well as adding to it such territories as the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam?
43. Dissent in the Presbyterian Church reached a boiling point in 1891. Which theologian was denied the position of president of Union Theological Seminary, owing to his liberal theological views?
44. Since its founding in 1811, what institution had become the engine of the Old School tendency within American Presbyterianism and far beyond?
45. Who edited *The Princeton Review* from 1889 to 1921 and a leading theologian at Princeton Seminary during this time?
46. Conservative efforts to stay the tide of liberalism in the Presbyterian Church in the USA proved unsuccessful. One attempt was to outline those doctrines which all ministers should embrace. So in 1910 the "five points" of fundamentalism (the five fundamentals) were adopted. What were these five fundamentals?
47. Whose battles against modernism were mostly waged at Princeton Seminary, where he taught for many years, while he authored many defenses of the faith, such as *The Virgin Birth of Christ*?

48. Who on May 21, 1922 preached "Shall the Fundamentalists Win?" from the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church of New York City, propelling the fundamentalist-modernist conflict, especially in the Presbyterian Church USA?
49. Moderates (in contrast to "Fundamentalists") in the Presbyterian Church USA gathered and signed what document in 1924, affirming the "five points" of fundamentalism but allowing for alternative formulae for explaining these doctrines, and calling for toleration in the denomination?
50. Machen left Princeton Seminary to form what seminary in Philadelphia in 1929?
51. Which theology came to dominate the fundamentalist movement, a theology which is generally considered to begin with the writings of Francis Darby?
52. Which reference Bible with footnotes was instrumental in firmly establishing the Jesuit inspired Futurist interpretation in the Protestant Bible schools of the United States in the 20th century?
53. Which movement growing out of the Methodist Holiness movement, adopted dispensationalism alongside its other heretical errors, and generally traces its origin from when Agnes Ozman purportedly received the gift of tongues at Charles Fox Parham's Bethel Bible College in Topeka [Kansas] in 1901?
54. Which cult was founded in the 1870s in Pennsylvania by Charles Taze Russell (1852-1916) as a small Bible study group, eventually denying the doctrine of the Trinity, the existence of hell, and the doctrines of grace?
55. With American help, Great Britain, France and Italy won World War I. What treaty concluding the war imposed severe economic penalties on Germany?
56. After World War II, Communist Russia posed a threat and challenge to the ideal of secularist democracy, and that challenge manifested itself in which war with America?
57. The birth control movement, manifested in artificial contraception and abortion, was led by which woman, living 1879-1966, authoring such books as *What Every Girl Should Know*, and founding Planned Parenthood of America?
58. The US has served as the engine of the world economy since World War II, employing methods to stimulate the economy in other nations, especially after the devastation of World War II. Which American plan of economic aid was employed after World War II to lift Europe?
59. What world body of nations was formed after World War II, at the leading of the US, and promoted its Universal Declaration of Human Rights?
60. Which nation became the world's superpower during the latter half of the twentieth century?

Project #2

Using the material found in the textbooks *US History* and chapters 58 and 62 in the textbook *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, compose a 3 to 4 page paper summarizing the

history of the US, identifying the chief segments of US history as laid out in the textbook *US History*.

Project #3

Using the knowledge you have gained of US history from the Puritans' Home School Curriculum textbook *US History* and *Thy Kingdom Come Book 2*, compose a 2 to 3 page analysis paper explaining aspects of America that have and have not changed since its founding.

Project #4

From an encyclopedia in your home or a local public library, read the entry for each US president. Based upon the information contained in the encyclopedia entry, as well as information contained in your textbooks for this history course, prepare a list showing every US president, the dates they served in office, and what you believe was their most noteworthy action while in office, as well as the most notable event you believe occurred during each president's administration.

SECTION FOUR: COURSE TESTS

CHAPTER 1 TEST

1. What is the birth date of the USA, and what happened on this date to make it the USA's birth date?
2. What was the first national flag of the USA?
3. Who led the Patriot forces at such battles as the Battles of Trenton and Princeton?
4. Which battle in 1777 won by the Patriot forces proved to be the turning point of the Revolutionary War?
5. Which foreign nation was the USA's chief ally in the Revolutionary War?
6. Where did Washington's army winter towards the end of 1777 under harsh conditions?
7. After the major defeat in 1777, where did British forces focus their war efforts?
8. Which Patriot militia leader was known as the "Swamp Fox" for his prowess in fighting guerilla warfare against the British forces?
9. Which British general successfully led British forces in much of the southern campaign until defeat in 1781 at Yorktown in Virginia?
10. Which treaty ended the Revolutionary War in 1783?

CHAPTER 1 TEST ANSWERS

1. What is the birth date of the USA, and what happened on this date to make it the USA's birth date? July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress of the 13 Original States of the USA
2. What was the first national flag of the USA? The Continental Colors
3. Who led the Patriot forces at such battles as the Battles of Trenton and Princeton? General George Washington
4. Which battle in 1777 won by the Patriot forces proved to be the turning point of the Revolutionary War? The Battle of Saratoga
5. Which foreign nation was the USA's chief ally in the Revolutionary War? France
6. Where did Washington's army winter towards the end of 1777 under harsh conditions? Valley Forge, PA
7. After the major defeat in 1777, where did British forces focus their war efforts? The Southern States
8. Which Patriot militia leader was known as the "Swamp Fox" for his prowess in fighting guerilla warfare against the British forces? Francis Marion
9. Which British general successfully led British forces in much of the southern campaign until defeat in 1781 at Yorktown in Virginia? General Charles Cornwallis
10. Which treaty ended the Revolutionary War in 1783? The Treaty of Paris

