Hello and welcome to APUSH! I am very excited to have the opportunity to work with you all this year. I am truly hopeful that we can all work together to make this course the best that it can be. That includes giving the most amount of you possible the opportunity to take, and score well on, the Advanced Placement Exam. With that being stated as our goal, our **Summer Assignment** will begin the process of preparing us for that success.

\*\*\*As a reminder, the APUSH course is a multi-year course that includes USI Honors. You are **Responsible** for all information and skills that were presented during that course. This includes students that are moving into APUSH from Accelerated or Studies.\*\*\*

### The Summer Assignment

Goal: The goal of the summer assignment is to review the content from Topic 6 that you learned with Mr. Wonderlin during the 4th Marking period, complete the content from Topic 6 and to practice our APUSH skills.

#### Your work:

- Part 1: You will review Topics 6.1-6.11 (this begins on page 346 in the New Amsco 2021 edition). You will be responsible for all of the information contained in these Topic sections. You are to answer the SAQ questions at the end of each Topic Section starting with Topic 6.2-11. There are 1 or 2 SAQs per Topic Section for a total of 16, 3 part questions. (Note: there is a separate assignment for Topic Sections 6.12-6.13)
- Part 2: You will read Topic Sections 6.12-13. You are to respond to the Reading Guides
  for each, in detail (These will be thoroughly checked upon completion including
  edit History and document draftback). In addition, you are to answer the SAQ
  questions at the end of these sections (4 questions). These will guide classroom
  discussion during the first week or so. It is highly recommended that you also identify the
  relevance of the Thematic Key Terms for each section.

\*\*\*\*All work will be completed on the assigned google docs. Please refer to this document for the overview of the assignment.\*\*\*\*

#### Part 1

The Short Answer Questions, or SAQs, are questions meant to check your analytical skills (your ability to pick out meaning and explain it).

The short-answer part of the AP US History Exam, which appears after the multiple choice questions, consists of four questions—and you must answer three.

Unlike the DBQ and LEQ later in the exam, your response to each short-answer question will be a brief, to-the-point answer to each question's three required tasks. You should use complete sentences, but there is no need to write a thesis or provide any additional information.

For help with the PROCESS of writing the SAQ, watch the video linked in this sentence.

The types of short-answer questions will always be the same:

- Question 1 is based on a secondary source or sources. You might be asked to describe
  the difference between two historians' interpretations or provide historical evidence to
  support a historian's argument.
- Question 2 is based on a primary source or sources. You might be asked to describe a
  perspective expressed in a historical image, such as an advertisement or political
  cartoon, or to explain a historical event.
- Question 3 and Question 4 do not provide sources and include only the three required tasks. You will choose EITHER Question 3 or Question 4. Question 3 will focus on a topic between the years 1491 and 1877, and Question 4 will focus on a topic between the years 1865 and 2001.

Your Assignment: You will review Topics 6.1-6.11 (this begins on page 346 in the New Amsco 2021 edition). You will be responsible for all of the information contained in these Topic sections. You are to answer the **SAQ** questions at the end of each Topic Section starting with Topic 6.2-6.11. There are 1 or 2 SAQs per Topic Section for a total of 16 questions. (**Note: there is a separate assignment for Topic Sections 6.12-6.13**)

NOTE: Answer all questions using red, bolded font

# Topic 6.2 pg 356 1a. 1b. 1c. 2a. 2b. 2c. Topic 6.3 pg 364 1a.

1b.

1c. 2a. 2b. 2c. Topic 6.4 pg 370 1a. 1b. 1c. Topic 6.5 pg 374 1a. 1b. 1c. Topic 6.6 pg 382 1a. 1b. 1c. 2a. 2b. 2c. Topic 6.7 pg 388 1a. 1b. 1c. Topic 6.8 pg 393 1a. 1b. 1c. Topic 6.9 pg 399 1a. 1b. 1c. 2a. 2b. 2c. Topic 6.10 pg 407 1a. 1b. 1c. 2a. 2b. 2c. Topic 6.11 pg 414 1a. 1b.

# APUSH Summer Assignment 2023

- 1c.
- 2a.
- 2b.
- 2c.

#### Part 2A:

**Directions:** read Topic Sections 6.12-13 (pgs 415-429). You are to take notes and respond to the Reading Guides for each topic, in detail. In addition, you are to answer the SAQ questions at the end of these sections (4 questions) and identify the Thematic Key Terms. These will guide classroom discussion during the first week or so.

# NOTE: Answer all questions using red, bolded font

6.12 | Controversies over the Role of Government in the Gilded Age (pg 415-420)

Learning Objectives	Historical Developments
Explain continuities	What two ideas encouraged the "do-little" government of this time period?
and changes in the role of the government in the US economy.	Business leaders of the time opposed government actions to do what?
	How did the federal government support the economy, despite the little power they had to do so?
	Government Actions How did the government support the rail business?
	Why?
	Describe the corruption that took place during the <b>Credit Mobilier Scandal</b> :
	What was the Supreme Court ruling in <i>Wabash v Illinois?</i>
	What was the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887?
	What was the Interstate Commerce Commission?
	What was the result of the IOC?
	What was the <b>Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890</b> and why was it passed?
	What was determined in the cause <i>United States v. E.C. Knight Co.</i> ?
	How did the US expand its foriegn policy at this time?

