

period 6 1865 to 1898 review sheet answer key

Period 6: 1865 to 1898 Review Sheet Answer Key

The period from 1865 to 1898 is a pivotal time in American history, marked by significant social, political, and economic changes. This era encompasses the aftermath of the Civil War, the rise of industrialization, the expansion of the United States' borders, and early movements towards social reform. Understanding the key events, figures, and trends of this period is crucial for grasping the complexities of American history. This review sheet answer key serves as a comprehensive guide to the major themes and developments of Period 6.

Key Themes and Developments

1. Reconstruction (1865–1877)

- Definition: Reconstruction refers to the federal government's efforts to restore the Southern states after the Civil War.
- Goals: The primary goals were to readmit the Southern states into the Union, rebuild the South's economy, and establish civil rights for freed slaves.

Key Legislation:

1. 13th Amendment (1865) - Abolished slavery.
2. 14th Amendment (1868) - Granted citizenship to all born in the U.S. and provided equal protection under the law.
3. 15th Amendment (1870) - Prohibited denying the right to vote based on race.

Major Events:

- Freedmen's Bureau: Established in 1865 to assist freed slaves and impoverished Southerners.
- Black Codes: Laws passed by Southern states to restrict the rights of African Americans.
- Impeachment of Andrew Johnson: In 1868, President Johnson was impeached for violating the Tenure of Office Act.

2. The Rise of Industrialization

- Overview: The post-Civil War era saw a dramatic transformation in the American economy, shifting from agrarian to industrial.
- Key Factors:
 - Abundant natural resources (coal, iron, oil).
 - Technological innovations (railroads, telegraph).
 - A large labor force, including immigrants.

Major Industries:

1. Railroads: Expanded rapidly, connecting the East and West and facilitating commerce.
2. Steel: The growth of the steel industry, led by figures like Andrew Carnegie.
3. Oil: The oil industry emerged, prominently featuring John D. Rockefeller.

Economic Concepts:

- Laissez-faire Capitalism: Minimal government intervention in the economy.
- Monopolies and Trusts: Companies like Standard Oil created monopolies, leading to concerns about market control.

3. Westward Expansion and Manifest Destiny

- Definition: Manifest Destiny was the belief that the expansion of the U.S. across the American continents was both justified and inevitable.
- Significance: This ideology fueled westward migration and settlement.

Key Events:

1. Homestead Act (1862) - Provided 160 acres of public land to settlers for a small fee.
2. Transcontinental Railroad (completed in 1869) - Connected the East and West, facilitating migration and trade.
3. Indian Wars: Series of conflicts between U.S. forces and Native American tribes.

Consequences:

- Displacement of Native American tribes.
- Cultural clashes and loss of indigenous lands.

4. Social Changes and Reform Movements

- Overview: The late 19th century was marked by social upheaval and the emergence of various reform movements.

- Key Issues:

- Labor rights.
- Women's suffrage.
- Temperance movement.

Major Movements:

1. Labor Movement: Workers organized strikes and formed unions to fight for better wages and working conditions.
 - Example: The Haymarket Affair (1886) highlighted labor unrest.
2. Women's Suffrage: Advocates like Susan B. Anthony campaigned for women's right to vote.
3. Temperance Movement: Aimed to reduce alcohol consumption, culminating in the Prohibition Movement.

Important Figures of Period 6

- Abraham Lincoln: President during the Civil War, initiated Reconstruction efforts.
- Ulysses S. Grant: Civil War general and president whose administration faced corruption challenges.
- Andrew Carnegie: Steel magnate whose business practices symbolized the rise of industrial capitalism.
- John D. Rockefeller: Founder of Standard Oil, representing the development of monopolies.
- Susan B. Anthony: Prominent women's rights activist advocating for suffrage.

Major Supreme Court Cases

- Plessy v. Ferguson (1896): Established the "separate but equal" doctrine, legitimizing racial segregation.
- United States v. E.C. Knight Co. (1895): Limited the federal government's ability to regulate monopolies.

Economic Crises and Their Impact

- Panic of 1873: Triggered by the collapse of a major bank, leading to a prolonged economic depression.
- Panic of 1893: Severe economic depression leading to high unemployment and social unrest.

Foreign Policy Developments

- Expansionism: The U.S. began to assert its power beyond its borders.
- Alaska Purchase (1867): The acquisition of Alaska from Russia, often referred to as "Seward's Folly."

- Spheres of Influence: Increased American involvement in Asia, particularly in China.

Key Takeaways

- The period from 1865 to 1898 was transformative, characterized by the struggle for civil rights, economic expansion, and social reform.
- The challenges of Reconstruction and the complexities of industrialization shaped the modern American landscape.
- Understanding these themes provides insight into the development of the United States as a global power.

Conclusion

In summary, the period from 1865 to 1898 is marked by a series of critical developments that laid the foundation for modern America. From the struggles of Reconstruction to the rise of industrial giants, the events of this era reflect the dynamic changes occurring within the nation. As we analyze the historical significance of this period, it becomes evident that the interactions between various social movements, economic transformations, and foreign policy initiatives played a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of the United States. This review sheet answer key encapsulates the essential elements of this transformative period, providing a valuable resource for understanding the complexities of American history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What significant political changes occurred in the United States

between 1865 and 1898?

This period saw the end of the Civil War, the Reconstruction era, and the rise of Jim Crow laws, which implemented racial segregation.

What was the primary goal of Reconstruction after the Civil War?

The primary goal of Reconstruction was to rebuild the South and integrate formerly enslaved people into society as equal citizens.

What economic transformations did the United States experience during this period?

The U.S. underwent rapid industrialization, urbanization, and the expansion of the railroad system, leading to significant economic growth.

What role did immigration play in the United States from 1865 to 1898?

Massive waves of immigration provided labor for factories and construction projects, contributing to industrial growth and the diversity of American society.

How did the U.S. government respond to labor movements during this period?

The government often sided with business interests, using troops to suppress strikes and protests, exemplified by events like the Haymarket Affair.

What was the significance of the Dawes Act of 1887?

The Dawes Act aimed to assimilate Native Americans into American society by allotting them individual plots of land and promoting agriculture.

What was the impact of the Spanish–American War in 1898?

The war marked the emergence of the U.S. as a global power, leading to territorial acquisitions including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines.

What social movements gained momentum during the period of 1865 to 1898?

Movements for women's suffrage, labor rights, and civil rights for African Americans gained significant traction during this time.

How did the concept of Manifest Destiny evolve from 1865 to 1898?

Manifest Destiny expanded to justify overseas expansion and imperialism, as the U.S. sought to extend its influence beyond North America.

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