CHAPTER 2 TEST

1. What was the original constitution of the USA?
2. Per this original constitution, who are the citizen base of the USA, and who are the parties to the constitution?
3. Name at least 3 accomplishments of the original constitution.
4. What do official prayers, official distribution of Bibles, and official treaties during the Confederation period imply about the religious character of the new nation?
5. What do the State constitutions during the Confederation period imply about the religious character of the new nation?
6. Which were the 2 major legislative achievements which addressed westward expansion government and set the pattern for all subsequent westward expansion government?
7. Which convention of some states meeting in 1786 called for a constitutional convention of all of the states the next year to amend the USA's original constitution?
8. Who were the two major proponents at the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 seeking a brand new centralizing constitution?
9. Where was this constitutional convention of 1787 held?
10. What was the name of those who favored the new constitution, and what was the name of those who opposed it?
11. What was illegal about the way the new constitution was adopted?
12. Which house of Congress per the new Federal Constitution favored large populous states, and which house favored less populous states?
13. What is "separation of powers" in the new Federal Constitution?
14. Which was supreme in the new Federal Constitution, the centralized national government or the state governments?
15. Which promised amendment to the Federal Constitution allowed those in favor to win in most state conventions deciding whether to adopt it?
16. The Federalist Papers and Antifederalist Papers lay out the arguments on each side of the constitutional debate. Who authored the Federalist Papers?
17. Who was first President under the new Federal Constitution?
18. How did Jesuit influence mark the new national capital under the Federal Constitution?
19. Two main political parties formed following adoption of the Federal Constitution: the Federalist party and the Republican (also known as the Democratic-Republican) party. Who was the ideological leader of the Federalist party?
20. Who was the ideological leader of the Republican party?
21. What was the central ideological difference between the two parties?

22. Who was the first US President under the new Federal Constitution?
23. How did the Federalist ideology impact creation of the First Bank of the United States during a term of the first US President under the new Federal Constitution?
24. What was the impact of the Alien and Sedition Acts during the term of President John Adams?
25. Which two states declared the Alien and Sedition Acts null and void because unconstitutional?
26. Which territorial purchase from France by President Thomas Jefferson greatly expanded the USA?
27. Which expedition explored the newly gained territory from France?
28. What was the name of the war with Great Britain during the administration of President James Madison?
29. What brought the Federalist party into special disrepute during Madison's presidency and led to the downfall of the party?

CHAPTER 2 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the original constitution of the USA? The Articles of Confederation
2. Per this original constitution, who are the citizen base of the USA, and who are the parties to the constitution? Christian Anglo-American patriots; the States of the USA
3. Name at least 3 accomplishments of the original constitution. See page 19 of the textbook.
4. What do official prayers, official distribution of Bibles, and official treaties during the Confederation period imply about the religious character of the new nation? It was dominantly Protestant Christian.
5. What do the State constitutions during the Confederation period imply about the religious character of the new nation? It was dominantly Protestant Christian.
6. Which were the 2 major legislative achievements which addressed westward expansion government and set the pattern for all subsequent westward expansion government? The Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
7. Which convention of some states meeting in 1786 called for a constitutional convention of all of the states the next year to amend the USA's original constitution? Annapolis Convention of 1786
8. Who were the two major proponents at the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787 seeking a brand new centralizing constitution? James Madison and Alexander Hamilton
9. Where was this constitutional convention of 1787 held? Philadelphia
10. What was the name of those who favored the new constitution, and what was the name of those who opposed it? Federalists; Antifederalists
11. What was illegal about the way the new constitution was adopted? It did not follow the terms of amendment agreed to and prescribed by all of the States in the Articles of Confederation.
12. Which house of Congress per the new Federal Constitution favored large populous states, and which house favored less populous states? House of Representatives; Senate
13. What is "separation of powers" in the new Federal Constitution? each branch has certain powers and is accountable in some ways to the other branches
14. Which was supreme in the new Federal Constitution, the centralized national government or the state governments? the centralized national government
15. Which promised amendment to the Federal Constitution allowed those in favor to win in most state conventions deciding whether to adopt it? The Bill of Rights

16. The Federalist Papers and Antifederalist Papers lay out the arguments on each side of the constitutional debate. Who authored the Federalist Papers?
Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay
17. Who was first President under the new Federal Constitution? George Washington
18. How did Jesuit influence mark the new national capital under the Federal Constitution? The Carroll family owned the land that became Washington, and had already started Jesuit Georgetown University before it became the national capital
19. Two main political parties formed following adoption of the Federal Constitution: the Federalist party and the Republican (also known as the Democratic-Republican) party. Who was the ideological leader of the Federalist party? Alexander Hamilton
20. Who was the ideological leader of the Republican party? Thomas Jefferson
21. What was the central ideological difference between the two parties? Extent of centralized power of the Federal Government
22. Who was the first US President under the new Federal Constitution? George Washington
23. How did the Federalist ideology impact creation of the First Bank of the United States during a term of the first US President under the new Federal Constitution? Support and creation of it because involved more expansive centralized government that would seek to promote commerce
24. What was the impact of the Alien and Sedition Acts during the term of President John Adams? Ability of Federal Government to expel aliens during time of war and make illegal certain speech against the President or Congress
25. Which two states declared the Alien and Sedition Acts null and void because unconstitutional? Kentucky and Virginia
26. Which territorial purchase from France by President Thomas Jefferson greatly expanded the USA? The Louisiana Purchase
27. Which expedition explored the newly gained territory from France? The Lewis and Clark expedition
28. What was the name of the war with Great Britain during the administration of President James Madison? War of 1812
29. What brought the Federalist party into special disrepute during Madison's presidency and led to the downfall of the party? Disloyalty during the War of 1812, including a failed effort at secession by the New England states

CHAPTER 3 TEST

1. Which major American academic institution appointed a Unitarian as Professor of Divinity in 1805?
2. Which President and Divinity Professor at Yale sought to lead American Congregationalism back to Biblical orthodoxy?
3. Which preeminent seminary of American “Old School” Presbyterianism was led by Archibald Alexander?
4. Which school of philosophy, which underpinned American political thought, came to dominate the USA in the first decades after her birth?
5. Which religious movement in the first half of the 19th century in the USA led by such men as Charles Finney emphasized personal religious experience, and often incorporated camp meetings on the American frontier?
6. In terms of numbers, what happened to Methodist and Baptist denominations between the American Revolution and the US Civil War?
7. Which Jesuit was appointed the first Roman Catholic Archbishop in the USA?

