

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Albert io answers apush quizlet period 2

I love the Quizlet. I have made many flashcard sets for my students to use and study. In preparation for the APUSH Exam, I create questions for each of the 9 APUSH time periods with IMPORTANT information that students need to know. These will be beneficial for multiple choice and card answer questions. Be sure to check out the various forms to study that Quizlet offers: learning, studying, testing and space race. Words without content to know Period 1: 1491 – 1607 Period 2: 1607 – 1754 Period 3: 1754 – 1800 Period 4: 1800 – 1848 Period 5: 1844 – 1877 Period 8: 1945 – 1980 Understand how the early interactions between Native Americans, Americans Europeans, and West Africans laid the foundation for a new world. Why did Europeans come to the so-called new world? Which communities were already living there? Contextualize the period between 1491-1607. Explore the environmental and geographical factors that fostered regional diversity in pre-Colombian America, including the relationship between agriculture, nature and civilization in the southwest, great plains, northeast and Pacific coasts. Analyze the interaction between indigenous empires and European explorers, and understand the motives behind European expansion and colonization. Examine the long-term consequences of the Columbian Exchange - from disease to nutrition to new ideas for the commodification of foreign bodies. Understand the growth of the Spanish Empire in the New World, including the development of the encomienda system, the introduction of chattel slavery, and the creation of a racial caste system. Explore how and why the European and Native American lifestyle and worldview in America varied despite decades of interaction, cultural mixing, trade and warfare. Brush up on your historical argumentation skills when reviewing the causes and effects of migration, settlement and cross-cultural contact. In turbulent colonial North America, struggles for power between Euro-Americans and native people shaped the social fabric of both colonists and colonized. Contextualize the colonization of North America from 1607 - 1754. Delve into the different factors that shaped European migration to the New World, and analyze the differences between Spanish, French, Dutch and English colonies in 1607-1754. Explore the first decades of the English colonies, focusing on the economic and environmental factors that influenced the relationship between individual colonies and Britain. Understand the role of trade in the Atlantic world - from trade between Europe and its colonies to the trade between colonists and native peoples to the so-called triangular trade that expanded slavery in the New World. European settlers and Indians had a rocky and complicated relationship. Tangled alliances and competition for resources created conflict between colonists and native peoples, as well as between different indigenous peoples. Examine the experience of enslaved Americans in the British colonies as the impact chattel slavery had on colonial society. Examine the development of the settler culture in America and its eventual divergence from British culture and interests. Practice your historical argumentation skills by comparing the different societies and populations that had a self-interest in colonial America. See the birth of the early American Republic by analyzing how the conflict between Britain and its colonies gave rise to a new national identity. This device will help you understand the context in which America became independent and began to form a national identity. Examine the causes and effects of the Seven Years' War (also known as the French and Indian Wars), and pay special attention to imperial rivalries and colonial-Indian relations. Analyzes how imperial conflicts such as the Seven Years' War exacerbated relations between Britain and its colonies, created economic shortages, increased taxes and tightened British rule. Explore the ideas and thinkers that inspired colonists to rebel against British rule in favor of a democratic government. The world turned upside down: examining the factors that led America to a decisive victory in a revolution that changed the course of history. Examine how the ideals of the American Revolution inspired newly minted Americans as well as international actors to demand equality for all. Explore the strengths, weaknesses, and necessity of confederate articles. Analyze the various views expressed under the Constitutional Convention, including the heated debates between federalist and anti-federalist politicians. The U.S. Constitution is a new and globally important document. Examine it in greater depth with these questions. Explore how the US government grew in the 1790s, engage in international diplomacy with European empires and indigenous nations, and develop new domestic institutions and political parties. Examine how Americans developed and expressed their new national identity through art, literature and architecture. Analyze how migration and immigration increased competition and conflict between citizens of the United States, immigrants to the United States, and Native Americans. Practicing your historical argumentation skills as you explain how the American independence movement changed society from 1754-1800. What did revolutionary ideals like freedom and freedom mean in practice? Examine how demographic changes, early industrialization and chattel slavery shaped and challenged the values of the new nation. Describe how the Republic grew and changed from 1800-1848. Explore the United States during the Jefferson administration, which included many first for the new nation, including key Supreme Court decisions, new laws and the unprecedented Louisiana