

Study Guide for Second Midterm

Due Date: First Wednesday or Thursday after Spring Break, Depending on whether you attend MW or R

This is a matching, essay, and short answer exam. Since the essay and short-answer portions are a take-home exam, you may use either a blue book or type your answer. If you type it, be sure to staple your paper before coming to class. Part I, the matching, will still take place in class on. You may use one, handwritten, 3x5 note card. (worth 15 points). Matching and fill-in-the-blank are self-explanatory. For short identifications you must describe the person, event, or item, and, most importantly, you must explain its significance. You may bullet point the short identification answers. For essays, I will choose two of the questions below. You will choose one of the two I pick and write a separate essay answer for each question. You must answer with an argumentative essay. Your answer must have a thesis, an introduction, several body paragraphs (at least 3), and a conclusion. You must underline your thesis. You must use each paragraph to argue in support of your thesis. These paragraphs should contain specific details and examples from reading, sources, and lecture. A helpful way to achieve this is by using your key terms from lectures and readings for evidence. Use limited quotes. These questions should be answered in historical terms, not according to events occurring today. If you wish to draw modern parallels, limit them to the contemporary significance in your conclusion. You may use the study guide, both sides, for notes on the exam. Best wishes! You can do it!

Matching and/or Fill-in-the Blank

William Jennings Bryan	Populism	William McKinley	Plessy vs. Ferguson	Eugene V. Debbs
Farmers' Alliance	Muckrakers	Margaret Sanger	Women's Suffrage	Panic of 1907
Woodrow Wilson	Progressivism	Socialists	Social Gospel	Talented Tenth
Prohibition	Manliness	Panama Canal	Platt Amendment	Robert. M. La Follett
USS Maine	William Seward	Navalism	Nationalism	Self-Determination
Alliances	Arms Race	Porfirio Diaz	Dollar Diplomacy	Emiliano Zapata
Selective Service Act	League of Nations	Red Scare	Bolshevik Revolution	
National War Labor Board	Herbert Hoover	Court-Packing Scandal	Bonus Army	Scottsboro Boys
National Industrial Recovery Act	Bank Failure	Hawley-Smoot Tariff	Agricultural Adjustment Act	
John Scopes				

Short Identification Choose Three

Margaret Sanger	Booker T. Washington	W. E.B. Du Bois	Teddy Roosevelt	Eugenics
White Man's Burden	Spanish American War	Hawaii	Cuba	Philippine Insurrection
Roosevelt Corollary	Anti-Imperialist Arguments	Trench Warfare	14 Points	Espionage and Sedition Acts
Senate Rejection of Peace Treaty	Stock Market Crash of 1929	FDR	The New Deal	
National Industrial Recovery Act	Scopes Monkey Trial			

Essay Questions: Choose and write on one.

1. How did the role of the federal government change in the lives of American people from Reconstruction through the Progressive era? Radical Republicans, Freedmen, Laborers, Farmers, and then Progressives each called on the federal government to improve their or someone else's lot in life. How did this change the role of the government in people's economic and political lives, as well as their personal lives (think prohibition, eugenics, etc.)
2. Compare Booker T. Washington's approach to the "race issue" to that of W.E.B. DuBois. Chapter 21 and PS.
3. America represents the first colony in the modern era to revolt against her colonial power for independence; the resulting creation of the *Declaration of Independence* and *Constitution* created a nation devoted to the ideals that government exists for and by the people and government must have the consent of the people in order to govern. Given that context, do you believe it was just for people like Teddy Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge, Rudyard Kipling, etc. to advocate and condone an American Empire? If so, why? If not, you're likely on the side of Mark Twain and Andrew Carnegie. Explain your position. In other words, in the context of the late 1890s (Spanish American War, Cuba, Philippines) and the early 1900s (Hawaii, Panama Canal), should the US have become an imperial power?
4. If you lived during World War I, would you have advocated entering the war, why or why not? If yes, when? Be sure to talk about the following: nationalism, self-determination, the arms race, interlocking alliances, Archduke Ferdinand, uboat warfare, the Lusitania, the Zimmeran Telegram, Pancho Villa (perhaps).

5. Did the New Deal fail or succeed, and who did it help?

Bonus Questions:

1. In what ways do today's economic and world tumult reflect the following: the 1920s, the Great Depression, and World War I/Great War?
2. Recently Democrat and Republican politicians began fighting over these two issues: requiring voters to have identification and whether or not Sharia law is unconstitutional. Where do you stand on the issues? Why? Try to convince me to agree with you.

Tips:

- Brainstorm your ideas first. If you don't know how to do this, seem me.
- Write your thesis.
- Come up with at least 3 sub-arguments that support your main thesis. These should function as your opening sentences in each of your body paragraphs. "A" essays will most likely have more than 3 sub-claims and more than 3 body paragraphs.
- List key terms from lecture notes or from the A People and A Nation chapter-reading study guides as evidence to support the sub-arguments/sub-claims that support your main thesis.
- Brain storm each of these key terms.
- "Bubbles" coming off of your key terms should outline all the details about the term as well as the significance.
- Create additional "brainstorm bubbles" off the details about the key terms. These "bubbles" should explain why/how you think these details, as well as the key term, support both your sub-argument and thesis.
- Now begin transforming all of these brainstormed details and explanations/analysis into paragraphs.
- Write your introduction last.
- Once you've written all the body paragraphs, write the conclusion. After that, rewrite your thesis. Most likely you'll better understand what your thesis/overall argument is once you've written all the body paragraphs and the conclusion.
- Once you recreate your thesis, write your introduction. State your thesis first. Underline it. Give a road map to your paper in your introduction as well. For example:

SAMPLE ESSAY EXAM INTRODUCTION:

The American Revolution increased the wealth and power of American elites who led the Revolution. This seems conservative, as if elite colonists overthrew Britain to bolster their own power. Nevertheless, the ideals created during this period eventually transformed American society and government; therefore, the American Revolution was, indeed, radical. In order to support my claim about this radicalism, I first explain many historians' claims that economic and class interests reversed the radical ideals of the Revolution. Once I analyze this historical argument, I will examine the radical ideologies behind the Revolution. These include ideas about the equality of men, the right of the people to overthrow the government, and the ability of common men to understand and participate in politics. After showing how these ideas created new ways of viewing humanity and political rights, as well as the relationship between men and government, I will address four different historical events that show how these ideas radically transformed American society. These include an analysis of the *Declaration of Independence* and Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, as well as Abigail Adams' assertions about the rights of women and the increased emergence of the abolition movement against slavery. By comparing the historical argument against the radicalism of the Revolution with historical evidence to the contrary, it is evident that the Revolution not only transformed American society and government, but it also changed the world. (This is not great writing, but hopefully it gives you an idea of what a thesis and introduction should include).