CHAPTER 3 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which major American academic institution appointed a Unitarian as Professor of Divinity in 1805? Harvard
2. Which President and Divinity Professor at Yale sought to lead American Congregationalism back to Biblical orthodoxy? Timothy Dwight
3. Which preeminent seminary of American “Old School” Presbyterianism was led by Archibald Alexander? Princeton Seminary
4. Which school of philosophy, which underpinned American political thought, came to dominate the USA in the first decades after her birth? Common sense philosophy
5. Which religious movement in the first half of the 19th century in the USA led by such men as Charles Finney emphasized personal religious experience, and often incorporated camp meetings on the American frontier? The Second Great Awakening
6. In terms of numbers, what happened to Methodist and Baptist denominations between the American Revolution and the US Civil War? They grew significantly
7. Which Jesuit was appointed the first Roman Catholic Archbishop in the USA? John Carroll

CHAPTER 4 TEST

1. Which committed Federalist became chief justice of the Federal Supreme Court and during his time in office solidified the power of the Federal Supreme Court and the Federal Government in general?
2. The growth of which industry in the South especially encouraged the perpetuation and extension of slavery there?
3. What was the Missouri Compromise and which Congressman was most notable for forging it?
4. What was the Munroe Doctrine?
5. Who attained the Presidency in 1824 not via winning a majority of the Electoral College vote but instead by garnering a majority in the US House of Representatives, through the support of Henry Clay?
6. Which popular American politician won a majority of the Electoral College vote in 1828, reflecting a rising tide of enthusiasm for popular democracy?
7. Which South Carolina politician led the Nullification effort in order bring down new tariffs on imports described as the Tariff of Abominations?
8. What was President Andrew Jackson's policy regarding US banking?
9. The new Whig party won the Presidential election of 1840 with the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too". Who did "Tippecanoe" refer to?
10. As one gauge of societal declension, what did a convention in 1848 led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Seneca Falls, New York demand?
11. As Americans moved westward during the 19th century, which people group did the most come into contact and competition with on the vast western prairies?

CHAPTER 4 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which committed Federalist became chief justice of the Federal Supreme Court and during his time in office solidified the power of the Federal Supreme Court and the Federal Government in general? John Marshall
2. The growth of which industry in the South especially encouraged the perpetuation and extension of slavery there? Cotton
3. What was the Missouri Compromise and which Congressman was most notable for forging it? Agreement to admit Missouri as slave state and Maine as a free state, so as to maintain parity in the Senate, forged by Henry Clay.
4. What was the Munroe Doctrine? Pres. Munroe's declaration that the USA would not tolerate European domination in the Americas
5. Who attained the Presidency in 1824 not via winning a majority of the Electoral College vote but instead by garnering a majority in the US House of Representatives, through the support of Henry Clay? John Quincy Adams
6. Which popular American politician won a majority of the Electoral College vote in 1828, reflecting a rising tide of enthusiasm for popular democracy? Andrew Jackson
7. Which South Carolina politician led the Nullification effort in order bring down new tariffs on imports described as the Tariff of Abominations? John C. Calhoun
8. What was President Andrew Jackson's policy regarding US banking? Refused to renew charter to Bank of the US, so US banking was more decentralized
9. The new Whig party won the Presidential election of 1840 with the slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler too". Who did "Tippecanoe" refer to? William Henry Harrison
10. As one gauge of societal declension, what did a convention in 1848 led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Seneca Falls, New York demand? Equal rights for women, including the right to vote
11. As Americans moved westward during the 19th century, which people group did the most come into contact and competition with on the vast western prairies? American Indians

CHAPTER 5 TEST

1. Which term represents the view that became common among Americans in the 19th century that the USA would grow to include the territory in North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean?
2. What did the Homestead Act do in the Midwest and Western USA?
3. Which American President elected in 1844 annexed Texas and led the USA to victory in the Mexican War, which ceded the Southwest territory to the USA?
4. What religious view did a number of Congregationalists like William Ellery Channing apostatize to?
5. How did Nathaniel William Taylor's New Haven Theology depart from Calvinism?
6. Which Arminian revivalist minister led the "Second Great Awakening" and became president of Oberlin College?
7. Which religious apostasy led by Joseph Smith began in the Burned-Over District of western New York?
8. Why did Old School Presbyterians break with New School Presbyterians in 1837?
9. To which school of Presbyterianism were leaders like Charles Hodge, Robert Dabney, and James Henley Thornwell attached?
10. Which mid-19th century political party reflected the concern in the USA with the growing influence of the Roman Catholic Church here?