Purchase. Examine the impact of regionalism on early American politics, explore how economics, agriculture and slavery shaped the political values of different American foreign policy in the early decades of the nineteenth century, when the United States sought to assert control over the Western Hemisphere. Investigate how the development of new technology gave rise to new cities, new modes of transport and new communication networks. Analyze the many consequences of industrialization on American daily life, from new gender roles to new homes to new socioeconomic classes. Ay.'s voting rights expanded to include all white adult men, new political organizations mushroomed. Understand why Americans chose to expand their right to vote, and analyze how this changed American society. Push into the turbulent world of American party politics in the 1820s and 1830s, which centered on questions of federal power, banking and westward expansion. Explore how international politics, war, industrialization and demographic change shaped American identity in the 19th century. Examine the causes and effects of the second great awakening, a 19th-century Protestant religious movement that drew large numbers of Americans. Analyze the many factors that contributed to the emergence of moral and social causes in the nineteenth century, including abolition, universal suffrage and abstinence. Explore how African-Americans negotiated and opposed legal slavery during the nineteenth century, from slave rebellion to abolition. Analyze how the slave system was rooted in the American South, and shape the politics and identity of the South despite the fact that a majority of Southerners did not own slaves. Practice your historical argumentation skills as you explain the factors that changed American identity from 1800-1848. How did sectional tensions break out in the Civil War? Examine the causes and honored effects of this conflict, including its role in shaping long-term battles over citizenship and civil rights. Understand how sectarian conflict arose in the period 1844-1877. Examine the philosophy of Manifest Destiny and study the impact of this philosophy on the United States. westward expansion between 1844 and 1877. Investigate the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War and the connections between the war, Manifest Destiny, slavery, and the government's policy against Indians. Explore the lingering impact of the Mexican-American war on American domestic politics and the escalating political and social tension surrounding slavery in the 1850s. Investigate how the North and South grew increasingly divided in the years leading up to the Civil War, when their economies and cultures varied greatly. Analyze the political causes of the civil war and the ultimately ineffective measures taken to prevent the impending conflict. Examine the formation of the Republican Party in this political context. Delve into the 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln, including his Republican Free Land Platform and how his election intensified divisions between North and South. Examine the factors that led to the union's victory civil war, from strong military to fervent public support. Analyze how the union's goals changed during the war. The Union initially fought to preserve the union of states, but eventually moved to fight to end slavery and maintain democracy. Explore the aftermath of the Civil War and the federal project to reintegrate the South of the Union, popularly known as Reconstruction. Examine the successes and failures of reconstruction and the radical Republicans who orchestrated it, as reconstruction gave way to segregation, violence and increased inequality between rich and poor in the South. Explore how the transition from an agriculture to an industrial capitalist economy transformed the country's social, political and cultural landscape. Understand the historical context behind the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States. Analyze how mechanization and industrialization radically changed how Americans made money, traveled and communicated in the period after Reconstruction. As settlers migrated west, they brought new ideas as well as violent conflicts to the region, forever changing the character of the American West. Analyze how the Jim Crow laws dominated politics in the New South - especially as the region stagnated economically as the North flourished. Examine how technological innovation led to economic growth at the end of the nineteenth century, which increased the production and availability of manufactured goods. Examine how the government worked with private companies to grow the U.S. economy, sometimes at the expense of workers and consumers. Explore how American workers responded to the growth of industrial capitalism, which raised living standards and the availability of goods while exploiting immigrant and child labor. Analyze how the demand for workers in industrial centers attracted immigrants from Asia and Europe and created new ethnic enclaves in cities across the U.S. Investigate the various responses to immigration in the late nineteenth century, which ranged from nativist anti-immigrant policies to pro-assimilation views to the creation of organizations that supported immigrants. Investigate how the growth of companies in America changed the fabric of society, created new jobs in the middle management and increased the size of the American middle class. Explore how the Gilded Age inspired resistance movements, fighting for alternative and idealistic visions for what American society could be like. Examine the relationship between the federal government and private industry, which some criticized as too involved and others thought was too hands-off. Explore the similarities and