

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

AP US HISTORY

CHAPTER 16 REVIEW – CONQUERING A CONTINENT, 1854-1890

TERMS TO KNOW: Identify and explain the significance of each term below.

Key Concepts and Events:

Transcontinental Railroad (p. 508)	Land-Grant Colleges (p. 516)	<i>Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock</i> (p. 532)
Protective Tariff (p. 510)	Comstock Lode (p. 516)	Dawes Severalty Act (p. 532)
Treaty of Kanagawa (p. 510)	Long Drive (p. 519)	Battle of Little Big Horn (p. 533)
Burlingame Treaty (p. 511)	“rain follows the plow” (p. 519)	Ghost Dance Movement (p. 534)
<i>Munn v. Illinois</i> (p. 514)	Exodusters (p. 520)	Wounded Knee (p. 534)
Gold Standard (p. 515)	Yellowstone National Park (p. 525)	
Crime of 1873 (p. 515)	U.S. Fisheries Commission (p. 525)	
Homestead Act (p. 516)	Sand Creek Massacre (p. 527)	
Morrill Act (p. 516)	Fetterman Massacre (p. 528)	

Key People:

William Seward (p. 510)	Sitting Bull (p. 532)	Ohiyesa (Dr. Charles Eastman) (p. 534)
Emmeline Wells (p. 521)	George Armstrong Custer (p. 532)	Buffalo Bill Cody (p. 535)
John Westley Powell (p. 521)	Geronimo (p. 533)	Frederick Jackson Turner (p. 535)
Chief Joseph (p. 525)		

Mrkaich Term:

* assimilate * fluently * annihilated * indictment * harrowing * subsistence * dwindling * subsidizing

AP Periodization and Key Concepts

Period 6: 1865–1898

AP U.S. History Key Concepts

- 6.1 The rise of big business encouraged large-scale migrations, urbanization, and new efforts to reshape the environment and the economy.
 - Westward migration, new farming and transportation technologies, and economic unrest led to conflict.
- 6.2 An emerging industrial culture led to both opportunities and restrictions for immigrants, minorities, and women.
 - Transcontinental railroads intensified westward migration, threatening the culture, identity, and very existence of Native Americans.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answer these questions to demonstrate your understanding of the chapter’s main ideas.

1. How did the U.S. policymakers seek to stimulate the economy and integrate the trans-Mississippi west into the nation, and how did this affect people living there?
2. Evaluate how and why Republicans created an integrated economy during and after the Civil War.
3. What national policies did Republican pursue during the Civil War and Reconstruction to stimulate economic growth and consolidate a continental empire? What were the resulting achievements and costs?
4. Why do you think the federal government’s Indian policies rarely met the expectations of either Native Americans or settlers?
5. In what ways did Republicans use federal power on the world stage, and in what ways did they continue policies from the pre-Civil War era?
6. What federal policies contributed to the rise of America’s industrial economy, and what were their results?
7. Understand what strategies Americans utilized to deal with aridity in the West.
8. What were the results, both positive and negative, of rapid western settlement?
9. Assess in what ways mining, farming, and ranching shaped the development of the West.

10. Compare the development of mining, ranching, and farming in the West. How did their environmental consequences differ?
11. Why has the West had such a powerful impact on the American imagination?
12. What forces sparked the astronomical growth of California in the nineteenth century?
13. What factors led to the creation of the first national parks?
14. Explain how Native Americans responded to U.S. government policies and what strategies Indians used for survival.
15. What factors led to warfare between whites and native peoples on the plains?
16. Distinguish the mythical from the real West.
17. How did post-Civil War reformers believe they were improving U.S. Indian policies, and in what ways did that prove to be true and untrue?
18. Why did U.S. policies toward Native Americans in the era result in so much violence? Why did armed struggle continue as late as 1890, despite the U.S. “peace policy” that was proclaimed in the 1870s?
19. How did Grant’s peace policy fail to consider the needs of Native Americans in the West, and what were its results?
20. In what ways did the outlook of native peoples change in the era after armed resistance had ended?
21. What difficulties did farmers on the Great Plains and in the South face in the late nineteenth century?

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Recognize the larger developments and continuities within and across chapters by answering these questions.

1. **VISUAL EVIDENCE:** Review the images in this chapter. Find two that show how Americans of the era thought the landscapes of the West ought to look when settlement was complete. Identify at least three others that show what the natural and built environments of the West *really* looked like. What do you conclude from this comparison about the ambitions and limits of westward expansion?

SHORT ANSWER

1. What factors drew homesteaders to the Great Plains, and what role did they play in the Republicans’ vision for the post–Civil War nation?
2. How did the Civil War affect relations among the Sioux and their allies, white settlers, and the U.S. government?

NOTES:

Outline Breakdown for Notes:

Chapter 16 – Conquering a Continent, 1854 - 1890

Monday Night
Sec. 1

- I. The Republican Vision
 1. The New Union and the World
 2. Integrating the National Economy
 - a) Tariffs and Economic Growth
 - b) The Role of Courts
 - c) Silver and Gold

Tuesday Night
Sec. 2

- II. Incorporating the West
 1. Mining Empires
 2. Cattlemen on the Plains
 3. Homesteaders
 - a) Women in the West
 - b) Environmental Challenges
 4. The First National Park

Wednesday Night
Sec. 3.

- III. A Harvest of Blood: Native Peoples Dispossessed
 1. The Civil War and Indians on the Plains
 2. Grant's Peace Policy
 - a) Indian Boarding Schools
 - b) Breaking up Tribal Lands
 3. The End of Armed Resistance
 4. Strategies of Survival
 5. Western Myths and Realities