CHAPTER 5 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which term represents the view that became common among Americans in the 19th century that the USA would grow to include the territory in North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean? Manifest destiny
2. What did the Homestead Act do in the Midwest and Western USA? Gave Americans land to farm
3. Which American President elected in 1844 annexed Texas and led the USA to victory in the Mexican War, which ceded the Southwest territory to the USA? James K. Polk
4. What religious view did a number of Congregationalists like William Ellery Channing apostatize to? Unitarianism
5. How did Nathaniel William Taylor's New Haven Theology depart from Calvinism? It denied God's full sovereignty and the doctrine of total depravity, towards an Arminian view
6. Which Arminian revivalist minister led the "Second Great Awakening" and became president of Oberlin College? Charles Finney
7. Which religious apostasy led by Joseph Smith began in the Burned-Over District of western New York? Mormonism (or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints)
8. Why did Old School Presbyterians break with New School Presbyterians in 1837? Disagreed with the Arminian drift of New School adherents
9. To which school of Presbyterianism were leaders like Charles Hodge, Robert Dabney, and James Henley Thornwell attached? Old School Presbyterianism
10. Which mid-19th century political party reflected the concern in the USA with the growing influence of the Roman Catholic Church here? The Know-Nothing Party

CHAPTER 6 TEST

1. How did the principal industries of the North and the South differ during the antebellum (i.e., pre-Civil War era)?
2. Which issue became the central dispute between North and South?
3. Did most white Southerners own slaves, and did most white Southerners approve slavery in the South?
4. The Northern abolitionist movement became more combative in the 1830s, led by which abolitionist who promoted the cause in his newspaper *The Liberator*?
5. During which President's term was Texas admitted to the Union as a slave state, as part of a larger effort at US westward expansion?
6. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo following successful US prosecution of war gave the USA territory in the southwest which formerly had been part of which nation?
7. What is the name of the Congressional settlement in 1850 spearheaded by Henry Clay that handled the newly acquired southwest territory?
8. Who authored the fictional novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which stirred abolitionist passion?
9. Which major political party sank to its death in 1856 while the new Republican Party was rising?
10. Which US Supreme Court decision held that the African American plaintiff did not have standing because not a US citizen and that slaveholders had the right to take their African American slaves anywhere in the Federal Union?
11. In the 1858 election in Illinois for senator, what position did Stephen Douglas take in debates regarding slavery, and what side did Abraham Lincoln take?
12. Who won the Presidential contest of 1860?

CHAPTER 6 TEST ANSWERS

1. How did the principal industries of the North and the South differ during the antebellum (i.e., pre-Civil War era)? The principal industries of the North were manufacturing, commerce, and finance, whereas of the South was agriculture.
2. Which issue became the central dispute between North and South? Slavery in the South
3. Did most white Southerners own slaves, and did most white Southerners approve slavery in the South? No; yes
4. The Northern abolitionist movement became more combative in the 1830s, led by which abolitionist who promoted the cause in his newspaper *The Liberator*? William Lloyd Garrison
5. During which President's term was Texas admitted to the Union as a slave state, as part of a larger effort at US westward expansion? James K. Polk
6. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo following successful US prosecution of war gave the USA territory in the southwest which formerly had been part of which nation? Mexico
7. What is the name of the Congressional settlement in 1850 spearheaded by Henry Clay that handled the newly acquired southwest territory? The Great Compromise of 1850
8. Who authored the fictional novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which stirred abolitionist passion? Harriet Beecher Stowe
9. Which major political party sank to its death in 1856 while the new Republican Party was rising? The Whig Party
10. Which US Supreme Court decision held that the African American plaintiff did not have standing because not a US citizen and that slaveholders had the right to take their African American slaves anywhere in the Federal Union? The Dred Scott decision
11. In the 1858 election in Illinois for senator, what position did Stephen Douglas take in debates regarding slavery, and what side did Abraham Lincoln take? Let each state decide by popular vote; gradual abolition of slavery nationwide
12. Who won the Presidential contest of 1860? Abraham Lincoln

CHAPTER 7 TEST

1. What advantages did the North possess in the Civil War?
2. What advantages did the South possess in the Civil War?
3. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the eastern theater of conflict?
4. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the western theater of conflict?
5. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the waters off the coast of the South?
6. Which Confederate General and righthand man of General Robert E. Lee was killed during the battle of Chancellorsville?
7. Which Confederate defeat in Pennsylvania turned the tide of war in the eastern theater?
8. Which Confederate defeat on the Mississippi turned the tide of war in the western theater, and who led the Union forces there?
9. Which Union General led his “march to the sea” through Georgia, destroying much along the way?
10. Where did Robert E. Lee surrender to General Grant on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the war?
11. Which Amendment to the Federal Constitution ended slavery?
12. What was the general view of the “Radical Republicans” towards the South at the end of the Civil War?
13. How did the Fourteenth Amendment change who was a US citizen?
14. Which President following Lincoln disagreed with the “Radical Republicans” so the House of Representatives impeached him, but the Senate did not convict?
15. Which President from 1869 to 1877 cooperated with the “Radical Republican” agenda?
16. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes became President in 1877, on condition that he would do what with respect to the South?
17. What did the Morrill Act of 1862 do?
18. Why were President Hayes’ hopes for Republicans in the South dashed?
19. What happened to the Congregationalist denomination over course of the 19th century?
20. What was Old School Presbyterian Charles Hodge’s view regarding Darwinian evolution?
21. How did compromise on the topic of Darwinian evolution impact the (northern) Presbyterian church in the USA?
22. What happened to numerical membership in the Southern Baptist Convention in the decades following the Civil War (also called the War Between the States by Southerners)?

23. Which denomination became the single largest religious denomination in the USA by the early twentieth century, following decades of progressive growth?