differences between political parties during the gilded age, when political parties took strong stances on economic issues and machine politics dominated cities. How did increasing immigration, increasing involvement in international affairs, and mass culture affects the United States both at home and abroad? How did the economic and social problems introduced by rapid industrialisation affect lasting debates about the government's proper role? How did America grow into a world power? Put this development in a historical context. Analyze the US government's relationship with imperialism, as well as the views of pro- and anti-imperialists between 1890-1945. Examine the events of the Spanish-American War and the enduring impact of the war on the United States, including the acquisition of new territories. Explore the progressive reform movement, which consists mainly of middle- and upper-class men and women whose activism spurred social change on issues such as immigration, government corruption and segregation. Examine American involvement in World War I, a conflict the United States initially avoided entering, but eventually joined for humanitarian reasons. Explore the American Home Front during World War I, which experienced a demand for war workers, an influx of new immigrants and a migration of African-Americans from the Jim Crow South to northern cities. Examine how mass media and technological innovation changed the national culture of the United States during the 1920s and changed daily life for most Americans. Analyze America's response to immigration in the 1920s, when immigrant status became a source of controversy and when legal reforms made immigration more difficult. Examine the causes and effects of the Great Depression, which still reverses today. Explore the New Deal, which aimed to stimulate the economy and end the Great Depression. Analyze how the United States approached foreign policy in the 1930s, when fascism was on the rise in Europe and Asia and the United States maintained an isolationist policy. Investigate why the United States chose to participate in World War II and how the United States mobilized for war on the home front. Explore how Americans in the military saw World War II and various groups like minorities and women found opportunities in the armed services. Examine the consequences of American involvement in World War II, a conflict that changed the global balance of power. Understand how the events of the first half of the twentieth century shaped American identity. The United States came out of World War II deeply changed. How did economic change change after the war, America's new role as a global superpower, and the social and cultural revolutions of the era change the status quo? Place the events during this time period in context. Investigate the Cold War, an ideological struggle against communism that took many forms and swung between periods of direct and indirect military action. Explore Red Scare, America's answer to its intense fear of communism. Examine the economic impact of World War II and the Cold War against the United States, as these events inaugurated an unprecedented period of economic growth and economic turmoil. Examine the cultural changes that took place after 1945, the emergence of a monoculture to the rebellion of the counterculture. Explore the early stages of the Civil Rights Movement, which was formed after World War II and pursued its goals through federal politics. Analyze how the United States grew as an international power during the Cold War, intervening overseas to prevent the spread of communism and increase the size of the military. Investigate the causes of the Vietnam War - including decolonization and nationalism - and its lasting impact on the United States. Explore the Great Society program, which President Lyndon Johnson created to alleviate the country's persistent poverty and inequality. Investigate the African-American Civil Rights Movement, which made incredible progress throughout the 1960s. Analyze how the African-American civil rights movement inspired other minorities to demand social and economic equality. Deepen the famous counterculture of the 1960s, which rejected the social, economic and political values of the previous generation and advocated radical ideas such as free love and an end to war. Explore the environmentalist movement, which aimed to address America's dependence on foreign energy sources, as well as widespread issues such as pollution and soil erosion. Analyze the rise of the New Right and the conservative movement, which incorporated evangelical Christianity and fed on the discontent that most Americans felt in the 1970s. As the 20th century ended, the United States experienced dramatic economic and social changes. Investigate how deindustrialization, globalization and the rise of the Conservative movement shaped new social and economic policies and revived long-running cultural and ideological debates. What problems and challenges does the United States face after 1980? Put these in a historical context. Examine the election of Ronald Reagan, whose major policies and campaign tactics represented a radical shift in American politics. Examine the end of the Cold War, which came to an abrupt but definitive end in the 1980s, partly influenced by debates about the use (or abuse) of American power. Explore how new technology changed America — from strengthening the way people worked to intensifying economic inequality. Analyze the impact of immigration on the United States in the 1980s, when global changes increased the number of Latin American and Asian immigrants to the U.S. Analyze the new threats the United States faces in the early 2000s, including the September 11th terrorist attacks and the subsequent war on terror. Terror.