#### **Political Issues**

What governments were left to deal with the problems of industrialization?

#### **Civil Service Reform**

What did the **Pendleton Act of 1881** establish? What was the goal of this commission?

What did this law prohibit?

Politicians now had to rely on who to fund their campaign?

What is the "money issue"?

Why did debtors and farmers want more "soft money" in circulation?

1

2

What did many people blame the **Panic of 1873** on? What is "hard money" and who supported this?

Who made up the Greenback Party?

What ended the Greenback party?

What is the **Crime of 1873**?

What was the **Bland - Allison Act**?

Why did some oppose tariffs at this time?

What public concerns were growing in the 1880s?

### Thematic Key Terms:

- Federal Land Grants:
- Credit Moblier
- Interstate Commerce Act of 1887
- Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890
- Pendleton Act of 1881
- Civil Service Commission

## Topic 6.12 SAQ Page 420

1a.

1b.

# APUSH Summer Assignment 2023

1c.

2a.

2b.

2c.

### Part 2B:

**Directions:** read Topic Sections 6.12-13 (pgs 415-429). You are to take notes and respond to the Reading Guides for each topic, in detail. In addition, you are to answer the SAQ questions at the end of these sections (4 questions) and identify the Thematic Key Terms. These will guide classroom discussion during the first week or so.

# NOTE: Answer all questions using red, bolded font

# 6.13 | Politics in the Gilded Age (pg 421-429)

Learning Objectives	Historical Developments
Explain the similarities	Describe politics in the US post civil war:
and differences between the political parties during the Gilded Age	Political Stalemate Characterize election campaigns from this era:
	Voter turnout was
	Describe party identification at this time:
	What became more important than policy at this time?
	What were <b>mugwumps</b> ?
	Why is this considered a low point in American politics?
	How did the republican party keep voters from going to the democratic party?
	Who usually supported the republicans?
	What did the republicans typically support?
	Where did Democrats consistently win elections?
	Who typically supported the democratic party?
	What did they typically support?
	Why did both parties tend to avoid taking a stand on controversial issues?
	Rise of the Populists

What disrupted American politics in the 1890s?	
What happened in <b>Omaha</b> , <b>Nebraska</b> in 1892? The <b>Omaha Platform</b> called for the following political changes 1.	:
2.	
Economic changes: 1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Why was the <b>Populist</b> movement considered revolutionary?	
Who was <b>Thomas Watson</b> and what did he advocate for?	
Why did the Populist nominee in the 1892 presidential election	fail to win voters in the north?
The South?	
Why was <b>Grover Cleveland</b> able to beat out <b>President Harriso</b>	n?
<b>Depression Politics</b> What happened during the <b>Panic of 1893</b> ?	
How many people were unemployed?	
What was Cleveland's response?	
Why did Cleveland repeal the <b>Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890</b> ?	
What actions did Cleveland take that alienated the average Am	nerican?
One popular move, however, was the <b>Wilson - Gorman Tariff in</b> 1.	<b>1894</b> which
2.	
In response, the <b>Supreme Court</b>	_ made the income tax

unconstitutional.

What was **Jacob S. Coxey's** march to Washington and what did they want?

What ideas did the cartoon book *Coin's Financial School* spread?

**Turning Point in American Politics: 1869** 

What happened in the **congressional elections of 1894**?

Presidential Election of 1896

Describe what Republicans advocated for at this time, and how they attacked Democrats:

Describe what Democrats advocated for at this time, and how they attacked Republicans:

What divided the democratic party in 1896?

What did William Jennings Bryan say in his "Cross of Gold" speech?

Why did the Populists also nominate Bryan?

What did "Gold Bug" republicans who were anti-silver do?

Who did the Republicans nominate and what did he support?

The republican platform promised what?

How did Bryan turn the tides in his favor?

How did the republicans raise money and why?

How did Republicans campaign with the media?

What events pushed McKinley to a decisive victory?

### **McKinley's Presidency**

What increased the money supply?

What was the result of this find?

What was the **Dingley Tariff of 1897**?

This election marked the end of what?

Why did the populist party decline, particularly in the South?

Which parties adopted populist ideas?

What marked the **era of Republican Dominance**?

The republican party morphed into the party of....

How did Mark Hanna change politics?

The election of 1896 was a win for...

Why is McKinley called the first modern president?

# Thematic Key Terms:

- Bloody Shirt
- Anglo-Saxon Protestants
- Temperance
- Solid South
- Big-City political machines
- States rights
- Populists
- Farmers' Alliances
- Omaha Platform
- William Jennings Bryan
- Cross of Gold Speech
- Gold standard
- Protective tariff
- Unlimited coinage of silver

## Topic 6.13 SAQ Page 429

- 1a.
- 1b.
- 1c.
- 2a.
- 2b.
- 2c