CHAPTER 7 TEST ANSWERS

1. What advantages did the North possess in the Civil War? Larger population and industrial capacity
2. What advantages did the South possess in the Civil War? Geography and military gift
3. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the eastern theater of conflict? Stalemate and bloody war
4. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the western theater of conflict? Steady progress of victory by the North
5. For much of the Civil War, what was the war like in the waters off the coast of the South? Union blockade and control of the seas
6. Which Confederate General and righthand man of General Robert E. Lee was killed during the battle of Chancellorsville? Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson
7. Which Confederate defeat in Pennsylvania turned the tide of war in the eastern theater? Gettysburg
8. Which Confederate defeat on the Mississippi turned the tide of war in the western theater, and who led the Union forces there? Vicksburg; Ulysses S. Grant
9. Which Union General led his “march to the sea” through Georgia, destroying much along the way? William T. Sherman
10. Where did Robert E. Lee surrender to General Grant on April 9, 1865, effectively ending the war? Appomattox Courthouse
11. Which Amendment to the Federal Constitution ended slavery? 13th
12. What was the general view of the “Radical Republicans” towards the South at the end of the Civil War? They wanted a thorough “reconstruction” of it to remake it after their principles of egalitarianism and to punish those whites which participated in secession
13. How did the Fourteenth Amendment change who was a US citizen? It changed it to mean anyone born or naturalized in the USA, and not the more restrictive view based upon race that preceded it.
14. Which President following Lincoln disagreed with the “Radical Republicans” so the House of Representatives impeached him, but the Senate did not convict? Andrew Johnson
15. Which President from 1869 to 1877 cooperated with the “Radical Republican” agenda? Ulysses S. Grant
16. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes became President in 1877, on condition that he would do what with respect to the South? Remove Federal troops propping up Republican governments in a number of the Southern states
17. What did the Morrill Act of 1862 do? Established “land grant” agricultural and mechanical colleges

18. Why were President Hayes' hopes for Republicans in the South dashed?
Whites there associated the Republican Party with Radical Reconstructionism and African American supremacy
19. What happened to the Congregationalist denomination over course of the 19th century? It became more liberal.
20. What was Old School Presbyterian Charles Hodge's view regarding Darwinian evolution? He opposed it.
21. How did compromise on the topic of Darwinian evolution impact the (northern) Presbyterian church in the USA? It led towards increasing liberalism.
22. What happened to numerical membership in the Southern Baptist Convention in the decades following the Civil War (also called the War Between the States by Southerners)? It grew significantly.
23. Which denomination became the single largest religious denomination in the USA by the early twentieth century, following decades of progressive growth?
The Roman Catholic Church

CHAPTER 8 TEST

1. Who were the American inventors of the telephone and incandescent lighting that revolutionized American life in the period between the Civil War and World War I?
2. Which late 19th century industrialist created a great steel manufacturing behemoth?
3. How did the percentage of urban Americans change in the period between the Civil War and World War I?
4. Which Democrat President elected in 1884 and 1892 opposed protective tariffs?
5. Which African American leader of the period counseled blacks to focus on modest economic gains and not to focus on social discrimination?
6. Which American army officer was killed with his men in a Sioux Indian rebellion in 1876?
7. What event in 1867 was called “Seward’s folly”, named after the Secretary of State at the time?
8. Which war in 1898 led to the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines as US territories?
9. American businessmen in Hawaii overthrew the Hawaiian government in 1893, but Hawaii was not officially annexed to the USA until a few years later. Which American President had refused to annex it, and which President elected in 1856 annexed it?
10. President Theodore Roosevelt, elected in 1900, began construction of which canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans?
11. Which leading American financier and banker at the turn of the 20th century was depicted as director of a “money trust” that controlled the USA?

CHAPTER 8 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who were the American inventors of the telephone and incandescent lighting that revolutionized American life in the period between the Civil War and World War I? Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison
2. Which late 19th century industrialist created a great steel manufacturing behemoth? Andrew Carnegie
3. How did the percentage of urban Americans change in the period between the Civil War and World War I? grew significantly
4. Which Democrat President elected in 1884 and 1892 opposed protective tariffs? Grover Cleveland
5. Which African American leader of the period counseled blacks to focus on modest economic gains and not to focus on social discrimination? Booker T. Washington
6. Which American army officer was killed with his men in a Sioux Indian rebellion in 1876? George Custer
7. What event in 1867 was called “Seward’s folly”, named after the Secretary of State at the time? Purchase of Alaska
8. Which war in 1898 led to the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines as US territories? The Spanish-American War
9. American businessmen in Hawaii overthrew the Hawaiian government in 1893, but Hawaii was not officially annexed to the USA until a few years later. Which American President had refused to annex it, and which President elected in 1896 annexed it? President Grover Cleveland; President William McKinley
10. President Theodore Roosevelt, elected in 1900, began construction of which canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? Panama canal
11. Which leading American financier and banker at the turn of the 20th century was depicted as director of a “money trust” that controlled the USA? J.P. Morgan

CHAPTER 9 TEST

1. What became the dominant agricultural business model in the South following the Civil War?
2. What was the most explosive policy position of the People's (or Populist) Party of the early 1890s, a party which received widespread support across agrarian America- a policy rejected by Democrat President Grover Cleveland as well as the Republican Party?
3. Which Democrat politician, thrice nominated by the Democrat Party (1896, 1900, and 1908) for President and thrice defeated, was known as the "Great Commoner" and was a champion for silver?
4. In Presidential election contest of 1896, which parts of the country did Republican candidate William McKinley win and which did he lose?
5. Which riot in 1886 in Chicago precipitated the decline of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor?
6. Which labor union under Samuel Gompers' leadership took the helm of the labor movement by pursuing an agenda less overtly political and more focused upon achieving gains for its members?
7. Under what circumstances did Theodore Roosevelt become President in 1901?
8. Which political activists between 1890 and World War I engaged in a democratic crusade against corrupt politicians and powerful business leaders?
9. Which American President championed the "Square Deal" that sought enact laws to curtail abuses in politics and business?
10. Which President immediately preceding Democrat Woodrow Wilson became associated with more conservative elements in his political party, even though during his term the nation ratified both the 16th and 17th Amendments (authorizing the federal income tax and mandating the direct election of senators)?
11. Which Act enacted during President Woodrow Wilson's first term in 1913 reorganized the banking and currency system to bring it under more centralized Federal Government control?

