

# Review III

**This term means basic  
individual rights**

**Civil Liberties**

**This term means  
people receive equal  
treatment under the  
law**

**Due Process**

**Who was the chief justice  
of the Supreme Court that  
increased the power of the  
Court**

**John Marshall**

**What Supreme Court case  
increased the power of the  
Supreme Court?**

*Marbury v.  
Madison*

**This term means the  
Supreme Court can  
decide if a law is  
Constitutional**

**Judicial Review**

**Has the Supreme  
Court's power increased  
or decreased over the  
past 100 years?**

**INCREASED**

**Recent Supreme Court  
decisions have  
influenced laws.**

**What is the term that  
refers to this?**



**“Judicial  
Activism”**

**What are some examples  
of issues in which the  
Supreme Court has  
caused laws to change?**

**abortions and school  
prayer**

**This foreign policy  
stated that European  
nations needed to stay  
out of Latin America**

**Monroe Doctrine**

**This term means  
Americans wanted the  
country to spread from  
the east to the west coast**

**Manifest Destiny**

**What was the major issue  
dividing the North and the  
South before the Civil War?  
(hint: not “slavery”)**

**the spreading of  
slavery into the  
western territories**

**What was a territory  
that created a major  
problem concerning  
slavery?**

**Kansas**

**This term means that  
people in a territory  
would vote to decide if  
they were to be free or  
slave**

**Popular Sovereignty**

**This slave tried to get his  
freedom and the Supreme  
Court ended up deciding  
that blacks were property**

**Dred Scott**



**What was Abraham  
Lincoln's original war aim  
at the beginning of the  
Civil War  
(not to end slavery)?**

**Preserve the Union**

**What did Lincoln write  
that changed the war  
effort into one of freeing  
the slaves?**

**Emancipation  
Proclamation**

**Who took office  
after Abraham  
Lincoln was  
assassinated?**

**Andrew Johnson**

**What political party was  
in the majority of  
Congress following the  
Civil War?**

**Republicans**

**What did Andrew  
Johnson do to upset  
the Republicans?**

**Vetoed harsh legislation  
against the Southern states**

**What was the period  
called immediately  
after the Civil War?**

**Reconstruction**

# **List some amendments passed during the Reconstruction era**

**13th - ended slavery**

**14th - equal treatment**

**15th - voting rights**

**Following Reconstruction,  
Southerners passed laws  
that took rights away from  
blacks. What were they  
called?**

**Jim Crow laws**



**What were some things  
that Southerners did to  
keep blacks from voting?**

**poll taxes**

**literacy tests**

**grandfather clause**

**What was the goal of  
the “Homestead Act”?**

**increase the number  
of people living in  
the west**

**This connected the East  
coast with the West**

**Transcontinental  
Railroad**

**What happened to Native Americans when the whites moved west in large numbers?**

**fought wars and were  
forced to live on  
reservations**

**Which of the following does  
not belong?**

**a. wounded knee**

**b. *A Century of Dishonor***

**c. “Americanize”**

**d. collective bargaining**

# **How did the Industrial Revolution influence...**

**How goods were produced?**

**faster and cheaper and  
in factories**

# **How did the Industrial Revolution influence...**

**Cities (term)**

**grew rapidly -  
urbanization**

# **How did the Industrial Revolution influence...**

**Middle Class**

**Middle Class grew**



**How did the Industrial  
Revolution influence...**

**agricultural production**

**increased and caused**

**prices to...**

**fall (bad for farmers)**

# List two positive effects of Urbanization

- \* more job opportunities
- \* more cultural activities such as museums

# List two negative effects of Urbanization

- \* overcrowding
- \* dangerous living conditions - tenement houses
- \* increased crime

**This term means the U.S. is  
a land of immigrants that  
blend together**

**Melting Pot**

**This term means  
immigrants keep some of  
their own culture while  
blending with new**

**Cultural Pluralism**

**What group (time period) do we refer to as “Old Immigrants”?**

**a. Colonial Era**

**b. before 1880**

**c. before 1920**

**d. before 1960**

**What part of Europe  
were the Old  
Immigrants from?**

- a. northern & eastern**
- b. southern and eastern**
- c. northern and western**
- d. southern and western**

**What part of Europe  
were the **New****

**Immigrants from?**

**a. northern & eastern**

**b. southern and eastern**

**c. northern and western**

**d. southern and western**



**This term means  
people had anti-  
foreigner feelings**

**Nativism**

**List some reasons why  
Americans were upset about  
more immigrants coming into  
the country**

**competition for jobs**

**lower wages**

**different culture**

**overcrowded cities**

**Anti-immigration legislation:  
What was the first group that  
was denied entry into the  
U.S.?**

**Chinese  
Chinese Exclusion Act**

# **Anti-immigration legislation: What was the Quota System?**

**limited the number of  
immigrants coming into the  
U.S. (especially new  
immigrants from Southern &  
Eastern Europe**

**What is the name for  
our type of economic  
system in the U.S.**

**Capitalism  
(Market Economy)**

**This means the  
government needs to  
keep its hands off the  
economy**

**Laissez faire**

**These formed to eliminate  
competition (one business  
in control of the whole  
industry)**

**Monopolies**

**List some important  
industrialists of the era  
of Big Business**

**J.P. Morgan**

**John D. Rockefeller**

**Andrew Carnegie**



**This term means  
breaking up  
monopolies**

**Trust-busting**

**What was a famous  
trust-busting act?**

**Sherman Anti-  
trust Act**

**The first regulatory agency  
ever established by the  
government was to oversee  
this industry - break up  
monopolies and watch for  
price fixing**

**Railroads**

**What was the name of the  
first regulatory agency?**

**Interstate Commerce  
Commission**

**Today, this federal  
commission oversees the  
market to make sure  
monopolies are not forming**

**Federal Trade  
Commission**

**This is a type of tax the  
government can put on  
foreign goods to help U.S.  
industries**

## **Tariff**

**(a “tax” on foreign goods)**

**What is an advantage of a corporation (this is why so many formed during the industrial revolution)**

**can sell stock to raise capital (money for**

**building and equipment)**

**List four conditions that led to  
the formation of labor unions**

**low pay**

**long hours**

**unsafe working conditions**

**also child labor & unsanitary**

**working conditions**



**List some early leaders  
of the labor union  
movement**

**Samuel Gompers**

**Eugene Debs**

**This term means labor  
unions negotiate with  
management as one voice -  
united**

**collective  
bargaining**

**What is the most  
powerful weapon of a  
labor union?**

**Strike**

**What was the federal  
governments early  
position concerning  
labor unions?**

**they opposed labor  
unions because...**

**1. Big business leaders gave large amounts of money to election campaigns for Congressmen.**

**2. Afraid of strikes - they would hurt the economy**

**3. Most people opposed unions because of the violence associated with them.**

**The End**