

AICE AMERICAN HISTORY (11th Grade):

A People's History of the United States by Howard Zinn

Assignment:

Work must be: Neatly hand written and headed with Name, Date, and Student ID number

- Read Chapters 1-6 (pages 1-124), as you read answer the following questions.
- Be prepared for an assessment on each of these chapters during the first week of school.

Study Guide Questions for Zinn chapters 1-6.

Chapter 1

1. How does the story of Columbus illustrate that the purpose of history is ideological?
2. What does Zinn mean when he refers to: "the excuse of progress"?
3. What is Zinn's purpose for writing about history?

Chapter 2

1. Why were the early Virginians in such desperate need for labor?
2. Why were Africans enslaved and sent to the Americas? Why not enslave the Indians or other whites?
3. How did African slaves resist their enslavement?
4. Was the development of racism in America a natural occurrence or was it a historical occurrence? Explain.

Chapter 3

1. What was the policy of indentured servitude?
2. Did Europeans sign indentures because of "choice" or because of "historical circumstance"?
3. What happened to indentured servants once they became free?
4. Why did Bacon's rebellion create so much fear among the colonial elites?
5. How did wealthy elites use racism and a growing middle class to their advantage?

Chapter 4

1. Which groups of people are omitted by the Declaration of Independence?
2. Why were the leaders of the American Revolution so afraid of mass demonstrations that were anti-British?

Chapter 5

1. During the American Revolution, on whose side did the Native Americans fight? Why?
2. To what extent was the American Revolution supported by the common people of the thirteen colonies?
3. What happened to confiscated Loyalist property after the Revolution?
4. Why is Chapter 5 called "A Kind of Revolution".

Chapter 6

1. Describe two roles that women were expected to play in early America.
2. What does Zinn mean by “the Cult of Womanhood”?
3. To what extent did the Industrial Revolution change the role of women in America?

CONT. AICE AMERICAN HISTORY (11TH GRADE)

1. **Study** the United States Map. States, Capitals, major geographic features and the names given to each geographic region. **You will have a test on Day 1.**
2. Print out a copy of the History 9389 AS Level Syllabus Chart. Included at the end of this assignment
3. Looking at “The Expansion of US power from 1840’s to 1930’s” section, **Re-write** the 4 key Questions/Key Content points in YOUR OWN words. What is the question “*really*” asking you TO DO, is it just a list of facts or is it asking you to analyze cause and effect? Think of all the possible questions you may be asked.

Example: Why, and with what consequences, did the USA expand its power in North America from the 1840s to the 1890s?

Why did (caused) the USA need/want to expand its power? What motivated the USA to expand its power? Where was the USA able to physically expand? From whom did the US acquire land from? What laws/wars/purchases/treaties allowed the USA to acquire land? Did the USA have any consequences related to their expansion of land? How is the concept of Manifest Destiny related to expansion of power? Why and with consequence did the USA get into the Mexican-American War in 1846-1848? Why did the USA purchase Alaska in 1867? What were the consequences of the purchase of Alaska in 1867?

4. **Research** President James Monroe. He issued what would later be known as the Monroe Doctrine, what was it? When was it issued? Why was its purposed? Next, provide at least three examples of its use during the period from 1840-1930.

For Example: The Monroe Doctrine

- A. In North America...
- B. In Central American & Caribbean...

C. In Europe...

D. In Asia....

American Option: The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

| Key Questions | Key Content |
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| How and why did the outcomes of the war with Mexico 1846–48 add to sectional difficulties? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Missouri Compromise, 1820• The Wilmot Proviso, 1846• The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848• The Compromise of 1850 |
| Why did the Compromise of 1850 break down so quickly? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementing the Fugitive Slave Act• Implementing the Kansas-Nebraska Act• <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i>• The formation of the Republican party |
| Why did the Republicans win the 1860 presidential election? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Dred Scott judgement• The Lincoln-Douglas debates• John Brown and Harpers Ferry• The election campaign of 1860 |
| Why did the Civil War begin in April 1861? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The results of the 1860 presidential election• The secession of the southern states• The leadership of Lincoln• The leadership of Jefferson Davis |

American Option: The History of the USA, 1840–1941

| Key Questions | Key Content |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">The expansion of US power from the 1840s to the 1930s</p> <p>Candidates can be asked questions on this section which require them to consider US relations and power with regard to more than one region.</p> | |
| <p>Why, and with what consequences, did the USA expand its power in North America from the 1840s to the 1890s?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of Manifest Destiny • The Mexican-American War, 1846–48 • The Indian wars • The purchase of Alaska, 1867 |
| <p>Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with the states of Central America and the Caribbean change between the 1840s and the 1930s?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies towards Mexico, 1846–1920 • Policies towards Cuba, 1897–1940 • Banana wars • Dollar diplomacy |
| <p>Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with Europe change between the 1840s and the 1930s?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US–European relations before, during and after the US Civil War • Growth of US naval power • US involvement in World War I • USA and the post-war settlement in the 1920s |
| <p>Why, and with what consequences, did US relations with Asia change between the 1840s and the 1930s?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: Treaty of Wangxia (1841); Open Door policy; Chinese revolution (1911) • Japan: Commander Perry’s visit (1853); US–Japanese trade; Washington naval treaties (1922) • Acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines |

Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

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| Why did the Civil War last for four years? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The military strategies of the two sides• The leadership of the two sides• The political aims of the two sides• The resources available to the two sides |
| How great was the immediate impact of the Civil War? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limitations on civil liberties during the war• The Emancipation Proclamation, 1863• Life in the Confederate States• Democratic politics; North and South |
| What were the aims and outcomes of Reconstruction? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presidential Reconstruction• Radical Reconstruction• Constitutional Amendments 13, 14 and 15• The changing practice of Reconstruction |
| How successful was Reconstruction? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The changing position of ex-slaves• The responses of the White South• The Compromise of 1877 |

The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era, from the 1870s to the 1920s

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| Why were the 1870s and 1880s decades of rapid industrialisation? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth of trusts and corporations • Technological innovations • The growth of the railways • Trade policies, e.g. tariffs |
| How great were the economic and social consequences of rapid industrialisation in the late nineteenth century? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New immigration • Economic growth and recessions • The realities of urbanisation • The farming crisis |
| What were the main aims of the Progressive Movement in the 1890s and 1900s? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits on party machines and bosses • Prohibition • Female emancipation • Regulation of private corporations |
| How successful was the Progressive Movement? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The career of Theodore Roosevelt • Constitutional reforms • The presidency of Woodrow Wilson |

The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, from the 1920s to 1941

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| How great was the impact of the Great Crash and the Great Depression on the USA? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic developments in the 1930s • Developments in US society • Political change in the 1930s • The USA in the 1920s |
| How effective were the strategies used by Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt to deal with the domestic problems facing the USA in the 1930s? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic and social policies of Herbert Hoover • The 100 Days and the First New Deal • The Second New Deal • Franklin Roosevelt's political strategies |
| How effective was the opposition to the New Deal? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition from the liberal left • Opposition from the conservative right • Opposition from the Supreme Court |
| Based on his leadership of the USA in the 1930s, how far does Franklin Roosevelt deserve his reputation as one of the great US presidents? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case for: durable change • The case against: limited economic impact, challenge to US values • The historical debate |