CHAPTER 9 TEST ANSWERS

1. What became the dominant agricultural business model in the South following the Civil War? sharecropping
2. What was the most explosive policy position of the People's (or Populist) Party of the early 1890s, a party which received widespread support across agrarian America- a policy rejected by Democrat President Grover Cleveland as well as the Republican Party? Unlimited coinage of silver at the traditional ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, which supporters believed would help the economy by increasing the money supply
3. Which Democrat politician, thrice nominated by the Democrat Party (1896, 1900, and 1908) for President and thrice defeated, was known as the "Great Commoner" and was a champion for silver? William Jennings Bryan
4. In Presidential election contest of 1896, which parts of the country did Republican candidate William McKinley win and which did he lose? He won the industrial North and East, but lost the agrarian South and West.
5. Which riot in 1886 in Chicago precipitated the decline of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor? The Haymarket Riot
6. Which labor union under Samuel Gompers' leadership took the helm of the labor movement by pursuing an agenda less overtly political and more focused upon achieving gains for its members? American Federation of Labor (AFL)
7. Under what circumstances did Theodore Roosevelt become President in 1901? Assassination of Pres. McKinley
8. Which political activists between 1890 and World War I engaged in a democratic crusade against corrupt politicians and powerful business leaders? Progressives
9. Which American President championed the "Square Deal" that sought enact laws to curtail abuses in politics and business? Theodore Roosevelt
10. Which President immediately preceding Democrat Woodrow Wilson became associated with more conservative elements in his political party, even though during his term the nation ratified both the 16th and 17th Amendments (authorizing the federal income tax and mandating the direct election of senators)? William Howard Taft
11. Which Act enacted during President Woodrow Wilson's first term in 1913 reorganized the banking and currency system to bring it under more centralized Federal Government control? The Federal Reserve Act

CHAPTER 10 TEST

1. Although he campaigned on the slogan “he kept us out of war” in the 1916 Presidential election, what was the ostensible cause for US entry into World War I during the second term of Woodrow Wilson?
2. Which peace treaty concluded World War I?
3. What was the chief objection of Republicans to Woodrow Wilson’s League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations?
4. Which two Republican Presidents during the 1920s pursued an economic policy favorable to business and economic expansion?
5. Which immigration act passed in 1924 arrested for decades the USA from becoming a “global nation” and instead kept it for that period (until 1965) more moored to its historical cultural and ethnic identity?
6. The modernist-fundamentalist divide came into great public view during which trial in 1925 in Tennessee over the issue of evolutionary teaching?
7. Why were the 1920s called the “Roaring Twenties”?
8. Which African American organization had been organized in 1910 by W.E.B. Du Bois and other intellectuals to putatively advance African American interests?
9. Which event in October 1929 during the Presidency of Herbert Hoover brought an abrupt end to the “Roaring Twenties”?
10. Which Democrat won the 1932 election and brought to an end the Republican political dominance of the 1920s?

CHAPTER 10 TEST ANSWERS

1. Although he campaigned on the slogan “he kept us out of war” in the 1916 Presidential election, what was the ostensible cause for US entry into World War I during the second term of Woodrow Wilson? US shipping vessels were sunk by the Germans
2. Which peace treaty concluded World War I? Treaty of Versailles
3. What was the chief objection of Republicans to Woodrow Wilson’s League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations? Loss of national sovereignty
4. Which two Republican Presidents during the 1920s pursued an economic policy favorable to business and economic expansion? Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge
5. Which immigration act passed in 1924 arrested for decades the USA from becoming a “global nation” and instead kept it for that period (until 1965) more moored to its historical cultural and ethnic identity? The Johnson-Reed Immigration Act of 1924
6. The modernist-fundamentalist divide came into great public view during which trial in 1925 in Tennessee over the issue of evolutionary teaching? The John Scopes “monkey” trial
7. Why were the 1920s called the “Roaring Twenties”? economic prosperity during the period combined with more overt hedonism
8. Which African American organization had been organized in 1910 by W.E.B. Du Bois and other intellectuals to putatively advance African American interests? NAACP
9. Which event in October 1929 during the Presidency of Herbert Hoover brought an abrupt end to the “Roaring Twenties”? stock market crash
10. Which Democrat won the 1932 election and brought to an end the Republican political dominance of the 1920s? Franklin Roosevelt

CHAPTER 11 TEST

1. What was the “New Deal”?
2. Franklin Roosevelt led a new coalition of political interests which dominated the 1930s and 1940s. Of what did this coalition consist?
3. The AFL and CIO flourished during the 1930s. What were they? Labor unions
4. What was the impact of isolationists on entry of the USA into World War II?
5. What event on December 7, 1941 catapulted the USA into World War II?
6. What did “D-Day” accomplish for Allied Forces, under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in World War II?
7. Which battle in the Pacific was the turning point of the war there?
8. What was the main factor leading the Japanese to declare surrender, thus ending World War II?
9. Which international organization was formed at the end of World War II, the successor institution of the League of Nations?
10. Who became President of the US following the death of Franklin Roosevelt, before World War II had ended?

CHAPTER 11 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the “New Deal”? President Franklin Roosevelt program of Federal Government expansion to address the Great Depression
2. Franklin Roosevelt led a new coalition of political interests which dominated the 1930s and 1940s. Of what did this coalition consist? Labor, most farmers, most urban ethnic groups, and the historically Democrat South
3. The AFL and CIO flourished during the 1930s. What were they? Labor unions
4. What was the impact of isolationists on entry of the USA into World War II? Delayed it
5. What event on December 7, 1941 catapulted the USA into World War II? Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor
6. What did “D-Day” accomplish for Allied Forces, under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, in World War II? Gained control of territory in the western Continental Europe
7. Which battle in the Pacific was the turning point of the war there? The Battle of Midway
8. What was the main factor leading the Japanese to declare surrender, thus ending World War II? Two US atomic bombings of Japan
9. Which international organization was formed at the end of World War II, the successor institution of the League of Nations? The United Nations
10. Who became President of the US following the death of Franklin Roosevelt, before World War II had ended? Harry Truman

CHAPTER 12 TEST

1. What was the name given to the antagonistic contest between the USA and the Soviet Union in the aftermath of World War II?
2. What was the “iron curtain” which Winston Churchill described in 1946?
3. The USA adopted a policy of “containment” with the Soviet Union. What was this policy?
4. What was the US economic plan initiated in 1948 which helped underwrite the economic resurgence of Western Europe and was named after the then US Secretary of State?
5. Which US general and military hero of World War II at first commanded US forces in the Korean War but in 1951 was relieved of his command by President Truman?
6. Which military hero of World War II became President in 1953, the first Republican to do so in 20 years?
7. During a period of US history when communists were being rooted out of high offices, which Republican senator from Wisconsin took the lead in seeking to expose and remove from government office officials who were communist?
8. In the post-war years there was a significant movement of the population to the Sun Belt of the USA. As a result of that movement, which state became the most populous one by 1970, displacing New York?
9. Which Supreme Court Chief Justice mandated desegregation of public schools in the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling, ending the separate but equal doctrine?

CHAPTER 12 TEST ANSWERS

1. What was the name given to the antagonistic contest between the USA and the Soviet Union in the aftermath of World War II? The Cold War
2. What was the “iron curtain” which Winston Churchill described in 1946? Eastern Europe controlled and repressed by the Soviet Union and opposed to the USA allies and its allies
3. The USA adopted a policy of “containment” with the Soviet Union. What was this policy? Not allow the Soviet Union and its allies expand in that which they controlled.
4. What was the US economic plan initiated in 1948 which helped underwrite the economic resurgence of Western Europe and was named after the then US Secretary of State? The Marshall Plan
5. Which US general and military hero of World War II at first commanded US forces in the Korean War but in 1951 was relieved of his command by President Truman? General Douglas MacArthur
6. Which military hero of World War II became President in 1953, the first Republican to do so in 20 years? Dwight D. Eisenhower
7. During a period of US history when communists were being rooted out of high offices, which Republican senator from Wisconsin took the lead in seeking to expose and remove from government office officials who were communist? Joseph McCarthy
8. In the post-war years there was a significant movement of the population to the Sun Belt of the USA. As a result of that movement, which state became the most populous one by 1970, displacing New York? California
9. Which Supreme Court Chief Justice mandated desegregation of public schools in the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling, ending the separate but equal doctrine? Earl Warren

CHAPTER 13 TEST

1. In terms of social culture, what did the 1960s usher in?
2. Which African American civil rights leader led the 1963 “March on Washington”?
3. How did Malcolm X’s agenda differ from the mainstream civil rights movement?
4. Which two legislative acts did President Lyndon Johnson get passed in 1964 and 1965 that significantly changed the law regarding racial discrimination on public accommodations and voting?
5. Which movement was championed by the National Organization of Women, founded in 1966?
6. Which movement achieved success by the creation of Earth Day and the EPA in 1970?
7. How did sexual mores significantly change, starting in the 1960s?
8. Which immigration act in 1965 fundamentally altered the demographic constitution of the USA, another legislative victory of President Lyndon Johnson but baneful for the USA?
9. Which Democrat President preceding Lyndon Johnson sought a more liberal agenda, but had been unsuccessful in getting it enacted?
10. Which US astronaut in 1969 became the first man to walk on the moon?
11. What did President Lyndon Johnson call his social agenda that centered on his “war on poverty”?
12. Setbacks in which war led President Johnson to renounce running for reelection in 1968?
13. Which Republican President elected in 1968 and 1972 ultimately resigned in 1974 after the Watergate scandal plagued his administration?
14. After the President’s resignation in 1974, what unelected vice-president became President and pardoned his predecessor?
15. Which one-term Democrat President won election in 1976, achieving some foreign policy success in Israel and Egypt, but disrepute in Iran?

CHAPTER 13 TEST ANSWERS

1. In terms of social culture, what did the 1960s usher in? a social revolution wanting to overthrow the historic US culture rooted in Biblical Protestantism
2. Which African American civil rights leader led the 1963 “March on Washington”? Martin Luther King, Jr.
3. How did Malcolm X’s agenda differ from the mainstream civil rights movement? Sought black separation
4. Which two legislative acts did President Lyndon Johnson get passed in 1964 and 1965 that significantly changed the law regarding racial discrimination on public accommodations and voting? Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act
5. Which movement was championed by the National Organization of Women, founded in 1966? The feminist movement
6. Which movement achieved success by the creation of Earth Day and the EPA in 1970? The environmental movement
7. How did sexual mores significantly change, starting in the 1960s? divorce, sodomy and other sexual perversions became more common
8. Which immigration act in 1965 fundamentally altered the demographic constitution of the USA, another legislative victory of President Lyndon Johnson but baneful for the USA? The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, also known as the Hart-Cellar Act
9. Which Democrat President preceding Lyndon Johnson sought a more liberal agenda, but had been unsuccessful in getting it enacted? John F. Kennedy
10. Which US astronaut in 1969 became the first man to walk on the moon? Neil Armstrong
11. What did President Lyndon Johnson call his social agenda that centered on his “war on poverty”? Great Society program
12. Setbacks in which war led President Johnson to renounce running for reelection in 1968? The Vietnam War
13. Which Republican President elected in 1968 and 1972 ultimately resigned in 1974 after the Watergate scandal plagued his administration? Richard M. Nixon
14. After the President’s resignation in 1974, what unelected vice-president became President and pardoned his predecessor? Gerald Ford
15. Which one-term Democrat President won election in 1976, achieving some foreign policy success in Israel and Egypt, but disrepute in Iran? Jimmy Carter

CHAPTER 14 TEST

1. By 1980 there was a conservative backlash against the significant and rapid changes of the previous two decades. Which Republican became President in 1980 and embodied this conservative backlash?
2. Lower taxes paid off in economic prosperity, helping which candidate to win the Presidential election in 1984?
3. Higher defense spending led to what dramatic development in US-Soviet relations, generally considered the President's signal achievement?
4. What was the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 which declared amnesty for millions of illegal immigrants?
5. Which Republican President presided over the downfall of the Soviet Union and the first Gulf War?

CHAPTER 14 TEST ANSWERS

1. By 1980 there was a conservative backlash against the significant and rapid changes of the previous two decades. Which Republican became President in 1980 and embodied this conservative backlash? Ronald Reagan
2. Lower taxes paid off in economic prosperity, helping which candidate to win the Presidential election in 1984? Ronald Reagan
3. Higher defense spending led to what dramatic development in US-Soviet relations, generally considered the President's signal achievement? Increasing Soviet liberalization and coming downfall altogether of the Soviet Union
4. What was the impact of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 which declared amnesty for millions of illegal immigrants? Encouraged further illegal immigration and strengthened the Roman Catholic Church
5. Which Republican President presided over the downfall of the Soviet Union and the first Gulf War? George H.W. Bush

CHAPTER 15 TEST

1. Which President elected in 1992 and 1996 positioned himself as a centrist Democrat?
2. Which political party regained control of both houses of Congress in 1994?
3. What impeachment charges were brought against the sitting President in 1998?
4. Who won the Presidential election of 2000?
5. What momentous event occurred on September 11, 2001?
6. Which nation did the USA first attack in response to the September 11, 2001 event?
7. Which second nation, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, did the USA next attack in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 event?
8. What economic event helped the Democrat Party win the Presidency in the year 2008 election?

CHAPTER 15 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which President elected in 1992 and 1996 positioned himself as a centrist Democrat? Bill Clinton
2. Which political party regained control of both houses of Congress in 1994? The Republican Party
3. What impeachment charges were brought against the sitting President in 1998? Perjury and obstruction of justice relating to Bill Clinton's cover up of his sexual affair with an intern
4. Who won the Presidential election of 2000? George W. Bush
5. What momentous event occurred on September 11, 2001? Muslim terrorist group destroyed the World Trade Center Twin Towers and attacked other sites as well
6. Which nation did the USA first attack in response to the September 11, 2001 event? Afghanistan
7. Which second nation, under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, did the USA next attack in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 event? Iraq
8. What economic event helped the Democrat Party win the Presidency in the year 2008 election? Financial collapse

CHAPTER 16 TEST

1. Who won the 2008 Presidential election?
2. What was his signature legislation in his first term, while Democrats also controlled both houses of Congress?
3. What was the significance of the Federal Supreme Court ruling in the case of Obergefell v. Hodges?
4. Who was elected in 2016 as a backlash to the liberal drift of the nation?
5. The President elected in 2016 was twice impeached by the Democrat Party-controlled House of Representatives. How did the Senate respond?
6. What plagued the world during the election year of 2020?
7. Which political party gained control over both houses of Congress by the election of 2020?

CHAPTER 16 TEST ANSWERS

1. Who won the 2008 Presidential election? Barack Hussein Obama
2. What was his signature legislation in his first term, while Democrats also controlled both houses of Congress? “Obamacare”, a revamping of the US healthcare system in a socialist direction
3. What was the significance of the Federal Supreme Court ruling in the case of Obergefell v. Hodges? “same-sex marriage” was mandated on all of the states
4. Who was elected in 2016 as a backlash to the liberal drift of the nation? Donald Trump
5. The President elected in 2016 was twice impeached by the Democrat Party-controlled House of Representatives. How did the Senate respond? Twice acquitted
6. What plagued the world during the election year of 2020? Covid-19 pandemic
7. Which political party gained control over both houses of Congress by the election of 2020? Democrat Party

CHAPTER 17 TEST

1. Which US President called upon the USA to be a “city upon a hill”?
2. Which colonial American leader had called upon the English colonists to form a “city upon a hill”?
3. What was the original constitution of the USA, that provides a constitutional foundation for the USA’s return to soundness and away from its present course as a modern Babel?

CHAPTER 17 TEST ANSWERS

1. Which US President called upon the USA to be a “city upon a hill”? Ronald Reagan
2. Which colonial American leader had called upon the English colonists to form a “city upon a hill”? John Winthrop
3. What was the original constitution of the USA, that provides a constitutional foundation for the USA’s return to soundness and away from its present course as a modern Babel? The Articles of Confederation